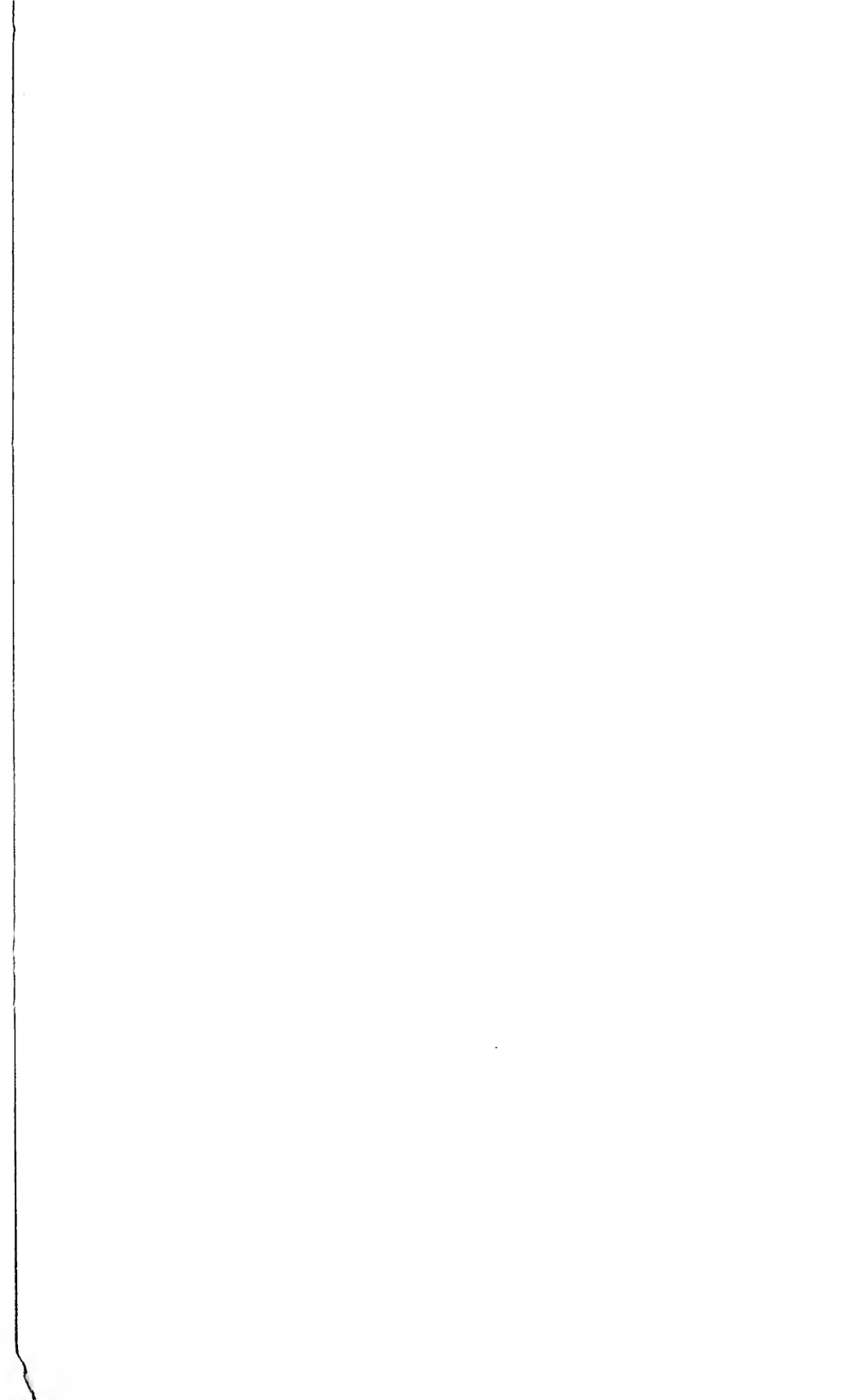
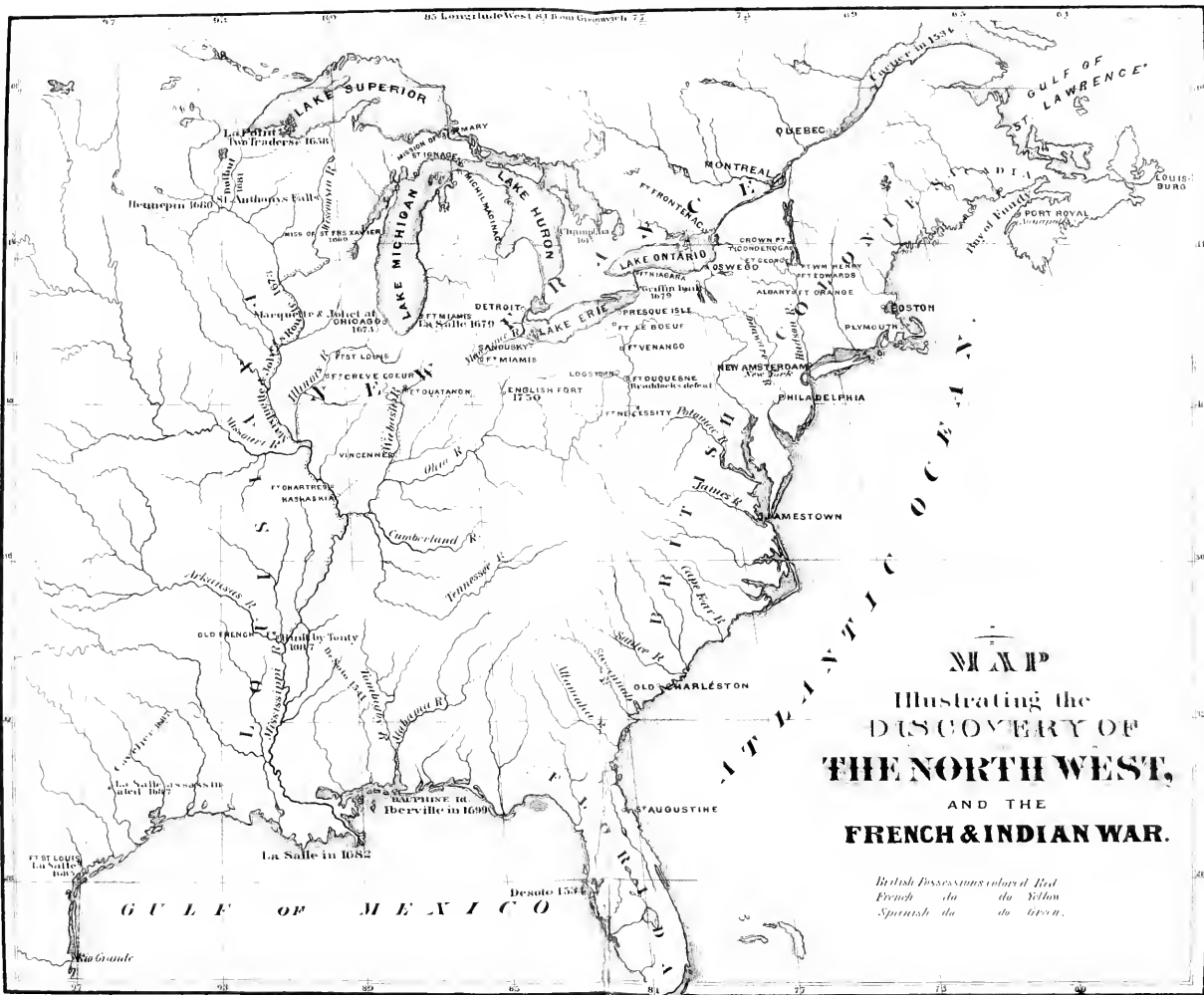


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MAP
 Illustrating the
DISCOVERY OF
THE NORTH WEST,
 AND THE
FRENCH & INDIAN WAR.

*British Possessions colored Red
 French do du Yellow
 Spanish do do Green.*

HISTORY
OF
VERMILION COUNTY,

TOGETHER WITH
HISTORIC NOTES ON THE NORTHWEST,

GLEANED FROM EARLY AUTHORS, OLD MAPS AND MANUSCRIPTS,
PRIVATE AND OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE, AND OTHER
AUTHENTIC, THOUGH, FOR THE MOST PART,
OUT-OF-THE-WAY SOURCES.

By H. W. BECKWITH,

OF THE DANVILLE BAR: CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OF
WISCONSIN AND CHICAGO.

WITH MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

CHICAGO:
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21

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BY H. W. BECKWITH AND SON.



PREFACE.

In the following pages the writer has limited himself, for the most part, to the territory watered by the Illinois, the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, the Maumee and the Wabash rivers. He has chosen to do so to the end that the early history of the country treated of might be the more fully considered. The topographical features of, and the military and civil events occurring in, localities beyond these limits have been noticed only in so far as they are directly connected with, or tend to illustrate the field occupied.

It has been an aim of the writer to perpetuate the history of the relations which the discovery and early commerce of the northwest has sustained to its peculiar topographical features. Nature made the routes and pointed out the means of our inland communication. The first explorations of the northwest were made by way of the lakes, the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the St. Josephs of Lake Michigan, the Illinois River and Chicago Creek, the Maumee and the Wabash and their connecting portages. These were also the routes by which the first commerce was carried on. Formerly the country was a wilderness of forests and prairies, and the abode of wild animals and the wild men who hunted them for their furs and skins, which were the only commodities for export. In the progress of time the fur-bearing animals and the Indians have disappeared. The wilderness has been subdued, and the products of its cultivated fields now find their way to the marts of Europe. The canoe which carried the furs and peltries to tide water gave way to the canal boat, and the canal boat has been supplanted by the steamer and the railway car. *The routes have always remained essentially the same.* They have merely been enlarged and perfected from time to time, to meet the ever-increasing demands of the west in the successive stages of its development.

The country drained by the rivers we have named is rich in the poetry and romance of history, reaching back nearly two centuries in the past, where the outlines of written records fade away in the twilight and charm tradition. By the routes we have named came the Jesuit Fathers, with crucifix and altar, bearing the truths of Christianity to distant and savage tribes. Along these routes passed the *Coureurs-de-bois* and the *Voyageurs*,—gay and happy sons of France—with knives, guns, blankets and trinkets to exchange with the Indians for products of the chase. Following the traders came French colonists, who, on their way from Canada to Louisiana, passed up the Maumee and down the Wabash, nearly three-quarters of a century before the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed.

Along these streams were the villages of the most powerful Indian confederacies. It was but natural that they should defend their country against the encroachment of another race; and the strife between the two for its possession furnishes material for many thrilling events in its history. In treating of the Indians, the writer has had no theories to advocate or morbid sentiments to gratify; he has only quoted what he has found in volumes regarded as standard authorities, without prejudice in favor or against this people. They have given away before an inexorable law, the severity of which could have been only modified at best. The writer believes the dominant race, out of their love for truth, will accord the Indian that even-handed justice to which he

is historically entitled. Our knowledge of this people is fragmentary at best. They kept no records, and have no historians. All we know of them is to be found in the writings of persons who, if not their open enemies, at least had little interest in doing them justice. As a rule, early travelers have only alluded in an incidental way to the aboriginal inhabitants, or their manners and customs. We know, at best, but very little of the Indians who formerly occupied the country east of the Mississippi. They have passed away, and the information that has been preserved concerning them is so scattered through the volumes of authors who have written from other motives, and at different dates or of different nations, without taking thought to discriminate, that anything like a satisfactory account of a particular tribe is not attainable. However, the writer has in the following pages given the result of his gleanings over a wide field of authors,—French, English and American,—so far as they relate to the several tribes who formerly occupied that portion of the Northwest to which the attention of the reader has been called. The writer has preserved the aboriginal, as well as the French and early English names of the lakes, rivers, Indian villages and other localities possessing historical interest, whenever attainable from books, maps or manuscripts to which he has had access.

Commercial enterprise led to the exploration of the northwest. It was competition for the fur trade between rival races, the French and the Anglo-Saxon, that produced the collision between the subjects of the two colonies in America, that finally culminated in a war between France and England, aided by their respective colonies, that resulted in the loss of the whole Mississippi valley to its first discoverers. It was a desire to retain control of the fur trade that contributed largely to the bitterness of the Indian border wars that commenced as soon as emigration began to extend itself west of the Alleghenies; and the same cause prolonged the Indian troubles for years after the country had ceased to be a part of the dominion of either France or Great Britain.

Beginning with the mission work of the Jesuit Fathers on the southern shore of Lake Superior, in 1660, and extending down to 1800, but little is known of the country lying north and west of the Ohio river; and the meagre material is only to be found in antiquated books and maps long out of print, or in manuscript correspondence of a private or official character, none of which is accessible to the general reader. It is chiefly from these sources that most of the matter contained in the present volume has been collated. As far as practicable the writer has preferred to introduce his authorities upon the stand and let them tell their stories in their own language, leaving the readers to draw their own conclusions from what the witnesses have stated. Wherever attainable, original sources of information are given.

Besides such authors as Hennepin, Charlevoix and the invaluable translations and contributions of Dr. John G. Shea, the writer has availed himself freely of the Jesuit Relations and the publications of the historical societies of Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin.

The writer is conscious that his task, voluntarily assumed, has been but indifferently performed.

H. W. B.

DANVILLE, ILL., Nov. 5, 1879.

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* ERRATA. On account of a want of space, in consequence of more matter than the publishers had provided for, the County History is duplicated in pages with the first seventy-two pages of Township History.

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HISTORIC NOTES ON THE NORTHWEST.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY.

THE reader will have a better understanding of the manner in which the territory, herein treated of, was discovered and subsequently occupied, if reference is made, in the outset, to some of its more important topographical features.

Indeed, it would be an unsatisfactory task to try to follow the routes of early travel, or to undertake to pursue the devious wanderings of the aboriginal tribes, or trace the advance of civilized society into a country, without some preliminary knowledge of its topography.

Looking upon a map of North America, it is observed that westward of the Alleghany Mountains the waters are divided into two great masses; the one, composed of waters flowing into the great northern lakes, is, by the river St. Lawrence, carried into the Atlantic Ocean; the other, collected by a multitude of streams spread out like a vast net over the surface of more than twenty states and several territories, is gathered at last into the Mississippi River, and thence discharged into the Gulf of Mexico.

As it was by the St. Lawrence River, and the great lakes connected with it, that the Northwest Territory was discovered, and for many years its trade mainly carried on, a more minute notice of this remarkable water communication will not be out of place. Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, having sailed from St. Malo, entered, on the 10th of August, 1535, the Gulf, which he had explored the year before, and named it the St. Lawrence, in memory of the holy martyr whose feast is celebrated on that day. This name was subsequently extended to the river. Previous to this it was called the River of Canada, the name given by the Indians to the whole country.* The drainage of the St. Lawrence and the lakes extends through 14 degrees of longitude, and covers a distance of over two thousand miles. Ascending

* Father Charlevoix' "History and General Description of New France;" Dr. John G. Shea's translation; vol. I, pp. 37, 115.

this river, we behold it flanked with bold crags and sloping hillsides; its current beset with rapids and studded with a thousand islands; combining scenery of marvelous beauty and grandeur. Seven hundred and fifty miles above its mouth, the channel deepens and the shores recede into an expanse of water known as Lake Ontario.*

Passing westward on Lake Ontario one hundred and eighty miles a second river is reached. A few miles above its entry into the lake, the river is thrown over a ledge of rock into a yawning chasm, one hundred and fifty feet below; and, amid the deafening noise and clouds of vapor escaping from the agitated waters is seen the great Falls of Niagara. At Buffalo, twenty-two miles above the falls, the shores of Niagara River recede and a second great inland sea is formed, having an average breadth of 40 miles and a length of 240 miles. This is Lake Erie. The name has been variously spelt,—Earie, Herie, Erige and Erike. It has also born the name of Conti.† Father Hennepin says: "The Hurons call it Lake Erige, or Erike, that is to say, the Lake of the Cat, and the inhabitants of Canada have softened the word to Erie;" *vide* "A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America," p. 77; London edition, 1698.

Hennepin's derivation is substantially followed by the more accurate and accomplished historian, Father Charlevoix, who at a later period, in 1721, in writing of this lake uses the following words: "The name it bears is that of an Indian nation of the Huron language, which was formerly settled on its banks and who have been entirely destroyed by the Iroquois. Erie in that language signifies cat, and in some accounts this nation is called the cat nation." He adds: "Some modern maps have given Lake Erie the name of Conti, but with no better success than the names of Conde, Tracy and Orleans which have been given to Lakes Huron, Superior and Michigan."‡

At the upper end of Lake Erie, to the southward, is Maumee Bay, of which more hereafter; to the northward the shores of the lake again

* Ontario has been favored with several names by early authors and map makers. Champlain's map, 1632, lays it down as Lac St. Louis. The map prefixed to Colden's "History of the Five Nations" designates it as Cata-ra-qui, or Ontario Lake. The word is Huron-Iroquois, and is derived, in their language, from *Outra*, a lake, and *io*, beautiful, the compound word meaning a beautiful lake; *vide* Letter of DuBois D'Avauour, August 16, 1663, to the Minister; Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 16. Baron LaHontan, in his work and on the accompanying map, calls it Lake Frontenac; *vide* "New Voyages to North America," vol. 1, p. 219. And Frontenac, the name by which this lake was most generally designated by the early French writers, was given to it in honor of the great Count Frontenac, Governor-General of Canada.

† Narrative of Father Zenobia Membre, who accompanied Sieur La Salle in the voyage westward on this lake in 1679; *vide* "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," by Dr. John G. Shea, p. 90. Baron La Hontan's "Voyages to North America," vol. 1, p. 217, also map prefixed; London edition, 1703. Cadwalder Colden's map, referred to in a previous note, designates it as "Lake Erie, or Okswego."

‡ Journal of a Voyage to North America, vol. 2, p. 2; London Edition, 1761.

approach each other and form a channel known as the River Detroit, a French word signifying a strait or narrow passage. Northward some twenty miles, and above the city of Detroit, the river widens into a small body of water called Lake St. Clair. The name as now written is incorrect: "we should either retain the French form, Claire, or take the English Clare. It received its name in honor of the founder of the Franciscan nuns, from the fact that La Salle reached it on the day consecrated to her."* Northward some twelve miles across this lake the land again encroaches upon and contracts the waters within another narrow bound known as the Strait of St. Clair. Passing up this strait, northward about forty miles, Lake Huron is reached. It is 250 miles long and 190 miles wide, including Georgian Bay on the east, and its whole area is computed to be about 21,000 square miles. Its magnitude fully justified its early name, La Mer-douce, the Fresh Sea, on account of its extreme vastness.† The more popular name of Huron, which has survived all others, was given to it from the great Huron nation of Indians who formerly inhabited the country lying to the eastward of it. Indeed, many of the early French writers call it Lac des Hurons, that is, Lake of the Hurons. It is so laid down on the maps of Hennepin, La Hontan, Charlevoix and Colden in the volumes before quoted.

Going northward, leaving the Straits of Mackinaw, through which Lake Michigan discharges itself from the west, and the chain of Manitoulin Islands to the eastward, yet another river, the connecting link between Lake Huron and Superior, is reached. Its current is swift, and a mile below Lake Superior are the Falls, where the water leaps and tumbles down a channel obstructed by boulders and shoals, where, from time immemorial, the Indians of various tribes have resorted on account of the abundance of fish and the ease with which they are taken. Previous to the year 1670 the river was called the Sault, that is, the rapids, or falls. In this year Fathers Marquette and Dablon founded here the mission of "St. Marie du Sault" (St. Mary of the Falls), from which the modern name of the river, St. Mary's, is derived.‡ Recently the United States have perfected the ship canal cut in solid rock, around the falls, through which the largest vessels can now pass, from the one lake to the other.

Lake Superior, in its greatest length, is 360 miles, with a maximum breadth of 140, the largest of the five great American lakes, and the most extensive body of fresh water on the globe. Its form has been

* Note by Dr. Shea. "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," p. 143.

† Champlain's map, 1632. Also "Memoir on the Colony of Quebec," August 4, 1663: Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 16.

‡ Charlevoix' "History of New France," vol. 2, p. 119; also note.

poetically and not inaccurately described by a Jesuit Father, whose account of it is preserved in the Relations for the years 1669 and 1670: "This lake has almost the form of a bended bow, and in length is more than 180 leagues. The southern shore is as it were the cord, the arrow being a long strip of land [Keweenaw Point] issuing from the southern coast and running more than 80 leagues to the middle of the lake." A glance on the map will show the aptness of the comparison. The name Superior was given to it by the Jesuit Fathers, "in consequence of its being *above* that of Lake Huron.* It was also called Lake Tracy, after Marquis De Tracy, who was governor-general of Canada from 1663 to 1665. Father Claude Allouez, in his "Journal of Travels to the Country of the Ottawas," preserved in the Relations for the years 1666, 1667, says: "After passing through the St. Mary's River we entered the upper lake, which will hereafter bear the name of Monsieur Tracy, an acknowledgment of the obligation under which the people of this country are to him." The good father, however, was mistaken: the name Tracy only appears on a few ancient maps, or is perpetuated in rare volumes that record the almost forgotten labors of the zealous Catholic missionaries; while the earlier name of Lake "Superior" is familiar to every school-boy who has thumbed an atlas.

At the western extremity of Lake Superior enter the Rivers Bois-Brule and St. Louis, the upper tributaries of which have their sources on the northeasterly slope of a water-shed, and approximate very near the head-waters of the St. Croix, Prairie and Savannah Rivers, which, issuing from the opposite side of this same ridge, flow into the upper Mississippi.

The upper portions of Lakes Huron, Michigan, Green Bay, with their indentations, and the entire coast line, with the islands eastward and westward of the Straits of Mackinaw, are all laid down with quite a degree of accuracy on a map attached to the Relations of the Jesuits for the years 1670 and 1671, a copy of which is contained in Bancroft's History of the United States,† showing that the reverend fathers were industrious in mastering and preserving the geographical features of the wilderness they traversed in their holy calling.

Lake Michigan is the only one of the five great lakes that lays wholly within the United States,—the other four, with their connecting rivers and straits, mark the boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Its length is 320 miles; its average breadth 70, with a mean depth of over 1,000 feet. Its area is some

* Relations of 1660 and 1669. † Vol. 3, p. 152; fourth edition.

22,000 square miles, being considerably more than that of Lake Huron and less than that of Lake Superior.

Michigan was the last of the lakes in order of discovery. The Hurons, christianized and dwelling eastward of Lake Huron, had been driven from their towns and cultivated fields by the Iroquois, and scattered about Mackinaw and the desolate coast of Lake Superior beyond, whither they were followed by their faithful pastors, the Jesuits, who erected new altars and gathered the remnants of their stricken followers about them; all this occurred before the fathers had acquired any definite knowledge of Lake Michigan. In their mission work for the year 1666, it is referred to "as the Lake Illinouek, a great lake adjoining, or between, the lake of the Hurons and that of Green Bay, that had not [as then] come to their knowledge." In the Relation for the same year, it is referred to as "Lake Illeaooners," and "Lake Illinioes, as yet unexplored, though much smaller than Lake Huron, and that the Outagamies [the Fox Indians] call it Machi-hi-gan-ing." Father Hennepin says: "The lake is called by the Indians, 'Illinouek,' and by the French, 'Illinois,'" and that the "Lake Illinois, in the native language, signifies the 'Lake of Men.'" He also adds in the same paragraph, that it is called by the Miamis, "Mischigonong, that is, the great lake."* Father Marest, in a letter dated at Kaskaskia, Illinois, November 9, 1712, so often referred to on account of the valuable historical matter it contains, contracts the aboriginal name to *Michigan*, and is, perhaps, the first author who ever spelt it in the way that has become universal. He naïvely says, "that on the maps this lake has the name, without any authority, of the '*Lake of the Illinois*,' since the Illinois do not dwell in its neighborhood."†

* Hennepin's "New Discovery of a Vast Country in America," vol. 1, p. 35. The name is derived from the two Algonquin words, Michi (mishi or missi), which signifies great, as it does, also, several or many, and Sagayigan, a lake; *vide* Henry's Travels, p. 37, and Alexander Mackenzie's Vocabulary of Algonquin Words.

† Kip's Early Jesuit Missions, p. 222.

CHAPTER II.

DRAINAGE OF THE ILLINOIS AND WABASH.

THE reader's attention will now be directed to the drainage of the Illinois and Wabash Rivers to the Mississippi, and that of the Maumee River into Lake Erie. The Illinois River proper is formed in Grundy county, Illinois, below the city of Joliet, by the union of the Kankakee and Desplaines Rivers. The latter rises in southeastern Wisconsin; and its course is almost south, through the counties of Cook and Will. The Kankakee has its source in the vicinity of South Bend, Indiana. It pursues a devious way, through marshes and low grounds, a south-westerly course, forming the boundary-line between the counties of LaPorte, Porter and Lake on the north, and Stark, Jasper and Newton on the south; thence across the dividing line of the two states of Indiana and Illinois, and some fifteen miles into the county of Kankakee, at the confluence of the Iroquois River, where its direction is changed northwest to its junction with the Desplaines. The Illinois passes westerly into the county of Putnam, where it again turns and pursues a generally southwest course to its confluence with the Mississippi, twenty miles above the mouth of the Missonri. It is about five hundred miles long; is deep and broad, and in several places expands into basins, which may be denominated lakes. Steamers ascend the river, in high water, to La Salle; from whence to Chicago navigation is continued by means of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The principal tributaries of the Illinois, from the north and right bank, are the Au Sable, Fox River, Little Vermillion, Bureau Creek, Kickapoo Creek (which empties in just below Peoria), Spoon River, Sugar Creek, and finally Crooked Creek. From the south or left bank are successively the Iroquois (into the Kankakee), Mazon Creek, Vermillion, Crow Meadow, Mackinaw, Sangamon, and Macoupin.

The Wabash issues out of a small lake, in Mercer county, Ohio, and runs a westerly course through the counties of Adams, Wells and Huntington in the state of Indiana. It receives Little River, just below the city of Huntington, and continues a westwardly course through the counties of Wabash, Miami and Cass. Here it turns more to the south, flowing through the counties of Carroll and Tippecanoe, and marking the boundary-line between the counties of Warren

and Vermillion on the west, and Fountain and Park on the east. At Covington, the county seat of Fountain county, the river runs more directly south, between the counties of Vermillion on the one side, and Fountain and Parke on the other, and through the county of Vigo, some miles below Terre Haute, from which place it forms the boundary-line between the states of Indiana and Illinois to its confluence with the Ohio.

Its principal tributaries from the north and west, or right bank of the stream, are Little River, Eel River, Tippecanoe, Pine Creek, Red Wood, Big Vermillion, Little Vermillion, Bruletis, Sugar Creek, Embarras, and Little Wabash. The streams flowing in from the south and east, or left bank of the river, are the Salamonie, Mississinewa, Pipe Creek, Deer Creek, Wildcat, Wea and Shawnee Creeks, Coal Creek, Sugar Creek, Raccoon Creek, Otter Creek, Busseron Creek, and White River.

There are several other, and smaller, streams not necessary here to notice, although they are laid down on earlier maps, and mentioned in old "Gazetteers" and "Emigrant's Guides."

The Maumee is formed by the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers, which unite their waters at Ft. Wayne, Indiana. The St. Joseph has its source in Hillsdale county, Michigan, and runs southwesterly through the northwest corner of Ohio, through the county of De Kalb, and into the county of Allen, Indiana. The St. Mary's rises in Au Glaize county, Ohio, very near the little lake at the head of the Wabash, before referred to, and runs northwestwardly parallel with the Wabash, through the counties of Mercer, Ohio, and Adams, Indiana, and into Allen county to the place of its union with the St. Joseph, at Ft. Wayne. The principal tributaries of the Maumee are the Au Glaize from the south, Bear Creek, Turkey Foot Creek, Swan Creek from the north. The length of the Maumee River, from Ft. Wayne northeast to Maumee Bay at the west end of Lake Erie, is very little over 100 miles.

A noticeable feature relative to the territory under consideration, and having an important bearing on its discovery and settlement, is the fact that many of the tributaries of the Mississippi have their branches interwoven with numerous rivers draining into the lakes. They not infrequently issue from the same lake, pond or marsh situated on the summit level of the divide from which the waters from one end of the common reservoir drain to the Atlantic Ocean and from the other to the Gulf of Mexico. By this means nature herself provided navigable communication between the northern lakes and the Mississippi Valley. It was, however, only at times of the vernal floods that the

communication was complete. At other seasons of the year it was interrupted, when transfers by land were required for a short distance. The places where these transfers were made are known by the French term *portage*, which, like many other foreign derivatives, has become anglicized, and means a carrying place; because in low stages of water the canoes and effects of the traveler had to be carried around the dry marsh or pond from the head of one stream to the source of that beyond.

The first of these portages known to the Europeans, of which accounts have come down to us, is the portage of the Wisconsin, in the state of that name, connecting the Mississippi and Green Bay by means of its situation between the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. The next is the portage of Chicago, uniting Chicago Creek, which empties into Lake Michigan at Chicago, and the Desplaines of the Illinois River. The third is the portage of the Kankakee, near the present city of South Bend, Indiana, which connects the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan with the upper waters of the Kankakee. And the fourth is the portage of the Wabash at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, between the Maumee and the Wabash, by way of Little River.

Though abandoned and their former uses forgotten in the advance of permanent settlement and the progress of more efficient means of commercial intercourse, these portages were the gateways of the French between their possessions in Canada and along the Mississippi.

Formerly the Northwest was a wilderness of forest and prairie, with only the paths of wild animals or the trails of roving Indians leading through tangled undergrowth and tall grasses. In its undeveloped form it was without roads, incapable of land carriage and could not be traveled by civilized man, even on foot, without the aid of a savage guide and a permit from its native occupants which afforded little or no security to life or property. For these reasons the lakes and rivers, with their connecting portages, were the only highways, and they invited exploration. They afforded ready means of opening up the interior. The French, who were the first explorers, at an early day, as we shall hereafter see, established posts at Detroit, at the mouth of the Niagara River, at Mackinaw, Green Bay, on the Illinois River, the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, on the Maumee, the Wabash, and at other places on the route of inter-lake and river communication. By means of having seized these strategical points, and their influence over the Indian tribes, the French monopolized the fur trade, and although *feebly* assisted by the home government, held the whole Mississippi Valley and regions of the lakes, for near three quarters of a century, against all efforts of the English colonies, eastward of the Alleghany ridge, who, assisted by England, sought to wrest it from their grasp.

Recurring to the old portage at Chicago, it is evident that at a comparatively recent period, since the glacial epoch, a large part of Cook county was under water. The waters of Lake Michigan, at that time, found an outlet through the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers into the Mississippi.* This assertion is confirmed from the appearance of the whole channel of the Illinois River, which formerly contained a stream of much greater magnitude than now. The old beaches of Lake Michigan are plainly indicated in the ridges, trending westward several miles away from the present water line. The old state road, from Vincennes to Chicago, followed one of these ancient lake beaches from Blue Island into the city.

The subsidence of the lake must have been gradual, requiring many ages to accomplish the change of direction in the flow of its waters from the Mississippi to the St. Lawrence.

The character of the portage has also undergone changes within the memory of men still living. The excavation of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the drainage of the adjacent land by artificial ditches, has left little remaining from which its former appearance can now be recognized. Major Stephen H. Long, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, made an examination of this locality in the year 1823, before it had been changed by the hand of man, and says, concerning it, as follows: "The south fork of Chicago River takes its rise about six miles from the fort, in a swamp, which communicates also with the Desplaines, one of the head branches of the Illinois. Having been informed that this route was frequently used by traders, and that it had been traversed by one of the officers of the garrison,—who returned with provisions from St. Louis a few days before our arrival at the fort,—we determined to ascend the Chicago River in order to observe this interesting division of waters. We accordingly left the fort on the 7th day of June, in a boat which, after having ascended the river four miles, we exchanged for a narrow pirogue that drew less water,—the stream we were ascending was very narrow, rapid and crooked, presenting a great fall. It so continued for about three miles, when we reached a sort of a swamp, designated by the Canadian voyagers under the name of '*Le Petit Lac*.' † Our course through this swamp, which extended three miles, was very much impeded by the high grass, weeds, etc., through which our pirogue passed with difficulty. Observing that our progress through the fen was slow, and the day being considerably advanced, we landed on the north bank, and continued our course along the edge of the swamp for about three

* Geological Survey of Illinois, vol. 3, p. 240.

† What remains of this lake is now known by the name of *Mud Lake*.

miles, until we reached the place where the old portage road meets the current, which was here very distinct toward the south. We were delighted at beholding, for the first time, a feature so interesting in itself, but which we had afterward an opportunity of observing frequently on the route, viz. the division of waters starting from the same source, and running in two different directions, so as to become feeders of streams that discharge themselves into the ocean at immense distances apart. Lieut. Hobson, who accompanied us to the Desplaines, told us that he had traveled it with ease, in a boat loaded with lead and flour. The distance from the fort to the intersection of the portage road is about twelve or thirteen miles, and the portage road is about eleven miles long; the usual distance traveled by land seldom exceeds from four to nine miles: however, in very dry seasons it is said to amount to thirty miles, as the portage then extends to Mount Juliet, near the confluence of the Kankakee. Although at the time we visited it there was scarcely water enough to permit our pirogue to pass, we could not doubt that in the spring of the year the route must be a very eligible one. It is equally apparent that an expenditure, trifling when compared to the importance of the object, would again render Lake Michigan a tributary of the Gulf of Mexico." *

* Long's Expedition to the Source of the St. Peter's River, vol. 1, pp. 165, 166, 167. The State of Illinois began work on the construction of a canal on this old portage on the 4th day of July, 1836, with great ceremony. Col. Guerdon S. Hubbard, still living, cast the first shovelful of earth out of it on this occasion. The work was completed in 1848. The canal was fed with water elevated by a pumping apparatus at Bridgeport. Recently the city of Chicago, at enormous expense sunk the bed of the canal to a depth that secures a flow of water directly from the lake, by means of which, the navigation is improved, and sewerage is obtained into the Illinois River.

CHAPTER III.

ANCIENT MAUMEE VALLEY.

WHAT has been said of the changes in the surface geology of Lake Michigan and the Illinois River may also be affirmed with respect to Lake Erie and the Maumee and Wabash Rivers. There are peculiarities which will arrest the attention, from a mere examination of the course of the Maumee and of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers, as they appear on the map of that part of Ohio and Indiana. The St. Joseph, after running southwest to its union with the St. Mary's at Ft. Wayne, as it were almost doubles back upon its former course, taking a northeast direction, forming the shape of a letter V, and after having flowed over two hundred miles is discharged at a point within less than fifty miles east of its source. It is evident, from an examination of that part of the country, that, at one time, the St. Joseph ran wholly to the southwest, and that the Maumee River itself, instead of flowing northeast into Lake Erie, as now, drained this lake southwest through the present valley of the Wabash. Then Lake Erie extended very nearly to Ft. Wayne, and its ancient shores are still plainly marked. The line of the old beach is preserved in the ridges running nearly parallel with, and not a great distance from, the St. Joseph and the St. Mary's Rivers. Professor G. K. Gilbert, in his report of the "Surface Geology of the Maumee Valley," gives the result of his examination of these interesting features, from which we take the following valuable extract.*

"The upper (lake) beach consists, in this region, of a single bold ridge of sand, pursuing a remarkably straight course in a northeast and southwest direction, and crossing portions of Defiance, Williams and Fulton counties. It passes just west of Hicksville and Bryan; while Williams Center, West Unity and Fayette are built on it. When Lake Erie stood at this level, it was merged at the north with Lake Huron. Its southwest shore crossed Hancock, Putnam, Allen and Van Wert counties, and stretched northwest in Indiana, nearly to Ft. Wayne. The northwestern shore line, leaving Ohio near the south line of Defiance county, is likewise continued in Indiana, and the two converge at New Haven, six miles east of Ft. Wayne. They do not,

* Geological Survey of Ohio, vol. 1, p. 550.

however, unite, but, instead, become parallel, and are continued as the sides of a broad watercourse, through which the great lake basin then discharged its surplus waters, southwestwardly, into the valley of the Wabash River, and thence to the Mississippi. At New Haven, this channel is not less than a mile and a half broad, and has an average depth of twenty feet, with sides and bottom of drift. For twenty-five miles this character continues, and there is no notable fall. Three miles above Huntington, Indiana, however, the drift bottom is replaced by a floor of Niagara limestone, and the descent becomes comparatively quite rapid. At Huntington, the valley is walled, on one side at least, by rock *in situ*. In the eastern portion of this ancient river-bed, the Maumee and its branches have cut channels fifteen to twenty-five feet deep, without meeting the underlying limestone. Most of the interval from Ft. Wayne to Huntington is occupied by a marsh, over which meanders Little River, an insignificant stream whose only claim to the title of river seems to lie in the magnitude of the deserted channel of which it is sole occupant. At Huntington, the Wabash emerges from a narrow cleft, of its own carving, and takes possession of the broad trough to which it was once an humble tributary."

Within the personal knowledge of men, the Wabash River has been, and is, only a rivulet, a shriveled, dried up representative in comparison with its greatness in pre-historic times, when it bore in a broader channel the waters of Lakes Erie and Huron, a mighty flood, southward to the Ohio. Whether the change in the direction of the flow of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan toward the River St. Lawrence, instead of through the Wabash and Illinois Rivers respectively, is because hemispheric depression has taken place more rapidly in the vicinity of the lakes than farther southward, or that the earth's crust south of the lakes has been arched upward by subterraneous influences, and thus caused the lakes to recede, or if the change has been produced by depression in one direction and elevation in the other, combined, is not our province to discuss. The fact, however, is well established by the most abundant and conclusive evidence to the scientific observer.

The portage, or carrying place, of the Wabash,* as known to the early explorers and traders, between the Maumee and Wabash, or rather the head of Little River, called by the French "La Petit Rivière," commenced directly at Ft. Wayne; although, in certain seasons of the year, the waters approach much nearer and were united by a low piece

* Schoolcraft's "Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley," in the year 1821, pp. 90, 91. In this year, Mr. Schoolcraft made an examination of the locality, with a view to furnish the public information on the practicability of a canal to unite the waters of the Maumee and the Wabash. It was at a time when great interest existed through all parts of the country on all subjects of internal navigation.

of ground or marsh (an arm or bay of what is now called Bear Lake), where the two streams flow within one hundred and fifty yards of each other and admitted of the passage of light canoes from the one to the other.

The Miami Indians knew the value of this portage, and it was a source of revenue to them, aside from its advantages in enabling them to exercise an influence over adjacent tribes. The French, in passing from Canada to New Orleans, and Indian traders going from Montreal and Detroit, to the Indians south and westward, went and returned by way of Ft. Wayne, where the Miamis, kept carts and pack-horses, with a corps of Indians to assist in carrying canoes, furs and merchandise around the portage, for which they charged a commission. At the great treaty of Greenville, 1795, where General Anthony Wayne met the several Wabash tribes, he insisted, as one of the fruits of his victory over them, at the Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee, the year before, that they should cede to the United States a piece of ground six miles square, where the fort, named in honor of General Wayne, had been erected after the battle named, and on the site of the present city of Ft. Wayne; and, also, a piece of territory two miles square at the carrying place. The distinguished warrior and statesman, "Mishkunkun-nogh-quah" (as he signs his name at this treaty), or the Little Turtle on behalf of his tribe, objected to a relinquishment of their right to their ancient village and its portage, and in his speech to General Wayne said: "Elder Brother,—When our forefathers saw the French and English at the Miami village — that '*glorious gate*' which your younger brothers [meaning the Miamis] had the happiness to own, and through which all the good words of our chiefs had to pass [that is, messages between the several tribes] from north to south and from east to west, the French and English never told us they wished to purchase our lands from us. The next place you pointed out was the Little River, and said you wanted two miles square of that place. This is a request that our fathers the French or British never made of us; it was always ours. This carrying place has heretofore proved, in a great degree, the subsistence of your brothers. That place has brought to us, in the course of one day, the amount of one hundred dollars. Let us both own this place and enjoy in common the advantages it affords." The Little Turtle's speech availed nothing.*

The St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, a fine stream of uniform, rapid current, reaches its most southerly position near the city of South Bend, Indiana,—the city deriving its name from the *bend* of the river;

* Minutes of the Treaty of Greenville: American State Papers on Indian Affairs. vol. 1, pp. 576, 578.

here the river turns northward, reënters the State of Michigan and discharges into the lake. West of the city is Lake Kankakee, from which the Kankakee River takes its rise. The distance intervening between the head of this little lake and the St. Joseph is about two miles, over a piece of marshy ground, where the elevation is so slight "that in the year 1832 a Mr. Alexander Croquillard dug a race, and secured a flow of water from the lake to the St. Joseph, of sufficient power to run a grist and saw mill." *

This is the portage of the Kankakee, a place conspicuous for its historical reminiscences. It was much used, and offered a choice of routes to the Illinois River, and also to the Wabash, by a longer land-carriage to the upper waters of the Tippecanoe. A memoir on the Indians of Canada, etc., prepared in the year 1718 (Paris Documents, vol. 1, p. 889), says: "The river St. Joseph is south of Lake Michigan, formerly the Lake of the Illinois; many take this river to pass to the Rocks [as Fort St. Louis, situated on 'Starved Rock' in La Salle county, Illinois, was sometimes called], because it is convenient, and they thereby avoid the portages '*des Chaines*' and '*des Perches*.'"—two long, difficult carrying places on the Desplaines, which had to be encountered in dry seasons, on the route by the way of Chicago Creek.

The following description of the Kankakee portage, and its adjacent surroundings, is as that locality appeared to Father Hennepin, when he was there with La Salle's party of voyagers two hundred years ago the coming December: "The next morning (December 5, 1679) we joined our men at the portage, where Father Gabriel had made the day before several crosses upon the trees, that we might not miss it another time." The voyagers had passed above the portage without being aware of it, as the country was all strange to them. We found here a great quantity of horns and bones of wild oxen, buffalo, and also some canoes the savages had made with the skins of beasts, to cross the river with their provisions. This portage lies at the farther end of a champaign; and at the other end to the west lies a village of savages,—Miami, Mascoutines and Oiatinons (Weas), who live together. "The river of the Illinois has its source near that village, and springs out of some marshy lands that are so quaking that one can scarcely walk over them. The head of the river is only a league and a half from that of the Miami (the St. Joseph), and so our portage was not long. We marked the way from place to place, with some trees, for the convenience of those we expected after us; and left at the portage as well as at Fort

* Prof. G. M. Levette's Report on the Geology of St. Joseph County: Geological Survey of Indiana for the year 1873, p. 459.

Miamis (which they had previously erected at the mouth of the St. Joseph), letters hanging down from the trees, containing M. La Salle's instructions to our pilot, and the other five-and-twenty men who were to come with him." The pilot had been sent back from Mackinaw with La Salle's ship, the Griffin, loaded with furs: was to discharge the cargo at the fort below the mouth of Niagara River, and then bring the ship with all dispatch to the St. Joseph.

"The Illinois River (continues Hennepin's account) is navigable within a hundred paces from its source,—I mean for canoes or barks of trees, and not for others,—but increases so much a little way from thence, that it is as deep and broad as the Mense and the Sambre joined together. It runs through vast marshes, and although it be rapid enough, it makes so many turnings and windings, that after a whole day's journey we found that we were hardly two leagues from the place we left in the morning. That country is nothing but marshes, full of alder trees and bushes: and we could have hardly found, for forty leagues together, any place to plant our cabins, had it not been for the frost, which made the earth more firm and consistent."

CHAPTER IV.

RAINFALL.

AN interesting topic connected with our rivers is the question of rainfall. The streams of the west, unlike those of mountainous districts, which are fed largely by springs and brooks issuing from the rocks, are supplied mostly from the clouds. It is within the observation of persons who lived long in the valleys of the Wabash and Illinois, or along their tributaries, that these streams apparently carry a less volume of water than formerly. Indeed, the water-courses seem to be gradually drying up, and the whole surface of the country drained by them has undergone the same change. In early days almost every land-owner on the prairies had upon his farm a pond that furnished an unfailing supply of water for his live stock the year around. These never went dry, even in the driest seasons.

Formerly the Wabash afforded reliable steamboat navigation as high up as La Fayette. In 1831, between the 5th of March and the 16th of April, fifty-four steamboats arrived and departed from Vincennes. In the months of February, March and April of the same year, there were sixty arrivals and departures from La Fayette, then a village of only three or four hundred houses; many of these boats were large side-wheel steamers, built for navigating the Ohio and Mississippi, and known as New Orleans or lower river boats.* The writer has the concurrent evidence of scores of early settlers with whom he has conversed that formerly the Vermilion, at Danville, had to be ferried on an average six months during the year, and the river was considered low when it could be forded at this place without water running into the wagon bed. Now it is fordable at all times, except when swollen with freshets, which now subside in a very few days, and often within as many hours. Doubtless, the same facts can be affirmed of the many other tributaries of the Illinois and Wabash whose names have been already given.

The early statutes of Illinois and Indiana are replete with special laws, passed between the years 1825 and 1840, when the people of these two states were crazed over the question of internal navigation, providing enactments and charters for the slack-water improvement of

* Tanner's View of the Mississippi, published in 1832, p. 154.

hundreds of streams whose insignificance have now only a dry bed, most of the year, to indicate that they were ever dignified with such legislation and invested with the promise of bearing upon their bosoms a portion of the future internal commerce of the country.

It will not do to assume that the seeming decrease of water in the streams is caused by a diminution of rain. The probabilities are that the annual rainfall is greater in Indiana and Illinois than before their settlement with a permanent population. The "settling up" of a country, tilling its soil, planting trees, constructing railroads, and erecting telegraph lines, all tend to induce moisture and produce changes in the electric and atmospheric currents that invite the clouds to precipitate their showers. Such has been the effect produced by the hand of man upon the hitherto arid plains of Kansas and Nebraska. Indeed, at an early day some portions of Illinois were considered as uninhabitable as western Kansas and Nebraska were supposed, a few years ago, to be on account of the prevailing drouths. That part of the state lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, south of a line running from the Mississippi, between Rock Island and Mercer counties, east to the Illinois, set off for the benefit of the soldiers of the War of 1812, and for that reason called the "Military Tract," except that part of it lying more immediately near the rivers named, was laid under the ban of a drouth-stricken region. Mr. Lewis A. Beck, a shrewd and impartial observer, and a gentleman of great scientific attainments,* was through the "military tract" shortly after it had been run out into sections and townships by the government, and says concerning it, "The northern part of the tract is not so favorable for settlement. The prairies become very extensive and are badly watered. In fact, this last is an objection to the whole tract. In dry seasons it is not unusual to walk through beds of the largest streams without finding a drop of water. It is not surprising that a country so far distant from the sea and drained by such large rivers, which have a course of several thousand miles before they reach the great reservoir, should not be well watered. This, we observe, is the case with all fine-flowing streams of the highlands, whereas those of the Champaign and prairies settle in the form of ponds, which stagnate and putrify. Besides, on the same account there are very few heavy rains in the summer; and hence during that season water is exceedingly scarce. The Indians, in their journeys, pass by places where they know there are ponds, but generally they are under the necessity of carrying water in bladders. This drouth is not confined to the 'military tract,' but in some seasons is very general. During the summer of 1820 it was truly alarming;

* Beck's Illinois and Missouri Gazetteer, published in 1823, pp. 79, 80.

travelers, in many instances, were obliged to pass whole days, in the warmest weather, without being able to procure a cupful of water for themselves or their horses, and that which they occasionally did find was almost putrid. It may be remarked, however, that such seasons rarely occur; but on account of its being washed by rivers of such immense length this section of the country is peculiarly liable to suffer from excessive drouth." The millions of bushels of grain annually raised in, and the vast herds of cattle and other live stock that are fattened on, the rich pastures of Bureau, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Knox, Warren, and other counties lying wholly or partially within the "military tract," illustrate an increase and uniformity of rainfall since the time Professor Beck recorded his observations. In no part of Illinois are the crops more abundant and certain, and less liable to suffer from excessive drouth, than in the "military tract." The apparent decrease in the volume of water carried by the Wabash and its tributaries is easily reconciled with the theory of an increased rainfall since the settlement of the country. These streams for the most part have their sources in ponds, marshes and low grounds. These basins, covering a great extent of the surface of the country, served as reservoirs; the earth was covered with a thick turf that prevented the water penetrating the ground; tall grasses in the valleys and about the margin of the ponds impeded the flow of water, and fed it out gradually to the rivers. In the timber the marshes were likewise protected from a rapid discharge of their contents by the trunks of fallen trees, limbs and leaves.

Since the lands have been reduced to cultivation, millions of acres of sod have been broken by the plow, a spongy surface has been turned to the heavens and much of the rainfall is at once soaked into the ground. The ponds and low grounds have been drained. The tall grasses with their mat of penetrating roots have disappeared from the swales. The brooks and drains, from causes partially natural, or artificially aided by man, have cut through the ancient turf and made well defined ditches. The rivers themselves have worn a deeper passage in their beds. By these means the water is now soon collected from the earth's surface and carried off with increased velocity. Formerly the streams would sustain their volume continuously for weeks. Hence much of the rainfall is directly taken into the ground, and only a portion of it now finds its way to the rivers, and that which does has a speedier exit. Besides this, settlement of and particularly the growing of trees on the prairies and the clearing out of the excess of forests in the timbered districts, tends to distribute the rainfall more evenly throughout the year, and in a large degree prevents the recurrence of those extremes of drouth and flood with which this country was formerly visited.

CHAPTER V.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

THE prairies have ever been a wonder, and their origin the theme of much curious speculation. The vast extent of these natural meadows would naturally excite curiosity, and invite the many theories which, from time to time, have been advanced by writers holding conflicting opinions as to the manner in which they were formed. Major Stoddard, H. M. Brackenridge and Governor Reynolds, whose personal acquaintance with the prairies, eastward of the Mississippi, extended back prior to the year 1800, and whose observations were supported by the experience of other contemporaneous residents of the west, held that the prairies were caused by fire. The prairies are covered with grass, and were probably occasioned by the ravages of fire; because wherever copses of trees were found on them, the grounds about them are low and too moist to admit the fire to pass over it; and because it is a common practice among the Indians and other hunters to set the woods and prairies on fire, by means of which they are able to kill an abundance of game. They take secure stations to the leeward, and the fire drives the game to them.*

The plains of Indiana and Illinois have been mostly produced by the same cause. They are very different from the Savannahs on the seaboard and the immense plains of the upper Missouri. In the prairies of Indiana I have been assured that the woods in places have been known to recede, and in others to increase, within the recollection of the old inhabitants. In moist places, the woods are still standing, the fire meeting here with obstruction. Trees, if planted in these prairies, would doubtless grow. In the islands, preserved by accidental causes, the progress of the fire can be traced; the first burning would only scorch the outer bark of the tree; this would render it more susceptible to the next, the third would completely kill. I have seen in places, at present completely prairie, pieces of burnt trees, proving that the prairie had been caused by fire. The grass is generally very luxuriant, which is not the case in the plains of the Missouri. There may, doubtless, be spots where the proportion of salts or other bodies may be such as to favor the growth of grass only.†

* Sketches of Louisiana, by Major Amos Stoddard, p. 213.

† Brackenridge's Views of Louisiana, p. 108.

Governor Reynolds, who came to Illinois at the age of thirteen, in the year 1800, and lived here for over sixty years, the greater portion of his time employed in a public capacity, roving over the prairies in the Indian border wars or overseeing the affairs of a public and busy life, in his interesting autobiography, published in 1855, says: "Many learned essays are written on the origin of the prairies, but any attentive observer will come to the conclusion that it is fire burning the strong, high grass that caused the prairies. I have witnessed the growth of the forest in these southern counties of Illinois, and know there is more timber in them now than there was forty or fifty years before. The obvious reason is, the fire is kept out. This is likewise the reason the prairies are generally the most fertile soil. The vegetation in them was the strongest and the fires there burnt with the most power. The timber was destroyed more rapidly in the fertile soil than in the barren lands. It will be seen that the timber in the north of the state, is found only on the margins of streams and other places where the prairie fires could not reach it."

The later and more satisfactory theory is, that the prairies were formed by the action of water instead of fire. This position was taken and very ably discussed by that able and learned writer, Judge James Hall, as early as 1836. More recently, Prof. Lesquereux prepared an article on the origin and formation of the prairies, published at length in vol. 1, Geological Survey of Illinois, pp. 238 to 254, inclusive; and Dr. Worthen, the head of the Illinois Geological Department, referring to this article and its author, gives to both a most flattering indorsement. Declining to discuss the comparative merits of the various theories as to the formation of the prairies, the doctor "refers the reader to the very able chapter on the subject by Prof. Lesquereux, whose thorough acquaintance, both with fossil and recent botany, and the general laws which govern the distribution of the ancient as well as the recent flora, entitles his opinion to our most profound consideration." *

Prof. Lesquereux' article is exhaustive, and his conclusions are summed up in the declaration "that all the prairies of the Mississippi Valley have been formed by the slow recessions of waters of various extent: first transformed into swamps, and in the process of time drained and dried; and that the high rolling prairies, and those of these bottoms along the rivers as well, are all the result of the same cause, and form one whole, indivisible system."

Still later, another eminent writer, Hon. John D. Caton, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has given the result of his observa-

* Chap. 1, p. 10, Geology of Illinois, by Dr. Worthen; vol. 1. Illinois Geological Survey.

tions. While assenting to the received conclusion that the prairies—the land itself—have been formed under water, except the decomposed animal and vegetable matter that has been added to the surface of the lands since their emergence, the judge dissents from Prof. Lesquereux, in so far as the latter holds that the presence of ulmic acid and other unfavorable chemicals in the soil of the prairies, rendered them unfit for the growth of trees; and in extending his theory to the prairies on the uplands, as well as in their moré level and marshy portions. The learned judge holds to the popular theory that the most potent cause in keeping the prairies as such, and retarding and often destroying forest growth on them, is the agency of fire. Whatever may have been the condition of the ground when the prairie lands first emerged from the waters, or the chemical changes they may have since undergone, how many years the process of vegetable growth and decay may have gone on, adding their deposits of rich loam to the original surface, making the soil the most fertile in the world, is a matter of mere speculation; certain it is, however, that ever within the knowledge of man the prairies have possessed every element of soil necessary to insure a rapid and vigorous growth of forest trees, wherever the germ could find a lodgment and their tender years be protected against the one formidable enemy, fire. Judge Caton gives the experience of old settlers in the northern part of the state, similar to that of Brackenridge and Reynolds, already quoted, where, on the Vermillion River of the Illinois, and also in the neighborhood of Ottawa many years ago, fires occurred under the observation of the narrators, which utterly destroyed, root and branch, an entire hardwood forest, the prairie taking immediate possession of the burnt district, clothing it with grasses of its own; and in a few years this forest land, reclaimed to prairie, could not be distinguished from the prairie itself, except from its greater luxuriance.

Judge Caton's illustration of how the forests obtain a foot-hold in the prairies is so aptly expressed, and in such harmony with the experience of every old settler on the prairies of eastern Illinois and western Indiana, that we quote it.

“The cause of the absence of trees on the upland prairies is the problem most important to the agricultural interests of our state, and it is the inquiry which alone I propose to consider, but cannot resist the remark that wherever we do find timber throughout this broad field of prairie, it is always in or near the humid portions of it,—as along the margins of streams, or upon or near the springy uplands. Many most luxuriant groves are found on the highest portions of the uplands, but always in the neighborhood of water. For a remarkable

example I may refer to that great chain of groves extending from and including the Au Sable Grove on the east and Holderman's Grove on the west, in Kendall county, occupying the high divide between the waters of the Illinois and the Fox Rivers. In and around all the groves flowing springs abound, and some of them are separated by marshes, to the very borders of which the great trees approach, as if the forest were ready to seize upon each yard of ground as soon as it is elevated above the swamps. Indeed, all our groves seem to be located where water is so disposed as to protect them, to a great or less extent, from the prairie fire, although not so situated as to irrigate them. If the head-waters of the streams on the prairies are most frequently without timber, so soon as they have attained sufficient volume to impede the progress of the fires, with very few exceptions we find forests on their borders, becoming broader and more vigorous as the magnitude of the streams increase. It is manifest that land located on the borders of streams which the fire cannot pass are only exposed to *one-half* the fires to which they would be exposed but for such protection. This tends to show, at least, that if but one-half the fires that have occurred had been kindled, the arboraceous growth could have withstood their destructive influences, and the whole surface of what is now prairie would be forest. Another confirmatory fact, patent to all observers, is, that the prevailing winds upon the prairies, especially in the autumn, are from the *west*, and these give direction to the prairie fires. Consequently, the lands on the westerly sides of the streams are the most exposed to the fires, and, as might be expected, we find much the most timber on the *easterly* sides of the streams."

"Another fact, always a subject of remark among the dwellers on the prairies, I regard as conclusive proof that the prairie soils are peculiarly adapted to the growth of trees is, that wherever the fires have been kept from the groves by the settlers, they have rapidly encroached upon the prairies, unless closely depastured by the farmers' stock, or prevented by cultivation. This fact I regard as established by careful observation of more than thirty-five years, during which I have been an interested witness of the settlement of this country,—from the time when a few log cabins, many miles apart, built in the borders of the groves, alone were met with, till now nearly the whole of the great prairies in our state, at least, are brought under cultivation by the industry of the husbandman. Indeed, this is a fact as well recognized by the settlers as that corn will grow upon the prairies when properly cultivated. Ten years ago I heard the observation made by intelligent men, that within the preceding twenty-five years the area of the timber in the prairie portions of the state had actually doubled by the sponta-

neous extension of the natural groves. However this may be, certain it is that the encroachments of the timber upon the prairies have been universal and rapid, wherever not impeded by fire or other physical causes."

When Europeans first landed in America, as they left the dense forests east of the Alleghanies and went west over the mountains into the valleys beyond, anywhere between Lake Erie and the fortieth degree of latitude, approaching the Scioto River, they would have seen small patches of country destitute of timber. These were called openings. As they proceeded farther toward the Wabash the number and area of these openings or barrens would increase. These last were called by the English savannahs or meadows, and by the French, prairies. Westward of the Wabash, except occasional tracts of timbered lands in northern Indiana, and fringes of forest growth along the intervening water-courses, the prairies stretch westward continuously across a part of Indiana and the whole of Illinois to the Mississippi. Taking the line of the Wabash railway, which crosses Illinois in its greatest breadth, and beginning in Indiana, where the railway leaves the timber, west of the Wabash near Marshfield, the prairie extends to Quincy, a distance of more than two hundred and fifty miles, and its continuity the entire way is only broken by four strips of timber along four streams running at right angles with the route of the railway, namely the timber on the Vermillion River, between Danville and the Indiana state-line, the Sangamon, seventy miles west of Danville near Decatur, the Sangamon again a few miles east of Springfield, and the Illinois River at Meredosia; and all of the timber at the crossing of these several streams, if put together, would not aggregate fifteen miles against the two hundred and fifty miles of prairie. Taking a north and south direction and parallel with the drainage of the rivers, one could start near Ashley, on the Illinois Central railway, in Washington county, and going northward, nearly on an air-line, keeping on the divide between the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash, the Sangamon and the Vermillion, the Iroquois and the Vermillion of the Illinois, crossing the latter stream between the mouths of the Fox and Du Page and travel through to the state of Wisconsin, a distance of nearly three hundred miles, without encountering five miles of timber during the whole journey. Mere figures of distances across the "Grand Prairie," as this vast meadow was called by the old settlers, fail to give an adequate idea of its magnitude.

Let the reader, in fancy, go back fifty or sixty years, when there were no farms between the settlement on the North Arm Prairie, in Edgar county, and Ft. Clark, now Peoria, on the Illinois River, or

between the Salt Works, west of Danville, and Ft. Dearborn, where Chicago now is, or when there was not a house between the Wabash and Illinois Rivers in the direction of La Fayette and Ottawa; when there was not a solitary road to mark the way; when Indian trails alone led to unknown places, where no animals except the wild deer and slinking wolf would stare, the one with timid wonder, the other with treacherous leer, upon the venturesome traveler; when the gentle winds moved the supple grasses like waves of a green sea under the summer's sky;—the beauty, the grandeur and solitude of the prairies may be *imagined* as they were a *reality* to the pioneer when he first beheld them.

There is an essential difference between the prairies eastward of the Mississippi and the great plains westward necessary to be borne in mind. The western plains, while they present a seeming level appearance to the eye, rise rapidly to the westward. From Kansas City to Pueblo the ascent is continuous; beyond Ft. Dodge, the plains, owing to their elevation and consequent dryness of the atmosphere and absence of rainfall, produce a thin and stunted vegetation. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana, on the contrary, are much nearer the sea-level, where the moisture is greater. There were many ponds and sloughs which aided in producing a humid atmosphere, all which induced a rank growth of grasses. All early writers, referring to the vegetation of our prairies, including Fathers Hennepin, St. Cosme, Charlevoix and others, who recorded their personal observations nearly two hundred years ago, as well as later English and American travelers, bear uniform testimony to the fact of an unusually luxuriant growth of grasses.

Early settlers, in the neighborhood of the author, all bear witness to the rank growth of vegetation on the prairies before it was grazed by live stock, and supplanted with shorter grasses, that set in as the country improved. Since the organization of Edgar county in 1823,—of which all the territory north to the Wisconsin line was then a part,—on the level prairie between the present sites of Danville and Georgetown, the grass grew so high that it was a source of amusement to tie the tops over the withers of a horse, and in places the height of the grass would nearly obscure both horse and rider from view. This was not a slough, but on arable land, where some of the first farms in Vermillion county were broken out. On the high rolling prairies the vegetation was very much shorter, though thick and compact; its average height being about two feet.

The prairie fires have been represented in exaggerated pictures of men and wild animals retreating at full speed, with every mark of ter-

ror, before the devouring element. Such pictures are overdrawn. Instances of loss of human life, or animals, may have sometimes occurred. The advance of the fire is rapid or slow, as the wind may be strong or light; the flames leaping high in the air in their progress over level ground, or burning lower over the uplands. When a fire starts under favorable causes, the horizon gleams brighter and brighter until a fiery redness rises above its dark outline, while heavy, slow-moving masses of dark clouds curve upward above it. In another moment the blaze itself shoots up, first at one spot then at another, advancing until the whole horizon extending across a wide prairie is clothed with flames, that roll and curve and dash onward and upward like waves of a burning ocean, lighting up the landscape with the brilliancy of noon-day. A roaring, crackling sound is heard like the rushing of a hurricane. The flame, which in general rises to the height of twenty feet, is seen rolling its waves against each other as the liquid, fiery mass moves forward, leaving behind it a blackened surface on the ground, and long trails of murky smoke floating above. A more terrific sight than the burning prairies in early days can scarcely be conceived. Woe to the farmer whose fields extended into the prairie, and who had suffered the tall grass to grow near his fences; the labor of the year would be swept away in a few hours. Such accidents occasionally occurred, although the preventive was simple. The usual remedy was to set fire against fire, or to burn off a strip of grass in the vicinity of the improved ground, a beaten road, the treading of domestic animals about the inclosure of the farmer, would generally afford protection. In other cases a few furrows would be plowed around the field, or the grass closely mowed between the outside of the fence and the open prairie.*

No wonder that the Indians, noted for their naming a place or thing from some of its distinctive peculiarities, should have called the prairies *Mas-ko-tia*, or the place of fire. In the ancient Algonquin tongue, as well as in its more modern form of the Ojibbeway (or Chippeway, as this people are improperly designated), the word *scoutay* means fire; and in the Illinois and Pottowatamic, kindred dialects, it is *scotte* and *scutay*, respectively.† It is also eminently characteristic that the Indians, who lived and hunted exclusively upon the prairies, were known among their red brethren as "Maskoutes," rendered by the French writers, *Maskoutines*, or *People of the Fire or Prairie Country*.

North of a line drawn west from Vincennes, Illinois is wholly

* Judge James Hall: *Tales of the Border*, p. 244; *Statistics of the West*, p. 82.

† Gallatin's *Synopsis of the Indian Tribes*, etc.

prairie,—always excepting the thin curtain of timber draping the water-courses; and all that part of Indiana lying north and west of the Wabash, embracing fully one-third of the area of the state, is essentially so.

Of the twenty-seven counties in Indiana, lying wholly or partially west and north of the Wabash, twelve of them are prairie: seven are mixed prairies, barrens and timber, the barrens and prairie predominating. In five, the barrens, with the prairies, are nearly equal to the timber, while only three of the counties can be characterized as heavily timbered. And wherever timber does occur in these twenty-seven counties, it is found in localities favorable to its protection against the ravages of fire, by the proximity of intervening lakes, marshes or water-courses. We cannot know how long it took the forest to advance from the Scioto; how often capes and points of trees, like skirmishers of an army, secured a foothold to the eastward of the lakes and rivers of Ohio and Indiana, only to be driven back again by the prairie fires advancing from the opposite direction: or conceive how many generations of forest growth were consumed by the prairie fires before the timber-line was pushed westward across the state of Ohio, and through Indiana to the banks of the Wabash.

The prairies of Illinois and Indiana were born of water and preserved by fire for the children of civilized men, who have come and taken possession of them. The manner of their coming, and the difficulties that befell them on the way, will hereafter be considered. The white man, like the forests, advanced from the east. The red man, like the prairie fires, as we shall hereafter see, came from the west.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

HAVING given a description of the lakes and rivers, and noticed some of the more prominent features that characterize the physical geography of the territory within the scope of our inquiry, and the parts necessarily connected with it, forming, as it were, the outlines or ground plan of its history, we will now proceed to fill in the framework, with a narration of its discovery. Jacques Cartier, as already intimated in a note on a preceding page, ascended the St. Lawrence River in 1535. He sailed up the stream as far as the great Indian village of Hoc Lelaga, situated on an island at the foot of the mountain, styled by him Mont Royal, now called Montreal, a name since extended to the whole island. The country thus discovered was called New France. Later, and in the year 1598, France, after fifty years of domestic troubles, recovered her tranquillity, and, finding herself once more equal to great enterprises, acquired a taste for colonization. Her attention was directed to her possessions, by right of discovery, in the new world, where she now wished to establish colonies and extend the faith of the Catholic religion. Commissions or grants were accordingly issued to companies of merchants, and others organized for this purpose, who undertook to make settlements in Acadia, as Nova Scotia was then called, and elsewhere along the lower waters of the St. Lawrence; and, at a later day, like efforts were made higher up the river. In 1607 Mr. De Monts, having failed in a former enterprise, was deprived of his commission, which was restored to him on the condition that he would make a settlement on the St. Lawrence. The company he represented seems to have had the fur trade only in view, and this object caused it to change its plans and avoid Acadia altogether. De Monts' company increased in numbers and capital in proportion as the fur trade developed expectations of profit, and many persons at St. Malo, particularly, gave it their support. Feeling that his name injured his associates, M. De Monts retired; and when he ceased to be its governing head, the company of merchants recovered the monopoly with which the charter was endowed, for no other object than making money out of the fur trade. They cared nothing whatever for the colony in Acadia, which was dying out, and made no settlements else-

where. However, Mr. Samuel Champlain, who cared little for the fur trade, and whose thoughts were those of a patriot, after maturely examining where the settlements directed by the court might be best established, at last fixed on Quebec. He arrived there on the 3d of July, 1608, put up some temporary buildings for himself and company, and began to clear off the ground, which proved fertile.*

The colony at Quebec grew apace with emigrants from France; and later, the establishment of a settlement at the island of Montreal was undertaken. Two religious enthusiasts, the one named Jerome le Royer de la Dauversiere, of Anjou, and the other John James Olier, assumed the undertaking in 1636. The next who joined in the movement was Peter Chevirer, Baron Fancamp, who in 1640 sent tools and provisions for the use of the coming settlers. The projectors were now aided by the celebrated Baron de Renty, and two others. Father Charles Lalemant induced John de Lauson, the proprietor of the island of Montreal, to cede it to these gentlemen, which he did in August, 1640; and to remove all doubts as to the title, the associates obtained a grant from the New France Company, in December of the same year, which was subsequently ratified by the king himself. The associates agreed to send out forty settlers, to clear and cultivate the ground; to increase the number annually; to supply them with two sloops, cattle and farm hands, and, after five years, to erect a seminary, maintain ecclesiastics as missionaries and teachers, and also nuns as teachers and hospitalers. On its part the New France Company agreed to transport thirty settlers. The associates then contributed twenty-five thousand crowns to begin the settlement, and Mr. de Maisonneuve embarked with his colony on three vessels, which sailed from Rochelle and Dieppe, in the summer of 1641. The colony wintered in Quebec, spending their time in building boats and preparing timber for their houses; and on the 8th of May, 1642, embarked, and arrived nine days after at the island of Montreal, and after saying mass began an intrenchment around their tents.†

Notwithstanding the severity of the climate, the loss of life by diseases incident to settling of new countries, and more especially the

* History of New France.

† From Dr. Shea's valuable note on Montreal, on pages 129 and 130, vol. 2, of his translation of Father Charlevoix' History of New France. Mr. Albach, publisher of "Annals of the West," Pittsburgh edition, 1857, p. 49, is in error in saying that Montreal was founded in 1613, by Samuel Champlain. Champlain, in company with a young Huron Indian, whom he had taken to and brought back from France on a previous voyage, visited the island of Montreal in 1611, and chose it as a place for a settlement he designed to establish, but which he did not begin, as he was obliged to return to France; *vide* Charlevoix' "History of New France," vol. 2, p. 23. The American Cyclopaedia, as well as other authorities, concur with Dr. Shea, that Montreal was founded in 1642, seven years after Champlain's death.

destruction of its people from raids of the dreaded Iroquois Indians, the French colonies grew until, according to a report of Governor Mons. Denonville to the Minister at Paris, the population of Canada, in 1686, had increased to 12,373 souls. Quebec and Montreal became the base of operations of the French in America; the places from which missionaries, traders and explorers went out among the savages into countries hitherto unknown, going northward and westward, even beyond the extremity of Lake Superior to the upper waters of the Mississippi, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico; and it was from these cities that the religious, military and commercial affairs of this widely extended region were administered, and from which the French settlements subsequently established in the northwest and at New Orleans were principally recruited. The influence of Quebec and Montreal did not end with the fall of French power in America. It was from these cities that the English retained control of the fur trade in, and exerted a power over the Indian tribes of, the northwest that harassed and retarded the spread of the American settlements through all the revolutionary war, and during the later contest between Great Britain and the United States in the war of 1812. Indeed, it was only until after the fur trade was exhausted and the Indians placed beyond the Mississippi, subsequent to 1820, that Quebec and Montreal ceased to exert an influence in that part of New France now known as Illinois and Indiana.

Father Claude Allonez, coasting westward from Sault Ste. Marie, reached Chegoimegon, as the Indians called the bay south of the Apostle Islands and near La Pointe on the southwestern shore of Lake Superior, in October, 1665. Here he found ten or twelve fragments of Algonquin tribes assembled and about to hang the war kettle over the fire preparatory for an incursion westward into the territory of the Sioux. The good father persuaded them to give up their intended hostile expedition. He set up in their midst a chapel, to which he gave the name of the "Mission of the Holy Ghost," at the spot afterward known as "Lapointe du Saint Esprit," and at once began his mission work. His chapel was an object of wonder, and its establishment soon spread among the wild children of the forest, and thither from great distances came numbers all alive with curiosity,—the roving Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, the Kickapoos, the Illinois and Miamis,—to whom the truths of christianity were announced.*

Three years later Father James Marquette took the place of Allonez, and while here he seems to have been the first that learned of the Mississippi. In a letter written from this mission by Father Marquette to

* Shea's History of Catholic Missions, 358.

his Reverend Father Superior, preserved in the Relations for 1669 and 1670. he says: "When the Illinois come to the point they pass a great river, which is almost a league in width. It flows from north to south, and to so great a distance that the Illinois, who know nothing of the use of the canoe, have never as yet heard tell of the mouth; they only know that there are great nations below them, some of whom, dwelling to the east-southeast of their country, gather their Indian-corn twice a year. A nation that they call Chaouanon (Shawnees) came to visit them during the past summer; the young man that has been given to me to teach me the language has seen them; they were loaded with glass beads, which shows that they have communication with the Europeans. They had to journey across the land for more than thirty days before arriving at their country. It is hardly probable that this great river discharges itself in Virginia. We are more inclined to believe that it has its mouth in California. If the savages, who have promised to make me a canoe, do not fail in their word, we will navigate this river as far as is possible in company with a Frenchman and this young man that they have given me, who understands several of these languages and possesses great facility for acquiring others. We shall visit the nations who dwell along its shores, in order to open the way to many of our fathers who for a long time have awaited this happiness. This discovery will give us a perfect knowledge of the sea either to the south or to the west."

These reports concerning the great river came to the knowledge of the authorities at Quebec and Paris, and naturally enough stimulated further inquiry. There were three theories as to where the river emptied; one, that it discharged into the Atlantic south of the British colony of Virginia; second, that it flowed into the Gulf of Mexico; and third, which was the more popular belief, that it emptied into the Red Sea, as the Gulf of California was called; and if the latter, that it would afford a passage to China. To solve this important commercial problem in geography, it was determined, as appears from a letter from the Governor, Count Frontenac, at Quebec, to M. Colbert, Minister of the navy at Paris, expedient "for the service to send *Sieur Joliet* to the country of the *Mascoutines*, to discover the South Sea and the great river — they call the *Mississippi* — which is supposed to discharge itself into the Sea of California. *Sieur Joliet* is a man of great experience in these sorts of discoveries, and has already been almost to that great river, the mouth of which he promises to see. We shall have intelligence of him, certainly, this summer.* *Father Marquette* was chosen to accompany *Joliet* on account of the information he had already ob-

* Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 92.

tained from the Indians relating to the countries to be explored, and also because, as he wrote Father Dablon, his superior, when informed by the latter that he was to be Joliet's companion, "I am ready to go on your order to seek new nations toward the South Sea, and teach them of our great God whom they hitherto have not known."

The voyage of Joliet and Marquette is so interesting that we introduce extracts from Father Marquette's journal. The version we adopt is Father Marquette's original journal, prepared for publication by his superior, Father Dablon, and which lay in manuscript at Quebec, among the archives of the Jesuits, until 1852, when it, together with Father Marquette's original map, were brought to light, translated into English, and published by Dr. John G. Shea, in his "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi." The version commonly sanctioned was Marquette's narrative sent to the French government, where it lay unpublished until it came into the hands of M. Thevenot, who printed it at Paris, in a book issued by him in 1681, called "Reccuil de Voyages." This account differs somewhat, though not essentially, from the narrative as published by Dr. Shea.

Before proceeding farther, however, we will turn aside a moment to note the fact that Spain had a prior right over France to the Mississippi Valley by virtue of previous discovery. As early as the year 1525, Cortez had conquered Mexico, portioned out its rich mines among his favorites and reduced the inoffensive inhabitants to the worst of slavery, making them till the ground and toil in the mines for their unfeeling masters. A few years following the conquest of Mexico, the Spaniards, under Pamphilus de Narvaez, in 1528, undertook to conquer and colonize Florida and the entire northern coast-line of the Gulf. After long and fruitless wanderings in the interior, his party returned to the sea-coast and endeavored to reach Tampico, in wretched boats. Nearly all perished by storm, disease or famine. The survivors, with one Cabeza de Vaca at their head, drifted to an island near the present state of Mississippi; from which, after four years of slavery, De Vaca, with four companions, escaped to the mainland and started westward, going clear across the continent to the Gulf of California. The natives took them for supernatural beings. They assumed the guise of jugglers, and the Indian tribes, through which they passed, invested them with the title of medicine-men, and their lives were thus guarded with superstitious awe. They are, perhaps, the first Europeans who ever went overland from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They must have crossed the Great River somewhere on their route, and, says Dr. Shea, "remain in history, in a distant twilight, as the first Europeans known to have stood on the banks of the Mississippi." In 1539,

Hernando de Soto, with a party of cavaliers, most of them sons of titled nobility, landed with their horses upon the coast of Florida. During that and the following four years, these daring adventurers wandered through the wilderness, traveling in portions of Florida, Carolina, the northern parts of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, crossing the Mississippi, as is supposed, as high up as White River, and going still westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains, vainly searching for the rich gold mines of which De Vaca had given marvelous accounts. De Soto's party endured hardships that would depress the stoutest heart, while, with fire and sword, they perpetrated atrocities upon the Indian tribes through which they passed, burning their villages and inflicting cruelties which make us blush for the wickedness of men claiming to be christians. De Soto died, in May or June, 1542, on the banks of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Washita, and his immediate attendants concealed his death from the others and secretly, in the night, buried his body in the middle of the stream. The remnant of his survivors went westward and then returned back again to the river, passing the winter upon its banks. The following spring they went down the river, in seven boats which they had rudely constructed out of such scanty material and with the few tools they could command. In these, after a three months' voyage, they arrived at the Spanish town of Panuco, on the river of that name in Mexico.

Later, in 1565, Spain, failing in previous attempts, effected a lodgment in Florida, and for the protection of her colony built the fort at St. Augustine, whose ancient ruin, still standing, is an object of curiosity to the health-seeker and a monument to the hundreds of native Indians who, reduced to bondage by their Spanish conquerors, perished, after years of unrequited labor, in erecting its frowning walls and gloomy dungeons.

While Spain retained her hold upon Mexico and enlarged her possessions, and continued, with feebler efforts, to keep possession of the Floridas, she took no measures to establish settlements along the Mississippi or to avail herself of the advantage that might have resulted from its discovery. The Great River excited no further notice after De Soto's time. For the next hundred years it remained as it were a sealed mystery until the French, approaching from the north by way of the lakes, explored it in its entire length, and brought to public light the vast extent and wonderful fertility of its valleys. Resuming the thread of our history at the place where we turned aside to notice the movements of the Spanish toward the Gulf, we now proceed with the extracts from Father Marquette's journal of the voyage of discovery down the Mississippi.

CHAPTER VII.

JOLIET AND MARQUETTE'S VOYAGE.

THE day of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, whom I had always invoked, since I have been in this Ottawa country, to obtain of God the grace to be able to visit the nations on the River Mississippi, was identically that on which M. Jolliet arrived with orders of the Comte de Frontenac, our governor, and M. Talon, our intendant, to make this discovery with me. I was the more enraptured at this good news, as I saw my designs on the point of being accomplished, and myself in the happy necessity of exposing my life for the salvation of all these nations, and particularly for the Illinois, who had, when I was at Lapointe du Esprit, very earnestly entreated me to carry the word of God to their country."

"We were not long in preparing our outfit, although we were embarking on a voyage the duration of which we could not foresee. Indian corn, with some dried meats, was our whole stock of provisions. With this we set out in two bark canoes, M. Jolliet, myself and five men, firmly resolved to do all and suffer all for so glorious an enterprise."

"It was on the 17th of May, 1673, that we started from the mission of St. Ignatius, at Michilimackinac, where I then was."*

"Our joy at being chosen for this expedition roused our courage and sweetened the labor of rowing from morning to night. As we were going to seek unknown countries, we took all possible precautions that, if our enterprise was hazardous, it should not be foolhardy; for this reason we gathered all possible information from the Indians who had frequented those parts, and even from their accounts, traced a map of all the new country, marking down the rivers on which we were to sail, the names of the nations and places through which we were to pass, the course of the Great River, and what direction we should take when we got to it."

"Above all, I put our voyage under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Immaculate, promising her that, if she did us the grace to discover the Great River, I would give it the name of the conception ;

*St. Ignatius was not on the Island of Mackinaw, but westward of it, on a point of land extending into the strait, from the north shore, laid down on modern maps as "Point St. Ignace." On this bleak, exposed and barren spot this mission was established by Marquette himself in 1671. Shea's Catholic Missions, p. 364.

and that I would also give that name to the first mission I should establish among these new nations, as I have actually done among the Illinois."

After some days they reached an Indian village, and the journal proceeds: "Here we are, then, at the Maskoutens. This word, in Algonquin, may mean Fire Nation, and that is the name given to them. This is the limit of discoveries made by the French, for they have not yet passed beyond it. This town is made up of three nations gathered here, Miamis, Maskoutens and Kikabous.* As bark for cabins, in this country, is rare, they use rushes, which serve them for walls and roofs, but which afford them no protection against the wind, and still less against the rain when it falls in torrents. The advantage of this kind of cabins is that they can roll them up and carry them easily where they like in hunting time."

"I felt no little pleasure in beholding the position of this town. The view is beautiful and very picturesque, for, from the eminence on which it is perched, the eye discovers on every side prairies spreading away beyond its reach interspersed with thickets or groves of trees. The soil is very good, producing much corn. The Indians gather also quantities of plums and grapes, from which good wine could be made if they choose."

"No sooner had we arrived than M. Jolliet and I assembled the Sachems. He told them that he was sent by our governor to discover new countries, and I by the Almighty to illumine them with the light of the gospel; that the Sovereign Master of our lives wished to be known to all nations, and that to obey his will I did not fear death, to which I exposed myself in such dangerous voyages; that we needed two guides to put us on our way; these, making them a present, we begged them to grant us. This they did very civilly, and even proceeded to speak to us by a present, which was a mat to serve us on our voyage."

"The next day, which was the 10th of June, two Miamis whom they had given us as guides embarked with us in the sight of a great crowd, who could not wonder enough to see seven Frenchmen, alone in two canoes, dare to undertake so strange and so hazardous an expedition."

"We knew that there was, three leagues from Maskoutens, a river emptying into the Mississippi. We knew, too, that the point of the compass we were to hold to reach it was the west-southwest, but the

*The village was near the mouth of Wolf River, which empties into Winnebago Lake, Wisconsin. The stream was formerly called the Maskouten, and a tribe of this name dwelt along its banks.

way is so cut up with marshes and little lakes that it is easy to go astray, especially as the river leading to it is so covered with wild oats that you can hardly discover the channel: hence we had need of our two guides, who led us safely to a portage of twenty-seven hundred paces and helped us transport our canoes to enter this river, after which they returned, leaving us alone in an unknown country in the hands of Providence.”*

“We now leave the waters which flow to Quebec, a distance of four or five hundred leagues, to follow those which will henceforth lead us into strange lands.

“Our route was southwest, and after sailing about thirty leagues we perceived a place which had all the appearances of an iron mine, and in fact one of our party who had seen some before averred that the one we had found was very rich and very good. After forty leagues on this same route we reached the mouth of our river, and finding ourselves at $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. we safely entered the Mississippi on the 17th of June with a joy that I cannot express.”†

* This portage has given the name to Portage City, Wisconsin, where the upper waters of Fox River, emptying into Green Bay, approach the Wisconsin River, which, coming from the northwest, here changes its course to the southwest. The distance from the Wisconsin to the Fox River at this point is, according to Henry R. Schoolcraft, a mile and a half across a level prairie, and the level of the two streams is so nearly the same that in high water loaded canoes formerly passed from the one to the other across this low prairie. For many miles below the portage the channel of Fox River was choked with a growth of tangled wild rice. The stream frequently expanding into little lakes, and its winding, crooked course through the prairie, well justifies the tradition of the Winnebago Indians concerning its origin. A vast serpent that lived in the waters of the Mississippi took a freak to visit the great lakes; he left his trail where he crossed over the prairie, which, collecting the waters as they fell from the rains of heaven, at length became Fox River. The little lakes along its course were, probably, the places where he flourished about in his uneasy slumbers at night. Mrs. John H. Kinzie's *Waubun*, p. 80.

† Father Marquette, agreeably to his vow, named the river the Immaculate Conception. Nine years later, when Robert La Salle, having discovered the river in its entire length, took possession at its mouth of the whole Mississippi Valley, he named the river Colbert, in honor of the Minister of the Navy, a man renowned alike for his ability, at the head of the Department of the Marine, and for the encouragement he gave to literature, science and art. Still later, in 1712, when the vast country drained by its waters was farmed out to private enterprise, as appears from letters patent from the King of France, conveying the whole to M. Crozat, the name of the river was changed to St. Lewis. Fortunately the Mississippi retains its aboriginal name, which is a compound from the two Algonquin words *missi*, signifying great, and *sepe*, a river. The former is variously pronounced *missil* or *michil*, as in Michilimackinac; *michi*, as in Michigan; *missu*, as in Missouri, and *missi*, as in the Mississequoy of the Wabash. The variation in pronunciation is not greater than we might expect in an unwritten language. “The Western Indians,” says Mr. Schoolcraft, “have no other word than *missi* to express the highest degree of magnitude, either in a moral or in a physical sense, and it may be considered as not only synonymous to our word *great*, but also magnificent, supreme, stupendous, etc.” Father Hennepin, who next to Marquette wrote concerning the derivation of the name, says: “Mississippi, in the language of the Illinois, means the great river.” Some authors, perhaps with more regard for a pleasing fiction than plain matter-of-fact, have rendered Mississippi “The Father of Waters;” whereas, *nos*, *noussey* and *nosha* mean father, and *neebi*, *nipi* or *nepee* mean water, as universally in the dialect of Algonquin tribes, as does the word *missi* mean great and *sepi* a river.

“ Having descended as far as $41^{\circ} 28'$, following the same direction, we find that turkeys have taken the place of game, and pisikious (buffalo) or wild cattle that of other beasts.

“ At last, on the 25th of June, we perceived foot-prints of men by the water-side and a beaten path entering a beautiful prairie. We stopped to examine it, and concluding that it was a path leading to some Indian village we resolved to go and reconnoitre: we accordingly left our two canoes in charge of our people, cautioning them to beware of a surprise; then M. Jollyet and I undertook this rather hazardous discovery for two single men, who thus put themselves at the mercy of an unknown and barbarous people. We followed the little path in silence, and having advanced about two leagues we discovered a village on the banks of the river, and two others on a hill half a league from the former. Then, indeed, we recommended ourselves to God with all our hearts, and having implored his help we passed on undiscovered, and came so near that we even heard the Indians talking. We then deemed it time to announce ourselves, as we did, by a cry which we raised with all our strength, and then halted, without advancing any farther. At this cry the Indians rushed out of their cabins, and having probably recognized us as French, especially seeing a black gown, or at least having no reason to distrust us, seeing we were but two and had made known our coming, they deputed four old men to come and speak to us. Two carried tobacco-pipes well adorned and trimmed with many kinds of feathers. They marched slowly, lifting their pipes toward the sun as if offering them to it to smoke, but yet without uttering a single word. They were a long time coming the little way from the village to us. Having reached us at last, they stopped to consider us attentively.

“ I now took courage, seeing these ceremonies, which are used by them only with friends, and still more on seeing them covered with stuffs which made me judge them to be allies. I, therefore, spoke to them first, and asked them who they were. They answered that they were Illinois, and in token of peace they presented their pipes to smoke. They then invited us to their village, where all the tribe awaited us with impatience. These pipes for smoking are all called in this country calumets, a word that is so much in use that I shall be obliged to employ it in order to be understood, as I shall have to speak of it frequently.

“ At the door of the cabin in which we were to be received was an old man awaiting us in a very remarkable posture, which is their usual ceremony in receiving strangers. This man was standing perfectly naked, with his hands stretched out and raised toward the sun, as if he wished to screen himself from its rays, which, nevertheless, passed

through his fingers to his face. When we came near him he paid us this compliment: 'How beautiful is the sun, O Frenchman, when thou comest to visit us! All our town awaits thee, and thou shalt enter all our cabins in peace.' He then took us into his, where there was a crowd of people, who devoured us with their eyes but kept a profound silence. We heard, however, these words occasionally addressed to us: 'Well done, brothers, to visit us!' As soon as we had taken our places they showed us the usual civility of the country, which is to present the calumet. You must not refuse it unless you would pass for an enemy, or at least for being very impolite. It is, however, enough to pretend to smoke. While all the old men smoked after us to honor us, some came to invite us, on behalf of the great sachem of all the Illinois, to proceed to his town, where he wished to hold a council with us. We went with a good retinue, for all the people who had never seen a Frenchman among them could not tire looking at us; they threw themselves on the grass by the wayside, they ran ahead, then turned and walked back to see us again. All this was done without noise, and with marks of a great respect entertained for us.

"Having arrived at the great sachem's town, we espied him at his cabin door between two old men; all three standing naked, with their calumet turned to the sun. He harangued us in a few words, to congratulate us on our arrival, and then presented us his calumet and made us smoke; at the same time we entered his cabin, where we received all their usual greetings. Seeing all assembled and in silence, I spoke to them by four presents which I made. By the first, I said that we marched in peace to visit the nations on the river to the sea; by the second, I declared to them that God, their creator, had pity on them, since, after their having been so long ignorant of him, he wished to become known to all nations; that I was sent on his behalf with this design; that it was for them to acknowledge and obey him; by the third, that the great chief of the French informed them that he spread peace everywhere, and had overcome the Iroquois; lastly, by the fourth, we begged them to give us all the information they had of the sea, and of nations through which we should have to pass to reach it.

"When I had finished my speech, the sachem rose, and laying his hand on the head of a little slave whom he was about to give us, spoke thus: 'I thank thee, Black-gown, and thee, Frenchman,' addressing M. Jollyet, 'for taking so much pains to come and visit us. Never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright, as to-day; never has our river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor,

nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it to-day. Here is my son that I give thee that thou mayest know my heart. I pray thee take pity on me and all my nation. Thou knowest the Great Spirit who has made us all; thou speakest to him and hearest his word; ask him to give me life and health, and come and dwell with us that we may know him.' Saying this, he placed the little slave near us and made us a second present, an all mysterious calumet, which they value more than a slave. By this present he showed us his esteem for our governor, after the account we had given of him. By the third he begged us, on behalf of his whole nation, not to proceed farther on account of the great dangers to which we exposed ourselves.

"I replied that I did not fear death, and that I esteemed no happiness greater than that of losing my life for the glory of him who made us all. But this these poor people could not understand. The council was followed by a great feast which consisted of four courses, which we had to take with all their ways. The first course was a great wooden dish full of sagamity,—that is to say, of Indian meal boiled in water and seasoned with grease. The master of ceremonies, with a spoonful of sagamity, presented it three or four times to my mouth, as we would do with a little child; he did the same to M. Jollyet. For the second course, he brought in a second dish containing three fish; he took some pains to remove the bones, and having blown upon it to cool it, put it in my mouth as we would food to a bird. For the third course they produced a large dog which they had just killed, but, learning that we did not eat it, withdrew it. Finally, the fourth course was a piece of wild ox, the fattest portions of which were put into our mouths.

"We took leave of our Illinois about the end of June, and embarked in sight of all the tribe, who admire our little canoes, having never seen the like.

"As we were discoursing, while sailing gently down a beautiful, still, clear water, we heard the noise of a rapid into which we were about to fall. I have seen nothing more frightful; a mass of large trees, entire, with branches,—real floating islands,—came rushing from the mouth of the river Pekitanöüi, so impetuously that we could not, without great danger, expose ourselves to pass across. The agitation was so great that the water was all muddy and could not get clear.*

* Pekitanöüi, with the aboriginals, signified "muddy water," on the authority of Father Marest, in his letter referred to in a previous note. The present name, Missouri, according to Le Page du Pratz, vol. 2. p. 157, was derived from the tribe, Missouriis, whose village was some forty leagues above its mouth, and who massacred a French garrison situated in that part of the country. The late statesman and orator, Thomas A. Benton, referring to the muddiness prevailing at all seasons of the year in the Missouri River, said that its waters were "too thick to swim in and too thin to walk on."

“After having made about twenty leagues due south, and a little less to the southeast, we came to a river called Ouabonskigon, the mouth of which is at 36° north.* This river comes from the country on the east inhabited by the Chaouánons, in such numbers that they reckon as many as twenty-three villages in one district, and fifteen in another, lying quite near each other. They are by no means warlike, and are the people the Iroquois go far to seek in order to wage an unprovoked war upon them; and as these poor people cannot defend themselves they allow themselves to be taken and carried off like sheep, and, innocent as they are, do not fail to experience the barbarity of the Iroquois, who burn them cruelly.”

Having arrived about half a league from Akansa (Arkansas River), we saw two canoes coming toward us. The commander was standing up holding in his hand a calumet, with which he made signs according to the custom of the country. He approached us, singing quite agreeably, and invited us to smoke, after which he presented us some sagamity and bread made of Indian corn, of which we ate a little. We fortunately found among them a man who understood Illinois much better than the man we brought from Mitehigameh. By means of him, I first spoke to the assembly by ordinary presents. They admired what I told them of God and the mysteries of our holy faith, and showed a great desire to keep me with them to instruct them.

“We then asked them what they knew of the sea; they replied that we were only ten days' journey from it (we could have made the distance in five days); that they did not know the nations who inhabited it, because their enemies prevented their commerce with those Europeans; that the Indians with fire-arms whom we had met were their enemies, who cut off the passage to the sea, and prevented their making the acquaintance of the Europeans, or having any commerce with them; that besides we should expose ourselves greatly by passing on, in consequence of the continual war parties that their enemies sent out on the river: since, being armed and used to war, we could not, without evident danger, advance on that river which they constantly occupy.

“In the evening the sachems held a secret council on the design of some to kill us for plunder, but the chief broke up all these schemes, and sending for us, danced the calumet in our presence, and then, to remove all fears, presented it to me.

“M. Jollyet and I held another council to deliberate on what we should do, whether we should push on, or rest satisfied with the dis-

*The Wabash here appears, for the first time, by name. A more extended notice of the various names by which this stream has been known will be given farther on.

covery that we had made. After having attentively considered that we were not far from the Gulf of Mexico, the basin of which is $31^{\circ} 40'$ north, and we at $33^{\circ} 40'$; so that we could not be more than two or three days' journey off; that the Mississippi undoubtedly had its mouth in Florida or the Gulf of Mexico, and not on the east in Virginia, whose sea-coast is at 34° north, which we had passed, without having as yet reached the sea, nor on the western side in California, because that would require a west, or west-southwest course, and we had always been going south. We considered, moreover, that we risked losing the fruit of this voyage, of which we could give no information, if we should throw ourselves into the hands of the Spaniards, who would undoubtedly at least hold us as prisoners. Besides it was clear that we were not in a condition to resist Indians allied to Europeans, numerous and expert in the use of fire-arms, who continually infested the lower part of the river. Lastly, we had gathered all the information that could be desired from the expedition. All these reasons induced us to return. This we announced to the Indians, and after a day's rest prepared for it.

"After a month's navigation down the Mississippi, from the 42d to below the 34th degree, and after having published the gospel as well as I could to the nations I had met, we left the village of Akanseas on the 17th of July, to retrace our steps. We accordingly ascended the Mississippi, which gave us great trouble to stem its currents. We left it, indeed, about the 38th degree, to enter another river (the Illinois), which greatly shortened our way, and brought us, with little trouble, to the lake of the Illinois.

"We had seen nothing like *this* river for the fertility of the land, its prairies, woods, wild cattle, stag, deer, wild-cats, bustards, swans, ducks, parrots, and even beaver; its many little lakes and rivers. That on which we sailed is broad deep and gentle for sixty-five leagues. During the spring and part of the summer, the only portage is half a league.

"We found there an Illinois town called Kaskaskia, composed of seventy-four cabins; they received us well, and compelled me to promise them to return and instruct them. One of the chiefs of this tribe, with his young men, escorted us to the Illinois Lake, whence at last we returned in the close of September to the Bay of the Fetid (Green Bay), whence we had set out in the beginning of June. Had all this voyage caused but the salvation of a single soul, I should deem all my fatigue well repaid, and this I have reason to think, for, when I was returning, I passed by the Indians of Peoria. I was three days announcing the faith in their cabins, after which, as we were embarking, they brought

me, on the water's edge, a dying child, which I baptized a little before it expired, by an admirable providence for the salvation of that innocent soul."

Count Frontenac, writing from Quebec to M. Colbert, Minister of the Marine, at Paris, under date of November 14, 1674, announces that "Sieur Joliet, whom Monsieur Talon advised me, on my arrival from France, to dispatch for the discovery of the South Sea, has returned three months ago. He has discovered some very fine countries, and a navigation so easy through beautiful rivers he has found, that a person can go from Lake Ontario in a bark to the Gulf of Mexico, there being only one carrying place (around Niagara Falls), where Lake Ontario communicates with Lake Erie. I send you, by my secretary, the map which Sieur Joliet has made of the great river he has discovered, and the observations he has been able to recollect, as he lost all his minutes and journals in the shipwreck he suffered within sight of Montreal, where, after having completed a voyage of twelve hundred leagues, he was near being drowned, and lost all his papers and a little Indian whom he brought from those countries. These accidents have caused me great regret."*

Louis Joliet, or Jolliet, or Jollyet, as the name is variously spelled, was the son of Jean Joliet, a wheelwright, and Mary d'Abancour; he was born at Quebec in the year 1645. Having finished his studies at the Jesuit college he determined to become a member of that order, and with that purpose in view took some of the minor orders of the society in August, 1662. He completed his studies in 1666, but during this time his attention had become interested in Indian affairs, and he laid aside all thoughts of assuming the "black gown." That he acquired great ability and tact in managing the savages, is apparent from the fact of his having been selected to discover the south sea by the way of the Mississippi. The map which he drew from memory, and which was forwarded by Count Frontenac to France, was afterward attached to Marquette's Journal, and was published by Therenot, at Paris, in 1681. Sparks, in his "Life of Marquette," copies this map, and ascribes it to his hero. This must be a mistake, since it differs quite essentially from Marquette's map, which has recently been brought to public notice by Dr. Shea.

Joliet's account of the voyage, mentioned by Frontenac, is published in Hennepin's "Discovery of a Vast Country in America." It is very meagre, and does not present any facts not covered by Marquette's narrative.

In 1680 Joliet was appointed hydrographer to the king, and many

* Paris Documents, vol. 9. p. 121.

well-drawn maps at Quebec show that his office was no sinecure. Afterward, he made a voyage to Hudson's Bay in the interest of the king; and as a reward for the faithful performance of his duty, he was granted the island of Anticosti, which, on account of the fisheries and Indian trade, was at that time very valuable. After this, he signed himself Joliet d'Anticosti. In the year 1697, he obtained the seignory of Joliet on the river Etchemins, south of Quebec. M. Joliet died in 1701, leaving a wife and four children, the descendants of whom are living in Canada still possessed of the seignory of Joliet, among whom are Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec and Archbishop Tache of Red River.

Mont Joliet, on the Desplaines River, above its confluence with the Kankakee, and the city of Joliet, in the county of Will, perpetuate the name of Joliet in the state of Illinois.

Jacques Marquette was born in Laon, France, in 1637. His was the oldest and one of the most respectable citizen families of the place. At the age of seventeen he entered the Society of Jesus; received orders in 1666 to embark for Canada, arriving at Quebec in September of the same year. For two years he remained at Three Rivers, studying the different Indian dialects under Father Gabriel Druillentes. At the end of that period he received orders to repair to the upper lakes, which he did, and established the Mission of Sault Ste. Marie. The following year Dablon arrived, having been appointed Superior of the Ottawa missions: Marquette then went to the "Mission of the Holy Ghost" at the western extremity of Lake Superior: here he remained for two years, and it was his accounts, forwarded from this place, that caused Frontenac and Talon to send Joliet on his voyage to the Mississippi. The Sioux having dispersed the Algonquin tribes at Lapointe, the latter retreated eastward to Mackinaw: Marquette followed and founded there the Mission of St. Ignatius. Here he remained until Joliet came, in 1673, with orders to accompany him on his voyage of discovery down the Mississippi. Upon his return, Marquette remained at Mackinaw until October, 1674, when he received orders to carry out his pet project of founding the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin" among the Illinois. He immediately set out, but owing to a severe dysentery, contracted the year previous, he made but slow progress. However, he reached Chicago Creek, December 4, where, growing rapidly worse, he was compelled to winter. On the 29th of the following March he set out for the Illinois town, on the river of that name. He succeeded in getting there on the 8th of April. Being cordially received by the Indians, he was enabled to realize his long deferred and much cherished project of establishing

the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." Believing that his life was drawing to a close, he endeavored to reach Mackinaw before his death should take place. But in this hope he was doomed to disappointment; by the time he reached Lake Michigan "he was so weak that he had to be carried like a child." One Saturday, Marquette and his two companions entered a small stream—which still bears his name—on the eastern side of Lake Michigan, and in this desolate spot, virtually alone, destitute of all the comforts of life, died James Marquette. His life-long wish to die a martyr in the holy cause of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin, was granted. Thus passed away one of the purest and most sacrificing servants of God,—one of the bravest and most heroic of men.

The biographical sketch of Joliet has been collated from a number of reliable authorities, and is believed truthful. Our notice of Father Marquette is condensed from his life as written by Dr. Shea, than whom there is no one better qualified to perform the task.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXPLORATIONS BY LA SALLE.

THE success of the French, in their plan of colonization, was so great, and the trade with the savages, exchanging fineries, guns, knives, and, more than all, spirituous liquors for valuable furs, yielded such enormous profits, that impetus was given to still greater enterprises. They involved no less than the hemming in of the British colonies along the Atlantic coast and a conquest of the rich mines in Mexico, from the Spanish. These purposes are boldly avowed in a letter of M. Talon, the king's enterprising intendant at Quebec, in 1671; and also in the declarations of the great Colbert, at Paris, "I am," says M. Talon, in his letter to the king referred to, "no courtier, and assert, not through a mere desire to please the king, nor without just reason, that this portion of the French monarchy will become something grand. What I discover around me makes me foresee this; and those colonies of foreign nations so long settled on the seaboard already tremble with fright, in view of what his majesty has accomplished here in the interior. The measures adopted to confine them within narrow limits, by taking possession, which I have caused to be effected, do not allow them to spread, without subjecting themselves, at the same time, to be treated as usurpers, and have war waged against them. This in truth is what by all their acts they seem to greatly fear. They already know that your name is spread abroad among the savages throughout all those countries, and that they regard your majesty alone as the arbitrator of peace and war; they detach themselves insensibly from other Europeans, and excepting the Iroquois, of whom I am not as yet assured, we can safely promise that the others will take up arms whenever we please." "The principal result," says La Salle, in his memoir at a later day, "expected from the great perils and labors which I underwent in the discovery of the Mississippi was to satisfy the wish expressed to me by the late Monsieur Colbert, of finding a port where the French might establish themselves and harass the Spaniards in those regions from whence they derive all their wealth. The place I propose to fortify lies sixty leagues above the mouth of the river Colbert (*i. e.* Mississippi) in the Gulf of Mexico, and possesses all the advantages for such a purpose which can be wished for, both on account

of its excellent position and the favorable disposition of the savages who live in that part of the country.”* It is not our province to indulge in conjectures as to how far these daring purposes of Talon and Colbert would have succeeded had not the latter died, and their active assistant, Robert La Salle, have lost his life, at the hands of an assassin, when in the act of executing the preliminary part of the enterprise. We turn, rather, to matters of historical record, and proceed with a condensed sketch of the life and voyages of La Salle, as it was his discoveries that led to the colonization of the Mississippi Valley by the French.

La Salle was born, of a distinguished family, at Rouen, France. He was consecrated to the service of God in early life, and entered the Society of Jesus, in which he remained ten years, laying the foundation of moral principles, regular habits and elements of science that served him so well in his future arduous undertakings. Like many other young men having plans of useful life, he thought Canada would offer better facilities to develop them than the cramped and fixed society of France. He accordingly left his home, and reached Montreal in 1666. Being of a resolute and venturesome disposition, he found employment in making explorations of the country about the lakes. He soon became a favorite of Talon, the intendant, and of Frontenac, the governor, at Quebec. He was selected by the latter to take command of Fort Frontenac, near the present city of Kingston, on the St. Lawrence River, and at that time a dilapidated, wooden structure on the frontier of Canada. He remained in Canada about nine years, acquiring a knowledge of the country and particularly of the Indian tribes, their manners, habits and customs, and winning the confidence of the French authorities. He returned to France and presented a memoir to the king, in which he urged the necessity of maintaining Fort Frontenac, which he offered to restore with a structure of stone; to keep there a garrison equal to the one at Montreal; to employ as many as fifteen laborers during the first year; to clear and till the land, and to supply the surrounding Indian villages with Recollect missionaries in furtherance of the cause of religion, all at his own expense, on condition that the king would grant him the right of seigniorship and a monopoly of the trade incident to it. He further petitioned for title of nobility in consideration of voyages he had already made in Canada at his own expense, and which had resulted in the great benefit to the king's colony. The king heard the petition graciously, and

* Talon's letter to the king: Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 73. La Salle's Memoir to the king, on the necessity of fitting out an expedition to take possession of Louisiana: Historical Collections of Louisiana, part 1, p. 5.

on the 13th May, 1675, granted La Salle and his heirs Fort Frontenac, with four leagues of the adjacent country along the lakes and rivers above and below the fort and a half a league inward, and the adjacent islands, with the right of hunting and fishing on Lake Ontario and the circumjacent rivers. On the same day, the king issued to La Salle letters patent of nobility, having, as the king declares, been informed of the worthy deeds performed by the people, either in reducing or civilizing the savages or in defending themselves against their frequent insults, especially those of the Iroquois; in despising the greatest dangers in order to extend the king's name and empire to the extremity of that new world; and desiring to reward those who have thus rendered themselves most eminent; and wishing to treat most favorably Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle on account of the good and laudable report that has been rendered concerning his actions in Canada, the king does ennoble and decorate with the title of nobility the said cavalier, together with his wife and children. He left France with these precious documents, and repaired to Fort Frontenac, where he performed the conditions imposed by the terms of his titles.

He sailed for France again in 1677, and in the following year after he and Colbert had fully matured their plans, he again petitioned the king for a license to prosecute further discoveries. The king granted his request, giving him a permit, under date of May 12, 1678, to endeavor to discover the western part of New France; the king avowing in the letters patent that "he had nothing more at heart than the discovery of that country where there is a prospect of finding a way to penetrate as far as Mexico," and authorizing La Salle to prosecute discoveries, and construct forts in such places as he might think necessary, and enjoy there the same monopoly as at Fort Frontenac,—all on condition that the enterprise should be prosecuted at La Salle's expense, and completed within five years; that he should not trade with the savages, who carried their peltries and beavers to Montreal; and that the governor, intendant, justices, and other officers of the king in New France, should aid La Salle in his enterprise.* Before leaving France, La Salle, through the Prince de Conti, was introduced to one Henri de Tonti, an Italian by birth, who for eight years had been in the French service. Having had one of his hands shot off while in Sicily, he repaired to France to seek other employment. It was a most fortunate meeting. Tonti—a name that should be prominently associated with discoveries in this part of America—became La Salle's companion. Ever faithful and courageous, he ably and zealously fur-

* *Vide* the petitions of La Salle to, and the grants from, the king, which are found at length in the Paris Documents, vol. 9, pp. 122 to 127.

thered all of La Salle's plans, followed and defended him under the most discouraging trials, with an unselfish fidelity that has few parallels in any age.

Supplied with this new grant of enlarged powers, La Salle, in company with Tonti,—or Tonty, as Dr. Sparks says he has seen the name written in an autograph letter,—and thirty men, comprising pilots, sailors, carpenters and other mechanics, with a supply of material necessary for the intended exploration, left France for Quebec. Here the party were joined by some Canadians, and the whole force was sent forward to Fort Frontenac, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, since this fort had been granted to La Salle. He had, in conformity to the terms of his letters patent, greatly enlarged and strengthened its defenses. Here he met Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan Friar, whom it seems had been sent thither along with Father Gabriel de la Ribourde and Zenobius Membre, all of the same religious order, to accompany La Salle's expedition. In the meantime, Hennepin was occupied in pastoral labors among the soldiers of the garrison, and the inhabitants of a little hamlet of peasants near by, and proselyting the Indians of the neighboring country. Hennepin, from his own account, had not only traveled over several parts of Europe before coming to Canada, but since his arrival in America, had spent much time in roaming about among the savages, to gratify his love of adventure and acquire knowledge.

Hennepin's name and writings are so prominently connected with the early history of the Mississippi Valley, and, withal, his contradictory statements, made at a later day of his life, as to the extent of his own travels, have so clouded his reputation with grave doubt as to his regard for truth, that we will turn aside and give the reader a sketch of this most singular man and his claims as a discoverer. He was bold, courageous, patient and hopeful under the most trying fatigues; and had a taste for the privations and dangers of a life among the savages, whose ways and caprices he well understood, and knew how to turn them to insure his own safety. He was a shrewd observer and possessed a faculty for that detail and little minutiae, which make a narrative racy and valuable. He was vain and much given to self-glorification. He accompanied La Salle, in the first voyage, as far as Peoria Lake, and he and Father Zenobe Membre are the historians of that expedition. From Peoria Lake he went down the Illinois, under orders from La Salle, and up the Mississippi beyond St. Anthony's Falls, giving this name to the falls. This interesting voyage was not prosecuted voluntarily; for Hennepin and his two companions were captured by the Sioux and taken up the river as prisoners, often in

great peril of their lives. He saw La Salle no more, after parting with him at Peoria Lake. He was released from captivity through the intervention of Mons. Duluth, a French Coureur de Bois, who had previously established a trade with the Sioux, on the upper Mississippi, by way of Lake Superior. After his escape, Hennepin descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin, which he ascended, made the portage at the head of Fox River, thence to Green Bay and Mackinaw, by the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette on their way to the Mississippi, seven years before. From Mackinaw he proceeded to France, where, in 1683, he published, under royal authority, an account of his travels. For refusing to obey an order of his superiors, to return to America, he was banished from France. He went to Holland and obtained the favor and patronage of William III, king of England, to whose service, as he himself says, "he entirely devoted himself." In Holland, he received money and sustenance from Mr. Blathwait, King William's secretary of war, while engaged in preparing a new volume of his voyages, which was published at Utrecht, in 1697, and dedicated "To His Most Excellent Majesty William the Third." The revised edition contains substantially all of the first, and a great deal besides; for in this last work Hennepin lays claim, for the first time, to having gone *down* the Mississippi to its mouth, thus seeking to deprive La Salle of the glory attaching to his name, on account of this very discovery. La Salle had now been dead about fourteen years, and from the time he went down the Mississippi, in 1682, to the hour of his death, although his discovery was well known, especially to Hennepin, the latter never laid any claim to having anticipated him in the discovery. Besides, Hennepin's own account, after so long a silence, of his pretended voyage down the river is so utterly inconsistent with itself, especially with respect to dates and the impossibility of his traveling the distances within the time he alleges, that the story carries its own refutation. For this mendacious act, Father Hennepin has merited the severest censures of Charlevoix, Jared Sparks, Francis Parkman, Dr. Shea and other historical critics.

His first work is generally regarded as authority. That he did go up the Mississippi river there seems to be no controversy, while grave doubts prevail as to many statements in his last publication, which would otherwise pass without suspicion were they not found in company with statements known to be untrue.

In the preface to his last work, issued in 1697, Father Hennepin assigns as a reason why he did not publish his descent of the Mississippi in his volume issued in 1683, "that I was obliged to say nothing of the course of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Illinois down

to the sea, for fear of disobliging M. La Salle, with whom I began my discovery. This gentleman, alone, would have the glory of having discovered the course of that river. But when he heard that I had done it two years before him he could never forgive me, though, as I have said, I was so modest as to publish nothing of it. This was the true cause of his malice against me, and of the barbarous usage I met with in France."

Still, his description of places he did visit; the aboriginal names and geographical features of localities; his observations, especially upon the manners and customs of the Indians, and other facts which he had no motive to misrepresent, are generally regarded as true in his last as well as in his first publication. His works, indeed, are the only repositories of many interesting particulars relating to the northwest, and authors quote from him, some indiscriminately and others with more caution, while all criticise him without measure.

Hennepin was born in Belgium in 1640, as is supposed, and died at Utrecht, Holland, within a few years after issuing his last book. This was republished in London in 1698, the translation into English being wretchedly executed. The book, aside from its historical value and the notoriety attaching to it because of the new claims Hennepin makes, is quite a curiosity. It is made up of Hennepin's own travels, blended with his fictitious discoveries, scraps and odd ends taken from the writings of other travelers without giving credit; the whole embellished with plates and a map inserted by the bookseller, and the text emphasized with italics and displayed type; all designed to render it a specimen, as it probably was in its day, of the highest skill attained in the art of book-making.

La Salle brought up the St. Lawrence to Fort Frontenac the anchors, cordage and other material to be used in the vessel which he designed to construct above the Falls of Niagara for navigating the western lakes. He already had three small vessels on Lake Ontario, which he had made use of in a coasting trade with the Indians. One of these, a brigantine of ten tons, was loaded with his effects; his men, including Fathers Gabriel, Zenobius Membre and Hennepin, who were, as Father Zenobia declares, commissioned with care of the spiritual direction of the expedition, were placed aboard, and on the 18th of November the vessel sailed westward for the Niagara River. They kept the northern shore, and run into land and bartered for corn with the Iroquois at one of their villages, situated where Toronto, Canada, is located, and for fear of being frozen up in the river, which here empties into the lake, had to cut the ice from about their ship. Detained by adverse winds, they remained here until the wind was favorable,

when they sailed across the end of the lake and found an anchorage in the mouth of Niagara River on the 6th of December. The season was far advanced, and the ground covered with snow a foot deep. Large masses of ice were floating down the river endangering the vessel, and it was necessary to take measures to give it security. Accordingly the vessel was hauled with cables up against the strong current. One of the cables broke, and the vessel itself came very near being broken to pieces or carried away by the ice, which was grinding its way to the open lake. Finally, by sheer force of human strength, the vessel was dragged to the shore, and moored with a strong hawser under a protecting cliff out of danger from the floating ice. A cabin, protected with palisades, for shelter and to serve as a magazine to store the supplies, was also constructed. The ground was frozen so hard that it had to be thawed out with boiling water before the men could drive stakes into it.

The movements of La Salle excited, first the curiosity of the Iroquois Indians, in whose country he was an intruder, and then their jealousy became aroused as they began to fear he intended the erection of a fort. The Sieur de La Salle, says the frank and modest-minded Father Zenobe Membre, "with his usual address met the principal Iroquois chiefs in conference, and gained them so completely that they not only agreed, but offered, to contribute with all their means to the execution of his designs. The conference lasted for some time. La Salle also sent many canoes to trade north and south of the lake among these tribes." Meanwhile La Salle's enemies were busy in thwarting his plans. They insinuated themselves among the Indians in the vicinity of Niagara, and filled their ears with all sorts of stories to La Salle's discredit, and aroused feelings of such distrust that work on the fort, or depot for supplies, had to be suspended, and La Salle content himself with a house surrounded by palisades.

A place was selected above the falls,* on the eastern side of the river, for the construction of the new vessel.

The ground was cleared away, trees were felled, and the carpenters set to work. The keel of the vessel was laid on the 26th of January, and some of the plank being ready to fasten on, La Salle drove the first spike. As the work progressed, La Salle made several trips, over ice and snow, and later in the spring with vessels, to Fort Frontenac, to hurry forward provisions and material. One of his vessels was lost on Lake Ontario, heavily laden with a cargo of valuable supplies, through the fault or willful perversity of her pilots. The disappointment over this calamity, says Hennepin, would have dissuaded any other person than

* Francis Parkman, in his valuable work, "The Discovery of the Great West," p. 133, locates the spot at the mouth of Cayuga Creek on the American shore.

La Salle from the further prosecution of the enterprise. The men worked industriously on the ship. The most of the Iroquois having gone to war with a nation on the northern side of Lake Erie, the few remaining behind were become less insolent than before. Still they lingered about where the work was going on, and continued expressions of discontent at what the French were doing. One of them let on to be drunk and attempted to kill the blacksmith, but the latter repulsed the Indian with a piece of iron red-hot from the forge. The Indians threatened to burn the vessel on the stocks, and might have done so were it not constantly guarded. Much of the time the only food of the men was Indian corn and fish; the distance to Fort Frontenac and the inclemency of the winter rendering it out of power to procure a supply of other or better provisions.

The frequent alarms from the Indians, a want of wholesome food, the loss of the vessel with its promised supplies, and a refusal of the neighboring tribes to sell any more of their corn, reduced the party to such extremities that the ship-carpenters tried to run away. They were, however, persuaded to remain and prosecute their work. Two Mohegan Indians, successful hunters in La Salle's service, were fortunate enough to bring in some wild goats and other game they had killed, which greatly encouraged the workmen to go on with their task more briskly than before. The vessel was completed within six months from the time its keel was laid. The ship was gotten afloat before entirely finished, to prevent the designs of the natives to burn it. She was sixty tons burthen, and called the "Griffin," a name given it by La Salle by way of a compliment to Count Frontenac, whose armorial bearings were supported by two griffins. Three guns were fired, and "*Te Deum*" chanted at the christening, and prayers offered up for a prosperous voyage. The air in the wild forest rung with shouts of joy; even the Iroquois, looking suspiciously on, were seduced with alluring draughts of brandy to lend their deep-mouthed voices to the happy occasion. The men left their cabins of bark and swung their hammocks under the deck of the ship, where they could rest with greater security from the savages than on the shore.

The Griffin, under press of a favorable breeze, and with the help of twelve men on the shore pulling at tow-ropes, was forced up against the strong current of the Niagara River to calmer waters at the entrance of the lake. On the 7th of August, 1679, her canvas was spread, and the pilot steering by the compass, the vessel, with La Salle and his thirty odd companions and their effects aboard, sailed out westward upon the unknown, silent waters of Lake Erie. In three days they reached the mouth of Detroit River. Father Hennepin was fairly

delighted with the country along this river — it was “so well situated and the soil so fertile. Vast meadows extending back from the strait and terminating at the uplands, which were clad with vineyards, and plum and pear and other fruit-bearing trees of nature’s own planting, all so well arranged that one would think they could not have been so disposed without the help of art. The country was also well stocked with deer, bear, wild goats, turkeys, and other animals and birds, that supplied a most relishing food. The forest comprised walnut and other timber in abundance suitable for building purposes. So charmed was he with the prospect that he “endeavored to persuade La Salle to settle at the ‘De Troit,’” it being in the midst of so many savage nations among whom a good trade could be established. La Salle would not listen to this proposal. He said he would make no settlement within one hundred leagues of Frontenac, lest other Europeans would be before them in the new country they were going to discover. This, says Hennepin, was the pretense of La Salle and the adventurers who were with him; for I soon discovered that their intention was to buy all the furs and skins of the remotest savages who, as they thought, did not know their value, and thus enrich themselves in one single voyage.

On Lake Huron the Griffin encountered a storm. The main-yards and topmast were blown away, giving the ship over to the mercy of the winds. There was no harbor to run into for shelter. La Salle, although a courageous man, gave way to his fears, and said they all were undone. Everyone thereupon fell upon their knees to say prayers and prepare for death, except the pilot, who cursed and swore all the while at La Salle for bringing him there to perish in a nasty lake, after he had acquired so much renown in a long and successful navigation on the ocean. The storm abated, and on the 27th of August, the Griffin resumed her course northwest, and was carried on the evening of the same day beyond the island of Mackinaw to point St. Ignace, and safely anchored in a bay that is sheltered, except from the south, by the projecting mainland.

CHAPTER IX.

LA SALLE'S VOYAGE CONTINUED.

ST. IGNACE, OF Mackinaw, as previously stated, had become a principal center of the Jesuit missions, and it had also grown into a headquarters for an extensive Indian trade. Duly licensed traders, as well as the *Coureurs de Bois*,—men who had run wild, as it were, and by their intercourse with the nations had thrown off all restraints of civilized life,—resorted to this vicinity in considerable numbers. These, lost to all sense of national pride, instead of sustaining took every measure to thwart La Salle's plans. They, with some of the dissatisfied crew, represented to the Indians that La Salle and his associates were a set of dangerous and ambitious adventurers, who meant to engross all the trade in furs and skins and invade their liberties. These jealous and meddling busybodies had already, before the arrival of the Griffin, succeeded in seducing fifteen men from La Salle's service, whom with others, he had sent forward the previous spring, under command of Tonty, with a stock of merchandise; and, instead of going to the tribes beyond and preparing the way for a friendly reception of La Salle, as they were ordered to do, they loitered about Mackinaw the whole summer and squandered the goods, in spite of Tonty's persistent efforts to urge them forward in the performance of their duty. La Salle sent out other parties to trade with the natives, and these went so far, and were so busy in bartering for and collecting furs, that they did not return to Mackinaw until November. It was now getting late and La Salle was warned of the dangerous storms that sweep the lakes at the beginning of winter; he resolved, therefore, to continue his voyage without waiting the return of his men. He weighed anchor and sailed westward into Lake Michigan as far as the islands at the entrance of Green Bay, then called the Pottawatomic Islands, for the reason that they were then occupied by bands of that tribe. On one of these islands La Salle found some of the men belonging to his advance party of traders, and who, having secured a large quantity of valuable furs, had long and impatiently waited his coming.

La Salle, as is already apparent, determined to engage in a fur trade that already and legitimately belonged to merchants operating at

Montreal, and with which the terms of his own license prohibited his interfering. Without asking any one's advice he resolved to load his ship with furs and send it back to Niagara, and the furs to Quebec, and out of the proceeds of the sale to discharge some very pressing debts. The pilot with five men to man the vessel were ordered to proceed with the Griffin to Niagara, and return with all imaginable speed and join La Salle at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, near the southern shore of Lake Michigan. The Griffin did not go to Green Bay City, as many writers have assumed in hasty perusals of the original authorities, or even penetrate the body of water known as Green Bay beyond the chain of islands at its mouth.

The resolution of La Salle, taken, it seems, on the spur of the moment, to send his ship back down the lakes, and prosecute his voyage the rest of the way to the head of Lake Michigan in frail birchen canoes, was a most unfortunate measure. It delayed his discoveries two years, brought severe hardships upon himself and greatly embarrassed all his future plans. The Griffin itself was lost, with all her cargo, valued at sixty thousand livres. She, nor her crew, was ever heard of after leaving the Pottawatomie Islands. What became of the ship and men in charge remains to this day a mystery, or veiled in a cloud of conjecture. La Salle himself, says Francis Parkman, "grew into a settled conviction that the Griffin had been treacherously sunk by the pilot and sailors to whom he had intrusted her; and he thought he had, in after-years, found evidence that the authors of the crime, laden with the merchandise they had taken from her, had reached the Mississippi and ascended it, hoping to join Du Shut, the famous chief of the Coureurs de Bois, and enrich themselves by traffic with the northern tribes.*"

The following is, substantially, Hennepin's account of La Salle's canoe voyage from the mouth of Green Bay south, along the shore of Lake Michigan, past Milwaukee and Chicago, and around the southern end of the lake; thence north along the eastern shore to the mouth of the St. Joseph River; thence up the St. Joseph to South Bend, making the portage here to the head-waters of the Kankakee; thence down the Kankakee and Illinois through Peoria Lake, with an account of the building of Fort Crevecoeur. Hennepin's narrative is full of interesting detail, and contains many interesting observations upon the condition of the country, the native inhabitants as they appeared nearly two hundred years ago. The privation and suffering to which La Salle and his party were exposed in navigating Lake Michigan at that early day, and late in the fall of the year, when the waters were vexed with

* Discovery of the Great West, p. 169.

tempestuous storms, illustrate the courage and daring of the undertaking.

Their suffering did not terminate with their voyage upon the lake. Difficulties of another kind were experienced on the St. Joseph, Kankakee and Illinois Rivers. Hennepin's is, perhaps, the first detailed account we have of this part of the "Great West," and is therefore of great interest and value on this account.

"We left the Pottawatomies to continue our voyage, being fourteen men in all, in four canoes. I had charge of the smallest, which carried five hundredweight and two men. My companions being recently from Europe, and for that reason being unskilled in the management of these kind of boats, its whole charge fell upon me in stormy weather.

"The canoes were laden with a smith's forge, utensils, tools for carpenters, joiners and sawyers, besides our goods and arms. We steered to the south toward the mainland, from which the Pottawatomie Islands are distant some forty leagues: but about midway, and in the night time, we were greatly endangered by a sudden storm. The waves dashed into our canoes, and the night was so dark we had great difficulty in keeping our canoes together. The daylight coming on, we reached the shore, where we remained for four days, waiting for the lake to grow calm. In the meantime our Indian hunter went in quest of game, but killed nothing other than a porcupine; this, however, made our Indian corn more relishing. The weather becoming fair, we resumed our voyage, rowing all day and well into the night, along the western coast of the Lake of the Illinois. The wind again grew to fresh, and we landed upon a rocky beach where we had nothing to protect ourselves against a storm of snow and rain except the clothing on our persons. We remained here two days for the sea to go down, having made a little fire from wood cast ashore by the waves. We proceeded on our voyage, and toward evening the winds again forced us to a beach covered with rushes, where we remained three days; and in the meantime our provisions, consisting only of pumpkins and Indian corn purchased from the Pottawatomies, entirely gave out. Our canoes were so heavily laden that we could not carry provisions with us, and we were compelled to rely on bartering for such supplies on our way. We left this dismal place, and after twelve leagues rowing came to another Pottawatomie village, whose inhabitants stood upon the beach to receive us. But M. La Salle refused to let anyone land, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, fearing some of his men might run away. We were in such great peril that La Salle flung himself into the water, after we had gone some three leagues farther,

and with the aid of his three men carried the canoe of which he had charge to the shore, upon their shoulders, otherwise it would have been broken to pieces by the waves. We were obliged to do the same with the other canoes. I, myself, carried good Father Gabriel upon my back, his age being so well advanced as not to admit of his venturing in the water. We took ourselves to a piece of rising ground to avoid surprise, as we had no manner of acquaintance with the great number of savages whose village was near at hand. We sent three men into the village to buy provisions, under protection of the calumet or pipe of peace, which the Indians at Pottawatomie Islands had presented us as a means of introduction to, and a measure of safety against, other tribes that we might meet on our way."

The calumet has always been a symbol of amity among all the Indian tribes of North America, and so uniformly used by them in all their negotiations with their own race, and Europeans as well; and Father Hennepin's description of it, and the respect that is accorded to its presence, are so truthful that we here insert his account of it at length:

"This calumet," says Father Hennepin, "is the most mysterious thing among the savages, for it is used in all important transactions. It is nothing else, however, than a large tobacco pipe, made of red, black, or white stone. The head is highly polished, and the quill or stem is usually about two feet in length, made of a pretty strong reed or cane, decorated with highly colored feathers interlaced with locks of women's hair. Wings of gaudily plumaged birds are tied to it, making the calumet look like the wand of Mercury, or staff which ambassadors of state formerly carried when they went to conduct treaties of peace. The stem is sheathed in the skin of the neck of birds called '*Huars*' (probably the loon), which are as large as our geese, and spotted with white and black; or else with those of a duck (the little wood duck whose neck presents a beautiful contrast of colors) that make their nests upon trees, although the water is their ordinary element, and whose feathers are of many different colors. However, every tribe ornament their calumets according to their own fancy, with the feathers of such birds as they may have in their own country.

"A pipe, such as I have described, is a pass of safe conduct among all the allies of the tribe which has given it; and in all embassies it is carried as a symbol of peace, and is always respected as such, for the savages believe some great misfortune would speedily befall them if they violated the public faith of the calumet. All their enterprises, declarations of war, treaties of peace, as well as all of the rest of their ceremonies, are sealed with the calumet. The pipe is filled with the best

tobacco they have, and then it is presented to those with whom they are about to conduct an important affair; and after they have smoked out of it, the one offering it does the same. I would have perished," concludes Hennepin, "had it not been for the calumet. Our three men, carrying the calumet and being well armed, went to the little village about three leagues from the place where we landed; they found no one at home, for the inhabitants, having heard that we refused to land at the other village, supposed we were enemies, and had abandoned their habitations. In their absence our men took some of their corn, and left instead, some goods, to let them know we were neither their enemies nor robbers. Twenty of the inhabitants of this village came to our encampment on the beach, armed with axes, small guns, bows, and a sort of club, which, in their language, means a head-breaker. La Salle, with four well-armed men, advanced toward them for the purpose of opening a conversation. He requested them to come near to us, saying he had a party of hunters out who might come across them and take their lives. They came forward and took seats at the foot of an eminence, where we were encamped; and La Salle amused them with the relation of his voyage, which he informed them he had undertaken for their advantage; and thus occupied their time until the arrival of the three men who had been sent out with the calumet; on seeing which the savages gave a great shout, arose to their feet and danced about. We excused our men from having taken some of their corn, and informed them that we had left its true value in goods; they were so well pleased with this that they immediately sent for more corn, and on the next day they made us a gift of as much as we could conveniently find room for in our canoes.

"The next day morning the old men of the tribe came to us with their calumet of peace, and entertained us with a free offering of wild goats, which their own hunters had taken. In return, we presented them our thanks, accompanied with some axes, knives, and several little toys for their wives, with all which they were very much pleased.

"We left this place and continued our voyage along the coast of the lake, which, in places, is so steep that we often found it difficult to obtain a landing; and the wind was so violent as to oblige us to carry our canoes sometimes upon top of the bluff, to prevent their being dashed in pieces. The stormy weather lasted four days, causing us much suffering; for every time we made the shore we had to wade in the water, carrying our effects and canoes upon our shoulders. The water being very cold, most of us were taken sick. Our provisions again failed us, which, with the fatigues of rowing, made old Father Gabriel faint away in such a manner that we despaired of his life.

With a use of a decoction of hyacinth I had with me, and which I found of great service on our voyage, he was restored to his senses. We had no other subsistence but a handful of corn per man every twenty-four hours, which we parched or boiled; and, although reduced to such scanty diet, we rowed our canoes almost daily, from morning to night. Our men found some hawthorns and other wild berries, of which they ate so freely that most of them were taken sick, and we imagined that they were poisoned.

“Yet the more we suffered, the more, by God’s grace, did I become stronger, so that I could outrow the other canoes. Being in great distress, He, who takes care of his meanest creatures, provided us with an unexpected relief. We saw over the land a great many ravens and eagles circling in mid-air: from whence we conjectured there was prey near by. We landed, and, upon search, found the half of a wild goat which the wolves had strangled. This provision was very acceptable, and the rudest of our men could not but praise a kind Providence, who took such particular care of us.

“Having thus refreshed ourselves, we continued our voyage directly to the southern part of the lake, every day the country becoming finer and the climate more temperate. On the 16th of October we fell in with abundance of game. Our Indian hunter killed several deer and wild goats, and our men a great many big fat turkey-cocks, with which we regaled ourselves for several days. On the 18th we came to the farther end of the lake.* Here we landed, and our men were sent out to prospect the locality, and found great quantities of ripe grapes, the fruit of which were as large as damask plums. We cut down the trees to gather the grapes, out of which we made pretty good wine, which we put into gourds, used as flasks, and buried them in the sand to keep the contents from turning sour. Many of the trees here are loaded with vines, which, if cultivated, would make as good wine as any in Europe. The fruit was all the more relishing to us, because we wanted bread.”

Other travelers besides Hennepin, passing this locality at an early day, also mention the same fact. It would seem, therefore, that Lake Michigan had the same modifying influence upon, and equalized the temperature of, its eastern shore, rendering it as famous for its wild fruits and grapes, two hundred years ago, as it has since become noted for the abundance and perfection of its cultivated varieties.

“Our men discovered prints of men’s feet. The men were ordered

* From the description given of the country, the time occupied, and forest growth, the voyagers must now be eastward of Michigan City, and where the lake shore trends more rapidly to the north.

to be upon guard and make no noise. In spite of this precaution, one of our men, finding a bear upon a tree, shot him dead and dragged him into camp. La Salle was very angry at this indiscretion, and, to avoid surprise, placed sentinels at the canoes, under which our effects had been put for protection against the rain. There was a hunting party of Fox Indians from the vicinity of Green Bay, about one hundred and twenty in number, encamped near to us, who, having heard the noise of the gun of the man who shot the bear, became alarmed, and sent out some of their men to discover who we were. These spies, creeping upon their bellies, and observing great silence, came in the night-time and stole the coat of La Salle's footman and some goods secreted under the canoes. The sentinel, hearing a noise, gave the alarm, and we all ran to our arms. On being discovered, and thinking our numbers were greater than we really were, they cried out, in the dark, that they were friends. We answered, friends did not visit at such unseasonable hours, and that their actions were more like those of robbers, who designed to plunder and kill us. Their headsman replied that they heard the noise of our gun, and, as they knew that none of the neighboring tribes possessed firearms, they supposed we were a war party of Iroquois, come with the design of murdering them; but now that they learned we were Frenchmen from Canada, whom they loved as their own brethren, they would anxiously wait until daylight, so that they could smoke out of our calumet. This is a compliment among the savages, and the highest mark they can give of their affection.

“We appeared satisfied with their reasons, and gave leave to four of their old men, only, to come into our camp, telling them we would not permit a greater number, as their young men were much given to stealing, and that we would not suffer such indignities. Accordingly, four of their old men came among us; we entertained them until morning, when they departed. After they were gone, we found out about the robbery of the canoes, and La Salle, well knowing the genius of the savages, saw, if he allowed this affront to pass without resenting it, that we would be constantly exposed to a renewal of like indignities. Therefore, it was resolved to exact prompt satisfaction. La Salle, with four of his men, went out and captured two of the Indian hunters. One of the prisoners confessed the robbery, with the circumstances connected with it. The thief was detained, and his comrade was released and sent to his band to tell their headsman that the captive in custody would be put to death unless the stolen property were returned.

“The savages were greatly perplexed at La Salle's peremptory mes-

sage. They could not comply, for they had cut up the goods and coat and divided among themselves the pieces and the buttons; they therefore resolved to rescue their man by force. The next day, October 30, they advanced to attack us. The peninsula we were encamped on was separated from the forest where the savages lay by a little sandy plain, on which and near the wood were two or three eminences. La Salle determined to take possession of the most prominent of these elevations, and detached five of his men to occupy it, following himself, at a short distance, with all of his force, every one having rolled their coats about the left arm, which was held up as a protection against the arrows of the savages. Only eight of the enemy had fire-arms. The savages were frightened at our advance, and their young men took behind the trees, but their captains stood their ground, while we moved forward and seized the knoll. I left the two other Franciscans reading the usual prayers, and went about among the men exhorting them to their duty; I had been in some battles and sieges in Europe, and was not afraid of these savages, and La Salle was highly pleased with my exhortations, and their influence upon his men. When I considered what might be the result of the quarrel, and how much more Christian-like it would be to prevent the effusion of blood, and end the difficulty in a friendly manner, I went toward the oldest savage, who, seeing me unarmed, supposed I came with designs of a mediator, and received me with civility. In the meantime one of our men observed that one of the savages had a piece of the stolen cloth wrapped about his head, and he went up to the savage and snatched the cloth away. This vigorous action so much terrified the savages that, although they were near six score against eleven, they presented me with the pipe of peace, which I received. M. La Salle gave his word that they might come to him in security. Two of their old men came forward, and in a speech disapproved the conduct of their young men; that they could not restore the goods taken, but that, having been cut to pieces, they could only return the articles which were not spoiled, and pay for the rest. The orators presented, with their speeches, some garments made of beaver skins, to appease the wrath of M. La Salle, who, frowning a little, informed them that while he designed to wrong no one, he did not intend others should affront or injure him; but, inasmuch as they did not approve what their young men had done, and were willing to make restitution for the same, he would accept their gifts and become their friend. The conditions were fully complied with, and peace happily concluded without farther hostility.

“The day was spent in dancing, feasting and speech-making. The chief of the band had taken particular notice of the behavior of the

Franciscans. ‘These gray-coats,’* said the chief of the Foxes, ‘we value very much. They go barefooted as well as we. They scorn our beaver gowns, and decline all other presents. They do not carry arms to kill us. They flatter and make much of our children, and give them knives and other toys without expecting any reward. Those of our tribe who have been to Canada tell us that Omnotio (so they call the Governor) loves them very much, and that the Fathers of the Gown have given up all to come and see us. Therefore, you who are captain over all these men, be pleased to leave with us one of these gray-coats, whom we will conduct to our village when we shall have killed what we design of the buffaloes. Thou art also master of these warriors; remain with us, instead of going among the Illinois, who, already advised of your coming, are resolved to kill you and all of your soldiers. And how can you resist so powerful nation !’

“The day November 1st we again embarked on the lake, and came to the mouth of the river of the Miamis, which comes from the south-east and falls into the lake.”

* While the Jesuit Fathers wore black gowns as a distinctive mark of their sect, the Recollects, or Franciscan missionaries, wore coats of gray.

CHAPTER X.

THE SEVERAL MIAMIS—LA SALLE'S VOYAGE DOWN THE ILLINOIS.

MUCH confusion has arisen because, at different periods, the name of "Miami" has been applied to no less than five different rivers, viz.: The St. Joseph, of Lake Michigan; the Manmee, often designated as the Miami of the Lakes, to distinguish it from the Miami which falls into the Ohio River below Cincinnati; then there is the Little Miami of the Ohio emptying in above its greater namesake; and finally the Wabash, which with more propriety bore the name of the "River of the Miamis." The French, it is assumed, gave the name "Miami" to the river emptying into Lake Michigan, for the reason that there was a village of that tribe on its banks before and at the time of La Salle's first visit, as already noted on page 24. The name was not of long duration, for it was soon exchanged for that of St. Joseph, by which it has ever since been known. La Hontan is the last authority who refers to it by the name of Miami. Shortly after the year named, the date being now unknown, a Catholic mission was established up the river, and, Charlevoix says, about six leagues below the portage, at South Bend, and called the Mission of St. Joseph; and from this circumstance, we may safely infer, the river acquired the same name. It is not known, either, by whom the Mission of St. Joseph was organized; very probably, however, by Father Claude Allouez. This good man, and to whose writings the people of the west are so largely indebted for many valuable historical reminiscences, seems to have been forgotten in the respect that is showered upon other more conspicuous though less meritorious characters. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception, after Marquette's death, remained unoccupied for the space of two years, then Claude Jean Allouez received orders to proceed thither from the Mission of St. James, at the town of Maskoutens, on Fox River, Wisconsin. Leaving in October, 1676, on account of an exceptionally early winter, he was compelled to delay his journey until the following February, when he again started; reaching Lake Michigan on the eve of St. Joseph, he called the lake after this saint. Embarking on the lake on the 23d of March, and coasting along the western shore, after numerous delays occasioned by ice and storm, he arrived at Chicago River. He then made the portage and entered the

Kaskaskia village, which was probably near Peoria Lake, on the 8th of April, 1677. The Indians gave him a very cordial reception, and flocked from all directions to the town to hear the "Black Gown" relate the truths of Christianity. For the glorification of God and the Blessed Virgin Immaculate, Allouez "erected, in the midst of the village, a cross twenty-five feet high, chanting the *Vexilla Regis* in the presence of an admiring and respectful throng of Indians; he covered it with garlands of beautiful flowers."* Father Allouez did not remain but a short time at the mission; leaving it that spring he returned in 1678, and continued there until La Salle's arrival in the winter of 1679-80. The next succeeding decade Allouez passed either at this mission or at the one on St. Joseph's River, on the eastern side of Lake Michigan, where he died in 1690. Bancroft says: "Allouez has imperishably connected his name with the progress of discovery in the West; unhonored among us now, he was not inferior in zeal and ability to any of the great missionaries of his time."

We resume Hennepin's narrative:

"We had appointed this place (the mouth of the St. Joseph) for our rendezvous before leaving the outlet of Green Bay, and expected to meet the twenty men we had left at Mackinaw, who, being ordered to come by the eastern coast of the lake, had a much shorter cut than we, who came by the western side; besides this, their canoes were not so heavily laden as ours. Still, we found no one here, nor any signs that they had been here before us.†

"It was resolved to advise M. La Salle that it was imprudent to remain here any longer for the absent men, and expose ourselves to the hardships of winter, when it would be doubtful if we could find the Illinois in their villages, as then they would be divided into families, and scattered over the country to subsist more conveniently. We further represented that the game might fail us, in which event we must certainly perish with hunger; whereas, if we went forward, we would find enough corn among the Illinois, who would rather supply

* "Allouez' Journal," published in Shea's "Discovery on Exploration of the Mississippi Valley."

† In some works, the Geological Surveys of Indiana for 1873, p. 458, among others, it is erroneously assumed that La Salle was the discoverer of the St. Joseph River. While Fathers Hennepin and Zenobe Membre, who were with La Salle, may be the only accessible authors who have described it, the stream and its location was well known to La Salle and to them, as appears from their own account of it before they had ever seen it. Before leaving Mackinaw, Tonti was ordered to hunt up the deserters from, and to bring in the tardy traders belonging to, La Salle's party, and conduct them to the mouth of the St. Joseph. The pilot of the Griffin was under instruction to bring her there. Indeed, the conduct of the whole expedition leaves no room to doubt that the whole route to the Illinois River, by way of the St. Joseph and the Kankakee portage, was well known at Mackinaw, and definitely fixed upon by La Salle, at least before leaving the latter place.

fourteen men than thirty-two with provisions. We said further that it would be quite impossible, if we delayed longer, to continue the voyage until the winter was over, because the rivers would be frozen over and we could not make use of our canoes. Notwithstanding these reasons, M. La Salle thought it necessary to remain for the rest of the men, as we would be in no condition to appear before the Illinois and treat with them with our present small force, whom they would meet with scorn. That it would be better to delay our entry into their country, and in the meantime try to meet with some of their nation, learn their language, and gain their good will by presents. La Salle concluded his discourse with the declaration that, although all of his men might run away, as for himself, he would remain alone with his Indian hunter, and find means to maintain the three missionaries—meaning me and my two clerical brethren. Having come to this conclusion, La Salle called his men together, and advised them that he expected each one to do his duty; that he proposed to build a fort here for the security of the ship and the safety of our goods, and ourselves, too, in case of any disaster. None of us, at this time, knew that our ship had been lost. The men were quite dissatisfied at La Salle's course, but his reasons therefor were so many that they yielded, and agreed to entirely follow his directions.

“Just at the mouth of the river was an eminence with a kind of plateau, naturally fortified. It was quite steep, of a triangular shape, defended on two sides by the river, and on the other by a deep ravine which the water had washed out. We felled the trees that grew on this hill, and cleared from it the bushes for the distance of two musket shot. We began to build a redoubt about forty feet long by eighty broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon the other, and then cut a great number of stakes, some twenty feet long, to drive into the ground on the river side, to make the fort inaccessible in that direction. We were employed the whole of the month of November in this work, which was very fatiguing.—having no other food than the bears our savage killed. These animals are here very abundant, because of the great quantity of grapes they find in this vicinity. Their flesh was so fat and luscious that our men grew weary of it, and desired to go themselves and hunt for wild goats. La Salle denied them that liberty, which made some murmurs among the men, and they went unwillingly to their work. These annoyances, with the near approach of winter, together with the apprehension that his ship was lost, gave La Salle a melancholy which he resolutely tried to but could not conceal.

“We made a hut wherein we performed divine service every Sun-

day; and Father Gabriel and myself, who preached alternately, carefully selected such texts as were suitable to our situation, and fit to inspire us with courage, concord, and brotherly love. Our exhortations produced good results, and deterred our men from their meditated desertion. We sounded the mouth of the river and found a sand-bar, on which we feared our expected ship might strike; we marked out a channel through which the vessel might safely enter by attaching bnoys, made of inflated bear-skins, fastened to long poles driven into the bed of the lake. Two men were also sent back to Mackinac to await there the return of the ship, and serve as pilots.*

“M. Tonti arrived on the 20th of November with two canoes, laden with stags and deer, which were a welcome refreshment to our men. He did not bring more than about one-half of his men, having left the rest on the opposite side of the lake, within three days' journey of the fort. La Salle was angry with him on this account, because he was afraid the men would run away. Tonti's party informed us that the Griffin had not put into Mackinaw, according to orders, and that they had heard nothing of her since our departure, although they had made inquiries of the savages living on the coast of the lake. This confirmed the suspicion, or rather the belief, that the vessel had been cast away. However, M. La Salle continued work on the building of the fort, which was at last completed and called Fort Miamis.

“The winter was drawing nigh, and La Salle, fearful that the ice would interrupt his voyage, sent M. Tonti back to hurry forward the men he had left, and to command them to come to him immediately; but, meeting with a violent storm, their canoes were driven against the beach and broken to pieces, and Tonti's men lost their guns and equipage, and were obliged to return to us overland. A few days after this all our men arrived except two, who had deserted. We prepared at once to resume our voyage; rains having fallen that melted the ice and made the rivers navigable.

“On the 3d of December, 1679, we embarked, being in all thirty-three men, in eight canoes. We left the lake of the Illinois and went up the river of the Miamis, in which we had previously made soundings. We made about five-and-twenty leagues southward, but failed to discover the place where we were to land, and carry our canoes and effects into the river of the Illinois, which falls into that of the Meschasipi, that is, in the language of the Illinois, the great river. We had already gone beyond the place of the portage, and, not knowing where we were, we thought proper to remain there, as we were expecting M. La Salle, who had taken to the land to view the country.

*This is the beginning, at what is now known as Benton Harbor, Michigan.

We staid here quite a while, and, La Salle failing to appear, I went a distance into the woods with two men, who fired off their guns to notify him of the place where we were. In the meantime two other men went higher up the river, in canoes, in search of him. We all returned toward evening, having vainly endeavored to find him. The next day I went up the river myself, but, hearing nothing of him, I came back, and found our men very much perplexed, fearing he was lost. However, about four o'clock in the afternoon M. La Salle returned to us, having his face and hands as black as pitch. He carried two beasts, as big as muskrats, whose skin was very fine, and like ermine. He had killed them with a stick, as they hung by their tails to the branches of the trees.

“ He told us that the marshes he had met on his way had compelled him to bring a large compass; and that, being much delayed by the snow, which fell very fast, it was past midnight before he arrived upon the banks of the river, where he fired his gun twice, and, hearing no answer, he concluded that we had gone higher up the river, and had, therefore, marched that way. He added that, after three hours' march, he saw a fire upon a little hill, whither he went directly and hailed us several times; but, hearing no reply, he approached and found no person near the fire, but only some dry grass, upon which a man had laid a little while before, as he conjectured, because the bed was still warm. He supposed that a savage had been occupying it, who fled upon his approach, and was now hid in ambuscade near by. La Salle called out loudly to him in two or three languages, saying that he need not be afraid of him, and that he was agoing to lie in his bed. La Salle received no answer. To guard against surprise, La Salle cut bushes and placed them to obstruct the way, and sat down by the fire, the smoke of which blackened his hands and face, as I have already observed. Having warmed and rested himself, he laid down under the tree upon the dry grass the savage had gathered and slept well, notwithstanding the frost and snow. Father Gabriel and I desired him to keep with his men, and not to expose himself in the future, as the success of our enterprise depended solely on him, and he promised to follow our advice. Our savage, who remained behind to hunt, finding none of us at the portage, came higher up the river, to where we were, and told us we had missed the place. We sent all the canoes back under his charge except one, which I retained for M. La Salle, who was so weary that he was obliged to remain there that night. I made a little hut with mats, constructed with marsh rushes, in which we laid down together for the night. By an unhappy accident our cabin took fire, and we were very near being burned alive after we had gone to sleep.”

Here follows Hennepin's description of the Kankakee portage, and of the marshy grounds about the headwaters of this stream, as already quoted on page 24.

"Having passed through the marshes, we came to a vast prairie, in which nothing grows but grasses, which were at this time dry and burnt, because the Miamis set the grasses on fire every year, in hunting for wild oxen (buffalo), as I shall mention farther on. We found no game, which was a disappointment to us, as our provisions had begun to fail. Our men traveled about sixty miles without killing anything other than a lean stag, a small wild goat, a few swan and two bustards, which were but a scanty subsistence for two and thirty men. Most of the men were become so weary of this laborious life that, were it practicable, they would have run away and joined the savages, who, as we inferred by the great fires which we saw on the prairies, were not very far from us. There must be an innumerable quantity of wild cattle in this country, since the ground here is everywhere covered with their horns. The Miamis hunt them toward the latter end of autumn."*

That part of the Illinois River above the Desplaines is called the Kankakee, which is a corruption of its original Indian name. St. Cosme, the narrative of whose voyage down the Illinois River, by way of Chicago, in 1699, and found in Dr. Shea's work of "Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi," refers to it as the The-a-li-ke, "which is the real river of the Illinois, and (says) that which we descended (the Desplaines) was only a branch." Father Marest, in his letter of November 9, 1712, narrating a journey he had previously made from Kaskaskia up to the Mission of St. Joseph, says of the Illinois River: "We transported all there was in the canoe toward the source of the Illinois (Indian), which they call Han-ki-ki." Father Charlevoix, who descended the Kankakee from the portage, in his letter, dated at the source of the river Theakiki, September 17, 1721, says: "This morning I walked a league farther in the meadow, having my feet almost always in the water; afterward I met with a kind of a pool or marsh, which had a communication with several others of different sizes, but the largest was about a hundred paces in circuit; these are the sources of the river The-a-ki-ki, which, by a corrupted pronunciation, our Indians call Ki-a-ki-ki. Theak signifies a wolf, in what language I do not remember, but the river bears that name because the Mahingans (Mobicans), who were likewise called wolves, had formerly

* Hennepin and his party were not aware of the migratory habits of the buffalo; and that their scarcity on the Kankakee in the winter months was because the herds had gone southward to warmer latitude and better pasturage.

taken refuge on its banks."* The Mohicans were of the Algonquin stock, anciently living east of the Hudson River, where they had been so persecuted and nearly destroyed by the implacable Iroquois that their tribal integrity was lost, and they were dispersed in small families over the west, seeking protection in isolated places, or living at sufferance among their Algonquin kindred. They were brave, faithful to the extreme, famous scouts, and successful hunters. La Salle, appreciating these valuable traits, usually kept a few of them in his employ. The "savage," or "hunter," so often referred to by Hennepin, in the extracts we have taken from his journal, was a Mohican.

In a report made to the late Governor Ninian Edwards, in 1812, by John Hays, interpreter and Coureur de Bois of the routes, rivers and Indian villages in the then Illinois Territory, Mr. Hays calls the Kankakee the *Quin-que-que*, which was probably its French-Indian name.† Col. Guerdon S. Hubbard, who for many years, dating back as early as 1819, was a trader, and commanded great influence with the bands of Pottawatomies, claiming the Kankakee as their country, informs the writer that the Pottawatomie name of the Kankakee is *Ky-an-ke-a-kee*, meaning "the river of the wonderful or beautiful land,—as it really is, westward of the marshes. "A-kee," "Ah-ke" and "Aki," in the Algonquin dialect, signifies earth or land.

The name Desplaines, like that of the Kankakee, has undergone changes in the progress of time. On a French map of Louisiana, in 1717, the Desplaines is laid down as the Chicago River. Just after Great Britain had secured the possessions of the French east of the Mississippi, by conquest and treaty, and when the British authorities were keenly alive to everything pertaining to their newly acquired possessions, an elaborate map, collated from the most authentic sources by Eman Bowen, geographer to His Majesty King George the Third, was issued, and on this map the Desplaines is laid down as the Illinois, or Chicago River. Many early French writers speak of it, as they do of the Kankakee above the confluence, as the "River of the Illinois." Its French Canadian name is *Au Plein*, now changed to *Desplaines*, or *Rivière Au Plein*, or *Despleines*, from a variety of hard maple,—that is to say, sugar tree. The Pottawatomies called it *Sheshik-mao-shi-ke Se-pe*, signifying the river of the tree from which a great quantity of sap flows in the spring.‡ It has also been sanctified by Father Zenobe Membre with the name Divine River, and by authors

* Charlevoix' "Journal of a Voyage to America," vol. 2, p. 184. London edition, 1761.

† "History of Illinois and Life of Governor Edwards," by his son Ninian W. Edwards, p. 98.

‡ Long's Second Expedition, vol. 1, p. 173.

of early western gazetteers, vulgarized by the appellation of *Kickapoo Creek*.

Below the confluence of the Desplaines, the Illinois River was, by La Salle, named the Seignelay, as a mark of his esteem for the brilliant young Colbert, who succeeded his father as Minister of the Marine. On the great map, prepared by the engineer Franquelin in 1684, it is called River Des Illinois, or Macoupins. The name Illinois, which, fortunately, it will always bear, was derived from the name of the confederated tribes who anciently dwelt upon its banks.

"We continued our course," says Hennepin, "upon this river (the Kankakee and Illinois) very near the whole month of December, at the latter end of which we arrived at a village of the Illinois, which lies near a hundred and thirty leagues from Fort Miamis, on the Lake of the Illinois. We suffered greatly on the passage, for the savages having set fire to the grass on the prairie, the wild cattle had fled, and we did not kill one. Some wild turkeys were the only game we secured. God's providence supported us all the while, and as we meditated upon the extremities to which we were reduced, regarding ourselves without hope of relief, we found a very large wild ox sticking fast in the mud of the river. We killed him, and with much difficulty dragged him out of the mud. This was a great refreshment to our men; it revived their courage,—being so timely and unexpectedly relieved, they concluded that God approved our undertaking.

The great village of the Illinois, where La Salle's party had now arrived, has been located with such certainty by Francis Parkman, the learned historical writer, as to leave no doubt of its identity. It was on the north side of the Illinois River, above the mouth of the Vermillion and below Starved Rock, near the little village of Utica, in La Salle county, Illinois.*

"We found," continues Father Hennepin, "no one in the village, as we had foreseen, for the Illinois, according to their custom, had divided themselves into small hunting parties. Their absence caused great perplexity amongst us, for we wanted provisions, and yet did not dare to meddle with the Indian corn the savages had laid under ground for their subsistence and for seed. However, our necessity being very great, and it being impossible to continue our voyage without any provisions, M. La Salle resolved to take about forty bushels of corn, and hoped to appease the savages with presents. We embarked again, with these fresh provisions, and continued to fall down the river,

* Mr. Parkman gives an interesting account of his recent visit to, and the identification of, the locality, in an elaborate note in his "Discovery of the Great West," pp. 221, 222.

which runs directly toward the south. On the 1st of January we went through a lake (Peoria Lake) formed by the river, about seven leagues long and one broad. The savages call that place Pineteoui, that is, in their tongue, 'a place where there is an abundance of fat animals.'*

Resuming Hennepin's narrative: "The current brought us, in the meantime, to the Indian camp, and M. La Salle was the first one to land, followed closely by his men, which increased the consternation of the savages, whom we easily might have defeated. As it was not our design, we made a halt to give them time to recover themselves and to see that we were not enemies. Most of the savages who had run away upon our landing, understanding that we were friends, returned; but some others did not come back for three or four days, and after they had learned that we had smoked the calumet.

"I must observe here, that the hardest winter does not last longer than two months in this charming country, so that on the 15th of January there came a sudden thaw, which made the rivers navigable, and the weather as mild as it is in France in the middle of the spring. M. La Salle, improving this fair season, desired me to go *down* the river with him to choose a place proper to build a fort. We selected an eminence on the bank of the river, defended on that side by the river, and on two others by deep ravines, so that it was accessible only on one side. We cast a trench to join the two ravines, and made the eminence steep on that side, supporting the earth with great pieces of timber. We made a rough palisade to defend ourselves in case the Indians should attack us while we were engaged in building the fort; but no one offering to disturb us, we went on diligently with our work.

*Louis Beck, in his "Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri," p. 119, says: "The Indians call the lake Pin-a-tab-wee, on account of its being frequently covered with a scum which has a greasy appearance." Owing to the rank growth of aquatic plants in the Illinois River before they were disturbed by the frequent passage of boats, and to the grasses on the borders of the stream and the adjacent marshes, and the decay taking place in both under the scorching rays of the summer's sun, the surface of the river and lake were frequently coated with this vegetable decomposition. Prof. Schoolcraft ascended the Illinois River, and was at Fort Clark on the 19th of August, 1821. Under this date is the following extract from his "Narrative Journal": "About 9 o'clock in the morning we came to a part of the river which was covered for several hundred yards with a scum or froth of the most intense green color, and emitting a nauseous exhalation that was almost insupportable. We were compelled to pass through it. The fine green color of this somewhat compact scum, resembling that of verdigris, led us at the moment to conjecture that it might derive this character from some mineral spring or vein in the bed of the river, but we had reasons afterward to regret this opinion. I directed one of the canoe men to collect a bottle of this mother of miasmata for preservation, but its fermenting nature baffled repeated attempts to keep it corked. We had daily seen instances of the powerful tendency of these waters to facilitate the decomposition of floating vegetation, but had not before observed any in so mature and complete a state of putrefaction. It might certainly justify an observer less given to fiction than the ancient poets, to people this stream with the Hydra, as were the pestilential-breeding marshes of Italy."—Schoolcraft's "Central Mississippi Valley," p. 305.

When the fort was half finished, M. La Salle lodged himself, with M. Tonti, in the middle of the fortification, and every one took his post. We placed the forge on the curtain on the side of the wood, and laid in a great quantity of coal for that purpose. But our greatest difficulty was to build a boat,—our carpenters having deserted us, we did not know what to do. However, as timber was abundant and near at hand, we told our men that if any of them would undertake to saw boards for building the bark, we might surmount all other difficulties. Two of the men undertook the task, and succeeded so well that we began to build a bark, the keel whereof was forty-two feet long. Our men went on so briskly with the work, that on the 1st of March our boat was half built, and all the timber ready prepared for furnishing it. Our fort was also very near finished, and we named it 'Fort Crevecoeur,' because the desertion of our men, and other difficulties we had labored under, had almost 'broken our hearts.'*

"M. La Salle," says Hennepin, "no longer doubted that the Griffin was lost; but neither this nor other difficulties dejected him. His great courage buoyed him up, and he resolved to return to Fort Frontenac by land, notwithstanding the snow, and the great dangers attending so long a journey. We had many private conferences, wherein it was decided that he should return to Fort Frontenac with three men, to bring with him the necessary articles to proceed with the discovery, while I, with two men, should go in a canoe to the River Meschisipi, and endeavor to obtain the friendship of the nations who inhabited its banks.

"M. La Salle left M. Tonti to command in Fort Crevecoeur, and ordered our carpenter to prepare some thick boards to plank the deck of our ship, in the nature of a parapet, to cover it against the arrows of the savages in case they should shoot at us from the shore. Then, calling his men together, La Salle requested them to obey M. Tonti's orders in his absence, to live in Christian union and charity; to be courageous and firm in their designs; and above all not to give credit to false reports the savages might make, either of him or of their comrades who accompanied Father Hennepin."

Hennepin and his two companions, with a supply of trinkets suitable

* "Fort Crevecoeur," or the *Broken Heart*, was built on the east side of the Illinois River, a short distance below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It is so located on the great map of Franquelin, made at Quebec in 1684. There are many indications on this map, going to show that it was constructed largely under the supervision of La-Salle. The fact mentioned by Hennepin, that they went down the river, and that coal was gathered for the supply of the fort, would confirm this theory as to its location; for the outcrop of coal is abundant in the bluffs on the east side of the river below Peoria. There is also a spot in this immediate vicinity that answers well to the site of the fort as described by Fathers Hennepin and Membre.

for the Indian trade, left Fort Crevecoeur for the Mississippi, on the 29th of February, 1680, and were captured by the Sioux, as already stated. From this time to the ultimate discovery and taking possession of the Mississippi and the valleys by La Salle, Father Zenobe Membre was the historian of the expedition.

La Salle started across the country, going up the Illinois and Kankakee, and through the southern part of the present State of Michigan. He reached the Detroit River, ferrying the stream with a raft; he at length stood on Canadian soil. Striking a direct line across the wilderness, he arrived at Lake Erie, near Point Pelee. By this time only one man remained in health, and with his assistance La Salle made a canoe. Embarking in it the party came to Niagara on Easter Monday. Leaving his comrades, who were completely exhausted, La Salle on the 6th of May reached Fort Frontenac, making a journey of over a thousand miles in sixty-five days, "the greatest feat ever performed by a Frenchman in America."^{*}

La Salle found his affairs in great confusion. His creditors had seized upon his estate, including Fort Frontenac. Undaunted by this new misfortune, he confronted his creditors and enemies, pacifying the former and awing the latter into silence. He gathered the fragments of his scattered property and in a short time started west with a company of twenty-five men, whom he had recruited to assist in the prosecution of his discoveries. He reached Lake Huron by the way of Lake Simcoe, and shortly afterward arrived at Mackinaw. Here he found that his enemies had been very busy, and had poisoned the minds of the Indians against his designs.

We leave La Salle at Mackinaw to notice some of the occurrences that took place on the Illinois and St. Joseph after he had departed for Fort Frontenac. On this journey, as La Salle passed up the Illinois, he was favorably impressed with Starved Rock as a place presenting strong defenses naturally. He sent word back to Tonti, below Peoria Lake, to take possession of "The Rock" and erect a fortification on its summit. Tonti accordingly came up the river with a part of his available force and began to work upon the new fort. While engaged in this enterprise the principal part of the men remaining at Fort Crevecoeur mutinied. They destroyed the vessel on the stocks, plundered the storehouse, escaped up the Illinois River and appeared before Fort Miami. These deserters demolished Fort Miami and robbed it of goods and furs of La Salle, on deposit there, and then fled out of the country. These misfortunes were soon followed by an incursion of the Iroquois,

* Parkman's "Discovery of the Great West."

who attacked the Illinois in their village near the Starved Rock. Tonti, acting as mediator, came near losing his life at the hand of an infuriated Iroquois warrior, who drove a knife into his ribs. Constantly an object of distrust to the Illinois, who feared he was a spy and friend of the Iroquois, in turn exposed to the jealousy of the Iroquois, who imagined he and his French friends were allies of the Illinois, Tonti remained faithful to his trust until he saw that he could not avert the blow meditated by the Iroquois. Then, with Fathers Zenobe Membre and Gabriel Rebourde, and a few Frenchmen who had remained faithful, he escaped from the enraged Indians and made his way, in a leaky canoe, up the Illinois River. Father Gabriel one fine day left his companions on the river to enjoy a walk in the beautiful groves near by, and while thus engaged, and as he was meditating upon his holy calling, fell into an ambuscade of Kickapoo Indians. The good old man, unconscious of his danger, was instantly knocked down, the scalp torn from his venerable head, and his gray hairs afterward exhibited in triumph by his young murderers as a trophy taken from the crown of an Iroquois warrior. Tonti, with those in his company, pursued his course, passing by Chicago, and thence up the west shore of Lake Michigan. Subsisting on berries, and often on acorns and roots which they dug from the ground, they finally arrived at the Pottawatomic towns. Previous to this they abandoned their canoe and started on foot for the Mission of Green Bay, where they wintered.

La Salle, when he arrived at St. Joseph, found Fort Miamis plundered and demolished. He also learned that the Iroquois had attacked the Illinois. Fearing for the safety of Tonti, he pushed on rapidly, only to find, at Starved Rock, the unmistakable signs of an Indian slaughter. The report was true. The Iroquois had defeated the Illinois and driven them west of the Mississippi. La Salle viewed the wreck of his cherished project, the demolition of the fort, the loss of his peltries, and especially the destruction of his vessel, in that usual calm way peculiar to him; and, although he must have suffered the most intense anguish, no trace of sorrow or indecision appeared on his inflexible countenance. Shortly afterward he returned to Fort Miamis. La Salle occupied his time, until spring, in rebuilding Fort Miamis, holding conferences with the surrounding Indian tribes, and confederating them against future attacks of the Iroquois. He now abandoned the purpose of descending the Mississippi in a sailing vessel, and determined to prosecute his voyage in the ordinary wooden pirogues or canoes.

Tonti was sent forward to Chicago Creek, where he constructed a number of sledges. After other preparations had been made, La Salle

and his party left St. Joseph and came around the southern extremity of the lake. The goods and effects were placed on the sledges prepared by Tonti. La Salle's party consisted of twenty-three Frenchmen and eighteen Indians. The savages took with them ten squaws and three children, so that the party numbered in all fifty-four persons. They had to make the portage of the Chicago River. After dragging their canoes, sledges, baggage and provisions about eighty leagues over the ice, on the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers, they came to the great Indian town. It was deserted, the savages having gone down the river to Lake Peoria. From Peoria Lake the navigation was open, and embarking, on the 6th of February, they soon arrived at the Mississippi. Here, owing to floating ice, they were delayed till the 13th of the same month. Membre describes the Missouri as follows: "It is full as large as the Mississippi, into which it empties, troubling it so that, from the mouth of the Ozage (Missouri), the water is hardly drinkable. The Indians assured us that this river is formed by many others, and that they ascend it for ten or twelve days to a mountain where it rises; that beyond this mountain is the sea, where they see great ships; that on the river are a great number of large villages. Although this river is very large, the Mississippi does not seem augmented by it, but it pours in so much mud that, from its mouth, the water of the great river, whose bed is also slimy, is more like clear mud than river water, without changing at all till it reaches the sea, a distance of more than three hundred leagues, although it receives seven large rivers, the water of which is very beautiful, and which are almost as large as the Mississippi." From this time, until they neared the mouths of the Mississippi, nothing especially worthy of note occurred. On the 6th of April they came to the place where the river divides itself into three channels. M. La Salle took the western, the Sieur Daustray the southern, and Tonti, accompanied by Membre, followed the middle channel. The three channels were beautiful and deep. The water became brackish, and two leagues farther it became perfectly salt, and advancing on they at last beheld the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle, in a canoe, coasted the borders of the sea, and then the parties assembled on a dry spot of ground not far from the mouth of the river. On the 9th of April, with all the pomp and ceremony of the Holy Catholic Church, La Salle, in the name of the French King, took possession of the Mississippi and all its tributaries. First they chanted the "Vexilla Regis" and "Te Deum," and then, while the assembled voyageurs and their savage attendants fired their muskets and shouted "Vive le Roi," La Salle planted the column, at the same time proclaiming, in a loud voice, "In the name of the Most High, Mighty,

Invincible, and Victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the Grace of God King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, I, this 9th day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty-two, in virtue of the commission of His Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of His Majesty and his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbors, ports, bays, adjacent straits, and all the people, nations, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers within the extent of the said Louisiana, from the mouth of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called Ohio, as also along the river Colbert, or Mississippi, and the rivers which discharge themselves therein, from its source beyond the country of the Nadonessious (Sioux), as far as its mouth at the sea, and also to the mouth of the river of Palms, upon the assurance we have had from the natives of these countries that we were the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert (Mississippi); hereby protesting against all who may hereafter undertake to invade any or all of these aforesaid countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of His Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations dwelling herein. Of which, and of all else that is needful, I hereby take to witness those who hear me, and demand an act of the notary here present."

At the foot of the tree to which the cross was attached La Salle caused to be buried a leaden plate, on one side of which were engraven the arms of France, and on the opposite, the following Latin inscription:

LYDOVICVS MAGNVS REGNAT.
NONO APRILIS CIO IOC LXXXII.

ROBERTVS CAVALIER, CVM DOMINO DETONTI LEGATO, R. P. ZENOBIO MEMBRE, REC'COLLECTO, ET VIGINTI GALLIS PRIMVS HOC FLVMEN, INDE AB ILINEORVM PAGO ENAVAGAVIT, EZVQUE OSTIVM FECIT PERVIVM, NONO APRILIS ANNI.

CIO IOC LXXXI.

NOTE.—The following is a translation of the inscription on the leaden plate:

“Louis the Great reigns.

“Robert Cavalier, with Lord Tonti as Lieutenant, R. P. Zenobe Membre, Recollect, and twenty Frenchmen, first navigated this stream from the country of the Illinois, and also passed through its mouth, on the 9th of April, 1682.”

After which, La Salle remarked that His Majesty, who was the eldest son of the Holy Catholic Church, would not annex any country to his dominion without giving especial attention to establish the

Christian religion therein. He then proceeded at once to erect a cross, before which the "Vexilla" and "Domine Salvum fac Regem" were sung. The ceremony was concluded by shouting "Vive le Roi!"

Thus was completed the discovery and taking possession of the Mississippi valley. By that indisputable title, the right of discovery, attested by all those formalities recognized as essential by the laws of nations, the manuscript evidence of which was duly certified by a notary public brought along for that purpose, and witnessed by the signatures of La Salle and a number of other persons present on the occasion, France became the owner of all that vast country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. Bounded by the Alleghanies on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, and extending from an undefined limit on the north to the burning sands of the Gulf on the south. Embracing within its area every variety of climate, watered with a thousand beautiful streams, containing vast prairies and extensive forests, with a rich and fertile soil that only awaited the husbandman's skill to yield bountiful harvests, rich in vast beds of bituminous coal and deposits of iron, copper and other ores, this magnificent domain was not to become the seat of a religious dogma, enforced by the power of state, but was designed under the hand of God to become the center of civilization,—the heart of the American republic,—where the right of conscience was to be free, without interference of law, and where universal liberty should only be restrained in so far as its unrestrained exercise might conflict with its equal enjoyment by all.

Had France, with the same energy she displayed in discovering Louisiana, retained her grasp upon this territory, the dominant race in the valley of the Mississippi would have been Gallic instead of Anglo-Saxon.

The manner in which France lost this possession in America will be referred to in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER XI.

LA SALLE'S RETURN. AND HIS DEATH IN ATTEMPTING A SETTLEMENT ON THE GULF.

LA SALLE and his party returned up the Mississippi. Before they reached Chickasaw Bluffs, La Salle was taken dangerously ill.

Dispatching Tonti ahead to Mackinaw, he remained there under the care of Father Membre. About the end of July he was enabled to proceed, and joined Tonti at Mackinaw, in September. Owing to the threatened invasion of the Iroquois, La Salle postponed his projected trip to France, and passed the winter at Fort St. Louis. From Fort St. Louis, it would seem, La Salle directed a letter to Count Frontenac, giving an account of his voyage to the Mississippi. It is short and historically interesting, and was first published in that rare little volume, Thevenot's "Collection of Voyages," published at Paris in 1687. This letter contains, perhaps, the first description of Chicago Creek and the harbor, and as everything pertaining to Chicago of a historical character is a matter of public interest, we insert La Salle's account. It seems that, even at that early day, almost two centuries ago, the idea of a canal connecting Lake Michigan and the Illinois was a subject of consideration :

"The creek (Chicago Creek) through which we went, from the lake of the Illinois into the Divine River (the Au Plein, or Des Plaines) is so shallow and so greatly exposed to storms that no ship can venture in except in a great calm. Neither is the country between the creek and the Divine River suitable for a canal; for the prairies between them are submerged after heavy rains, and a canal would be immediately filled up with sand. Besides this, it is not possible to dig into the ground on account of the water, that country being nothing but a marsh. Supposing it were possible, however, to cut a canal, it would be useless, as the Divine River is not navigable for forty leagues together; that is to say, from that place (the portage) to the village of the Illinois, except for canoes, and these have scarcely water enough in summer time."

The identity of the "River Chicago," of early explorers, with the modern stream of the same name, is clearly established by the map of Franquelin of 1684, as well, also, as by the Memoir of Siemr de Tonti.

The latter had occasion to pass through the Chicago River more frequently than any other person of his time, and his intimate acquaintance with the Indians in the vicinity would necessarily place his declarations beyond the suspicion of a mistake. Referring to his being sent in the fall of 1687, by La Salle, from Fort Miamis, at the mouth of the St. Joseph, to Chicago, already alluded to, he says: "We went in canoes to the 'River Chicago,' where there is a portage which joins that of the Illinois." *

The name of this river is variously spelled by early writers, "Chicagon," † "Che-ka-kou," ‡ "Chikgoua." § In the prevailing Algonquin language the word signifies a polecat or skunk. The Aborigines, also, called garlic by nearly the same word, from which many authors have inferred that Chicago means "wild onion." ¶

While La Salle was in the west, Count Frontenac was removed, and M. La Barre appointed Governor of Canada. The latter was the avowed enemy of La Salle. He injured La Salle in every possible

* Tonti's Memoir, published in the Historical Collections of Louisiana, vol. 1, p. 59.

† Joutel's Journal.

‡ La Hontan.

§ Father Gravier's Narrative Journal, published in Dr. Shea's "Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi."

¶ A writer of a historical sketch, published in a late number of "Potter's Monthly," on the isolated statement of an old resident of western Michigan, says that the Indians living thereabouts subsequent to the advent of the early settlers called Chicago "Tuck-Chicago," the meaning of which was, "a place without wood," and thus investing a mere fancy with the dignity of truth. The great city of the west has taken its name from the stream along whose margin it was first laid out, and it becomes important to preserve the origin of its name with whatever certainty a research of all accessible authorities may furnish. In the first place, Chicago was not a place "without wood," or trees; on the contrary, it is the only locality where timber was anything like abundant for the distance of miles around. The north and south branches westward, and the lake on the east, afforded ample protection against prairie fires; and Dr. John M. Peck, in his early Gazetteer of the state, besides other authorities, especially mention the fact that there was a good quality of timber in the vicinity of Chicago, particularly on the north branch. There is nowhere to be found in the several Indian vocabularies of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Dr. Edwin James, and the late Albert Gallatin, in their extensive collections of Algonquin words, any expressions like those used by the writer in Potter's Monthly, bearing the signification which he attaches to them. In Mackenzie's Vocabulary, the Algonquin word for polecat is "Shi-kak." In Dr. James' Vocabulary, the word for skunk is "She-gahq (shegag); and *Shig-gau-gu-win-zheeg* is the plural for onion or garlic, literally, in the Indian dialect, "skunk-weeds." Dr. James, in a foot-note, says that from this word in the singular number, some have derived the name *Chi-ku-go*, which is commonly pronounced among the Indians, *Shig-gau-go*, and *Shi-gau-go-ong* (meaning) at Chicago.

An association of English traders, styling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," on the 5th of July, 1773, obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes, a deed for two large tracts of land. The second tract, in the description of its boundaries, contains the following expression: "and thence up the Illinois River, by the several courses thereof, to *Chicago*, or Garlic Creek;" and it may safely be assumed that the parties to the deed knew the names given to identify the grant. Were an additional reference necessary, "Wau Bun," the valuable work of Mrs. John H. Kinzie, might also be cited, p. 190. The Iroquois, who made frequent predatory excursions from their homes in New York to the Illinois country, called Chicago *Kau-ra-ghik*; vide Cadwalder Colden's "History of the Five Nations."

way, and finally seized upon Fort Frontenac. To obtain redress, La-Salle went to France, reaching Rochelle on the 13th of December, 1683. Seignelay (young Colbert), Secretary of State and Minister of the Marine, was appealed to by La Salle, and became interested and furnished him timely aid in his enterprise.

Before leaving America La Salle ordered Tonti to proceed and finish "Fort St. Louis," as the fortification at Starved Rock, on the Illinois River, was named. "He charged me," says Tonti, "with the duty to go and finish Fort St. Louis, of which he gave me the government, with full power to dispose of the lands in the neighborhood, and left all his people under my command, with the exception of six Frenchmen, whom he took to accompany him to Quebec. We departed from Mackinaw on the same day, he for Canada and I for the Illinois.* On his mission to France La Salle was received with honor by the king and his officers, and the accounts which he gave relative to Louisiana caused them to further his plans for its colonization. A squadron of four vessels was fitted out, the largest carrying thirty-six guns. About two hundred persons were embarked aboard of them for the purpose long projected, as we have foreseen, of establishing a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi. The fleet was under the command of M. de Beaujeu, a naval officer of some distinction. He was punctilious in the exercise of authority, and had a wiry, nervous organization, as the portrait preserved of him clearly shows.† La Salle was austere, and lacked that faculty of getting along with men, for the want of which many of his best-laid plans failed. A constant bickering and collision of cross purposes was the natural result of such repellant natures as he and Beaujeu possessed.

After a stormy passage of the Atlantic, the fleet entered the Gulf of Mexico. Coasting along the northern shore of the gulf, they failed to discover the mouths of the Mississippi. Passing them, they finally landed in what is now known as Matagorda Bay, or the Bay of St. Bernard, near the River Colorado, in Texas, more than a hundred leagues westward of the Mississippi. The whole number of persons left on the beach is not definitely known. M. Joutel, one of the survivors, and the chronicler of this unfortunate undertaking, mentions one hundred and eighty, besides the crew of the "Belle," which was lost on the beach, consisting of soldiers, volunteers, workmen, women and children.‡ The colony being in a destitute condition, La Salle,

*Tonti's Memoir.

†A fine steel engraving copy of Mons. Beaujeu is contained in Dr. Shea's translation of Charlevoix's "History of New France."

‡Spark's "Life of La Salle."

accompanied by Father Anastius Douay and twenty others, set out to reach the Mississippi, intending to ascend to Fort St. Louis, and there obtain aid from Tonti. They set out on the 7th of January, and after several days' journey, reached the village of the Cenis Indians. Here some of La Salle's men became dissatisfied with their hardships, and determined to slay him and then join the Indians. The tragic tale is thus related by Father Douay: "The wisdom of Monsieur de La Salle was unable to foresee the plot which some of his people would make to slay his nephew, as they suddenly resolved to do, and actually did, on the 17th of March, by a blow of an ax, dealt by one Liotot. They also killed the valet of the Sieur La Salle and his Indian servant, Nika, who, at the risk of his life, had supported them for three years. The wretches resolved not to stop here, and not satisfied with this murder, formed a design of attempting their commander's life, as they had reason to fear his resentment and chastisement. As M. La Salle and myself were walking toward the fatal spot where his nephew had been slain, two of those murderers, who were hidden in the grass, arose, one on each side, with guns cocked. One missed Monsieur La Salle; the other, firing at the same time, shot him in the head. He died an hour after, on the 19th of March, 1687.

"Thus," says Father Douay, "died our commander, constant in adversity, intrepid, generous, engaging, dexterous, skillful, capable of everything. He who for twenty years had softened the fierce temper of countless savage tribes was massacred by the hands of his own domestics, whom he had loaded with caresses. He died in the prime of life, in the midst of his course and labors, without having seen their success."*

The colony which La Salle had left in Texas was surprised and destroyed by the Indians. Not a soul was left to give an account of the massacre. Of the twenty who accompanied him in his attempt to reach the Mississippi, Jontel, M. Cavalier, La Salle's brother, and four others determined to make a last attempt to find the Mississippi; the others, including La Salle's murderers, became the associates of the less brutal Indians, and of them we have no farther account. After a long and toilsome journey Jontel and his party reached the Mississippi near the mouth of the Arkansas. Here they found two men who had been sent by Tonti to relieve La Salle. Embarking in canoes, they went up the Mississippi, arrived at Fort St. Louis in safety, and finally returned to France by way of Quebec.

From this period until 1698 the French made no further attempts to colonize the Lower Mississippi. They had no settlements below the

* Father Douay's Journal, contained in Dr. Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi."

Ohio, and above that river, on the Illinois and the upper lakes, were scattered only a few missions and trading posts.

Realizing the great importance of retaining possession of the Mississippi valley, the French court fitted out an expedition which consisted of four vessels, for the purpose of thoroughly exploring the mouth of the Mississippi and adjacent territory. Le Moynes Iberville was put in command of the expedition. He was the third of the eleven sons of Baron Longueil. They all held commissions from the king, and constituted one of the most illustrious of the French Canadian families. The fleet sailed from Brest, France, on the 24th of October, 1698. They came in sight of Florida on the 27th of January, 1699. They ran near the coast, and discovered that they were in the vicinity of Pensacola Bay. Here they found a colony of three hundred Spaniards. Sailing westward, they entered the mouth of the Mississippi on Quinquagesima Monday, which was the 2d of March. Iberville ascended the river far enough to assure himself of its being the Mississippi, then, descending the river, he founded a colony at Biloxi Bay. Leaving his brother, M. de Sauvole, in command of the newly erected fort, he sailed for France. Iberville returned to Biloxi on the 8th of January, and, hearing that the English were exploring the Mississippi, he took formal possession of the Mississippi valley in the name of the French king. He, also, erected a small four-gun fort on Poverty Point, 38 miles below New Orleans. The fort was constructed very rudely, and was occupied for only one year. In the year 1701 Iberville made a settlement at Mobile, and this soon became the principal French town on the gulf. The unavailing efforts of the king in the scheme of colonization induced a belief that a greater prosperity would follow under the stimulus of individual enterprise, and he determined to grant Louisiana to Monsieur Crozat, with a monopoly of its mines, supposed to be valuable in gold and silver, together with the exclusive right of all its commerce for the period of fifteen years. The patent or grant of Louis to M. Crozat is an interesting document, not only because it passed the title of the Mississippi valley into the hands of one man, but for the reason that it embraces a part of the history of the country ceded. We, therefore, quote the most valuable part of it. The instrument bears date September 12th, 1712:

“ Louis (the fourteenth), King of France and Navarre; To all who shall see these presents, greeting: The care we have always had to procure the welfare and advantage of our subjects, having induced us, notwithstanding the almost continual wars which we have been engaged to support from the beginning of our reign, to seek all possible opportunities of enlarging and extending the trade of our American

colonies, we did, in the year 1683, give our orders to undertake a discovery of the countries and lands which are situated in the northern parts of America, between New France (Canada) and New Mexico. And the Sieur de La Salle, to whom we committed that enterprise, having had success enough to confirm the belief that a communication might be settled from New France to the Gulf of Mexico by means of large rivers: this obliged us, immediately after the peace of Ryewick (in 1697), to give orders for the establishment of a colony there (under Iberville in 1699), and maintaining a garrison, which has kept and preserved the possession we had taken in the year 1683, of the lands, coasts and islands which are situated in the Gulf of Mexico, between Carolina on the east, and old and New Mexico on the west. But a new war breaking out in Europe shortly after, there was no possibility till now of reaping from that new colony the advantages that might have been expected from thence; because the private men who are concerned in the sea trade were all under engagements with the other colonies, which they have been obliged to follow. And whereas, upon the information we have received concerning the disposition and situation of the said countries, known at present by the name of the province of *Louisiana*, we are of opinion that there may be established therein a considerable commerce, so much the more advantageous to our kingdom in that there has been hitherto a necessity of fetching from foreigners the greatest part of the commodities that may be brought from thence; and because in exchange thereof we need carry thither nothing but the commodities of the growth and manufacture of our own kingdom; we have resolved to grant the commerce of the country of Louisiana to the Sieur Anthony Crozat, our counsellor, secretary of the household, crown and revenue, to whom we intrust the execution of this project. We are the more readily inclined thereto because of his zeal and the singular knowledge he has acquired of maritime commerce, encourages us to hope for as good success as he has hitherto had in the divers and sundry enterprises he has gone upon, and which have procured to our kingdom great quantities of gold and silver in such conjectures as have rendered them very welcome to us. For these reasons, being desirous to show our favor to him, and to regulate the conditions upon which we mean to grant him the said commerce, after having deliberated the affair in our council, of our own certain knowledge, full power and royal authority, we by these presents, signed by our hand, have appointed and do appoint the said Sieur Crozat to carry on a trade in all the lands possessed by us, and bounded by New Mexico and by the English of Carolina, all the establishments, ports, havens, rivers, and particularly the port

and haven of Isle Dauphin, heretofore called Massacre; the river St. Louis, heretofore called Mississippi, from the edge of the sea *as far as the Illinois*,* together with the river St. Philip, heretofore called Missouri, and St. Jerome, heretofore called the Ouabache (the Wabash), with all the countries, territories, lakes within land, and the rivers which fall directly or indirectly into that part of the river St. Louis. Our pleasure is, that all the aforesaid lands, countries, streams, rivers and islands, be and remain comprised under the name of the GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA, which shall be dependent upon the general government of New France, to which it is subordinate."

Crozat was permitted to search and open mines, and to pay the king one-fifth part of all the gold and silver developed. Work in developing the mines was to be begun in three years, under penalty of forfeiture. Crozat was required to send at least two vessels annually from France to sustain the colonies already established, and for the maintenance of trade.

The next year, 1713, there were, within the limits of Crozat's vast grant, not more than four hundred persons of European descent.

Crozat himself did little to increase the colony, the time of his subordinates being spent in roaming over the country in search of the precious metals. He became wearied at the end of three years spent in profitless adventures, and, in 1717, surrendered his grant back to the crown. In August of the same year the French king turned Louisiana over to the "Western Company," or the "Mississippi Company," subsequently called "The Company of the Indies," at whose head stood the famous Scotch banker, John Law. The rights ceded to Law's company were as broad as the grant to Crozat. Law was an inflationist, believing that wealth could be created without limit by the mere issuing of paper money, and his wild schemes of finance were the most ruinous that ever deluded and bankrupted a confiding people. Louisiana, with its real and undeveloped wealth a hundred times mag-

* The expression, "as far as the Illinois," did not refer to the river of that name, but to the country generally, on *both sides* of the Mississippi, *above the mouth of the Ohio*, which, under both the French and Spanish governments was denominated "the country of the Illinois," and this designation appeared in all their records and official letters. For example, letters, deeds, and other official documents bore date, respectively, at Kaskaskia, of the Illinois; St. Louis, of the Illinois; St. Charles, of the Illinois; not to identify the village where such instruments were executed merely, but to denote the country in which these villages were situated. Therefore, the monopoly of Crozat, by the terms of his patent, extended to the utmost limit of Louisiana, northward, which, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, was fixed at the 49th° of latitude; *vide* Stoddard's "Sketches of Louisiana," Brackenridge's "Views of Louisiana." From the year 1700 until some time subsequent to the conquest of the country by the British, in 1763, a letter or document executed anywhere within the present limits of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or Missouri, would have borne the superscription of "*Les Illinois*," or "*the Illinois*."

nified, became the basis of a fictitious value, on which an enormous volume of stock, convertible into paper money, was issued. The stock rose in the market like a balloon, and chamber-maids, alike with wealthy ladies, barbers and bankers,—indeed, the whole French people,—gazing at the ascending phenomenon, grew mad with the desire for speedy wealth. The French debt was paid off; the depleted treasury filled; poor men and women were made rich in a few days by the constantly advancing value of the stocks of the “Company of the West.” Confidence in the ultimate wealth of Louisiana was all that was required, and this was given to a degree that would not now be credited as true, were not the facts beyond dispute.

After awhile the balloon exploded; people began to doubt; they realized that mere confidence was not solid value; stocks declined; they awoke to a sorrowful contemplation of their delusion and ruin. Law, from the summit of his glory as a financier, fell into ignominy, and to escape bodily harm fled the country; and Louisiana, from being the source of untold wealth, sunk into utter ruin and contempt.

It should be said to the credit of “the company” that they made some efforts toward the cultivation of the soil. The growth of tobacco, sugar, rice and indigo was encouraged. Negroes were imported to till the soil. New Orleans was laid out in 1718, and the seat of government of lower Louisiana subsequently established there. A settlement was made about Natchez. A large number of German emigrants were located on the Mississippi, from whom a portion of the Mississippi has ever since been known as the “German coast.” The French settlements at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, begun, as appears from most authentic accounts, about the year 1700,—certainly not later,—were largely increased by emigration from Canada and France. In the year 1718 the “Company of the West” erected a fortification near Kaskaskia, and named it Fort Chartes, having a *charter* from the crown so to do. It is situated in the northwest corner of Randolph county, Illinois, on the American bottom. It was garrisoned with a small number of soldiers, and was made the seat of government of “the Illinois.” Under the mild government of the “Company,” the Illinois marked a steady prosperity, and Fort Chartes became the center of business, fashion and gaiety of all “the Illinois country.” In 1756 the fort was reconstructed, this time with solid stone. Its shape was an irregular quadrangle, the exterior sides of the polygon being four hundred and ninety feet, and the walls were two feet two inches thick, pierced with port-holes for cannon. The walls of the fort were eighteen feet high, and contained within, guard houses, government house, barracks, powder house, bake house, prison and store room. A very minute description

is given of the whole structure within and without in the minutes of its surrender, October 10, 1765, by Louis St. Ange de Belrive, captain of infantry and commandant, and Joseph Le Febvre, the king's store-keeper and acting commissary of the fort, to Mr. Sterling, deputed by Mr. De Gage (Gage), governor of New York and commander of His Majesty's troops in America, to receive possession of the fort and country from the French, according to the seventeenth article of the treaty of peace, concluded on the 10th of February, 1763, between the kings of France and Great Britain.* Fort Chartes was the strongest and most elaborately constructed of any of the French works of defense in America. Here the intendants and several commandants in charge, whose will was law, governed "the Illinois," administered justice to its inhabitants, and settled up estates of deceased persons, for nearly half a century. From this place the English commandants governed "the Illinois," some of them with great injustice and severity, from the time of its surrender, in 1765, to 1772, when a great flood inundated the American Bottom, and the Mississippi cut a new channel so near the fort that the wall and two bastions on the west side were undermined and fell into the river. The British garrison then abandoned it, and their headquarters were afterward at Kaskaskia.

Dr. Beck, while collecting material for his "Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri," in 1820, visited the ruins of old Fort Chartes. At that time enough remained to show the size and strength of this remarkable fortification. Trees over two feet in diameter were growing within its walls. The ruin is in a dense forest, hidden in a tangle of undergrowth, furnishing a sad memento of the efforts and blasted hopes of La Belle France to colonize "*Les Illinois*."

* The articles of surrender are given at length in the *Paris Documents*, vol. 10, pp. 1161 to 1166.

CHAPTER XII.

SURRENDER OF LOUISIANA BY THE INDIES COMPANY—EARLY ROUTES.

IN 1731 the company of the Indies surrendered to France, Louisiana, with its forts, colonies and plantations, and from this period forward to the time of the conquest by Great Britain and the Anglo-American colonies, Louisiana was governed through officers appointed by the crown.

We have shown how, when and where colonies were permanently established by the French in Canada, about Kaskaskia, and in Lower Louisiana. It is not within the scope of our inquiries to follow these settlements of the French in their subsequent development, but rather now to show how the establishments of the French along the lakes and near the gulf communicated with each other, and the routes of travel by which they were connected.

The convenient way between Quebec and the several villages in the vicinity of Kaskaskia was around the lakes and down the Illinois River, either by way of the St. Joseph River and the Kankakee portage or through Chicago Creek and the Des Plaines. The long winters and severe climate on the St. Lawrence made it desirable for many people to abandon Canada for the more genial latitudes of southern Illinois, and the still warmer regions of Louisiana, where snows were unknown and flowers grew the year round. It only required the protection of a fort or other military safeguards to induce the Canadians to change their homes from Canada to more favorable localities southward.

The most feasible route between Canada and the Lower Mississippi settlements was by the Ohio River. This communication, however, was effectually barred against the French. The Iroquois Indians, from the time of Champlain, were allies, first of the Dutch and then of the English, and the implacable enemies of the French. The upper waters of the Ohio were within the acknowledged territory of the Iroquois, whose possessions extended westward of New York and Pennsylvania well toward the Scioto. The Ohio below Pittsburgh was, also, in the debatable ground of the Miamis northward, and Chickasaws southward. These nations were warring upon each other continually, and

the country for many miles beyond either bank of the Ohio was infested with war parties of the contending tribes.*

There were no Indian villages near the Ohio River at the period concerning which we now write. Subsequent to this the Shawnees and Delawares, previously subdued by the Iroquois, were permitted by the latter to establish their towns near the confluence of the Scioto, Muskingum and other streams. The valley of the Ohio was within the confines of the "dark and bloody ground." Were a voyager to see smoke ascending above the forest line he would know it was from the camp fire of an enemy, and to be a place of danger. It would indicate the presence of a hunting or war party. If they had been successful they would celebrate the event by the destruction of whoever would commit himself to their hands, and if unfortunate in the chase or on the war-path, disappointment would give a sharper edge to their cruelty.†

The next and more reliable route was that afforded by the Maumee and Wabash, laying within the territory of tribes friendly to the French. The importance of this route was noticed by La Salle, in his letter to Count Frontenac, in 1683, before quoted. La Salle says: "There is a river at the extremity of Lake Erie,‡ within ten leagues of the strait (Detroit River), which will very much shorten the way to *the Illinois*, it being navigable for canoes to within two leagues of *their* river."§ As early as 1699, Mons. De Iberville conducted a colony of Canadians from Quebec to Louisiana, by way of the Maumee and Wabash. "These were followed by other families, under the leadership of M. Du Tessenet. Emigrants came by land, first ascending the St. Lawrence to Lake Erie, then ascending a river emptying into that lake to the portage of *Des Miamis*; their effects being thence transported to the river Miamis, where pirogues, constructed out of a single tree, and large enough to contain thirty persons, were built, with which the voyage down the Mississippi was prosecuted."|| This memoir corresponds remarkably well with the claim of Little Turtle, in his speech to Gen. Wayne, concerning the antiquity of the title, in his tribe, to the portage of the Wabash at Fort Wayne. It also illustrates the fact that among the first French settlers in lower Louisiana were

* A Miami chief said that his nation had no tradition of "a time when they were not at war with the Chickasaws."

† General William H. Harrison's Address before the Historical Society of Cincinnati.

‡ The Maumee.

§ Meaning the Wabash.

|| Extract taken from a memoir, showing that the first establishments in Louisiana were at Mobile, etc., the original manuscript being among the archives in the department "De la Marine et Des Colonies," in Paris, France.

those who found their way thither through the "glorious gate," belonging to the Miamis, connecting the Maumee and Wabash.

Originally, the Maumee was known to the French as the "Miami," "Oumiami," or the "River of the Miamis," from the fact that bands of this tribe of Indians had villages upon its banks. It was also called "Ottawa," or "Tawwa," which is a contraction of the word Ottawa, as families of this tribe "resided on this river from time immemorial." The Shawnee Indian name is "Ottawa-sepe," that is "Ottawa River." By the Hurons, or Wyandots, it was called "Cagh-a-ren-du-te," the "River of the Standing Rock." * Lewis Evans, whose map was published in 1755, and which is, perhaps, the first English map issued of the territory lying north and west of the Ohio River, lays down the Miami as "Mine-a-mi," a way the Pennsylvania Indian traders had of pronouncing the word Miami. In 1703, Mons Cadillac, the French commandant at Detroit, in his application for a grant of land six leagues in breadth on either side of the Maumee, upon which he proposed to propagate silk-worms, refers to the river as "Grand River" † As early as 1718 it is mentioned as the "Miamis River," ‡ and it bore this name more generally than that of any other from 1718 to a period subsequent to the War of 1812. Capt Robert M'Affee, who was in the various campaigns up and down the Maumee during the War of 1812, and whose history of this war, published at Lexington, Ky., in 1816, gives the most authentic account of the military movements in this quarter, makes frequent mention of the river by the name of "Miami," occasionally designating it as the "Miami of the Lake."

Gen. Joseph Harmar, in his report of the military expedition conducted by him to Fort Wayne, in October, 1790, calls the Miami the "Omee." He says: "As there are three Miamis in the northwestern territory, all bearing the name of Miami, I shall in the future, for distinction's sake, when speaking of the Miami of the Lake, call it the 'Omee,' and its towns the Omee Towns. By this name they are best known on the frontier. It is only, however, one of the many corruptions or contractions universally used among the French-Americans in pronouncing Indian names. 'Au-Mi,' for instance, is the contraction for 'Au Miami.'" §

The habit of the "Coureur de Bois" and others using the mongrel language of the border Canadians, as well, also, the custom prevailing

* "Account of the Present State of Indian Tribes, etc., Inhabiting Ohio." By John Johnson, Indian Agent, June 17, 1819. Published in vol. 1 of *Archeologia Americana*.

† Sheldon's *History of Michigan*, p. 108.

‡ Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 886 and 891.

§ Gen. Harmar's official letter to the Secretary of War, under date of November 23, 1790, published in the *American State Papers*.

among this class of persons in giving nicknames to rivers and localities, has involved other observers besides Gen. Harmar in the same perplexity. Thomas Hutchins, the American geographer, and Capt. Harry Gordon visited Kaskaskia and the adjacent territory subsequent to the conquest of the northwest territory from the French, and became hopelessly entangled in the contractions and epithets applied to the surrounding villages on both sides of the Mississippi. Kaskaskia was abbreviated to "*Au-kas*," and St. Louis nicknamed "Pain Court" — *Short Bread*; Carondelet was called "*Vide Pouché*" — *Empty Pocket*; Ste. Genevieve was called "Missier" — *Misery*. The Kaskaskia, after being shortened to Au-kaus, pronounced "Okau," has been further corrupted to Okaw, and at this day we have the singular contradiction of the ancient Kaskaskia being called Kaskaskia near its mouth and "Okaw" at its source.

The Miamis, or bands of their tribe, had villages in order of time; first on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, then upon the Maumee; after this, 1750, they, with factions of other tribes who had become disaffected toward the French, established a mixed village upon the stream now known as the Great Miami, which empties into the Ohio, and in this way the name of Miami has been transferred, successively, from the St. Joseph to the Miami, and from the latter to the present Miami, with which it has become permanently identified.* The Miamis were, also, called the "Mau-meets,"—this manner of spelling growing out of one of the several methods of pronouncing the word Miami — and it is doubtless from this source that the name of Maumee is derived †

In this connection we may note the fact that the St. Marys and the Au-glaze were named by the Shawnee Indians, as follows: The first was called by this tribe, who had several villages upon its banks, the "Co-kothle-ke-sepe," Kettle River; and the Au-glaze "Cow-then-ke-sepe," or Fallen Timber River. These aboriginal names are given by Mr. John Johnson, in his published account of the Indian tribes before referred to.‡

We will now give a derivation of the name of the Wabash, which has been the result of an examination of a number of authorities. Early French writers have spelled the word in various ways, each endeavoring, with more or less success, to represent the name as the sev-

* The aboriginal name of the Great Miami was "Assin-erient," or Rocky River, from the word *Assin*, or *Ussin*, the Algonquin appellation for stone or stony. Lewis Evan's map of 1755.

† In an official letter of Gen. Harrison to the Secretary of War, dated March 22, 1814, the name "Miamis" and "Maumees" are given as synonymous terms, referring to the same tribe.

‡ Mr. Johnson had charge of the Indian affairs in Ohio for many years, and was especially acquainted with the Shawnees and their language.

eral Algonquin tribes pronounced it. First, we have Father Marquette's orthography, "Ona-bous-kigon:" and by later French authorities it is spelled "Abache," "Onabache," "Oubashe," "Oubache," "Oubash," "Oubask," "Oubache," "Wabascou," "Wabache," and "Waubache." It should be borne in mind that the French alphabet does not contain the letter W, and that the diphthong "ou" with the French has nearly the same sound as the letter W of the English alphabet. The Jesuits sometimes used a character much like the figure 8, which is a Greek contraction formulated by them, to represent a peculiar guttural sound among the Indians, and which we often, though imperfectly, represent by the letter W, or Wan.*

That Wabash is an Indian name, and was early applied to the stream that now bears this name, is clearly established by Father Gravier. This missionary descended the Mississippi in the year 1700, and speaking of the Ohio and its tributaries, says: "Three branches are assigned to it, one that comes from the northwest (the Wabash), passing behind the country of the Onniamis, called the St. Joseph,† which the Indians properly call the *Oubachei*; the second comes from the Iroquois (whose country included the head-waters of the Ohio), and is called the Ohio; and the third, which comes from the Chaouanona‡ (Shawnees). And all of them uniting to empty into the Mississippi, it is commonly called Ouabachi." §

In the variety of manner in which Wabash is spelled in the examples given above, we clearly trace the *Wau-bish-kaw*, of the Ojibeways; the *Wabisca* (pronounced Wa-bis-sa) of the modern Algonquin; *Wau-bish* of the Menominees, and *Wa-bi* of the ancient Algonquins, words which with all these kindred tongues mean *White*.

Therefore the aboriginal of Wabash (Sepe) should be rendered *White River*. This theory is supported by Lewis Evans, who for many years was a trader among the Indians, inhabiting the country drained by the Wabash and its tributary waters. The extensive knowledge which he acquired in his travels westward of the Alleghanies resulted

*Shea's Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi, p. 41. foot-note. For example, we find in the Journal of Marquette, *sobskigs*, for Wabash. The same manner of spelling is also observed in names, as written by other missionaries, where they design to represent the sound of the French "ou," or the English W.

†Probably a mistake of the copyist, and which should be the St. Jerome, a name given by the French to the Wabash, as we have seen in the extracts taken from Crozat's grant. Dr. Shea has pointed out numerous mistakes made by the copyist of the manuscripts from which the "Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi" are composed.

‡The Tennessee.

§Father Gravier's Journal in Dr. Shea's Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi, pp. 120, 121.

||The several aboriginal names for white, which we have given above, are taken from the vocabularies of Mackenzie, Dr. Ewin James and Albert Gallatin, which are regarded as standard authorities.

in his publishing, in 1755, a map, accompanied with an extended description of the territory it embraced. In describing the Wabash, Mr. Evans calls it by the name the Iroquois Indians had given it, viz: the "Quia-agh-tena," and says "it is called by the French Ouabach, though that is truly the name of its *southeastern* branch." Why the White River, of Indiana, which is the principal southeastern branch of the Wabash, should have been invested with the English meaning of the word, and the aboriginal name should have been retained by the river to which it has always properly belonged, is easily explained, when we consider the ignorance and carelessness of many of the early travelers, whose writings, coming down to us, have tended to confuse rather than aid the investigations of the modern historian. The Ohio River *below* the confluence of the Wabash is designated as the Wabash by a majority of the early French writers, and so laid down on many of the contemporaneous maps. This was, probably, due to the fact that the Wabash was known and used before the Ohio had been explored to its mouth. So fixed has become the habit of calling the united waters of these two streams Wabash, from their union continuously to their discharge into the Mississippi, that the custom prevailed long after a better knowledge of the geography of the country suggested the propriety of its abandonment. Even after the French of Canada accepted the change, and treated the Ohio as the main river and the Wabash as the tributary, the French of Louisiana adhered to the old name.

We quote from M. Le Page Du Pratz' History of Louisiana: * "Let us now re-pass the Mississippi in order to resume a description of the lands to the east, which we quit at the river *Wabash*. This river is distant from the sea four hundred and sixty leagues; it is reckoned to have four hundred leagues in length from its source to its confluence with the Mississippi. It is called Wabash, though, according to the usual method, it ought to be called the Ohio, or Beautiful River, † seeing the Ohio was known under that name before its confluence was known; and as the Ohio takes its rise at a greater distance off than the three others which mix together before they empty themselves into the Mississippi, this should make the others lose their

* The author was for sixteen years a planter of Louisiana, having gone thither from France soon after the Company of the West or Indies restored the country to the crown. He was a gentleman of superior attainments, and soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the French possessions in America. He returned to France, and in 1758 published his "History of Louisiana," with maps, which, in 1763, was translated into English. These volumes are largely devoted to the experience of the author in the cultivation of rice, indigo, sugar and other products congenial to the climate and soil of Louisiana, and to quite an extended topographical description of the whole Mississippi Valley.

† The Iroquois' name for the Ohio was "O-io," meaning beautiful, and the French retained the signification in the name of "*La Belle Rivière*," by which the Ohio was known to them.

names; but *custom has prevailed* in this respect. The first known to us which falls into the Ohio is that of the *Miamis* (Wabash), which takes its rise toward Lake Erie. It is by this river of the *Miamis* that the Canadians come to Louisiana. For this purpose they embark on the River St. Lawrence, go up this river, pass the cataracts quite to the bottom of Lake Erie, where they find a small river, on which they also go up to a place called the *carriage of the Miamis*, because that people come and take their effects and carry them on their backs for two leagues from thence to the banks of the river of their name which I just said empties itself into the Ohio. From thence the Canadians go down that river, enter the Wabash, and at last the Mississippi, which brings them to New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana. They reckon eighteen hundred leagues from the capital of Canada to that of Louisiana, on account of the great turns and windings they are obliged to take. The river of the *Miamis* is thus the first to the north which falls into the Ohio, then that of the *Chaouanons* to the south, and lastly, that of the Cherokee, *all which together* empty themselves into the Mississippi. *This is what we (in Louisiana) call the Wabash, and what in Canada and New England is called the Ohio.*" *

A failure to recognize the fact that the Ohio below the mouth of the Wabash was, for a period of over half a century, known to the French as the Wabash, has led not a few later writers to erroneously locate ancient French forts and missionary stations upon the banks of the Wabash, which were in reality situated many miles below, on the Ohio. †

* On the map prefixed to Du Pratz' history, the Ohio from the Mississippi up to the confluence of the Wabash is called the "Wabash"; above this the Ohio is called Ohio, and the Wabash is called "The River of the *Miamis*," with villages of that tribe noted near its source. The Maumee is called the "River of the Carrying Place." The Upper Mississippi, the Illinois River and the lakes are also laid down, and, altogether, the map is quite accurate.

† A noticeable instance of such a mistake will be found relative to the city of Vincennes. On the authority of La Harpe, and the later historian Charlevoix, the French in the year 1700, established a trading post near the mouth of the Ohio, on the site of the more modern Fort Massac, in Massac county, Ill., for the purpose of securing buffalo hides. The neighboring Mascotins, as was customary with the Indians, soon gathered about for the purpose of barter. Their numbers, as well as the expressed wish of the French traders, induced Father Merment to visit the place and engage in mission work. At the end of four or five years, in 1705, the establishment was broken up on account of a quarrel of the Indians among themselves, and which so threatened the lives of the Frenchmen that the latter fled, leaving behind their effects and 13,000 buffalo hides which they had collected. Some years later Father Marest, writing from Kaskaskia, in his letter before referred to, relates the failure of Father Merment to convert the Indians at *this "post on the Wabash"*; and on the authority of this letter alone, and although Father Marest only followed the prevailing style in calling the lower Ohio the Wabash, some writers, the late Judge John Law being the first, have contended that this post was on the Wabash and at Vincennes. Charlevoix says "it was at the mouth of the Wabash which discharges itself into the Mississippi." La Harpe, and also Le Suere, whose personal knowledge of the post was contemporaneous with its existence, definitely fix its position near the mouth of the Ohio. The latter gives the date of its beginning, and the former narrates an account of its trade and final abandonment. In this way an antiquity has been claimed for Vincennes to which it is not historically entitled.

We now give a description of the Maumee and Wabash, the location of the several Indian villages, and the manners of their inhabitants, taken from a memoir prepared in 1718 by a French officer in Canada, and sent to the minister at Paris.*

“I return to the Miamis River. Its entrance from Lake Erie is very wide, and its banks on both sides, for a distance of ten leagues up, are nothing but continued swamps, abounding at all times, especially in the spring, with game without end, swans, geese, ducks, cranes, etc., which drive sleep away by the noise of their cries. This river is sixty leagues in length, very embarrassing in summer in consequence of the lowness of the water. Thirty leagues up the river is a place called *La Glaise*,† where buffalo are always to be found; they eat the clay and wallow in it. The Miamis are sixty leagues from Lake Erie, and number four hundred, all well formed men, and well tattooed;‡ the women are numerous. They are hard working, and raise a species of maize unlike that of our Indians at Detroit. It is white, of the same size as the other, the skin much finer, and the meal much whiter. This nation is clad in deer skin, and when a woman goes with another man her husband cuts off her nose and does not see her any more. They have plays and dances, wherefore they have more occupation. The women are well clothed; but the men use scarcely any covering, and are tattooed all over the body.

“From this Miami village there is a *portage* of three leagues to a little and very narrow stream,§ that falls, after a course of twenty leagues, into the Ohio or Beautiful River, which discharges into the Onabache, a fine river that falls into the Mississippi forty leagues from the Cascachias. Into the Onabache falls also the Casquinampo,|| which communicates with Carolina; but this is far off, and is always up stream.

“The River Onabache is the one on which the Ouyatanous¶ are settled.

“They consist of five villages, which are contiguous the one to the other. One is called Oujatanon, the other Peanguichias,** and another

*The document is quite lengthy, covering all the principal places and Indian tribes east of the Mississippi, and showing the compiler possessed a very thorough acquaintance with the whole subject. It is given entire in the Paris Documents, vol. 9; that relating to the Maumee and Wabash on pages 886 to 891.

† Defiance, Ohio.

‡ These villages were near the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph, and this is the first account we have of the present site of Fort Wayne.

§ Little River, that empties into the Wabash just below Huntington.

|| The Tennessee River.

¶ The “Weas,” whose principal villages were near the mouth of Eel River, near Logansport, and on the Wea prairie, between Attica and La Fayette.

** The ancient Piankashaw town was on the Vermilion of the Wabash, and the Miami name of the Vermilion was Piankashaw.

Petitseotias, and a fourth Le Gros. The name of the last I do not recollect, but they are all Onjatanons, having the same language as the Miamis, whose brothers they are, and properly all Miamis, having the same customs and dress.* The men are very numerous; fully a thousand or twelve hundred.

“They have a custom different from all other nations, which is to keep their fort extremely clean, not allowing a blade of grass to remain within it. The whole of the fort is sanded like the Tuilleries. The village is situated on a high hill, and they have over two leagues of improvement where they raise their Indian corn, pumpkins and melons. From the summit of this elevation nothing is visible to the eye but prairies full of buffaloes. Their play and dancing are incessant.†

“All of these tribes use a vast quantity of vermilion. The women wear clothing, the men very little. The River Ohio, or Beautiful river, is the route which the Iroquois take. It would be of importance that they should not have such intercourse, as it is very dangerous. Attention has been called to this matter long since, but no notice has been taken of it.”

*The “Le Gros,” that is, The Great (village), was probably “Chip-pe-co-ke,” or the town of “Brush-wood,” the name of the old village at Vincennes, which was the principal city of the Piankashaws.

†The village here described is Ouatanon, which was situated a few miles below La Fayette, near which, though on the opposite or north bank of the Wabash, the Stockade Fort of “Ouatanon” was established by the French.

CHAPTER XIII.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS—THE SEVERAL ILLINOIS TRIBES.

THE Indians who lived in and claimed the territory to which our attention is directed were the several tribes of the Illinois and Miami confederacies,—the Pottawatomies, the Kickapoos and scattered bands of Shawnees and Delawares. Their title to the soil had to be extinguished by conquest or treatise of purchase before the country could be settled by a higher civilization; for the habits of the two races, red and white, were so radically different that there could be no fusion, and they could not, or rather did not, live either happily or at peace together.

We proceed to treat of these several tribes, observing the order in which their names have been mentioned; and we do so in this connection for the reason that it will aid toward a more ready understanding of the subjects which are to follow.

The Illinois were a subdivision of the great Algonquin family. Their language and manners differed somewhat from other surrounding tribes, and resembled most the Miamis, with whom they originally bore a very close affinity. Before Joliet and Marquette's voyage to the Mississippi, all of the Indians who came from the south to the mission at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, for the purposes of barter, were by the French called Illinois, for the reason that the *first* Indians who came to La Pointe from the south "*called themselves Illinois.*" *

In the Jesuit Relations the name Illinois appears as "Illi-monek," "Illinoues," "Ill-i-ne-wek," "Allin-i-wek" and "Lin-i-wek." By Father Marquette it is "Illinois," and Hennepin has it the same as it is at the present day. The *ois* was pronounced like our *way*, so that *ouai*, *ois*, *wek* and *ouek* were almost identical in pronunciation. † "Willinis" is Lewis Evans' orthography. Major Thomas Forsyth, who for many years was a trader and Indian agent in the territory, and subsequently the state, of Illinois, says the Confederation of Illinois

*As we have given the name of Ottawas to all the savages of these countries, although of different nations, because the first who have appeared among the French have been Ottawas; so also it is with the name of the Illinois, very numerous, and dwelling toward the south, because the first who have come to the "point of the Holy Ghost for commerce called themselves Illinois."—Father Claude Dablon, in the Jesuit Relations for 1670, 1671.

† Note by Dr. Shea in the article entitled "The Indian Tribes of Wisconsin," furnished by him for the Historical Society of Wisconsin, and published in Vol. III of their collections, p. 128.

“called themselves *Linnaway*,”—which is almost identical with the *Lin-i-ueck* of the Jesuits, having a regard for its proper pronunciation,—“and that by others they were called Minneway, signifying men,” and that their confederacy embraced the combined Illinois and Miami tribes: “that all these different bands of the Minneway nation spoke the language of the present Miamis, and the whole considered themselves as one and the same people, yet from their local situation, and having no standard to go by, their language became broken up into different dialects.”* They were by the Iroquois called “*Chick-tagh-icks*.”

Many theories have been advanced and much fine speculation indulged in concerning the origin and meaning of the word Illinois. We have seen that the Illinois first made themselves known to the French by that name, and we have never had a better signification of the name than that which the Illinois themselves gave to Fathers Marquette and Hennepin. The former, in his narrative journal, observes: “To say Illinois is, in their language, to say ‘the men,’ as if other Indians, compared to them, were mere beasts.”† “The word Illinois signifies a man of full age in the vigor of his strength. This word Illinois comes, as it has already been observed, from *Illini*, which in the language of that nation signifies a perfect and accomplished man.”‡

Subsequently the name Illini, Linneway, Willinis or Illinois, with more propriety became limited to a confederacy, at first composed of four subdivisions, known as the Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Tamaroas and Peorias. Not many years before the discovery of the Mississippi by the French, a foreign tribe, the Metchigamis, nearly destroyed by wars with the Saes to the north and the Chickasaws to the south, to save themselves from annihilation appealed to the Kaskaskias for admission into their confederacy.§ The request was granted, and the Metchigamis left their homes on the Osage river and established their villages on the St. Francis, within the limits of the present State of Missouri and below the mouth of the Kaskaskia.

The subdivision of the Illinois proper into *cantons*, as the French writers denominate the families or villages of a nation, like that of other tribes was never very distinct. There were no villages exclusively for a separate branch of the tribe. Owing to intermarriage, adoption and other processes familiar to modern civilization, the sub-

* Life of Black-Hawk, by Benjamin Drake, seventh edition, pp. 16 and 17.

† Shea's Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley, p. 25.

‡ Hennepin's Discovery of America, pp. 35 and 119, London edition, 1698.

§ Charlevoix's "Narrative Journal," Vol. II, p. 228. Also note of B. F. French, p. 61 of Vol. III, First Series of Historical Collections of Louisiana.

tribal distinctions were not well preserved; and when Charlevoix, that acute observer, in 1721 visited these several Illinois villages near Kaskaskia, their inhabitants were so mixed together and confounded that it was almost impossible to distinguish the different branches of the tribe from each other.*

The first accounts we have of the Illinois are given by the Jesuit missionaries. In the "Relations" for the year 1655 we find that the Lin-i-onek are neighbors of the Winnebagoes; again in the "Relations" for the next year, "that the Illinois nation dwell more than sixty leagues from here, † and beyond a great river, ‡ which as near as can be conjectured flows into the sea toward Virginia. These people are warlike. They use the bow, rarely the gun, and never the canoe.

When Joliet and Marquette were descending the Mississippi, they found villages of the Illinois on the Des Moines river, and on their return they passed through larger villages of the same nation situated on the Illinois river, near Peoria and higher up the stream.

While the Illinois were nomads, though not to the extent of many other tribes, they had villages of a somewhat permanent character, and when they moved after game they went in a body. It would seem from the most authentic accounts that their favorite abiding places were on the Illinois river, from the Des Plaines down to its confluence with the Mississippi, and on the Mississippi from the Kaskaskia to the mouth of the Ohio. This beautiful region abounded in game; its rivers were well stocked with fish, and were frequented by myriads of wild fowls. The climate was mild. The soil was fertile. By the mere turning of the sod, the lands in the rich river bottoms yielded bountiful crops of Indian corn, melons and squashes.

In disposition and morals the Illinois were not to be very highly commended. Father Charlevoix, speaking of them as they were in 1700, says: "Missionaries have for some years directed quite a flourishing church among the Illinois, and they have ever since continued to instruct that nation, in whom christianity had already produced a change such as she alone can produce in morals and disposition. Before the arrival of the missionaries, there were perhaps no Indians in any part of Canada with fewer good qualities and more vices. They have

* "These tribes are at present very much confounded, and are become very inconsiderable. There remains only a very small number of Kaskaskias, and the two villages of that name are almost entirely composed of Tamaroas and *Metchigamis*, a foreign nation adopted by the Kaskaskias, and originally settled on a small river you meet with going down the Mississippi."—Charlevoix' "Narrative Journal," Letter XXVIII, dated Kaskaskia, October 20, 1721; p. 228, Vol. II.

† The letter is sent from the Mission of the Holy Ghost, at La Pointe.

‡ The Mississippi.

always been mild and docile enough, but they were cowardly, treacherous, fickle, deceitful, thievish, brutal, destitute of faith or honor, selfish, addicted to gluttony and the most monstrous lusts, almost unknown to the Canada tribes, who accordingly despised them heartily, but the Illinois were not a whit less haughty or self-complacent on that account.

“Such allies could bring no great honor or assistance to the French; yet we never had any more faithful, and, if we except the Abénaqui tribes, they are the only tribe who never sought peace with their enemies to our prejudice. They did, indeed, see the necessity of our aid to defend themselves against several nations who seemed to have sworn their ruin, and especially against the Iroquois and Foxes, who, by constant harrassing, have somewhat trained them to war, the former taking home from their expeditions the vices of that corrupt nation.” *

Father Charlevoix' comments upon the Illinois confirm the statements of Hennepin, who says: “They are lazy vagabonds, timorous, pettish thieves, and so fond of their liberty that they have no great respect for their chiefs.” †

Their cabins were constructed of mats, made out of flags, spread over a frame of poles driven into the ground in a circular form and drawn together at the top.

“Their villages,” says Father Hennepin, ‡ “are open, not enclosed with palisades because they had no courage to defend them; they would flee as they heard their enemies approaching.” Before their acquaintance with the French they had no knowledge of iron and fire-arms. Their two principal weapons were the bow and arrow and the club. Their arrows were pointed with stone, and their tomahawks were made out of stag's horns, cut in the shape of a cutlass and terminating in a large ball. In the use of the bow and arrow, all writers agree, that the Illinois excelled all neighboring tribes. For protection against the missiles of an enemy they used bucklers composed of buffalo hides stretched over a wooden frame.

In form they were tall and lithe. They were noted for their swiftness of foot. They wore moccasins prepared from buffalo hides; and, in summer, this generally completed their dress. Sometimes they wore a small covering, extending from the waist to the knees. The rest of the body was entirely nude.

The women, beside cultivating the soil, did all of the household drudgery, carried the game and made the clothes. The garments

* Charlevoix's "History of New France," vol. 5, page 130.

† Hennepin, page 132, London edition, 1698.

‡ Page 132.

were prepared from buffalo hides, and from the soft wool that grew upon these animals. Both the wool and hides were dyed with brilliant colors, black, yellow or vermilion. In this kind of work the Illinois women were greatly in advance of other tribes. Articles of dress were sewed together with thread made from the nerves and tendons of deer, prepared by exposure to the sun twice in every twenty-four hours. After which the nerves and tendons were beaten so that their fibers would separate into a fine white thread. The clothing of the women was something like the loose wrappers worn by ladies of the present day. Beneath the wrapper were petticoats, for warmth in winter. With a fondness for finery that characterizes the feminine sex the world over, the Illinois women wore head-dresses, contrived more for ornament than for use. The feet were covered with moccasins, and leggings decorated with quills of the porcupine stained in colors of brilliant contrasts. Ornaments, fashioned out of clam shells and other hard substances, were worn about the neck, wrists and ankles; these, with the face, hands and neck daubed with pigments, completed the toilet of the highly fashionable Illinois belle.

Their food consisted of the scanty products of their fields, and principally of game and fish, of which, as previously stated, there was in their country a great abundance. Father Allouez, who visited them in 1673, stated that they had fourteen varieties of herbs and forty-two varieties of fruits which they use for food. Their plates and other dishes were made of wood, and their spoons were constructed out of buffalo bones. The dishes for boiling food were earthen, *sometimes glazed*.*

From all accounts, it seems that the Illinois claimed an extensive tract of country, bounded on the east by the ridge that divides the waters flowing into the Illinois from the streams that drain into the Wabash above the head waters of Saline creek, and as high up the Illinois as the Des Plaines, extending westward of the Mississippi, and reaching northward to the debatable ground between the Illinois, Chippeways, Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes. Their favorite and most populous cities were on the Illinois river, near Starved Rock, and

*The account we have given of the manners, habits and customs of the Illinois is compiled from the following authorities: La Hontan, Charlevoix, Hennepin, Tonti, Marquette, Joutel, the missionaries Marest, Rasles and Allouez. Besides, the historic letter of Marest, found in Kip's Jesuit Missions, is another from this distinguished priest, written from Kaskaskia to M. Bienville, and incorporated in Penicaut's Annals of Louisiana, a translation of which is contained in the Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida, by B. F. French. In this letter of Father Marest, dated in 1711, is a very fine description of the customs of the Illinois Indians, and their prosperous condition at Kaskaskia and adjacent villages.

below as far as Peoria. The missionary station founded by Father Marquette was, in all probability, near the latter place.

Prior to the year 1700, Father Marest had charge of a mission at the *neck, strait* or *narrows* of Peoria lake. In Peoria lake, above Peoria, is a contracted channel, and this is evidently referred to by Father Gravier in his "Narrative Journal" where he states: "I arrived too late at the Illinois du Detroit, of whom Father Marest has charge, to prevent the transmigration of the village of the Kaskaskias, which was too precipitately made on vague news of the establishment on the Mississippi. I do not believe that the Kaskaskias would have thus separated from the Peonaroua and other Illinois *du Detroit*. At all events, I came soon enough to unite minds a little, and to prevent the insult which the Peonaroua and the Mouin-gouena were bent on offering to the Kaskaskias and French as they embarked. I spoke to all the chiefs in full council, and as they continued to preserve some respect and good will for me, we separated very peaceably. But I argue no good from this separation, which I have always hindered, seeing too clearly the evil results. God grant that the road from Chikagoua to this strait" (au Detroit) "be not closed, and the whole Illinois mission suffer greatly. I avow to you, Reverend Father, that it rends my heart to see my old flock thus divided and dispersed, and I shall never see it, after leaving it, without having some new cause of affliction. The Peonaroua, whom I left without a missionary (since Father Marest has followed the Kaskaskias), have promised me that they would preserve the church, and that they would await my return from the Mississippi, where I told them I went only to assure myself of the truth of all that was said about it." *

The area of the original country of the Illinois was reduced by continuous wars with their neighbors. The Sioux forced them eastward; the Sac and Fox, and other enemies, encroached upon them from the north, while war parties of the foreign Iroquois, from the east, rapidly decimated their numbers. These unhappy influences were doing

* Father Gravier's Journal in Shea's Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi, pp. 116 and 117. Dr. Shea, in a foot note, p. 116, says: "This designation (*Illinois Du Detroit*) does not appear elsewhere, and I cannot discover what *strait* is referred to. It evidently includes the Peorias."

Dr. Shea's conjecture is very nearly correct. The narrows in Peoria lake retained the appellation of Little Detroit, a name handed down from the French-Canadians. Dr. Lewis Beck, in his "Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri," p. 124, speaks of "*Little Detroit*, an Indian village situated on the east bank of lake Peoria, six miles above Ft. Clark." On the map prefixed to the Gazetteer prepared in 1820 the contraction of the lake is shown and designated as "Little Detroit."

We have seen from extracts from Father Marquette's Journal, quoted on a preceding page, that it was the Kaskaskias at whose village this distinguished missionary promised to return and to establish a mission, and that with the ebbing out of his life he fulfilled his engagement. From Father Gravier's Journal, just quoted, it is appar-

their fatal work, and the Illinois confederacy was in a stage of decline when they first came in contact with the French. Their afflictions made them accessible to the voice of the missionary, and in their weakness they hailed with delight the coming of the Frenchman with his promises of protection, which were assured by guns and powder. The misfortunes of the Illinois drew them so kindly to the priests, the *coureurs des Bois* and soldiers, that the friendship between the two races never abated; and when in the order of events the sons of France had departed from the Illinois, their love for the departed Gaul was inculcated into the minds of their children.

The erection of Fort St. Louis on the Illinois, St. Joseph on the stream of that name, and the establishment at Detroit, for a while stayed the calamity that was to befall the Illinois. Frequent allusion has been made to the part the Iroquois took in the destruction of this powerful confederacy. For the gratification of the reader we give a condensed account of some of these Iroquois campaigns in the Illinois country. The extracts we take are from a memoir on the western Indians, by M. Du Chesneau,* dated at Quebec, September 13, 1681: "To convey a correct idea of the present state of all those Indian nations it is necessary to explain the cause of the cruel war waged by the Iroquois for these three years past against the Illinois. The former were great warriors, cannot remain idle, and pretend to subject all other nations to themselves, and never want a pretext for commencing hostilities. The following was their assumed excuse for the present war: Going, about twenty years ago, to attack the Outagamis (Foxes), they met the Illinois and killed a considerable number of them. This continued during the succeeding years, and finally, having destroyed a great many, they forced them to abandon their country and seek refuge in very distant parts. The Iroquois having got quit of the Illinois, took no more trouble with them, and went to war against another nation called the Andostagnes.† Pending this war the Illinois returned to their country, and the Iroquois complained that they had

ent that the mission had for some years been in successful operation at the combined village of the Kaskaskias, Peorias and Mouin-gouena, situated at the Du Detroit of the Illinois: and also that the Kaskaskias, hearing that the French were about to form establishments on the lower Mississippi, in company with the French inhabitants of their ancient village, were in the act of going down the Mississippi at the time of Gravier's arrival, in September, 1700. All these facts taken together would seem to definitely locate the Mission of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary at the narrows, six miles above the present city of Peoria, which is upon the site of old Fort Clark, and probably, from the topography of the locality, upon the east bank of the strait. In conclusion, we may add that the Kaskaskias were induced to halt in their journey southward upon the river, which has ever since borne their name; and the mission, transferred from the old Kaskaskias, above Peoria, retained the name of "The Immaculate Conception," etc.

* Paris Documents, vol. 9, pp. 161 to 166.

† The Eries, or Cats, were entirely destroyed by the Iroquois.

killed forty of their people who were on their way to hunt beaver in the Illinois country. To obtain satisfaction, the Iroquois resolved to make war upon them. Their true motive, however, was to gratify the English at Manatte* and Orange,† of whom they are too near neighbors, and who, by means of presents, engaged the Iroquois in this expedition, the object of which was to force the Illinois to bring their beaver to them, so that they may go and trade it afterward to the English; also, to intimidate the other Indians, and constrain them to do the same thing.

“The improper conduct of *Sieur de la Salle*,‡ governor of Fort Frontenac, has contributed considerably to cause the latter to adopt this proceeding; for after he had obtained permission to discover the Great River Mississippi, and had, as he alleged, the grant of the Illinois, he no longer observed any terms with the Iroquois. He ill-treated them, and avowed that he would convey arms and ammunition to the Illinois, and would die assisting them.

“The Iroquois dispatched in the month of April of last year, 1680, an army, consisting of between five and six hundred men, who approached an Illinois village where *Sieur Tonty*, one of *Sieur de la Salle*'s men happened to be with some Frenchmen and two Recollect fathers, whom the Iroquois left unharmed. One of these, a most holy man,§ has since been killed by the Indians. But they would listen to no terms of peace proposed to them by *Sieur de Tonty*, who was slightly wounded at the beginning of the attack: the Illinois having fled a hundred leagues thence, were pursued by the Iroquois, who killed and captured as many as twelve hundred of them, including women and children, having lost only thirty men.

“The victory achieved by the Iroquois rendered them so insolent that they have continued ever since that time to send out divers war parties. The success of these is not yet known, but it is not doubted that they have been successful, because those tribes are very warlike and the Illinois are but indifferently so. Indeed, there is no doubt, and it is the universal opinion, that if the Iroquois are allowed to proceed they will subdue the Illinois, and in a short time render themselves masters of all the Outawa tribes and divert the trade to the English, so that it is absolutely essential to make them our friends or to destroy them.”

* New York.

† Albany, New York.

‡ It must be remembered that *La Salle* was not exempt from the jealousy and envy which is inspired in souls of little men toward those engaged in great undertakings; and we see this spirit manifested here. *La Salle* could not have done otherwise than supply fire-arms to the Illinois, who were his friends and the owners of the country, the trade of which he had opened up at great hardship and expense to himself.

§ Gabriel Ribourde.

The Iroquois were not always successful in their western forays. Tradition records two instances in which they were sadly discomfited. The first was an encounter with the Sioux, on an island in the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Des Moines. The tradition of this engagement is preserved in the curious volumes of La Hontan, and is as follows: "March 2nd, 1689, I arrived in the Mississippi. To save the labor of rowing we left our boats to the current, and arrived on the tenth in the island of *Rencontres*, which took its name from the defeat of four hundred Iroquois accomplished there by three hundred Nadouessis (Sioux). The story of the encounter is briefly this: A party of four hundred Iroquois having a mind to surprise a certain people in the neighborhood of the Otentas (of whom more anon), marched to the country of the Illinois, where they built canoes and were furnished with provisions. After that they embarked upon the river Mississippi, and were discovered by another little fleet that was sailing down the other side of the same river. The Iroquois crossed over immediately to that island which is since called *L'au Rencontres*. The Nadouessis, *i. e.*, the other little fleet, being suspicious of some ill design, without knowing what people they were (for they had no knowledge of the *Iroquois* but by hear-say) — upon this suspicion, I say, they tugged hard to come up with them. The two armies posted themselves upon the point of the island, where the two crosses are put down in the map,* and as soon as the *Nadouessis* came in sight, the Iroquois cried out in the *Illinese* language: 'Who are ye?' To which the *Nadouessis* answered, 'Somebody'; and putting the same question to the Iroquois, received the same answer. Then the Iroquois put this question to 'em: 'Where are you going?' 'To hunt buffalo,' answered the *Nadouessis*; 'but, pray,' says the *Nadouessis*, 'what is your business?' 'To hunt men,' reply'd the Iroquois. 'Tis well,' says the *Nadouessis*: 'we are men, and so you need go no farther.' Upon this challenge, the two parties disembarked, and the leader of the *Nadouessis* cut his canoes to pieces, and, after representing to his warriors that they behoved either to conquer or die, marched up to the Iroquois, who received them at first onset with a cloud of arrows. But the *Nadouessis* having stood their first discharge, which killed eighty of them, fell in upon them with their clubs in their hands before the others could charge again, and so routed them entirely. This engagement lasted for two hours, and was so hot that two hundred and sixty Iroquois fell upon the spot, and the rest were all taken prisoners. Some of the *Iroquois*, indeed, attempted to make their escape after the action

* On La Hontan's map the place marked is designated by an island in the Mississippi, immediately at the mouth of the Des Moines.

was over; but the victorious general sent ten or twelve of his men to pursue them in one of the canoes that he had taken, and accordingly they were all overtaken and drowned. The Nadouessis having obtained this victory, cut off the noses and ears of two of the cleverest prisoners, and supplying them with fuses, powder and ball, gave them the liberty of returning to their own country, in order to tell their countrymen that they ought not to employ *women* to hunt after *men* any longer.**

The second tradition is that of a defeat of a war party of Iroquois upon the banks of the stream that now bears the name of "Iroquois River." Father Charlevoix, in his Narrative Journal, referring to his passage down the Kankakee, in September, 1721, alludes to this defeat of the Iroquois in the following language: "I was not a little surprised at seeing so little water in the The-a-ki-ki, notwithstanding it receives a good many pretty large rivers, one of which is more than a hundred and twenty feet in breadth at its mouth, and has been called the *River of the Iroquois*, because some of that nation were surprised on its banks by the Illinois who killed a great many of them. This check mortified them so much the more, as they held the Illinois in great contempt, who, indeed, for the most part are not able to stand before them." †

The tradition has been given with fuller particulars to the author, by Colonel Gnerdon S. Hubbard, as it was related by the Indians to him. It has not as yet appeared in print, and is valuable as well as interesting, inasmuch as it explains why the Iroquois River has been so called for a period of nearly two centuries, and also because it gives the origin of the name *Watska*.

The tradition is substantially as follows: Many years ago the Iroquois attacked an Indian village situated on the banks of the river a few miles below the old county seat,—Middleport,—and drove out the occupants with great slaughter. The fugitives were collected in the night time some distance away, lamenting their disaster. A woman, possessing great courage, urged the men to return and attack the Iroquois, saying the latter were then rioting in the spoils of the village and exulting over their victory; that they would not expect danger from their defeated enemy, and that the darkness of the night would prevent their knowing the advance upon them. The warriors refused to go. The woman then said that she would raise a party of squaws and return to the village and fight the Iroquois; adding that death or captivity would be the fate of the women and children on the morrow,

* La Hontan's *New Voyages to America*, vol. 1, pp. 128, 129.

† Charlevoix' *Narrative Journal*, vol. 2, p. 199.

and that they might as well die in an effort to regain their village and property as to submit to a more dreadful fate. She called for volunteers and the women came forward in large numbers. Seeing the bravery of their wives and daughters the men were ashamed of their cowardice and became inspired with a desperate courage. A plan of attack was speedily formed and successfully executed. The Iroquois, taken entirely unawares, were surprised and utterly defeated.

The name of the heroine who suggested and took an active part in this act of bold retaliation, bore the name of *Watch-e-kee*. In honor of her bravery and to perpetuate the story of the engagement, a council of the tribe was convened which ordained that when *Watch-e-kee* died her name should be bestowed upon the most accomplished maiden of the tribe, and in this way be handed down from one generation to another. By such means have the name and the tradition been preserved.

The last person who bore this name was the daughter of a Pottawatomie chief, with whose band Col. Hubbard was intimately associated as a trader for many years. She was well known to many of the old settlers in Danville and upon the Kankakee. She was a person of great beauty, becoming modesty, and possessed of superior intelligence. She had great influence among her own people and was highly respected by the whites. She accompanied her tribe to the westward of the Mississippi, on their removal from the state. The present county seat of Iroquois county is named after her, and Col. Hubbard advises the author that *Watseka*, as the name is generally spelled, is incorrect, and that the orthography for its true pronunciation should be *Watch-e-kee*.*

We resume the narration of the decline of the Illinois: La Salle's fortification at Starved Rock gathered about it populous villages of Illinois, Shawnees, Weas, Piankeshaws and other kindred tribes, shown on Franquelin's map as the *Colonie Du Sr. de la Salle*.† The Iroquois were barred out of the country of the Illinois tribes, and the latter enjoyed security from their old enemies. La Salle himself, speaking of his success in establishing a colony at the Rock, says: "There would be nothing to fear from the Iroquois when the nations of the south,

* The Iroquois also bore the name of *Can-o-wa-ga*, doubtless an Indian name. It had another aboriginal name, *Mocabella* (which was, probably, a French-Canadian corruption of the Kickapoo word *Mo-qua*), signifying a bear. Beck's Illinois and Missouri Gazetteer, p. 90. The joint commission appointed by the legislatures of Indiana and Illinois to run the boundary line between the two states, in their report in 1821, and upon their map deposited in the archives at Indianapolis, designate the Iroquois by the name of Pick-a-mink River. They also named Sugar Creek after Mr. McDonald, of Vincennes, Indiana, who conducted the surveys for the commission.

† This part of Franquelin's map appears in the well executed frontispiece of Parkinso's *Discovery of the Great West*.

strengthened through their intercourse with the French, shall stop their conquest, and prevent their being powerful by carrying off a great number of their women and children, which they can easily do from the inferiority of the weapons of their enemies. As respects commerce, that post will probably increase our traffic still more than has been done by the establishment of Fort Frontenac, which was built with success for that purpose: for if the Illinois and their allies were to catch the beavers which the Iroquois now kill in the neighborhood in order to carry them to the English, the latter not being any longer able to get them from their own colonies would be obliged to buy from us, to the great benefit of those who have the privilege of this traffic. These were the views which the *Sieur de la Salle* had in placing the settlement where it is. The colony has already felt its effects, as all our allies, who had fled after the departure of *M. de Frontenac*, have returned to their ancient dwellings, in consequence of the confidence caused by the fort, near which they have defeated a party of Iroquois, and have built four forts to protect themselves from hostile incursions. The Governor, *M. de la Barre*, and the intendant, *M. de Muelles*, have told *Sieur de la Salle* that they would write to *Monseigneur* to inform him of the importance of that fort in order to keep the Iroquois in check, and that *M. de Sagny* had proposed its establishment in 1678. *Monsieur Colbert* permitted *Sieur de la Salle* to build it, and granted it to him as a property." *

The fort at *Le Rocher* (the rock) was constructed on its summit in 1682, and enclosed with a palisade. It was subsequently granted to *Tonti* and *Forest*.† It was abandoned as a military post in the year 1702: and when *Charlevoix* went down the Illinois in 1721 he passed the Rock, and said of it: "This is the point of a very high terrace stretching the space of two hundred paces, and bending or winding with the course of the river. This rock is steep on all sides, and at a distance one would take it for a fortress. Some remains of a palisado are still to be seen on it, the Illinois having formerly cast up an entrenchment here, which might be easily repaired in case of any interruption of the enemy."‡

The abandonment of Fort St. Louis in 1702 was followed soon after by a dispersion of the tribes and remnants of tribes that *La Salle* and *Tonti* had gathered about it, except the straggling village of the Illinois.

* *Memoir of the Sieur de la Salle*, reporting to *Monseigneur de Seingelay* the discoveries made by him under the order of His Majesty. *Historical Collections of Louisiana*, Part I, p. 42.

† *Paris Documents*, vol. 9, p. 494.

‡ *Charlevoix' Narrative Journal*, vol. 2, p. 200.

The Iroquois came no more subsequent to 1721, having war enough on their hands nearer home; but the Illinois were constantly harassed by other enemies; the Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos and Pottawatomies. In 1722 their villages at the Rock and on Peoria Lake were besieged by the Foxes, and a detachment of a hundred men under Chevalier de Artaguette and Sienr de Tisé were sent to their assistance. Forty of these French soldiers, with four hundred Indians, marched by land to Peoria Lake. However, before the reinforcements reached their destination they learned that the Foxes had retreated with a loss of more than a hundred and twenty of their men. "This success did not, however, prevent the Illinois, although they had only lost twenty men, with some women and children, from leaving the Rock and Pimiteony, where they were kept in constant alarm, and proceeding to unite with those of their brethren who had settled on the Mississippi; this was a stroke of grace for most of them, the small number of missionaries preventing their supplying so many towns scattered far apart; but on the other side, as there was nothing to check the raids of the Foxes along the Illinois River, communication between Louisiana and New France became much less practicable."*

The fatal dissolution of the Illinois still proceeded, and their ancient homes and hunting grounds were appropriated by the more vigorous Sacs, Foxes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. The killing of Pontiac at Cahokia, whither he had retired after the failure of his effort to rescue the country from the English, was laid upon the Illinois, a charge which, whether true or false, hastened the climax of their destruction.

General Harrison stated that "the Illinois confederacy was composed of five tribes: the Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Peorians, Michigianians and the Temarois, speaking the Miami language, and no doubt branches of that nation. When I was first appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory (May, 1800), these once powerful tribes were reduced to about thirty warriors, of whom twenty-five were Kaskaskias, four Peorians, and a single Michigianian. There was an individual lately alive at St. Louis who saw the enumeration made of them by the Jesuits in 1745, making the number of their warriors four thousand. A furious war between them and the Sacs and Kickapoos reduced them to that miserable remnant which had taken refuge amongst the white people in the towns of Kaskaskia and St. Genieve."†

* History of New France, vol. 6, p. 71.

† Official letter of Gen. Harrison to Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War, dated at Cincinnati, March 22, 1814: contained in Captain M'Affee's "History of the Late War in the Western Country."

By successive treaties their lands in Illinois were ceded to the United States, and they were removed west of the Missouri. In 1872 they had dwindled to forty souls — men, women and children all told.

Thus have wasted away the original occupants of the larger part of Illinois and portions of Iowa and Missouri. In 1684 their single village at La Salle's colony, could muster twelve hundred warriors. In the days of their strength they nearly exterminated the Winnebagoes, and their war parties penetrated the towns of the Iroquois in the valleys of the Mohawk and Genesee. They took the Metchigamis under their protection, giving them security against enemies with whom the latter could not contend. This people who had dominated over the surrounding tribes, claiming for themselves the name Illini or Linneway, to represent their superior manhood, have disappeared from the earth: another race, representing a higher civilization, occupy their ancient domains, and already, even the origin of their name and the location of their cities have become the subjects of speculation.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MIAMIS—THE MIAMI, PLANKESHAW, AND WEA BANDS.

THE people known to us as the Miamis formerly dwelt beyond the Mississippi, and, according to their own traditions, came originally from the Pacific. "If what I have heard asserted in several places be true, the Illinois and Miamis came from the banks of a very distant sea to the westward. It would seem that their first stand, after they made their first descent into this country, was at *Moingona*.* At least it is certain that one of their tribes bears that name. The rest are known under the name of Peorias, Tamaroas, Caoquias and Kaskaskias."

The migration of the Miamis from the west of the Mississippi, eastward through Wisconsin and northern Illinois, around the southern end of Lake Michigan to Detroit, and thence up the Maumee and down the Wabash, and eastward through Indiana into Ohio as far as the Great Miami, can be followed through the mass of records handed down to us from the missionaries, travelers and officers connected with the French. Speaking of the mixed village of Maskoutens, situated on Fox River, Wisconsin, at the time of his visit there in 1670, Father Claude Dablon says the village of the Fire-nation "is joined in the circle of the same barriers to another people, named Oumiami, which is one of the Illinois nations, which is, as it were, dismembered from the others, in order to dwell in these quarters.† It is beyond this great river ‡ that are placed the Illinois of whom we speak, and from whom are detached those who dwell here with the Fire-nation to form here a transplanted colony."

From the quotations made there remains little doubt that the Miamis were originally a branch of the great Illinois nation. This theory is confirmed by writers of our own time, among whom we may mention General William H. Harrison, whose long acquaintance and official connection with the several bands of the Miamis and Illinois gave him

* Charlevoix' Narrative Journal, vol. 2, p. 227. Moingona, from undoubted authorities, was a name given to the Des Moines River; and we find on the original map, drawn by Marquette, the village of the Moingona placed on the Des Moines above a village of the Peorias on the same stream.

† Father Dablon is here describing the same village referred to by Father Marquette in that part of his Journal which we have copied on page 44.

‡ The Mississippi, of which the missionary had been speaking in the paragraph preceding that which we quote.

the opportunities, of which he availed himself, to acquire an intimate knowledge concerning them. "Although the language, manners and customs of the Kaskaskias make it sufficiently certain that they derived their origin from the same source with the Miamis, the connection had been dissolved before the French had penetrated from Canada to the Mississippi."* The assertion of General Harrison that the tribal relation between the Illinois and Miamis had been broken at the time of the discovery of the Upper Mississippi valley by the French is sustained with great unanimity by all other authorities. In the long and disastrous wars waged upon the Illinois by the Iroquois, Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos and other enemies, we have no instance given where the Miamis ever offered assistance to their ancient kinsmen. After the separation, on the contrary, they often lifted the bloody hatchet against them.

Father Dablon, in the narrative from which we have quoted,† gives a detailed account of the civility of the Miamis at Mascouten, and the formality and court routine with which their great chief was surrounded. "The chief of the Miamis, whose name was *Tatinchoua*, was surrounded by the most notable people of the village, who, assuming the rôle of courtiers, with civil posture full of deference, and keeping always a respectful silence, magnified the greatness of their king. The chief and his routine gave Father Dablon every mark of their most distinguished esteem. The physiognomy of the chief was as mild and as attractive as any one could wish to see; and while his reputation as a warrior was great, his features bore a softness which charmed all those who beheld him."

Nicholas Perrot, with Sieur de St. Lussin, dispatched by Talon, the intendant, to visit the westward nations, with whom the French had intercourse, and invite them to a council to be held the following spring at the Sault Ste. Marie, was at this Miami village shortly after the visit of Dablon. Perrot was treated with great consideration by the Miamis. *Tatinchoua* sent out a detachment to meet the French agent and receive him in military style. The detachment advanced in battle array, all the braves adorned with feathers, armed at all points, were uttering war cries from time to time. The Pottawatomies who escorted Perrot, seeing them come in this guise, prepared to receive them in the same manner, and Perrot put himself at their head. When the two troops were in face of each other, they stopped as if to take breath, then all at once Perrot took the right, the Miamis the left, all running in Indian file, as though they wished to gain an advantage to charge.

* Memoirs of General Harrison, by Moses Dawson, p. 62.

† Relations, 1670, 1671.

“ But the Miamis wheeling in the form of an arc, the Pottawatomies were invested on all sides. Then both uttered loud yells, which were the signals for a kind of combat. The Miamis fired a volley from their guns, which were only loaded with powder, and the Pottawatomies returned it in the same way; after this they closed, tomahawk in hand, all the blows being received on the tomahawks. Peace was then made; the Miamis presented the calumet to Perrot, and led him with all his chief escort into the town, where the great chief assigned him a guard of fifty men, regaled him magnificently after the custom of the country, and gave him the diversion of a game of ball.”* The Miami chief never spoke to his subjects, but imparted his orders through some of his officers. On account of his advanced age he was dissuaded from attending the council to be held at Ste. Marie, between the French and the Indians; however, he deputized the Pottawatomies to act in his name.

This confederacy called themselves “ Miamis,” and by this name were known to the surrounding tribes. The name was not bestowed upon them by the French, as some have assumed from its resemblance to *Mon-ami*, because they were the *friends* of the latter. When Hennepin was captured on the Mississippi by a war party of the Sioux, these savages, with their painted faces rendered more hideous by the devilish contortions of their features, cried out in angry voices, “ *Mia-hama! Mia-hama!*” and we made signs with our oars upon the sand, that the Miamis, their enemies, of whom they were in search, had passed the river upon their flight to join the Illinois.”†

“ The confederacy which obtained the general appellation of Miamis, from the superior numbers of the individual tribe to whom that name more properly belonged,” were subdivided into three principal tribes or bands, namely, the Miamis proper, Weas and Piankeshaws. French writers have given names to two or three other subdivisions or families of the three principal bands, whose identity has never been clearly traced, and who figure so little in the accounts which we have of the Miamis, that it is not necessary here to specify their obsolete names. The different ways of writing

* History of New France, vol. 3, pp. 166, 167. Father Charlevoix improperly locates this village, where Perrot was received, at “ Chicago, at the lower end of Lake Michigan, where the Miamis then were,” page 166, above quoted. The Miamis were not then at Chicago. The reception of Perrot was at the mixed village on Fox River, Wisconsin, as stated in the text. The error of Charlevoix, as to the location of this village, has been pointed out by Dr. Shea, in a note on page 166, in the “ History of New France,” and also by Francis Parkman, in a note on page 40 of his “ Discovery of the Great West.”

† Hennepin, p. 187.

Miamis are: Oumianwek,* Oumamis,† Maumees,‡ Au-Miami § (contracted to Au-Mi and Omee) and Mine-ami.

The French called the Weas Ouitatenons, Syatanons, Ouyatanons and Ouias: the English and Colonial traders spelled the word, Oucatanon,▪ Way-ough-ta nies,** Wawiahtens,†† and Wehahs,‡‡

For the Piankeshaws, or *Pou-an-ke-ki-as*, as they were called in the earliest accounts, we have Peanguichias, Pian-gui-shaws, Pyan-ke-shas and Pianquishas.

The Miami tribes were known to the Iroquois, or Five Nations of New York, as the *Twight-wees*, a name generally adopted by the British, as well as by the American colonists. Of this name there are various corruptions in pronunciation and spelling, examples of which we have in "Twich-twichs," "Twick-twicks," "Twis-twicks," "Twigh-twees," and "Twick-tovies." The insertion of these many names, applied to one people, would seem a tedious superfluity, were it otherwise possible to retain the identity of the tribes to which these different appellations have been given by the French, British and American officers, traders and writers. It will save the reader much perplexity in pursuing a history of the Miamis if it is borne in mind that all these several names refer to the Miami nation or to one or the other of its respective bands.

Besides the colony mentioned by Dablon and Charlevoix, on the Fox River of Wisconsin, Hemepin informs us of a village of Miamis south and west of Peoria Lake at the time he was at the latter place in 1679, and it was probably this village whose inhabitants the Sioux were seeking. St. Cosmie, in 1699, mentions the "village of the Peanzichias-Miamis, who formerly dwelt on the — of the Mississippi, and who had come some years previous and settled on the Illinois River, a few miles below the confluence of the Des Plaines." §§

The Miamis were within the territory of La Salle's colony, of which Starved Rock was the center, and counted thirteen hundred warriors. The Weas and Piankeshaws were also there, the former having five hundred warriors and the Piankeshaw band one hundred and fifty. This was prior to 1687. At a later day the Weas were at Chicago, but being afraid of the canoe people, left it.¶¶ Sieur de Courtmanche, sent westward in 1701 to negotiate with the tribes in that part of New France, was at "Chicago, where he found some

* Marquette, † La Hontan, ‡ Gen. Harrison, § Gen. Harmar, || Lewis Evans.

▪ George Croghan's Narrative Journal. ** Croghan's List of Indian Tribes.

†† John Heckwelder, a Moravian Missionary. ‡‡ Catlin's Indian Tribes.

§§ St. Cosmie's Journal in "Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi," p. 58.

|| Parkman's Discovery of the Great West, note on p. 290.

¶¶ Memoir on the Indian tribes, prepared in 1718: Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 890.

Weas (Ouiatanons), a Miami tribe, who had sung the war-song against the Sioux and the Iroquois. He obliged them to lay down their arms and extorted from them a promise to send deputies to Montreal."*

In a letter dated in 1721, published in his "Narrative Journal," Father Charlevoix, speaking of the Miamis about the head of Lake Michigan, says: "Fifty years ago the Miamis were settled on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chiagon, from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, the source of which is not far distant from that of the river of the Illinois; they are at present divided into three villages, one of which stands on the river St. Joseph, the second on another river which bears their name and runs into Lake Erie, and the third upon the river Onabache, which empties its waters into the Mississippi. These last are better known by the appellation of Ouyatanons."†

In 1694, Count Frontenac, in a conference with the Western Indians, requested the Miamis of the Pepikokia band who resided on the Maramek,‡ to remove, and join the tribe which was located on the Saint Joseph, of Lake Michigan. The reason for this request, as stated by Frontenac himself, was, that he wished the different bands of the Miami confederacy to unite, "so as to be able to execute with greater facility the commands which he might issue." At that time the Iroquois were at war with Canada, and the French were endeavoring to persuade the western tribes to take up the tomahawk in their behalf. The Miamis promised to observe the Governor's wishes and began to make preparations for the removal.§

"Late in August, 1696, they started to join their brethren settled on the St. Joseph. On their way they were attacked by the Sioux, who killed several. The Miamis of the St. Joseph, learning this hostility, resolved to avenge their slaughter. They pursued the Sioux to their own country, and found them entrenched in their fort with some Frenchmen of the class known as *coureurs des bois* (bush-lopers). They nevertheless attacked them repeatedly with great resolution, but were repulsed, and at last compelled to retire, after losing several of their braves. On their way home, meeting other Frenchmen carrying arms and ammunition to the Sioux, they seized all they had, but did them no harm."

The Miamis were very much enraged at the French for supplying

* History of New France, vol. 5, p. 142.

† Charlevoix' Narrative Journal, vol. 1, p. 287.

‡ The Kalamazoo, of Michigan.

§ Paris Documents, vol. 9, pp. 624, 625.

|| Charlevoix' History of New France, vol. 5, p. 65.

their enemies, the Sioux, with guns and ammunition. It took all the address of Count Frontenac to prevent them from joining the Iroquois; indeed, they seized upon the French agent and trader, Nicholas Perrot, who had been commissioned to lead the Maramek band to the St. Josephs, and would have burnt him alive had it not been for the Foxes, who interposed in his behalf.* This was the commencement of the bitter feeling of hostility with which, from that time, a part of the Miamis always regarded the French. From this period the movements of the tribe were observed by the French with jealous suspicion.

We have already shown that in 1699 the Miamis were at Fort Wayne, engaged in transferring across their portage emigrants from Canada to Louisiana, and that, within a few years after, the Weas are described as having their fort and several miles of cultivated fields on the Wea plains below La Fayette.† From the extent and character of these improvements, it may be safely assumed that the Weas had been established here some years prior to 1718, the date of the Memoir.

When the French first discovered the Wabash, the Piankeshaws were found in possession of the land on either side of that stream, from its mouth to the *Vermilion River*, and no claim had ever been made to it by any other tribe until 1804, the period of a cession of a part of it to the United States by the Delawares, who had obtained their title from the Piankeshaws themselves.‡

We have already seen that at the time of the first account we have relating to the Maumee and the Wabash, the Miamis had villages and extensive improvements near Fort Wayne, on the Wea prairie below La Fayette, on the Vermilion of the Wabash, and at Vincennes. At a later day they established villages at other places, viz. near the forks of the Wabash at Huntington, on the Mississinewa,§ on Eel River near Logansport, while near the source of this river, and westward of Fort Wayne, was the village of the "Little Turtle." Near the mouth of the Tippecanoe was a sixth village.

* Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 672.

† *Ibid.* p. 104.

‡ Memoirs of General Harrison, pp. 61, 63.

§ This stream empties into the Wabash near Peru, and on the opposite side of the river from that city. The word is a compound of *missi*, great, and *assin*, stone, signifying the river of the great or much stone. "The Mississinewa, with its pillared rocks, is full of geological as well as romantic interest. Some three miles from Peru the channel is cut through a solid wall of cherty silico-magnesian limestone. The action of the river and unequal disintegration of the rocks has carved the precipitous wall, which converts the river's course into a system of pillars, rounded buttresses, alcoves, chambers and overhanging sides." Prof. Collett's Report on the Geology of Miami county, Indiana.

Passing below the Vermilion, the Miamis had other villages, one on Sugar creek* and another near Terre Haute.†

The country of the Miamis extended west to the watershed between the Illinois and Wabash rivers, which separated their possessions from those of their brethren, the Illinois. On the north were the Pottawatomies, who were slowly but steadily pushing their lines southward into the territory of the Miamis. The superior numbers of the Miamis and their great valor enabled them to extend the limit of their hunting grounds eastward into Ohio, and far within the territory claimed by the Iroquois. "They were the undoubted proprietors of all that beautiful country watered by the Wabash and its tributaries, and there remains as little doubt that their claim extended as far east as the Scioto."[‡]

Unlike the Illinois, the Miamis held their own until they were placed upon an equal footing with the tribes eastward by obtaining possession of fire-arms. With these implements of civilized warfare they were able to maintain their tribal integrity and the independence they cherished. They were not to be controlled by the French, nor did they suffer enemies from any quarter to impose upon them without prompt retaliation. They traded and fought with the French, English and Americans as their interests or passions inclined. They made peace or declared war against other nations of their own race as policy or caprice dictated. More than once they compelled even the arrogant Iroquois to beg from the governors of the American colonies that protection which they themselves had failed to secure by their own prowess. Bold, independent and flushed with success, the Miamis afforded a poor field for missionary work, and the Jesuit Relations and pastoral letters of the French priesthood have less to say of the Miami confederacy than any of the other western tribes, the Kickapoos alone excepted.

The country of the Miamis was accessible, by way of the lakes, to the fur trader of Canada, and from the eastward, to the adventurers engaged in the Indian trade from Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia, either by way of the Ohio River or a commerce carried on overland by means of pack-horses. The English and the French alike coveted their peltries and sought their powerful alli-

*This stream was at one time called Rocky River, vide Brown's Western Gazetteer. By the Wea Miamis it was called *Pun-go-se-con-e*, "Sugar tree" (creek), vide statement of Mary Ann Baptiste the author.

†The villages below the Vermilion and above Vincennes figure on some of the early English maps and in accounts given by traders as the lower or little Wea towns. Besides these, which were the principal ones, the Miamis had a village at Thorntown, and many others of lesser note on the Wabash and its tributaries.

‡Official Letter of General Harrison to the Secretary of War, before quoted.

ance, therefore the Miamis were harassed with the jealousies and diplomacy of both, and if they or a part of their several tribes became inveigled into an alliance with the one, it involved the hostility of the other. The French government sought to use them to check the westward advance of the British colonial influence, while the latter desired their assistance to curb the French, whose ambitious schemes involved nothing less than the exclusive subjugation of the entire continent westward of the Alleghanies. In these wars between the English and the French the Miamis were constantly reduced in numbers, and whatever might have been the result to either of the former, it only ended in disaster to themselves. Sometimes they divided; again they were entirely devoted to the interest of the English and Iroquois. Then they joined the French against the British and Iroquois, and when the British ultimately obtained the mastery and secured the valley of the Mississippi,—the long sought for prize,—the Miamis entered the confederacy of Pontiac to drive them out of the country. They fought with the British,—except the Piankeshaw band,—against the colonies during the revolutionary war. After its close their young men were largely occupied in the predatory warfare waged by the several Maumee and Wabash tribes upon the frontier settlements of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. They likewise entered the confederacy of Tecumseh, and, either openly or in secret sympathy, they were the allies of the British in the war of 1812. Their history occupies a conspicuous place in the military annals of the west, extending over a period of a century, during which time they maintained a manly struggle to retain possession of their homes in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee.

The disadvantage under which the Miamis labored, in encounters with their enemies, before they obtained fire-arms, was often overcome by the exercise of their cunning and bravery. In the year 1680 the Miamis and Illinois were hunting on the St. Joseph River. A party of four hundred Iroquois surprised them and killed thirty or forty of their hunters and captured three hundred of their women and children. After the victors had rested awhile they prepared to return to their homes by easy journeys, as they had reason to believe that they could reach their own villages before the defeated enemy would have time to rally and give notice of their disaster to those of their nation who were hunting in remoter places. But they were deceived: for the Illinois and Miamis rallied to the number of two hundred, and resolved to die fighting rather than suffer their women and children to be carried away. In the meantime, because they

were not equal to their enemies in equipment of arms or numbers, they contrived a notable stratagem.

After the Miamis had duly considered in what way they would attack the Iroquois, they decided to follow them, keeping a small distance in the rear, until it should rain. The heavens seemed to favor their plan, for, after awhile it began to rain, and rained continually the whole day from morning until night. When the rain began to fall the Miamis quickened their march and passed by the Iroquois, and took a position two leagues in advance, where they lay in an ambuscade, hidden by the tall grass, in the middle of a prairie, which the Iroquois had to cross in order to reach the woods beyond, where they designed to kindle fires and encamp for the night. The Illinois and Miamis, lying at full length in the grass on either side of the trail, waited until the Iroquois were in their midst, when they shot off their arrows, and then attacked vigorously with their clubs. The Iroquois endeavored to use their fire-arms, but finding them of no service because the rain had dampened and spoiled the priming, threw them upon the ground, and undertook to defend themselves with their clubs. In the use of the latter weapon the Iroquois were no match for their more dexterous and nimble enemies. They were forced to yield the contest, and retreated, fighting until night came on. They lost one hundred and eighty of their warriors.

The fight lasted about an hour, and would have continued through the night, were it not that the Miamis and Illinois feared that their women and children (left in the rear and bound) would be exposed to some surprise in the dark. The victors rejoined their women and children, and possessed themselves of the fire-arms of their enemies. The Miamis and Illinois then returned to their own country, without taking one Iroquois for fear of weakening themselves.*

Failing in their first efforts to withdraw the Miamis from the French, and secure their fur trade to the merchants at Albany and New York, the English sent their allies, the Iroquois, against them. A series of encounters between the two tribes was the result, in

* This account is taken from La Hontan, vol. 2, pp. 63, 64 and 65. The facts concerning the engagement, as given by La Hontan, may be relied upon as substantially correct, for they were written only a few years after the event. La Hontan, as appears from the date of his letters which comprise the principal part of his volumes, was in this country from November, 1683, to 1689, and it was during this time that he was collecting the information contained in his works. The place where this engagement between the Miamis and Illinois against the Iroquois occurred, is a matter of doubt. Some late commentators claim that it was upon the Maumee. La Hontan says that the engagement was "near the river *Oumamis*." When he wrote, the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called the river *Oumamis*, and on the map accompanying La Hontan's volume it is so-called, while the Maumee, though laid down on the map, is designated by no name whatever. It would, therefore, appear that when La Hontan mentioned the Miami River he referred to the St. Joseph.

which the blood of both was profusely shed, to further the purposes of a purely commercial transaction.

In these engagements the Senecas—a tribe of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, residing to the west of the other tribes of the confederacy, and, in consequence, being nearest to the Miamis, and more directly exposed to their fury—were nearly destroyed at the outset. The Miamis followed up their success and drove the Senecas behind the palisades that inclosed their villages. For three years the war was carried on with a bitterness only known to exasperated savages.

When at last the Iroquois saw they could no longer defend themselves against the Miamis, they appeared in council before the Governor of New York, and, pittingly, claimed protection from him, who, to say the least, had remained silent and permitted his own people to precipitate this calamity upon them.

“You say you will support us against all your kings and our enemies; we will then forbear keeping any more correspondence with the French of Canada if the great King of England will defend our people from the *Twichtwicks* and other nations over whom the French have an influence and have encouraged to destroy an abundance of our people, *even since the peace between the two crowns.*” etc.*

The governor declined sending troops to protect the Iroquois against their enemies, but informed them: “You must be sensible that the Dowaganhaes, Twichtwicks, etc., and other remote Indians, are vastly more numerous than you Five Nations, and that, by their continued warring upon you, they will, in a few years, totally destroy you. I should, therefore, think it prudence and good policy *in you to try* all possible means to fix a trade and correspondence with all those nations, by which means *you* would reconcile them to yourselves, and with my assistance, I am in hopes that, in a short time, they might be united with us in the covenant chain, and then you might, at all times, without hazard, go hunting into their country, which, I understand, is much the best for beaver. I wish you would try to bring some of them to speak to me, and perhaps I might prevail upon them to come and live amongst you. I should think myself obliged to reward you for such a piece of service as I tender your good advantage, and will always use my best endeavor to preserve you from all your enemies.”

* Speech of an Iroquois chief at a conference held at Albany, August 26, 1700, between Richard, Earl of Belmont, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of His Majesty's provinces of New York, etc., and the sachems of the Five Nations. New York Colonial Documents, vol. 4, p. 729.



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The conference continued several days, during which the Iroquois stated their grievances in numerous speeches, to which the governor graciously replied, using vague terms and making no promises, after the manner of the extract from his speech above quoted, but placed great stress on the value of the fur trade to the English, and enjoining his brothers, the Iroquois, to bring all their peltries to Albany; to maintain their old alliance with the English, offensive and defensive, and have no intercourse whatever, of a friendly nature, with the rascally French of Canada.

The Iroquois declined to follow the advice of the governor, deeming it of little credit to their courage to sue for peace. In the meantime the governor sent emissaries out among the Miamis, with an invitation to open a trade with the English. The messengers were captured by the commandant at Detroit, and sent, as prisoners, to Canada. However, the Miamis, in July, 1702, sent, through the sachems of the Five Nations, a message to the governor at Albany, advising him that many of the Miamis, with another nation, had removed to, and were then living at, Tjughsaghrondie,* near by the fort which the French had built the previous summer; that they had been informed that one of their chiefs, who had visited Albany two years before, had been kindly treated, and that they had now come forward to inquire into the trade of Albany, and see if goods could not be purchased there cheaper than elsewhere, and that they had intended to go to Canada with their beaver and peltries, but that they ventured to Albany to inquire if goods could not be secured on better terms. The governor replied that he was extremely pleased to speak with the Miamis about the establishment of a lasting friendship and trade, and in token of his sincere intentions presented his guests with guns, powder, hats, stronds, tobacco and pipes, and sent to their brethren at Detroit, waumpum, pipes, shells, nose and ear jewels, looking-glasses, fans, children's toys, and such other light articles as his guests could conveniently carry; and, finally, assured them that the Miamis might come freely to Albany, where they would be treated kindly, and receive, in exchange for their peltries, everything as cheap as any other Indians in covenant of friendship with the English.†

During the same year (1702) the Miamis and Senecas settled their quarrels, exchanged prisoners, and established a peace between themselves.‡

* The Iroquois name for the Straits of Detroit.

† Proceedings of a conference between the parties mentioned above. New York Colonial Documents, vol. 4, pp. 979 to 981.

‡ New York Colonial Documents, vol. 4, p. 989.

The French were not disposed to allow a portion of the fur trade to be diverted to Albany. Peaceable means were first used to dissuade the Miamis from trading with the English; failing in this, forcible means were resorted to. Captain Antoine De La Mothe Cadillac marched against the Miamis and reduced them to terms.*

The Miamis were not unanimous in the choice of their friends. Some adhered to the French, while others were strongly inclined to trade with the English, of whom they could obtain a better quality of goods at cheaper rates, while at the same time they were allowed a greater price for their furs. Cadillac had hardly effected a coercive peace with the Miamis before the latter were again at Albany. "I have," writes Lord Cournbury to the Board of Trade, in a letter dated August 20, 1708,† "been there five years endeavoring to get these nations [referring to the Miamis and another nation] to trade with our people, but the French have always dissuaded them from coming until this year, when, goods being very scarce, they came to Albany, where our people have supplied them with goods much cheaper than ever the French did, and they promise to return in the spring with a much greater number of their nations, which would be a very great advantage to this province. I did, in a letter of the 25th day of June last, inform your Lordships that three French soldiers, having deserted from the French at a place they call Le Dèstroit, came to Albany. Another deserter came from the same place, whom I examined myself, and I inclose a copy of his examination, by which your Lordships will perceive how easily the *French may be beaten out of Canada*. The better I am acquainted with this country, and the more I inquire into matters, so much the more I am confirmed in my opinion of the facility of effecting that conquest, and by the method I then proposed."

Turning to French documents we find that Sieur de Callier desired the Miamis to withdraw from their several widely separated villages and settle in a body upon the St. Joseph. At a great council of the westward tribes, held in Montreal in 1694, the French Intendant, in a speech to the Miamis, declares that "he will not believe that the Miamis wish to obey him until they make altogether one and the same fire, either at the River St. Joseph or at some other place adjoining it. He tells them that he has got near the Iroquois, and has soldiers at Katarakoui,‡ in the fort that had been abandoned; that the Miamis must get near the enemy, in order to imitate him

* Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 671: note of the editor.

† New York Colonial Documents, vol. 5, p. 65.

‡ At Fort Frontenac.

(the Intendant), and be able to strike the Iroquois the more readily. My children," continued the Intendant, "tell me that the Miamis are numerous, and able of themselves to destroy the Iroquois. Like them, all are afraid. What! do you wish to abandon your country to your enemy? . . . Have you forgotten that I waged war against him, principally on your account, alone? Your dead are no longer visible in his country; their bodies are covered by those of the French who have perished to avenge them. I furnished you the means to avenge them, likewise. It depends only on me to receive the Iroquois as a friend, which I will not do on account of you, who would be destroyed were I to make peace without including you in its terms."*

"I have heard," writes Governor Vaudreuil, in a letter dated the 28th of October, 1719, to the Council of Marine at Paris, "that the Miamis had resolved to remain where they were, and not go to the St. Joseph River, and that this resolution of theirs was dangerous, on account of the facility they would have of communicating with the English, who were incessantly distributing belts secretly among the nations, to attract them to themselves, and that Sieur Dubinson had been designed to command the post of Onaytanons, where he should use his influence among the Miamis to induce them to go to the River St. Joseph, and in case they were not willing, that he should remain with them, to counteract the effect of those belts, which had already caused eight or ten Miami canoes to go that year to trade at Albany, and which might finally induce all of the Miami nation to follow the example."† Finally, some twenty-five years later, as we learn from the letter of M. de Beauharnois, that this French officer, having learned that the English had established trading magazines on the Ohio, issued his orders to the commandants among the Weas and Miamis, to drive the British off by force of arms and plunder their stores.‡

Other extracts might be drawn from the voluminous reports of the military and civil officers of the French and British colonial governments respectively, to the same purport as those already quoted; but enough has been given to illustrate the unfortunate position of the Miamis. For a period of half a century they were placed between the cutting edges of English and French purposes, during which there was no time when they were not threatened with danger of, or engaged in, actual war either with the French or the English, or with some of their several Indian allies.

* Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 625.

† Ibid, p. 894.

‡ Ibid, p. 1105.

By this continual abrasion, the peace and happiness which should have been theirs was wholly lost, and their numbers constantly reduced. They had no relief from the strife, in which only injury could result to themselves, let the issue have been what it might between the English and the French, until the power of the latter was finally destroyed in 1763; and even then, after the French had given up the country, the Miamis were compelled to defend their own title to it against the arrogant claims of the English. In the effort of the combined westward tribes to wrest their country from the English, subsequent to the close of the colonial war, the Miamis took a conspicuous part. This will be noticed in a subsequent chapter. After the conclusion of the revolutionary war, the several Miami villages from the Vermilion River to Fort Wayne suffered severely from the attacks of the federal government under General Harmer, and the military expeditions recruited in Kentucky, and commanded by Colonels Scott and Wilkinson. Besides these disasters, whole villages were nearly depopulated by the ravages of small-pox. The uncontrollable thirst for whisky, acquired, through a long course of years, by contact with unscrupulous traders, reduced their numbers still more, while it degraded them to the last degree. This was their condition in 1814, when General Harrison said of them: "The Miamis will not be in our way. They are a poor, miserable, drunken set, diminishing every year. Becoming too lazy to hunt, they feel the advantage of their annuities. The fear of the other Indians has alone prevented them from selling their whole claim to the United States; and as soon as there is peace, or when the British can no longer intrigue, they will sell."* The same authority, in his historical address at Cincinnati in 1838, on the aborigines of the Valley of the Ohio, says: "At any time before the treaty of Greenville in 1795 the Miamis alone could have furnished more than three thousand warriors. Constant war with our frontier had deprived them of many of their braves, but the ravages of small-pox was the principal cause of the great decrease in their numbers. They composed, however, a body of the *finest light troops in the world*. And had they been under an efficient system of discipline, or possessed enterprise equal to their valor, the settlement of the country would have been attended with much greater difficulty than was encountered in accomplishing it, and their final subjugation would have been delayed for some years."†

Yet their decline, from causes assigned, was so rapid, that when

* Official letter of General Harrison to the Secretary of War, of date March 24, 1814.

† P. 39 of General Harrison's address, original pamphlet edition.

the Baptist missionary, Isaac McCoy, was among them from 1817 until 1822, and drawing conclusions from personal contact, declared that the Miamis were not a warlike people. There is, perhaps, in the history of the North American Indians, no instance parallel to the utter demoralization of the Miamis, nor an example of a tribe which stood so high and had fallen so low through the practice of all the vices which degrade human beings. Mr. McCoy, within the period named, traveled up and down the Wabash, from Terre Haute to Fort Wayne; and at the villages near Montezuma, on Eel River, at the Mississinewa and Fort Wayne, there were continuous rounds of drunken debauchery whenever whisky could be obtained, of which men, women and children all partook, and life was often sacrificed in personal broils or by exposure of the debauchees to the inclemency of the weather.*

By treaties, entered into at various times, from 1795 to 1845, inclusive, the Miamis ceded their lands in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and removed west of the Mississippi, going in villages or by detachments, from time to time. At a single cession in 1838 they sold the government 177,000 acres of land in Indiana, which was only a fragment of their former possessions, still retaining a large tract. Thus they alienated their heritage, and gradually disappeared from the valleys of the Maumee and Wabash. A few remained on their reservations and adapted themselves to the ways of the white people, and their descendants may be occasionally met with about Peru, Wabash and Fort Wayne. The money received from sales of their lands proved to them a calamity, rather than a blessing, as it introduced the most demoralizing habits. It is estimated that within a period of eighteen years subsequent to the close of the war of 1812 more than five hundred of them perished in drunken broils and fights.†

The last of the Miamis to go westward were the Mississinewa band. This remnant, comprising in all three hundred and fifty persons, under charge of Christmas Dagny,‡ left their old home in the

* Mr. McCoy has contributed a valuable fund of original information in his *History of Baptist Indian Missions*, published in 1840. The volume contains six hundred and eleven pages. He mentions many instances of drunken orgies which he witnessed in the several Miami towns. We quote one of them: "An intoxicated Indian at Fort Wayne dismounted from his horse and ran up to a young Indian woman who was his sister-in-law, with a knife in his hand. She first ran around one of the company present, and then another, to avoid the murderer, but in vain. He stabbed her with his knife. She then fled from the company. He stood looking after her, and seeing she did not fall, pursued her, threw her to the earth and drove his knife into her heart, in the presence of the whole company, none of whom ventured to save the girl's life." P. 85.

† *Vide* American Cyclopædia, vol. 11, p. 490.

‡ His name was, also, spelled Dazney and Dagnett. He was born on the 25th of December, 1799, at the Wea village of Old Orchard Town, or *Wee-aw-ta-no*, "The Risen Sun," situated two miles below Fort Harrison. His father, Ambrose Dagny,

fall of 1846, and reached Cincinnati on canal-boats in October of that year. Here they were placed upon a steamboat and taken down the Ohio, up the Mississippi and Missouri, and landed late in the season at Westport, near Kansas City. Ragged men and nearly naked women and children, forming a motley group, were huddled upon the shore, alone, with no friends to relieve their wants, and exposed to the bitter December winds that blew from the chilly plains of Kansas. In 1670 the Jesuit Father Dablon introduces the Miami to our notice at the village of Maskoutench, where we see the chief surrounded by his officers of state in all the routine of barbaric display, and the natives of other tribes paying his subjects the greatest deference. The Miami, advancing eastward, in the rear of the line of their valorous warriors, pushed their villages into Michigan, Indiana, and as far as the river still bearing their name in Ohio. Coming in collision with the French, English and Americans, reduced by constant wars, and decimated, more than all, with vices contracted by intercourse with the whites, whose virtues they failed to emulate, they make a westward turn, and having, in the progress of time, described the round of a most singular journey, we at last behold the miserable and friendless remnant on the same side of the

was a Frenchman, a native of Kaskaskia, and served during Harrison's campaign against the Indians, in 1811, in Captain Scott's company, raised at Vincennes. He took part in the battle of Tippecanoe. His mother, *Me-chin-quam-e-sha*, the Beautiful Shade Tree, was the sister of Jocco, or *Tack-ke-ke-kah*, "The Tall Oak," who was chief of the Wea band living at the village named, and whose people claimed the country east of the Wabash, from the mouth of Sugar Creek to a point some distance below Terre Haute. "*Me-chin-quam-e-sha*" died in 1822, and was buried at Fort Harrison. Christmas Dagny received a good education under the instruction of the Catholics. He spoke French and English with great fluency, and was master of the dialects of the several Wabash tribes. For many years he was government interpreter at Fort Harrison, and subsequently Indian agent, having the superintendency of the Wabash Miami, whom he conducted westward. On the 16th of February, 1819, he was married to "Mary Ann Isaacs," of the Brothertown Indians, who had been spending a few weeks at the mission house of Isaac McCoy, situated on Raccoon Creek,—or *Pisheva*, as it was called by the Indians,—a few miles above Armysburg. The marriage was performed by Mr. McCoy "in the presence of our Indian neighbors, who were invited to attend the ceremony. And we had the happiness to have twenty-three of the natives partake of a meal prepared on the occasion." *Uide* page 64 in his book, before quoted. This was, doubtless, the first marriage that was celebrated after the formality of our laws within the present limits of Parke country. By the terms of the treaty at St. Mary's, concluded on the 2d of October, 1818, one section of land was reserved for the exclusive use of Mr. Dagny, and he went to Washington and selected a section that included the village of Armysburg, which at that time was the county seat, and consisted of a row of log houses formed out of sugar-tree logs and built continuously together, from which circumstance it derived the name of "Stringtown." As a speculation the venture was not successful, for the seat of justice was removed to Rockville, and town lots at Stringtown ceased to have even a prospective value. Mr. Dagny's family occupied the reservation as a farm until about 1846. Mr. Dagny died in 1848, at Coldwater Grove, Kansas. Her second husband was Babbise Peoria. Mrs. Babbise Peoria had superior opportunities to acquire an extensive knowledge of the Wabash tribes between Vincennes and Fort Wayne, as she lived on the Wabash from 1817 until 1846. She is now living at Paola, Kansas, where the author met her in November, 1878.

Mississippi from whence their warlike progenitors had come nearly two centuries before.

From Westport the Mississinewas were conducted to a place near the present village of Lowisburg, Kansas, in the county named (Miami) after the tribe. Here they suffered greatly. Nearly one third of their number died the first year. They were homesick and disconsolate to the last degree. "Strong men would actually weep, as their thoughts recurred to their dear old homes in Indiana, whither many of them would make journeys, barefooted, begging their way, and submitting to the imprecations hurled from the door of the white man upon them as they asked for a crust of bread. They wanted to die to forget their miseries." "I have seen," says Mrs. Mary Baptiste to the author, "mothers and fathers give their little children away to others of the tribe for adoption, and after singing their funeral songs, and joining in the solemn dance of death, go calmly away from the assemblage, to be seen no more alive. The Miamis could not be reconciled to the prairie winds of Kansas; they longed for the woods and groves that gave a partial shade to the flashing waters of the *Wah-pe-sha*."*

The Wea and Piankeshaw bands preceded the Mississinewas to the westward. They had become reduced to a wretched community of about two hundred and fifty souls, and they suffered severely during the civil war, in Kansas. The Miamis, Weas, Piankeshaws, and the remaining fragments of the Kaskaskias, containing under that name what yet remained of the several subdivisions of the old Illini confederacy, were gathered together by Baptiste Peoria, and consolidated under the title of The Confederated Tribes.† This

* The peculiar sound with which Mrs. Baptiste gave the Miami pronunciation of Wabash is difficult to express in mere letters. The principal accent is on the first syllable, the minor accent on the last, while the second syllable is but slightly sounded. The word means "white" in both the Miami and Peoria dialects. In treating upon the derivation of the word Wabash (p. 100), the manuscript containing the statements of Mrs. Baptiste was overlooked.

† This remarkable man was the son of a daughter of a sub-chief of the Peoria tribe. He was born, according to the best information, in 1793, near the confluence of the Kankakee and Maple, as the Des Plaines River was called by the Illinois Indians and the French respectively. His reputed father was a French Canadian trader living with this tribe, and whose name was Baptiste. Young Peoria was called Batticy by his mother. Later in life he was known as Baptiste *the* Peoria, and finally as Baptiste Peoria. The people of his tribe gave the name a liquid sound, and pronounced it as if it were spelled Paola. The county seat of Miami county, Kansas, is named after him. He was a man of large frame, active, and possessed of great strength and courage. Like Keokuk, the great chief of the Sacs and Fox Indians, Paola was fond of athletic sports, and was an expert horseman. He had a ready command both of the French Canadian and the English languages. He was familiar with the dialects of the Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Delawares, Miamis and Kickapoos. These qualifications as a linguist soon brought him into prominence among the Indians, while his known integrity commended his services to the United States government. From the year 1821 to the year 1838 he assisted in the removal of the above-named tribes from Indi-

little confederation disposed of their reservation in Miami county, Kansas, and adjacent vicinity, and retired to a tract of reduced dimensions within the Indian Territory. Since their last change of location in 1867 they have made but little progress in their efforts toward a higher civilization. The numbers of what remains of the once numerous Illinois and Miami confederacies are reduced to less than two hundred persons. The Miamis, like the unfortunate man who has carried his dissipations beyond the limit from which there can be no healthy reaction, seem not to have recovered from the vices contracted before leaving the states, and with some notable exceptions, they are a listless, idle people, little worthy of the spirit that inspired the breasts of their ancestors.

ana and Illinois to their reservations beyond the Mississippi. His duties as Indian agent brought him in contact with many of the early settlers on the Illinois and the Wabash, from Vincennes to Fort Wayne. In 1818, when about twenty-five years of age, Batticy represented his tribe at the treaty at Edwardsville. By this treaty, which is signed by representatives from all the five tribes comprising the Illinois or Illini nation of Indians, viz. the Peorias, Kaskaskias, Mitchigamias, Cahokias and Tamaoris, it appears that for a period of years anterior to that time the Peorias had lived, and were then living, separate and apart from the other tribes named. *Treaties with the Indian Tribes, etc.*, p. 247, government edition, 1837. By this treaty the several tribes named ceded to the United States the residue of their lands in Illinois. For nearly thirty years was Baptiste Peoria in the service of the United States. In 1867 Peoria became the chief of the consolidated tribes of the Miamis and Illinois, and went with them to their new reservation in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, where he died on the 13th of September, 1873, aged eighty years. Some years before his death he married Mary Baptiste, the widow of Christmas Dagny, who, as before stated, still survives. I am indebted to this lady for copies of the "Western Spirit," a newspaper published at Paola, and the "Fort Scott Monitor," containing obituary notices and biographical sketches of her late husband, from which this notice of Baptiste Peoria has been summarized. Baptiste may be said to be "the last of the Peorias." He made a manly and persistent effort to save the fragment of the Illinois and Miamis, and by precepts and example tried to encourage them to adopt the ways of civilized life.

CHAPTER XV.

THE POTTAWATOMIES.

WHEN the Jesuits were extending their missions westward of Quebec they found a tribe of Indians, called Ottawas, living upon a river of Canada, to which the name of Ottawa was given. After the dispersion of the Hurons by the Iroquois, in 1649, the Ottawas, to the number of one thousand, joined five hundred of the discomfited Hurons, and with them retired to the southwestern shore of Lake Superior.* The fugitives were followed by the missionaries, who established among them the Mission of the Holy Ghost, at La Pointe, already mentioned. Shortly after the establishment of the mission the Jesuits made an enumeration of the western Algonquin tribes, in which all are mentioned except the Ojibbeways and Piankeshaws. The nation which dwelt south of the mission, classified as speaking the pure Algonquin, is uniformly called Ottawas, and the Ojibbeways, by whom they were surrounded, were never once noticed by that name. Hence it is certain that at that early day the Jesuits considered the Ottawas and Ojibbeways as one people.†

In close consanguinity with the Ottawas and Ojibbeways were the Pottawatomies, between whom there was only a slight dialectical difference in language, while the manners and customs prevailing in the three tribes were almost identical.‡ This view was again re-asserted by Mr. Gallatin: "Although it must be admitted that the Algonquins, the Ojibbeways, the Ottawas and the Pottawatomies speak different dialects, these are so nearly allied that they may be considered rather as dialects of the same, than as distinct languages."§

This conclusion of Mr. Gallatin was arrived at after a scientific and analytical comparison of the languages of the tribes mentioned.

In confirmation of the above statement we have the speeches of three Indian chiefs at Chicago in the month of August, 1821. During the progress of the treaty, Keewaygooshkum, a chief of the first authority among the Ottawas, stated that "the Chippewas, the Pot-

* Jesuit Relations for 1666.

† Albert Gallatin's Synopsis of the Indian Tribes, p. 27.

‡ Jesuit Relations.

§ Synopsis of the Indian Tribes, p. 29.

tawatomies and the Ottawas *were originally one nation*. We separated from each other near Michilimackinac. We were related by the ties of blood, language and interest, but in the course of a long time these things have been forgotten," etc.

At the conclusion of this speech, Mich-el, an aged chief of the Chippewas, said: "My Brethren,—I am about to speak a few words. I know you expect it. Be silent, therefore, that the words of an old man may be heard.

"My Brethren,—You have heard the man who has just spoken. We are all descended from the same stock,—the Pottawatomes, the Chippeways and the Ottawas. We consider ourselves as one. Why should we not always act in concert?"

Metea, the most powerful of the Pottawatomic chieftains, in his speech made this statement:

"Brothers, Chippeways and Ottawas,—we consider ourselves as one people, which you know, as also our father* here, who has traveled over our country."

Mr. Schoolcraft, in commenting on the above statements, remarks: "This testimony of a common origin derives additional weight from the general resemblance of these tribes in person, manners, customs and dress, but above all by their having one council-fire and speaking one language. Still there are obvious characteristics which will induce an observer, after a general acquaintance, to pronounce the Pottawatomes tall, fierce, haughty; the Ottawas short, thick-set, good-natured, industrious; the Chippeways warlike, daring, etc. But the general lineaments, or, to borrow a phrase from natural history, the suite features, are identical.†

The first mention that we have of the Pottawatomes is in the Jesuit Relations for the years 1639–40. They are then mentioned as dwelling beyond the River St. Lawrence, and to the north of the great lake of the Hurons. At this period it is very likely that the Pottawatomes had their homes both north of Lake Huron and south of it, in the northern part of the present State of Michigan. Twenty-six or seven years after this date the country of the Pottawatomes is described as being "about the Lake of the Ilimouek."‡ They were mentioned as being "a warlike people, hunters and fishers. Their country is very good for Indian corn, of which they plant fields, and to which they willingly retire to avoid the famine that is too common in these quarters. They are in the highest degree idolaters, attached to ridiculous fables and devoted to polygamy.

* Lewis Cass. † Schoolcraft's Central Mississippi Valley, pp. 357, 360, 368.

‡ Lake Michigan.

We have seen them here* to the number of three hundred men, all capable of bearing arms. Of all the people that I have associated with in these countries, they are the most docile and the most affectionate toward the French. Their wives and daughters are more reserved than those of other nations. They have a species of civility among them, and make it apparent to strangers, which is very rare among our barbarians.**†

In 1670 the Pottawatomes had collected at the islands at the mouth of Green Bay which have taken their name from this tribe. Father Claude Dablon, in a letter concerning the mission of St. Francis Xavier, which was located on Green Bay, in speaking of this tribe, remarks that "the Pouteonatami, the Ousaki, and those of the Forks, also dwell here, but *as strangers*, the fear of the Iroquois having driven them from their lands, which are between the Lake of the Hurons and that of the Illinois.**‡

In 1721, says Charlevoix, "the Pontewatamies possessed only one of the small islands at the mouth of Green Bay, but had two other villages, one on the St. Joseph and the other at the Narrows.**§

Driven out of the peninsula between lakes Huron and Michigan, the Pottawatomes took up their abode on the Bay de Noquet, and other islands near the entrance of Green Bay. From these islands they advanced southward along the west shore of Lake Michigan. Extracts taken from Hennepin's Narrative of La Salle's Voyage mention the fact that the year previous to La Salle's coming westward (1678), he had sent out a party of traders in advance, who had bartered successfully with the Pottawatomes upon the islands named, and who were anxiously waiting for La Salle at the time of his arrival in the Griffin. Hennepin further states that La Salle's party bartered with the Pottawatomes at the villages they passed on the voyage southward.

From this time forward the Pottawatomes steadily moved southward. When La Salle reached the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan there were no Pottawatomes in that vicinity. Shortly after this date, however, they had a village on the south bank of this stream, near the present city of Niles, Michigan. On the northern bank was a village of Miamis. The Mission of St. Joseph was here established and in successful operation prior to 1711, from which fact, with other incidental circumstances, it has been inferred that

* La Pointe.

† Jesuit Relations, 1666-7.

‡ Jesuit Relations, 1670-71.

§ Detroit.

the Pottawatomies, as well as the mission, were on the St. Joseph as early as the year 1700.*

Father Charlevoix fixes the location of both the mission *and* the military post as being at the *same* place beyond a doubt. "It was eight days yesterday since I arrived at this post, where we have a mission, and where there is a commandant with a small garrison. The commandant's house, which is a very sorry one, is called the fort, from its being surrounded by an indifferent palisado, which is pretty near the case in all the rest, except Forts Chambly and Catarocony, which are real fortresses. We have here two villages of Indians, one of Miamis and the other of Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has lately been sent them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." †

The authorities for locating the old mission and fort of St. Joseph near Niles are Charlevoix, Prof. Keating and the Rev. Isaac McCoy. Commenting on the remains of the old villages upon the St. Joseph River at the time Long's expedition passed that way, in 1823, the compiler states that "the prairies, woodland and river were rendered more picturesque by the ruins of Strawberry, Rum and St. Joseph's villages, formerly the residence of the Indians or of the first French settlers. It was curious to trace the difference in the remains of the habitations of the red and white man in the midst of this distant solitude. While the untenanted cabin of the

* Some confusion has arisen from a confounding of the Mission of St. Joseph and Fort St. Joseph with the Fort Miamis. The two were distinct, some miles apart, and erected at different dates. It is plain, from the accounts given by Hennepin, Membre and La Hontan, that Fort Miamis was located on Lake Michigan, at the *mouth* of the St. Joseph. It is equally clear that the Mission of St. Joseph and Fort St. Joseph were *some miles up* the St. Joseph River, and a few miles *below* the "portage of the Kankakee" at South Bend. Father Charlevoix, in his letter of the 16th of August, 1721,—after having in a previous letter referred to his reaching the St. Joseph and going up it toward the fort,—says: "We afterward sailed up twenty leagues before we reached the fort." Vol. 2, p. 94. Again, in a subsequent letter (p. 184): "I departed yesterday from the Fort of the River St. Joseph and sailed up that river about six leagues. I went ashore on the right and walked a league and a quarter, first along the water side and afterward across a field in an immense meadow, entirely covered with copses of wood." And in the next paragraph, on the same page, follows his description of the sources of the Kankakee, quoted in this work on page 77. Here, then, we have the position of Fort St. Joseph and the mission of that name and the two villages of the Pottawatomies and the Miamis, on the St. Joseph River, six leagues *below* South Bend. In Dr. Shea's Catholic Missions, page 423, it is stated that "La Salle, on his way to the Mississippi, had built a temporary fort on the St. Joseph, not far from the portage leading to the The-a-ki-ke"; and Mr. Charles R. Brown, in his Missions, Forts and Trading Posts of the Northwest, p. 14, says that "Fort Miamis, built at the mouth of the St. Joseph's River by La Salle, was afterward called St. Joseph, to distinguish it from (Fort) Miamis, on the Maumee." In this instance neither of these writers follow the text of established authorities.

† Charlevoix' Narrative Journal, pp. 93, 94.

Indian presented in its neighborhood but the remains of an old cornfield overgrown with weeds, the rude hut of the Frenchman was surrounded with vines, and with the remains of his former gardening exertions. The asparagus, the pea vine and the woodbine still grow about it, as though in defiance of the revolutions which have dispersed those who planted them here. The very names of the villages mark the difference between their former tenants. Those of the Indians were designated by the name of the fruit which grew abundantly on the spot or of the object which they coveted most, while the French missionary has placed his village under the patronage of the tutelar saint in whom he reposed his utmost confidence.**

The asparagus, the pea-vine and the woodbine preserved the identity of the spot against the encroachments of the returning forests until 1822, when Isaac McCoy established among the Pottawatomies the Baptist mission called *Carey*, out of respect for the Rev. Mr. Carey, a missionary of the same church in Hindostan. "It is said that the Pottawatomies themselves selected this spot for Carey's mission, it being the site of their old village. This must have been very populous, as the remains of corn-hills are very visible at this time, and are said to extend over a thousand acres. The village was finally abandoned about fifty years ago (1773), but there are a few of the oldest of the nation who still recollect the sites of their respective huts. They are said to frequently visit the establishment and to trace with deep feeling a spot which is endeared to them." †

On a cold winter night in 1833 a traveler was ferried over the St. Joseph at the then straggling village of Niles. "Ascending the bank, a beautiful plain with a clump of trees here and there upon its surface opened to his view. The establishment of Carey's mission, a long, low, white building, could be distinguished afar off faintly in the moonlight, while several winter lodges of the Pottawatomies were plainly visible over the plain." ‡

Concerning the Pottawatomie village near Detroit, and also some of the customs peculiar to the tribe, we have the following account. It was written in 1718: §

"The fort of Detroit is south of the river. The village of the Pottawatomies adjoins the fort; they lodge partly under Apauquois,

* Long's Second Expedition, vol. 1, pp. 147, 148.

† Long's Second Expedition, vol. 1, p. 153, McCoy's History of Baptist Indian Missions.

‡ Hoffman's Winter in the West, vol. 1, p. 225.

§ Memoir on the Indians between Lake Erie and the Mississippi. Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 887.

¶ Apauquois, matting made of flags or rushes; from *apee*, a leaf, and *wigquoiam*, a hut. They cover their huts with mats made of rushes platted. Carver's Travels.

which are made of mat-grass. The women do all the work. The men belonging to that nation are well clothed, like our domiciliated Indians at Montreal. Their entire occupation is hunting and dress; they make use of a great deal of vermilion, and in winter wear buffalo robes richly painted, and in summer either blue or red cloth. They play a good deal at La Crosse in summer, twenty or more on each side. Their bat is a sort of a little racket, and the ball with which they play is made of very heavy wood, somewhat larger than the balls used at tennis. When playing they are entirely naked, except a breech cloth and moccasins on their feet. Their body is completely painted with all sorts of colors. Some, with white clay, trace white lace on their bodies, as if on all the seams of a coat, and at a distance it would be apt to be taken for silver lace. They play very deep and often. The bets sometimes amount to more than eight hundred livres. They set up two poles, and commence the game from the center; one party propels the ball from one side and the others from the opposite, and whichever reaches the goal wins. This is fine recreation and worth seeing. They often play village against village, the Poux* against the Ottawas or Hurons, and lay heavy stakes. Sometimes Frenchmen join in the game with them. The women cultivate Indian corn, beans, peas, squashes and melons, which come up very fine. The women and girls dance at night; adorn themselves considerably, grease their hair, put on a white shift, paint their cheeks with vermilion, and wear whatever wampum they possess, and are very tidy in their way. They dance to the sound of the drum and sisiquoi, which is a sort of gourd containing some grains of shot. Four or five young men sing and beat time with the drum and sisiquoi, and the women keep time and do not lose a step. It is very entertaining, and lasts almost the entire night. The old men often dance the Medicine.† They resemble a set of demons; and all this takes place during the night. The young men often dance in a circle and strike posts. It is then they recount their achievements and dance, at the same time, the war dance; and whenever they act thus they are highly ornamented. It is altogether very curious. They often perform these things for tobacco. When they go hunting, which is every fall, they carry their apaquois with them, to hut under at night. Everybody follows.

* The Pottawatomes were sometimes known by the contraction Poux. La Hontan uses this name, and erroneously confounds them with the Puans or Winnebagoes. In giving the coat-of-arms of the Pottawatomes, representing a dog crouched in the grass, he says: "They were called Puants." Vol. 2, p. 84.

† Medicine dance.

men, women and children. They winter in the forest and return in the spring."

The Pottawatomes swarmed from their prolific lives about the islands of Mackinaw, and spread themselves over portions of Wisconsin, and eastward to their ancient homes in Michigan. At a later day they extended themselves upon the territory of the ancient Illinois, covering a large portion of the state. From the St. Joseph River and Detroit their bands moved southward over that part of Indiana north and west of the Wabash, and thence down that stream. They were a populous horde of hardy children of the forests, of great stamina, and their constitutions were hardened by the rigorous climate of the northern lakes.

Among the old French writers the orthography of the word Pottawatomes varied to suit the taste of the writer. We give some of the forms: Poutouatimi,* Pouteotatamis,† Pontonatamies,‡ Poutewatamis,§ Pautawattamies, Puttewatamies, Pottowottamies and Pottawattamies. The tribe was divided into four clans, the Golden Carp, the Frog, the Crab, and the Tortoise.¶ The nation was not like the Illinois and Miamis, divided into separate tribes, but the different bands would separate or unite according to the scarcity or abundance of game.

The word Pottawatomie signifies, in their own language, *we are making a fire*, for the origin of which they have the following tradition: "It is said that a Miami, having wandered out from his cabin, met three Indians whose language was unintelligible to him; by signs and motions he invited them to follow him to his cabin, where they were hospitably entertained, and where they remained until after dark. During the night two of the strange Indians stole from the hut, while their comrade and host were asleep; they took a few embers from the cabin, and, placing these near the door of the hut, they made a fire, which, being afterward seen by the Miami and remaining guest, was understood to imply a council fire in token of peace between the two nations. From this circumstance the Miami called them in his language *Wa-ho-na-hu*, or the fire-makers, which, being translated into the language of the three guests, produced the term by which their nation has ever since been distinguished."

After this the Miamis termed the Pottawatomes their younger brothers; but afterward, in a council, this was changed, from the

* Jesuit Relations.

† Father Membre.

‡ Joutel's Journal.

¶ Enumeration of the Indian tribes, the Warriors and Armorial Bearings of each Nation, made in 1736. Published in Documentary History of New York.

§ Charlevoix.

|| Paris Documents.

circumstance that they resided farther to the west; "as those nations which reside to the west of others are deemed more ancient."*

The Pottawatomies were unswerving in their adherence to the French, when the latter had possession of the boundless Northwest. In 1712, when a large force of Mascoutins and Foxes besieged Detroit, they were conspicuous for their fidelity. They rallied the other tribes to the assistance of the French, and notified the besieged garrison to hold out against their enemies until their arrival. *Makisabie*, the war chief of the Pottawatomies, sent word through Mr. de Vincennes, "just arrived from the Miami country, that he would soon be at Detroit with six hundred of his warriors to aid the French and eat those miserable nations who had troubled all the country." The commandant, M. du Buisson, was gratified when he ascended a bastion, and looking toward the forest saw the army of the nations issuing from it; the Pottawatomies, the Illinois, the Missouris, the Ottawas, the Sacs and the Menominees were there, armed and painted in all the glory of war. Detroit never saw such a collection. "My Father," says the chief to the commandant, "I speak to you on the part of all the nations, your children who are before you. What you did last year in drawing their flesh from the fire, which the Outagamies (Foxes) were about to roast and eat, demands we should bring you our bodies to make you the master of them. We do not fear death, whenever it is necessary to die for you. We have only to request that you pray the father of all nations to have pity on our women and our children, in case we lose our lives for you. We beg you throw a blade of grass upon our bones to protect them from the flies. You see, my father, that we have left our villages, our women and children to hasten to join you. Have pity on us; give us something to eat and a little tobacco to smoke. We have come a long ways and are destitute of everything. Give us powder and balls to fight with you."

Makisabie, the Pottawatomie, said to the Foxes and Mascoutines: "Wicked nations that you are, you hope to frighten us by all the red color which you exhibit in your village. Learn that if the earth is covered with blood, it will be with yours. You talk to us of the English, they are the cause of your destruction, because you have listened to their bad council. . . . The English, who are cowards, only defend themselves by killing men by that wicked strong drink, which has caused so many men to die after drinking it. Thus we shall see what will happen to you for listening to them." †

* Long's Expedition to the Sources of the St. Peter's River, vol. 1, pp. 91, 92, 93.

† The extracts we have quoted are taken from the official report of Du Buisson.

The Pottawatomies sustained their alliance with the French continuously to the time of the overthrow of their power in the north-west. They then aided their kinsman, Pontiac, in his attempt to recover the same territory from the British. They fought on the side of the British against the Americans throughout the war of the revolution, and their war parties made destructive and frequent raids upon the line of pioneer settlements in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. In the war of 1812 they were again ranged on the side of the British, with their bloody hands lifted alike against the men, women and children of "the States."

In the programme of Pontiac's war the capture of Post St. Joseph, on the St. Joseph's river of Lake Michigan, was assigned to the Pottawatomies, which was effected as will be hereafter narrated.

It was also the Pottawatomies who perpetrated the massacre at Chicago on the 15th day of August, 1812. Bands of this tribe, from their villages on the St. Joseph, the Kankakee and the Illinois rivers, whose numbers were augmented by the appearance of Metea with his warriors, from their village westward of Fort Wayne, fell upon the forces of Captain Heald, and the defenseless women and children retreating with him after the surrender of Fort Dearborn, and murdered or made prisoners of them all. Metea was a conspicuous leader in this horrible affair.*

Robert Dixon, the British trader sent out among the Indians during the war of 1812 to raise recruits for Proctor and Tecumseh, gathered in the neighborhood of Chicago, which after the massacre was his place of general rendezvous, nearly one thousand warriors of as wild and cruel savages as ever disgraced the human race. They were the most worthless and abandoned desperadoes whom Dixon had been enabled to collect from among all the tribes he had visited. These accomplices of the British were to be let loose upon the remote settlements under the leadership of the Pottawatomie chief, *Mai-pock*, or *Mai-po*, a monster in human form, who distinguished himself with a girdle sewed full of human scalps, which he wore around his waist, and strings of bear's claws and bills of owls and hawks around his ankles, worn as trophies of his power in arms and as a terror to his enemies.†

relating to the siege of Detroit. The manuscript copy of it was obtained from the archives at Paris, by Gen. Cass, when minister to France, and is published at length in volume III of the History of Wisconsin, compiled by the direction of the legislature of that state by William R. Smith, President of the State Historical Society; a work of very great value, not only to the State of Wisconsin but to the entire Northwest, for the amount of reliable historical information it contains.

* Hall and McKenney's History of the Indian Tribes of North America, vol. 2, pp. 59, 60.

† McAfee's History of the Late War, pp. 297, 298.

Their manners, like their dialect, were rough and barbarous as compared with other Algonquin tribes. They were not the civil, modest people, an exceptional and christianized band of whom the Jesuits before quoted drew a flattering description.

“It is a fact that for many years the current of emigration as to the tribes east of the Mississippi has been from the north to the south. This was owing to two causes: the diminution of those animals from which the Indians derive their support, and the pressure of the two great tribes,—the Ojibbeways and the Sioux,—to the north and west. So long ago as 1795, at the treaty of Greenville, the Pottawatomies notified the Miamis that they intended to settle upon the Wabash. They made no pretensions to the country, and the only excuse for the intended aggression was that *they were tired of eating fish and wanted meat.*”* And come they did. They bore down upon their less populous neighbors, the Miamis, and occupied a large portion of their territory, impudently and by sheer force of numbers, rather than by force of arms. They established numerous villages upon the north and west bank of the Wabash and its tributaries flowing in from that side of the stream above the Vermilion. They, with the Sacs, Foxes and Kickapoos, drove the Illinois into the villages about Kaskaskia, and portioned the conquered territory among themselves. By other tribes they were called squatters, who justly claimed that the Pottawatomies never had any land of their own, and were mere intruders upon the prior rights of others. They were foremost at all treaties where lands were to be ceded, and were clamorous for a lion’s share of presents and annuities, particularly where these last were the price given for the sale of others’ lands rather than their own.† Between the years 1789 and 1837 the Pottawatomies, by themselves, or in connection with other tribes, made no less than thirty-eight treaties with the United States, all of which,—excepting two or three which were treaties of peace only,—were for cessions of lands claimed wholly by the Pottawatomies, or in common with other tribes. These cessions embraced territory extending from the Mississippi eastward to Cleveland, Ohio, and reaching over the entire valleys of the Illinois, the Wabash, the Mammee and their tributaries.‡

They also had villages upon the Kankakee and Illinois rivers. Among them we name *Minemung*, or Yellow Head, situated a

* Official letter to the Secretary of War, dated March 22, 1814.

† Schoolcraft’s Central Mississippi Valley, p. 358.

‡ Treaties between the United States and the several Indian tribes, from 1778 to 1837: Washington, D.C., 1837.

few miles north of Momence, at a point of timber still known as Yellow Head Point; *She-mar-gar*, or the Soldier's Village, at the mouth of Soldier Creek, that runs through Kankakee City, and the village of "Little Rock" or *Shaw-waw-nas-see*, at the mouth of Rock Creek, a few miles below Kankakee City.* Besides these, the Pottawatomies had villages farther down the Illinois, particularly the great town of *Como*, Gummo, or *Gumbo* as the pioneers called it, at the upper end of Peoria Lake. They had other towns on the Milwaukee River, Wisconsin. On the St. Joseph, near Niles, was the village of *To-pen-ne-bee*, the great hereditary chief of the Pottawatomic nation; higher up, near the present village of White Pigeon, was situated *Wap-pe-me-me's*, or White Pigeon's town. Westward of Fort Wayne, Indiana, nine miles, was *Mus-kwa-wa-sepe-otan*, "the town of old Red Wood creek," where resided the band of the distinguished warrior and orator of the Pottawatomies, Metea, whose name in their language signifies *kiss me*.

Finally, the renowned *Kesis*, or the sun, the old friend of General Hamtrauck and the Americans, in a speech to General Wayne at the treaty of Greenville in 1795, said that *his village* "was a day's walk below the Wea towns on the Wabash," referring, doubtless, to the mixed Pottawatomic and Kickapoo town which stood on the site of the old Shelby farm, on the north bank of the Vermilion, a short distance above its mouth.†

The positions of several of the principal Pottawatomic villages have been given for the purpose of showing the area of country over which this people extended themselves. As late as 1823 their hunting grounds appeared to have been "bounded on the north by the St. Joseph (which on the east side of Lake Michigan separated them from the Ottawas) and the Milwaukee,‡ which, on the west side of the lake, divided them from the Menomonees. They spread to the south along the Illinois River about two hundred miles; to the west

* The location of these three villages of Pottawatomies is fixed by the surveys of reservations to Mine-maung, Shemargar and Shaw-waw-nas-see respectively, secured to them by the second article of a treaty concluded at Camp Tippecanoe, near Logansport, Indiana, on the 20th of October, 1832, between the United States and the chiefs and head men of the Pottawatomic tribe of Indians of the prairie and of the Kankakee. The reservations were surveyed in the presence of the Indians concerned and General Tipton, agent on the part of the United States, in the month of May, 1834, by Major Dan W. Beckwith, surveyor. The reservations were so surveyed as to include the several villages we have named, as appears from the manuscript volumes of the surveys in possession of the author.

† Journal of the Proceedings at the Treaty of Greenville: American State Papers on Indian Affairs, vol. 1, p. 580. The author has authorities and manuscripts from which the location of Kesis' band at the mouth of the Vermilion may be quite confidently affirmed.

‡ Milwaukee.

was at once admitted, and it was decided that the Commission should be empowered to take the necessary steps for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the Commission and the League of Nations. It was further decided that the Commission should be empowered to take the necessary steps for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the Commission and the League of Nations.

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¹ The text was amended accordingly.
² The text was amended in accordance with the agreement of the Conference.

The first migration of the Iroquois to the Ohio Valley
 was in the summer of 1770. It was a small party
 of about 100 men, women and children, led by
 Sagoyeworth, a Seneca orator and chief. They
 had been driven from their homes in the
 Adirondacks by the pressure of the British
 and the French. They had spent the winter
 of 1769-70 in the mountains of the
 Alleghenies, and now they were seeking
 a permanent home in the Ohio Valley.
 They arrived in the spring of 1770, and
 were welcomed by the Shawnee and Delaware
 Indians. They settled in the area
 between the Ohio and the Allegheny
 rivers, and soon became a powerful
 factor in the politics of the region.
 Their presence was a source of
 concern to the British and the French,
 who were both vying for control of
 the Ohio Valley. The British
 wanted to see the valley opened
 for settlement, while the French
 wanted to keep it as a buffer
 against the British. The Iroquois
 were caught in the middle, and
 their actions were often dictated
 by the interests of the two
 great powers. In 1774, the
 British sent a party of soldiers
 to the Ohio Valley to assert
 their authority. The Iroquois
 were forced to choose between
 the British and the French, and
 they ultimately sided with the
 British. This decision was
 a major factor in the outbreak
 of the American Revolution.

* See *Diary of the Early Settlement of the Western Valley*, by F. J. P. [?], 1860, pp. 154-155.

commissary department was wretchedly supplied. The Indians begged for food at the houses of the citizens. Others, in their extremity, killed rats at the old mill on the North Fork and ate them to appease their hunger. Without tents or other shelter, many of them, with young babes in their arms, walked on foot, as there was no adequate means of conveyance for the weak, the aged or infirm. Thus the mournful procession passed across the state of Illinois.

The St. Joseph band were removed westward the same year. So strong was their attachment to southern Michigan and northern Indiana, that the Federal government invoked the aid of troops to coerce their removal. The soldiers surrounded them, and, as prisoners of war, compelled them to leave. At South Bend, Indiana, was the village of *Chichipe Outipe*. The town was on a rising ground near four small lakes, and contained ten or twelve hundred christianized Pottawatomies. Benjamin M. Petit, the Catholic missionary in charge at *Po-ke-gann's* village on the St. Joseph, asked Bishop Bruté for leave to accompany the Indians, but the prelate withheld his consent, not deeming it proper to give even an implied indorsement of the cruel act of the government. But being himself on their route, he afterward consented. The power of religion then appeared. Amid their sad march he confirmed several, while hymns and prayers, chanted in *Ottawa*, echoed for the last time around their lakes. Sick and well were carried off alike. After giving all his Episcopal blessing, Bishop Bruté proceeded with Petit to the tents of the sick, where they baptized one and confirmed another, both of whom expired soon after. The march was resumed. The men, women and elder children, urged on by the soldiers in their rear, were followed with the wagons bearing the sick and dying, the mothers, little children and property. Thus they proceeded through the country, turbulent at that time on account of the Mormon war, to the Osage River, Missouri, where Mr. Petit confided the wretched exiles to the care of the Jesuit Father J. Hoecken.*

In the year 1846 the different bands of Pottawatomies united on the west side of the Mississippi. A general treaty was made, in which the following clause occurs: "Whereas, the various bands of the Pottawatomie Indians, known as the Chippeways, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, the Pottawatomies of the Prairie, the Pottawatomies of the Wabash, and the Pottawatomies of Indiana, have, subsequent to the year 1820, entered into separate and distinct treaties with the

* Extract from Shea's Catholic Missions, p. 397.

United States, by which they have been separated and located in different countries, and difficulties have arisen as to the proper distributions of the stipulations under various treaties, and being the same people by kindred, by feeling and by language, and having in former periods lived on and owned their lands in common, and being desirous to unite in one common country and again become one people and receive their annuities and other benefits in common, and to abolish all minor distinctions of bands by which they have heretofore been divided, and are anxious to be known as the POTTAWATOMIE NATION, thereby reinstating the national character; and whereas, the United States are also anxious to restore and concentrate said tribes to a state so desirable and necessary for the happiness of their people, as well as to enable the government to arrange and manage its intercourse with them; now, therefore, the United States and said Indians do hereby agree that said people shall hereafter be known as a nation, to be called the POTTAWATOMIE NATION."

Pursuant to the terms of this treaty, the Pottawatomies received \$850,000, in consideration of which they released all lands owned by them within the limits of the territory of Iowa and on the Osage River in Missouri, or in any state or place whatsoever. Eighty-seven thousand dollars of the purchase money coming to them was paid, by cession from the United States, of 576,000 acres of land lying on both sides of the Kansas River. The tract embraces the finest body of land within the present state of Kansas, and Topeka, the state capital, has since been located nearly in the center of the reservation. While the territory was going through the process of organization, adventurers trespassed upon the lands of the Pottawatomies, sold them whisky, and spread demoralization among them. The squatters who intruded upon the farmer-Indians killed their stock and burned some of their habitations, all of which was borne without retaliation. Notwithstanding the old *habendum* clause inserted in Indian treaties (as a mere matter of form, as may be inferred from the little regard paid to it) that these lands should inure to Pottawatomies, "their heirs and assigns forever," the squatter sovereigns wanted them, and resorted to all the well-known methods in vogue on the border to make it unpleasant for the Indians, who were progressing with assured success from barbarism to the ways of civilized society. The usual result of dismemberment of the reserve followed. The farmer-Indians, who so desired, had their portions of the reserve set off in severalty; the uncivilized members of the tribe had their proportion set off in common. These last, which

were exchanged for money, or lands farther southward, fell into the possession of a needy railroad corporation.

We gather from the several reports of the commissioners on Indian affairs that, in 1863, the tribe numbered 2,274, inclusive of men, women and children, which was an alarming decrease since the census of 1854. The diminution was caused, probably, aside from the casualties of death, by some having returned to their former homes east of the Missouri, while many of the young and wild men of the tribe went to the buffalo grounds to enjoy the exciting and unrestrained freedom of the chase. The farmers raised 3,720 bushels of wheat, 45,000 of corn, 1,200 of oats and 1,000 tons of hay, and had 1,200 horses, 1,000 cattle and 2,000 hogs, as appears from the official report for 1863.

The Catholic school at St. Mary's enumerated an average of ninety-five boys and seventy-five girls in 1863, and in 1866 the total number was two hundred and forty scholars. Of his pupils the superintendent says: "They not only spell, read, write and cipher, but successfully master the various branches of geography, history, book-keeping, grammar, philosophy, logic, geometry and astronomy. Besides this, they are so docile, so willing to improve, that between school-hours they employ their time, with pleasure, in learning whatever *handiwork* may be assigned to them; and they particularly *desire* to become good farmers." The girls, in addition to their studies, are "trained to whatever is deemed useful to good housekeepers and accomplished mothers."

The Pottawatomies attested their fidelity to the government by the volunteering of seventy-five of their young men in the "army of the Union."

In 1867, out of a population of 2,400, 1,400 elected to become citizens of the United States, under an enabling act passed by congress. Of those who became citizens, some did well, others soon squandered their lands and joined the wild band. There are still a few left in Michigan, while about one hundred and eighty remain in Wisconsin.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE KICKAPOOS AND MASCOUTINS.

THE Kickapoos and Mascoutins, if there was more than a nominal difference between the two tribes, are here treated of together, for reasons explained farther on in the chapter. The name of the Kickapoos has been written by the French, "Kicapoux," "Kickapous," "Kikapoux," "Quickapous," "Rickapoos," "Kikabu." This tribe has long been connected with the northwest, and have acquired a notoriety for the wars in which they were engaged with other tribes, as well for their persistent hostility to the white race, which continued uninterrupted for more than one hundred and fifty years. They were first noticed by Samuel Champlain, who, in 1612, discovered the "Mascoutins residing near the place called Sakinam," meaning the country of the Sacs, comprising that part of the state of Michigan bordering on Lake Huron, in the vicinity of Saginaw Bay.*

Father Claude Allouez visited the mixed village of Miamis, Kickapoos and Mascoutins on Fox River, Wisconsin, in the winter of 1669-70. Leaving his canoe at the water's edge he walked a league over beautiful prairies and perceived the fort. The savages, having discovered him, raised the cry of alarm in their villages, and then ran out to receive the missionary with honor, and conducted him to the lodge of the chief, where they regaled him with refreshments, and further honored him by greasing his feet and legs. Every one took their places, a dish was filled with powdered tobacco; an old man arose to his feet, and, filling his two hands with tobacco from the dish, addressed the missionary thus:

"This is well, Black-robe, that thou hast come to visit us; have pity on us. Thou art a Manitou.† We give thee wherewith to

* Memoir of Louis XIV, and Colbert, Minister of France, on the French Limits in North America; Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 378, and note by E. B. O'Callaghan, the editor, on p. 293.

† Manitou, with very few changes in form of spelling or manner of pronunciation, is the word used almost universally by the Algonquin tribes to express a spirit or God having control of their destinies. Their Manitous were numerous. It was also an expression sometimes applied to the white people,— particularly the missionaries. At first they regarded the Europeans as spirits, or persons possessing superior intelligence to themselves.

smoke. The Nadoïnessians and the Iroquois eat us up; have pity on us. We often are sick, our children die, we are hungry. Listen, my Manitou, I give thee wherewith to smoke, that the earth may yield us corn, that the rivers may furnish us with fish, that sickness no more shall kill us, that famine no longer shall so harshly treat us." At each wish, the old men who were present answered by a great "O-oh!"*

The good father was shocked at this ceremony, and replied that they should not address such requests to him. Protesting that he could afford them no relief other than offering prayers to Him who was the only and true God, of whom he was only the servant and messenger.†

Father Allouez says in the same letter that four leagues from this village "are the *Kikabou* and *Kitchigamick*, who speak the *same language* with the *Machkouteng*."

The Kickapoos were not inclined to receive religious impressions from the early missionaries. In fact, they appear to have acquired their first notoriety in history by seizing Father Gabriel Ribourde, whom they "carried away and broke his head," as Tonti quaintly expresses it in referring to this ruthless murder. Again, in 1728, as Father Ignatius Guignas, compelled to abandon his mission among the Sioux, on account of the victory of the Foxes over the French, was attempting to reach the Illinois, he, too, fell into the hands of the Kickapoos and Mascoutins, and for five months was held a captive and constantly exposed to death. During this time he was condemned to be burnt, and was only saved through the friendly intervention of an old man in the tribe, who adopted him as a son. While held a prisoner, the missionaries from the Illinois relieved his necessities by sending timely supplies, which Father Guignas used to gain over the Indians. Having induced them to make peace, he was taken to the Illinois missions, and suffered to remain there on parole until November, 1729, when his old captors returned and took him back to their own country;‡ after which nothing seems to have been known concerning the fate of this worthy missionary.

The Kickapoos early incurred the displeasure of the French by

*The *o-oh* of the Algonquin and the *yo-hah* of the Iroquois (Colden's History of the Five Nations) is an expression of assent given by the hearers to the remarks of the speaker who is addressing them, and is equivalent to *good* or *bravo!* The Indians indulged in this kind of encouragement to their orators with great liberality, drawing out their *o-ohs* in unison and with a prolonged cry, especially when the speaker's utterances harmonized with their own sentiments.

† Jesuit Relations, 1669-70.

‡ Shea's Catholic Missions, p. 379.

committing depredations south of Detroit. A band living at the mouth of the Maumee River in 1712, with thirty Mascoutins, were about to make war upon the French. They took prisoner one Langlois, a messenger, on his return from the Miami country, whither he was bringing many letters from the Jesuit Fathers of the Illinois villages, and also dispatches from Louisiana. The letters and dispatches were destroyed, which gave much uneasiness to M. Du Boisson, the commandant at Detroit. A canoe laden with Kickapoos, on their way to the villages near Detroit, was captured by the Hurons and Ottawas residing at these villages, and who were the allies of the French. Among the slain was the principal Kickapoo chief, whose head, with those of three others of the same tribe, were brought to De Boisson, who alleges that the Hurons and Ottawas committed this act out of resentment, because the previous winter the Kickapoos had taken some of the Hurons and Iroquois prisoners, and also because they considered the Kickapoo chief to be a "*true Outtagamie*"; that is, they regarded him as one of the Fox nation.*

From the village of Machkoutench, where first Father Claude Allouez, and afterward Father Marquette, found the Kickapoos inhabiting the same village with the Muscotins and Miamis, the Kickapoos and the Muscotins appear to have passed to the south, extending their flanks to the right in the direction of Rock† River, and their left to the southern trend of Lake Michigan. Referring to the country on Fox River about Winnebago Lake, Father Charlevoix says:‡ "All this country is extremely beautiful, and that which stretches to the southward as far as the river of the Illinois is still more so. It is, however, inhabited by two small nations only, who are the Kickapoos and the Mascoutins." Father Charlevoix,§ speaking of Fox River, says: "The largest of these," referring to the streams that empty into the Illinois, "is called *Pisticoui*, and proceeds from the fine country of the Mascoutins."||

* Extract from M. Du Boisson's official report to the Marquis De Vaudreuil, governor-general of New France, of the siege of Detroit, dated June 15, 1712. This valuable paper is published entire in vol. 3 of Wm. R. Smith's History of Wisconsin, a work that contains many important documents not otherwise accessible to the general public. Indeed, the publications of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, of which Judge Smith's two volumes are the beginning, are the repository of a fund of information of great utility, not only to the people of that state, but to the entire Northwest.

† Rock River—*Assin-Sepe*—was also called Kickapoo River, and so laid down on a map of La Salle's discoveries.

‡ Narrative Journal, vol. 1, p. 287.

§ Vol. 2, p. 199.

|| "The Fox River of the Illinois is called by the Indians *Pish-ta-ko*. It is the same mentioned by Charlevoix under the name of *Pisticoui*, and which flows as he,

Prior to 1718 the Mascoutins and Kickapoos had villages upon the banks of Rock River, Illinois. "Both these tribes together do not amount to two hundred men. They are a clever people and brave warriors. Their language and manners strongly resemble those of the Foxes. They are the same *stock*. They catch deer by chasing them, and even at this day make considerable use of bows and arrows."* On a French map, issued in 1712, a village of Mascoutins is located near the forks of the north and south branches of Chicago River.

From references given, it is apparent that this people, like the Miamis and Pottawatomies, were progressing south and eastward. This movement was probably on account of the fierce Sioux, whose encroaching wars from the northwest were pressing them in this direction. Even before this date the Foxes, with Mascoutins and Kickapoos, were meditating a migration to the Wabash as a place of security from the Sioux. This threatened exodus alarmed the French, who feared that the migrating tribes would be in a position on the Wabash to effect a junction with the Iroquois and English, which would be exceedingly detrimental to the French interests in the northwest. From an official document relative to the "occurrences in Canada, sent from Quebec to France in 1695, the Department at Paris is informed that the Sioux, who have mustered some two or three thousand warriors for the purpose, would come in large numbers to seize their village. This has caused the outagamies to quit their country and disperse themselves for a season, and afterward return and save their harvest. They are then to retire toward the river Wabash to form a settlement, so much the more permanent, as they will be removed from the incursions of the Sioux, and in a position to effect a junction easily with the Iroquois and the English without the French being able to prevent it. Should this project be realized, it is very apparent that the Mascoutins and Kickapoos will be of the party, and that the three tribes, forming a new village of fourteen or fifteen hundred men, would experience no difficulty in considerably increasing it by attracting other nations thither, which would be of most pernicious consequence."† That the Mascoutins, at least, did go soon after this date toward the lower Wabash is con-

says, through the country of the Mascoutins." Long's Second Expedition, vol. 1, p. 176. The Algonquin word Pish-tah-te-koosh, according to Edwin James' vocabulary, means an antelope. The Pottawatomies, from whom Major Long's party obtained the word Pish-ta-ko, may have used it to designate the same animal, judging from the similarity of the two words.

* Memoir prepared in 1718 on the Indians between Lake Erie and the Mississippi: Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 889.

† Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 619.

clusively shown by the fact of their presence about Juchereau's trading post, which was erected near the mouth of the Ohio in the year 1700.

It is doubtful if either the Foxes or the Kickapoos followed the Mascoutins to the Wabash country, and it is evident that the Mascoutins who survived the epidemic that broke out among them at Juchereau's post on the Ohio soon returned to the north. The French effected a conciliation with the Sioux, and for a number of years subsequent to 1705 we find the Mascoutins back again among the Foxes and Kickapoos upon their old hunting grounds in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin.

The Kickapoos entered the plot of the Mascoutins to capture the post of Detroit in 1712, and the latter had repaired to the neighborhood of Detroit, and were awaiting the arrival of the Kickapoos to execute their purposes, when they were attacked by the confederation of Indians who were friendly toward the French and had hastened to the relief of the garrison.*

The Mascoutins were called "Machkoutench,"† "Machkouteng,"‡ "Maskouteins" and "Masquitens," by French writers. The English called them "Masquattimes,"‡ "Musquitons,"§ "Mascoutins,"|| and "Musquitos," a corruption used by the American colonial traders, and "Meadows," the English synonym for the French word "prairie."¶

The derivation of the name has been a subject of discussion. Father Marquette, with some others, following the example of the Hurons, rendered it "fire-nation," while Fathers Allouez and Charlevoix, with recent American authors, claim that the word signifies a prairie, or "a land bare of trees," such as that which this people inhabit.** The name is doubtless derived from *mus-kor-tence*,†† or *mus-ko-tia*, a prairie, a derivative from *skoutay* or *scote*, the word for fire.‡‡ "The Mascos or Mascoutins were, by the French traders of a more recent day, called *gens des prairies*, and lived and hunted on the great prairies between the Wabash and Illinois Rivers."§§ That

* History of New France, vol. 5, p. 257.

† Fathers Claude Allouez and Marquette.

‡ George Croghan's Narrative Journal.

§ Minutes of the treaty at Greenville in 1795.

|| Samuel R. Brown's Western Gazetteer.

¶ It was some years after the conquest of the northwest from the French before the name "prairie" became naturalized, as it were, into the English language.

** Charlevoix' Narrative Journal, vol. 1, p. 287. Father Allouez, in the Jesuit Relations between the years 1670 and 1671.

†† Note of Callaghan: Paris Documents, vol. 10.

‡‡ Tanner, Gallatin, Mackenzie and Johnson's vocabularies of Algonquin words.

§§ Manuscript account of this and other tribes, by Major Forsyth, quoted by Drake, in his Life of Black Hawk.

the word Muskotia is synonymous with, and has the same meaning as, the word prairie, is further confirmed by the fact that the Indians prefixed it to the names of those animals and plants found exclusively on the prairies.*

Were the Kickapoos and Mascoutins separate tribes, or were they one and the same? These queries have elicited the attention of scholars well versed in the history of the North American Indians, among whom might be named Schoolcraft, Gallatin and Shea. Sufficient references have been given in this chapter to show that, by the French, the Kickapoos and Mascoutins *were regarded* as distinct tribes. If necessary, additional extracts to the same purport could be produced from numerous French documents down to the close of the French colonial war, in 1763, all bearing uniform testimony upon this point.

The theory has been advanced that the Mascoutins and Kickapoos were bands of one tribe, first known to the French by the former name, and subsequently to the English by the latter, under which name alone they figure in our later annals.† This supposition is at variance with English and American authorities. It was a war party of Kickapoos *and* Mascoutins, from their contiguous villages near Fort Ouitanon, on the Wabash, who captured George Croghan, the English plenipotentiary, below the mouth of that river in 1765.‡ Sir William Johnson, the English colonial agent on Indian affairs, in the classified list of Indians within his department, prepared in 1763, enumerates *both* the Kickapoos and Mascoutins, locating them "in the neighborhood of the fort at Wawiaghta, and about the Wabash River."§ Captain Inlay, "commissioner for laying out lands in the back settlements,"—as the territory west of the Alleghanies was termed at that period,—in his list of westward Indians, classifies the Kickapoos (under the name of Vermilions) and the Muscatines, locating these two tribes between the Wabash and Illinois Rivers. This was in 1792.¶ The distinction between these two tribes was maintained still later, and down to a period subsequent to the year 1816. At that time the Mascoutins were residing on the west bank of the Wabash, between Vincennes and the Tippecanoe River, while their old neighbors, the Kickapoos, were living a short distance above

*For example, *mus-ko-tia-chit-ta-mo*, prairie squirrel; *mus-ko-ti-pe-neeg*, prairie potatoes. Edwin James' Catalogue of Plants and Animals found in the country of the Ojibbeways. See further references on page 35.

†The Indian Tribes of Wisconsin: Historical Collections of that State, vol. 3, p. 130.

‡*Vide* his Narrative Journal.

§Colonial History of New York, vol. 7: London Documents, p. 583.

¶Inlay's America, third edition, London, 1797, p. 290.

them in several large villages. At this date the Kickapoos could raise four hundred warriors.* From the authors cited,—and other references to the same effect would be produced but for want of space,—it is evident that the English and the Americans, equally with the French, regarded the Kickapoos and Mascoutins as separate bands or subdivisions of a tribe.

While this was so, the language, manners and customs of the two tribes were not only similar, but the two tribes were almost invariably found occupying contiguous villages, and hunting in company with each other over the same country. "The Kickapoos are neighbors of the Mascoutins, and it seems that these two tribes have always been united in interests."† There is no instance recorded where they were ever arrayed against each other, nor of a time when they took opposite sides in any alliance with other tribes. Another noticeable fact is that, with but one exception, the Mascoutins were never known as such in any treaty with the United States, while the Kickapoos were parties to many. We have seen that the former were occupying the Wabash country in common with the latter as far back, at least, as 1765, when they captured Croghan, until 1816; and in all of the treaties for the extinguishment of the title of the several Indian tribes bordering on the Wabash and its tributaries, the Mascoutins are nowhere alluded to, while the Kickapoos are prominent parties to many treaties at which extensive tracts of country were ceded. No man living, in his time, was better informed than Gen. Harrison,—who conducted these several treaties on behalf of the United States,—of the relations and distinctions, however trifling, that may have existed among the numerous Indian tribes with whom, in a long course of official capacity, he came in contact, either with the pen, around the friendly council-fire, or with the uplifted sword upon the field of hostile encounter. In all his voluminous correspondence during the years when the northwest was committed to his charge the General makes no mention of the Mascoutins

* *Western Gazetteer*, by Samuel R. Brown, p. 71. This work of Mr. Brown's is exceedingly valuable for the amount of reliable information it affords not obtainable from any other source. He was with Gen. Harrison in the campaigns of the war of 1812. In the preface to his *Gazetteer* he says: "Business and curiosity have made the writer acquainted with a large portion of the western country never before described. Where personal knowledge was wanting I have availed myself of the correspondence of many of the most intelligent gentlemen in the west." At the time Mr. Brown was compiling material for his *Gazetteer*, "the Harrison Purchase was being run out into townships and sections," and Mr. Brown came in contact with the surveyors doing the work, and derived much information from them. The book is carefully prepared, covering a topographical description of the country embraced, its towns, rivers, counties, population, Indian tribes, etc., and altogether is one of the most authentic and useful books relative to "the west," which was attracting the attention of emigrants at the time of its publication.

† Charlevoix' *History of New France*.

by *that name*, but often refers to "the Kickapoos of the prairies," to distinguish them from other bands of the same tribe who occupied villages in the timbered portions of the Wabash and its tributaries.*

At a subsequent treaty of peace and friendship, concluded on the 27th of September, 1815, between Governor Ninian Edwards, of Illinois Territory, and the chiefs, warriors, etc., of the Kickapoo nation, *Wash-e-own*, who at the treaty of Vincennes signed as a Mascoutin, was a party to it, and in this instance signed *as a Kickapoo*. No Mascoutins by that name appear in the record of the treaty.†

The preceding facts, negative and direct, admit of the following inferences: that there were two subdivisions of the same nation, known first to the French, then to the English, and more recently to the Americans, the one under the name of Kickapoos and the other as Mascoutines; that they spoke the same language and observed the same customs; that they were living near each other, and always had a community of interest in their wars, alliances and migrations; and that since the United States have held dominion over the territory of the northwest the Kickapoos and Mascoutines have considered themselves as one and the same people, whose tribal relations were so nearly identical that, in all official transactions with the federal government, they were recognized only as Kickapoos. And is it not apparent, after all, that there was only a nominal distinction between these two tribes, or, rather, families of the same tribe? Were not the Mascoutins bands of the Kickapoos who dwelt exclusively on the prairies? It seems, from authorities cited, that this question admits of but one answer.

The destruction that followed the attempt of the Mascoutins to capture Detroit was, perhaps, one of the most remorseless in which white men took a part of which we have an account in the annals of Indian warfare. As before stated, the Mascoutins in 1712 laid siege to the Fort, hearing of which the Pottawatomies, with other tribes friendly to the French, collected in a large force for their assistance.

*The only treaty which the Mascoutins, as such, were parties to was the one concluded at Vincennes on the 27th of September, 1792, between the several Wabash tribes and Gen. Rufus Putnam, on behalf of the United States. Two Mascoutins signed this treaty, viz, *Wash-e-own* and *At-schat-schaw*. Three Kickapoo chiefs also signed the parchment, viz, *Me-an-ach-kah*, *Ma-en-a-pah* and *Mash-a-ras-a*, the Black Elk, and, what is singular, this last person, although a Kickapoo, signs himself to the treaty as "The Chief of *The Meadows*." This treaty was only one of peace and friendship. The text of the treaty is found in the American State Papers, Indian Affairs, vol. 1, p. 388; in Judge Dillon's History of Indiana, edition of 1859, pp. 293, 294, and in the Western Annals, Pittsburg edition, pp. 605, 606. The names of the tribes and of the individual chiefs who participated in it are not given in any of the works cited. They only appear in the copy on file at the War Department and in the original manuscript journal of Gen. Putnam. The author is indebted to Dr. Israel W. Andrews, president of Marietta College, for transcripts from Gen. Putnam's journal.

†Treaties with the Indian Tribes, Washington edition, p. 172.

The Muscotines, after protracted efforts, abandoned the position in which they were attacked, and fled, closely pursued, to an intrenched position on *Presque Isle*, opposite Hog Island, near Lake St. Clair, some distance above the fort. Here they held out for four days against the combined French and Indian forces. Their women and children were actually starving, numbers dying from hunger every day. They sent messengers to the French officer, begging for quarter, offering to surrender at discretion, only craving that their remaining women and children and themselves might be spared the horror of a general massacre. The Indian allies of the French would submit to no such terms. "At the end of the fourth day, after fighting with much courage," says the French commander, "and not being able to resist further, the Muscotins surrendered at discretion to our people, who gave them no quarter. Our Indians lost sixty men, killed and wounded. The enemy lost a thousand souls — men, women and children. All our allies returned to our fort with their slaves (meaning the captives), and their amusement was to shoot four or five of them every day. The Hurons did not spare a single one of theirs."*

We find no instance in which the Kickapoos or Muscotins assisted either the French or the English in any of the intrigues or wars for the control of the fur trade, or the acquisition of disputed territory in the northwest. At the close of Pontiac's conspiracy, the Kickapoos, whose temporary lodges were pitched on the prairie near Fort Wayne, notified Captain Morris, the English ambassador, on his way from Detroit to Fort Chartes, to take possession of "the country of the Illinois"; that if the Miamis did not put him to death, they themselves would do so, should he attempt to pass their camp.†

Still later, on the 8th of June, 1765, as George Croghan, likewise an English ambassador, on his route by the Ohio River to Fort Chartes, was attacked at daybreak, at the mouth of the Wabash, by a party of eighty Kickapoo and Mascoutin warriors, who had set out from Fort Ouiatanon to intercept his passage, and killed two of his men and three Indians, and wounded Croghan himself, and all the rest of his party except two white men and one Indian. They then made all of them prisoners, and plundered them of everything they had.‡

* Official Report of M. Du Boisson on the Siege of Detroit.

† Parkman's History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, 3d single volume edition, p. 474.

‡ The narrative, Journal of Col. George Croghan, "who was sent, at the peace of 1763, etc., to explore the country adjacent to the Ohio River, and to conciliate the Indian nations who had hitherto acted with the French." [Reprinted] from Featherstonhaugh Am. Monthly Journal of Geology, Dec. 1831. Pamphlet, p. 17.

Having thrown such obstacles as were within their power against the French and English, the Kickapoos were ready to offer the same treatment to the Americans; and, when Col. Rogers Clark was at Kaskaskia, in 1778, negotiating peace treaties with the westward Indians, his enemies found a party of young Kickapoos the willing instruments to undertake, for a reward promised, to kill him.

As a military people, the Kickapoos were inferior to the Miamis, Delawares and Shawnees in movements requiring large bodies of men, but they were preëminent in predatory warfare. Parties consisting of from five to twenty persons were the usual number comprising their war parties. These small forces would push out hundreds of miles from their villages, and swoop down upon a feeble settlement, or an isolated pioneer cabin, and burn the property, kill the cattle, steal the horses, capture the women and children, and be off again before an alarm could be given of their approach. From such incursions of the Kickapoos the people of Kentucky suffered severely.*

A small war party of these Indians hovered upon the skirts of Gen. Harmer's army when he was conducting the campaign against the upper Wabash tribes, in 1790. They cut out a squad of ten regular soldiers of Gen. Harmer by decoying them into an ambuscade. Jackson Johnnot, the orderly sergeant in command of the regulars, gave an interesting account of their capture and the killing of his companions, after they were subjected to the severest hunger and fatigue on the march, and the running of the gauntlet on reaching the Indian villages.†

The Kickapoos were noted for their fondness of horses and their skill and daring in stealing them. They were so addicted to this practice that Joseph Brant, having been sent westward to the Maumee River in 1788, in the interest of the United States, to bring about a reconciliation with the several tribes inhabiting the Maumee and Wabash, wrote back that, in his opinion, "the Kickapoos, with the Shawnees and Miamis, were so much addicted to horse stealing that it would be difficult to break them of it, and as that kind of business was their best harvest, they would, of course, declare for war and decline giving up any of their country."‡

* One of the reasons urged to induce the building of a town at the falls of the Ohio was that it would afford a means of strength against, and be an object of terror to, "our savage enemies, the Kickapoo Indians." Letter of Col. Williams, January 3, 1776, from Boonsborough, to the proprietors of the grant, found in *Sketches of the West*, by James Hall.

† *Sketches of Western Adventure*, by M'Lung, contains a summarized account, taken from Johnnot's original narrative, published at Keene, New Hampshire, 1816.

‡ *Stone's Life of Joseph Brant*, vol. 2, p. 278.

Between the years 1786 and 1796, the Kickapoo war parties, from their villages on the Wabash and Vermilion Rivers, kept the settlements in the vicinity of Kaskaskia in a state of continual alarm. Within the period named they killed and captured a number of men, women and children in that part of Illinois. Among their notable captures was that of William Biggs, whom they took across the prairies to their village on the west bank of the Wabash, above Attica, Indiana.*

Subsequent to the close of the Pontiac war, the Kickapoos, assisted by the Pottawatomies, almost annihilated the Kaskaskias at a place since called Battle Ground Creek, on the road leading from Kaskaskia to Shawneetown, and about twenty-five miles from the former place.† The Kaskaskias were shut up in the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, and the Kickapoos became the recognized proprietors of a large portion of the territory of the Kaskaskias on the west, and the hunting grounds of the Piankeshaw-Miamis on the east, of the dividing ridge between the Illinois and Wabash Rivers. The principal Kickapoo towns were on the left bank of the Illinois, near Peoria, and on the Vermilion, of the Wabash, and at several places on the west bank of the latter stream.‡

The Kickapoos of the prairie had villages west of Charleston, Illinois, about the head-waters of the Kaskaskia and in many of the groves scattered over the prairies between the Illinois and the Wabash and south of the Kankakee, notable among which were their towns at Elkhart Grove, on the Mackinaw, twelve miles north of Bloomington, and at Oliver's Grove, in Livingston county, Illinois.

These people were much attached to the country along the Vermilion River, and Gen. Harrison had great trouble in gaining their consent to cede it away. The Kickapoos valued it highly as a desirable home, and because of the minerals it was supposed to contain. In a letter, dated December 10, 1809, addressed to the

* Biggs was a tall and handsome man. He had been one of Col. Clark's soldiers, and had settled near Bellefontaine. He was well versed in the Indians' ways and their language. The Kickapoos took a great fancy to him. They adopted him into their tribe, put him through a ridiculous ceremony which transformed him into a genuine Kickapoo, after which he was offered a handsome daughter of a Kickapoo brave for a wife. He declined all these flattering temptations, however, purchased his freedom through the agency of a Spanish trader at the Kickapoo village, and returned home to his family, going down the Wabash and Ohio and up the Mississippi in a canoe. Historical Sketch of the Early Settlements in Illinois, etc., by John M. Peck, read before the Illinois State Lyceum, August 16, 1832. In 1826, shortly before his death, Mr. Biggs published a narrative of his experience "while he was a prisoner with the Kickapoo Indians." It was published in pamphlet form, with poor type, and on very common paper, and contains twenty-three pages.

† J. M. Peck's Historical Address.

‡ Reynolds's Pioneer History of Illinois, J. M. Peck's Address, and Gen. Harrison's Memoirs.

Secretary of War, by Gen. Harrison, the latter,—referring to the treaty at Fort Wayne in connection with his efforts at that treaty to induce the Kickapoos to release their title to the tract of country bounded on the east by the Wabash, on the south by the northern line of the so-called Harrison Purchase, extending from opposite the mouth of Raccoon Creek, northwest fifteen miles; thence to a point on the Vermilion River, twenty-five miles in a direct line from its mouth; thence down the latter stream to its confluence.—says “he was extremely anxious that the extinguishment of title should extend as high up as the Vermilion River. This small tract [of about twenty miles square] is one of the most beautiful that can be conceived, and is, moreover, believed to contain a very rich copper mine. The Indians were so extremely jealous of any search being made for this mine that the traders were always cautioned not to approach the hills which were supposed to contain it.”*

In the desperate plans of Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, to unite all of the Indian tribes in a war of extermination against the whites, the Kickapoos took an active part. Gen. Harrison made extraordinary efforts to avert the troubles that culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe. The Kickapoos were particularly uneasy; and in 1806 Gen. Harrison dispatched Capt. Wm. Prince to the Vermilion towns with a speech addressed to all the chiefs and warriors of the Kickapoo tribe, giving Capt. Prince further instructions to proceed to the villages in the prairies, if, after having delivered the speech at the Vermilion towns, he discovered that there would be no danger in proceeding beyond. The speech, which was full of good words, had little effect, and “shortly after the mission of Capt.

*General Harrison's Official Letter: American State Papers of Indian Affairs, vol. 1, p. 726. It was not copper, but a mineral having something like the appearance of silver, that the Indians so jealously guarded. Recent explorations among the bluffs on the Little Vermilion have resulted in the discovery of a number of ancient smelting furnaces, with the charred coals and slag remaining in and about them. The furnaces are crude, consisting of shallow excavations of irregular shape in the hillsides. These basins, averaging a few feet across the top, were lined with fire-clay. The bottoms of the pits were connected by ducts or troughs, also made of fire-clay, leading into reservoirs a little distance lower down the hillside, into which the metal could flow, when reduced to a liquid state, in the furnaces above. The pits were carefully filled with earth, and every precaution was taken to prevent their discovery, a slight depression in the surface of the ground being the only indication of their presence. The mines are from every appearance entitled to a claim of considerable antiquity, and are probably “the silver mines on the Wabash” that figure in the works of Hutchins, Inlay, and other early writers, as the geological formation of the country precludes there being any of the metals as high up or above “Ouiatanon,” in the vicinity of which those authors, as well as other writers, have located these mines. The most plausible explanation of the use to which the metal was put is given by a half-breed Indian, whose ancestors lived in the vicinity and were in the secret that, after being smelted, the metal was sent to Montreal, where it was used as an alloy with silver, and converted into brooches, wristbands, and other like jewelry, and brought back by the traders and disposed of to the Indians.

Prince, the Prophet found means to bring the whole of the Kickapoos entirely under his influence. He prevailed on the warriors to reduce their old chief, *Joseph Renard's son*, to a private man. He would have been put to death but for the insignificance of his character.**

The Kickapoos fought in great numbers, and with frenzied courage, at the battle of Tippecanoe. They early sided with the British in the war that was declared between the United States and Great Britain the following June, and sent out numerous war parties that kept the settlements in Illinois and Indiana territories in constant peril, while other warriors represented their tribe in almost every battle fought on the western frontier during this war.

As the Pottawatomies and other tribes friendly to the English laid siege to Fort Wayne, the Kickapoos, assisted by the Winnebagoes, undertook the capture of Fort Harrison. They nearly succeeded, and would have taken the fort but for one of the most heroic and determined defenses under Capt. (afterward Gen.) Zachary Taylor.

Capt. Taylor's official letter to Gen. Harrison, dated September 10, 1812, contains a graphic account of the affair at Fort Harrison. The writer will here give the version of *Pa-koi-shee-can*, whom the French called *La Farine* and the Americans *The Flour*, the Kickapoo chief who planned the attack and personally executed the most difficult part of the programme.†

First, the Indians loitered about the fort, having a few of their women and children about them, to induce a belief that their presence was of a friendly character, while the main body of warriors were secreted at some distance off, waiting for favorable developments. Under the pretense of a want of provisions, the men and

*Memoirs of Gen. Harrison, p. 85. A foot-note on the same page is as follows: "Old Joseph Renard was a very different character, a great warrior and perfectly savage—delighting in blood. He once told some of the inhabitants of Vincennes that he used to be much diverted at the different exclamations of the Americans and the French while the Indians were scalping them, the one exclaiming *Oh Lord! oh Lord! oh Lord!*—the other *Mon Dieu! mon Dieu! mon Dieu!*"

†The account here given was narrated to the author by Mrs. Mary A. Baptiste, substantially as it was told to her by "Pa-koi-shee-can." This lady, with her husband, Christmas Dagny, was at Fort Harrison in 1821, where the latter was assisting in disbursing annuities to the assembled Indians. The business, and general spree which followed it, occupied two or three days. La Farine was present with his people to receive their share of annuities, and the old chief, having leisure, edified Mr. Dagny and his wife with a minute description of his attempt to capture the fort, pointing out the position of the attacking party and all the movements on the part of the Indians. La Farine was a large, fleshy man, well advanced in years and a thorough savage. As he related the story he warmed up and indulged in a great deal of pantomime, which gave force to, while it heightened the effect of, his narration. The particulars are given substantially as they were repeated to the author. The lady of whom he received it had never read an account of the engagement.

women were permitted to approach the fort, and had a chance to inspect the fort and its defenses, an opportunity of which the men fully availed themselves. A dark night, giving the appearance of rain, favored a plan which was at once put into execution. The warriors were called to the front, and the women and children retired to a place of safety. La Farine, with a large butcher knife in each hand, extended himself at full length upon the ground. He drove one knife into the ground and drew his body up against it, then he reached forward, with the knife in the other hand, and driving that into the ground drew himself along. In this way he approached the lower block-house, stealthily through the grass. He could hear the sentinels on their rounds within the fortified enclosure. As they advanced toward that part of the works where the lower block-house was situated, La Farine would lie still upon the ground, and when the sentinels made the turn and were moving in the opposite direction, he would again crawl nearer.* In this manner La Farine reached the very walls of the block-house. There was a crack between the logs of the block-house, and through this opening the Kickapoo placed a quantity of dry grass, bits of wood, and other combustible material, brought in a blanket tied about his back, so as to form a sack. As the preparation for this incendiarism was in progress, the sentinels passed within a very few feet of the place, as they paced by on the opposite side of the block-house. Everything being in readiness, and the sentinels at the farther end of the works, La Farine struck a fire with his flint and thrust it between the logs, and threw his blanket quickly over the opening, to prevent the light from flashing outside, and giving the alarm before the building should be well ablaze. When assured that the fire was well under way, he fell back and gave the signal, when the attack was immediately begun by the Indians at the other extremity of the fort. The lower block-house burned up in spite of all the efforts of the garrison to put out the fire, and for awhile the Indians were exultant in the belief of an assured and complete victory. Gen. Taylor constructed a barricade out of material taken from another building, and by the time the block-house burned the Indians discovered a new line of defenses, closing up the breach by which they expected to effect an entrance.†

* Capt. Taylor, being suspicious of mischief, took the precaution to order sentinels to make the rounds within the inclosure, as appears from his official report.

† The Indians, exasperated by the failure of their attempt upon Fort Harrison, made an incursion to the Pigeon Roost Fork of White River, where they massacred twenty-one of the inhabitants, many of them women and children. The details of some of the barbarities committed on this incursion are too shocking to narrate. They

In 1819, at a treaty concluded at Edwardsville, Illinois, they ceded to the United States all of their lands. Their claim included the following territory: "Beginning on the Wabash River, at the upper point of their cession, made by the second article of their treaty at Vincennes on the 9th of December, 1809;* thence running northwestwardly† to the dividing line between the states of Illinois and Indiana;‡ thence along said line to the Kankakee River; thence with said river to the Illinois River; thence down the latter to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the northwest corner of the Vincennes tract.§ and thence (north by a little east) with the western and northern boundaries of the cessions heretofore made by the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, to the beginning. Of which tract of land the said Kickapoo tribe claim a large portion by descent from their ancestors, and the balance by *conquest from the Illinois Nation and uninterrupted possession for more than half a century.*" An examination, extended through many volumes, leaves no doubt of the just claims of the Kickapoos to the territory described, or the length of time it had been in their possession.

With the close of the war of 1812, the Kickapoos ceased their active hostilities upon the whites, and within a few years afterward disposed of their lands in Illinois and Indiana, and, with the exception of a few bands, went westward of the Mississippi. "The Kickapoos," says ex-Gov. Reynolds, "disliked the United States so much that they decided, when they left Illinois that they would not reside within the limits of our government," but would settle in Texas. ¶ A large body of them did go to Texas, and when the

are given by Capt. M'Affe in his History of the Late War in the Western Country, p. 155. The garrison at Fort Harrison was cut off from communication with Vincennes for several days, and reduced to great extremity for want of provisions. They were relieved by Col. Russell. After this officer had left the fort, on his return to Vincennes, he passed several wagons with provisions on their way up to the fort under an escort of thirteen men, commanded by Lieut. Fairbanks, of the regular army. This body of men were surprised and cut to pieces by the Indians, two or three only escaping, while the provisions and wagons fell into the hands of the savages. *Vide* M'Affe, p. 155.

* At the mouth of Raccoon Creek, opposite Montezuma.

† Following the northwestern line of the so-called Harrison Purchase.

‡ The state line had not been run at this time, and when it was surveyed in 1821 it was discovered to be several miles west of where it was generally supposed it would be. The territory of the Kickapoos extended nearly as far east as La Fayette, as is evident from the location of some of their villages.

§ By the terms of the fourth article of the treaty of Greenville the United States reserved a tract of land on both sides of the Wabash, above and below Vincennes, to cover the rights of the inhabitants of that village who had received grants from the French and British governments. In 1803, for the purpose of settling the limits of this tract, General Harrison, on the 7th of June, 1803, at Fort Wayne, concluded a treaty with the Mianns, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Pottawatomies and Delawares. This cession of land became known as the *Vincennes tract*, and its northwest corner extends some twelve miles into Illinois, crossing the Wabash at Palestine.

¶ Pioneer History of Illinois, p. 8.

Lone Star Republic became one of the United States the Kickapoos retired to New Mexico, and subsequently some of them went to Old Mexico. Here on these isolated borders the wild bands of Kickapoos have for years maintained the reputation of their sires as a busy and turbulent people.*

A mixed band of Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, who resided on the Vermilion River and its tributaries, became christianized under the instructions of Ka-en-ne-kuck. This remarkable man, once a drunkard himself, reformed and became an exemplary christian, and commanded such influence over his band that they, too, became christians, abstained entirely from whisky, which had brought them to the verge of destruction, and gave up many of the other vices to which they were previously addicted. Ka-en-ne-kuck had religious services every Sunday, and so conscientious were his people that they abstained from labor and all frivolous pastimes on that day.†

Ka-en-ne-kuck's discourses were replete with religious thought, and advice given in accordance with the precepts of the Bible, and are more interesting because they were the utterances of an uneducated Indian, who is believed to have done more, in his sphere of action, in the cause of temperance and other moral reforms, than any other person has been able to accomplish among the Indians, although armed with all the power that education and talent could confer.

Ka-en-ne-kuck's band, numbering about two hundred persons, migrated to Kansas, and settled upon a reservation within the present limits of Jackson and Brown counties, where the survivors, and the immediate descendants of those who have since died, are now residing upon their farms. Their well-cultivated fields and their uniform good conduct attest the lasting effect of Ka-en-ne-kuck's teachings.

The wild bands have always been troublesome upon the southwestern borders, plundering upon all sides, making inroads into the settlements, killing stock and stealing horses. Every now and then

* In 1854 a band of them were found by Col. Marcy, living near Fort Arbuckle. He says of them: "They are intelligent, active and brave; they frequently visit and traffic with the prairie Indians, and have no fear of meeting these people in battle, provided the odds are not more than six to one against them." Marcy's *Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border*, p. 95.

† One of Ka-en-ne-kuck's sermons was delivered at Danville, Illinois, on the 17th of July, 1831, to his own tribe, and a large concourse of citizens who asked permission to be present. The sermon was delivered in the Kickapoo dialect, interpreted into English, sentence at a time as spoken by the orator, by Gurdeon S. Hubbard, who spoke the Kickapoo as well as the Pottawatomie dialect with great fluency. The sermon was taken down in writing by Solomon Banta, a lawyer then living in Danville, and forwarded by him and Col. Hubbard to Judge James Hall, at Vandalia, Illinois, and published in the October number (1831) of his "Illinois Monthly Magazine."

their depredations form the subject of items for the current newspapers of the day. For years the government has failed in efforts to induce the wild band to remove to some point within the Indian Territory, where they might be restrained from annoying the border settlements of Texas and New Mexico. Some years ago a part of the semi-civilized Kickapoos in Kansas, preferring their old wild life to the ways of civilized society, left Kansas and joined the bands to the southwest. These last, after twelve years' roving in quest of plunder, were induced to return, and in 1875 they were settled in the Indian Territory and supplied with the necessary implements and provisions to enable them to go to work and earn an honest living. In this commendable effort at reform they are now making very satisfactory progress.* In 1875 the number of civilized Kickapoos within the Kansas agency was three hundred and eight-five, while the wild or Mexican band numbered four hundred and twenty, as appears from the official report on Indian affairs for that year.

As compared with other Indians, the Kickapoos were industrious, intelligent, and cleanly in their habits, and were better armed and clothed than the other tribes.† The men, as a rule, were tall, sinewy and active; the women were lithe, and many of them by no means lacking in beauty. Their dialect was soft and liquid, as compared with the rough and guttural language of the Pottawatomies.‡ They kept aloof from the white people, as a rule, and in this way preserved their characteristics, and contracted fewer of the vices of the white man than other tribes. Their numbers were never great, as compared with the Miannis or Pottawatomies; however, they made up for the deficiency in this respect by the energy of their movements.

In language, manners and customs the Kickapoos bore a very close resemblance to the Sac and Fox Indians, whose allies they generally were, and with whom they have by some writers been confounded.

* Report of Commissioner on Indian Affairs for the year 1875.

† Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois.

‡ Statement of Col. Hubbard to the writer.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE SHAWNEES AND DELAWARES.

THE SHAWNEES were a branch of the Algonquin family, and in manners and customs bore a strong resemblance to the Delawares. They were the Bedouins of the wilderness, and their wanderings form a notable instance in the history of the nomadic races of North America. Before the arrival of the Europeans the Shawnees lived on the shores of the great lakes eastward of Cleveland. At that time the principal Iroquois villages were on the northern side of the lakes, above Montreal, and this tribe was under a species of subjection to the Adirondacks, the original tribe from whence the several Algonquin tribes are alleged to have sprung,* and made "the planting of corn their business."

"The Adirondacks, however, valued themselves as delighting in a more manly employment, and despised the Iroquois in following a business which they thought only fit for women. But it once happened that game failed the Adirondacks, which made them desire some of the young men of the Iroquois to assist them in hunting. These young men soon became much more expert in hunting, and able to endure fatigues, than the Adirondacks expected or desired; in short, they became jealous of them, and one night murdered all the young men they had with them." The chiefs of the Iroquois complained, but the Adirondacks treated their remonstrances with contempt, without being apprehensive of the resentment of the Iroquois, "for they looked upon them as women."

The Iroquois determined on revenge, and the Adirondacks, hearing of it, declared war. The Iroquois made but feeble resistance, and were forced to leave their country and fly to the south shores of the lakes, where they ever afterward lived. "Their chiefs, in order to raise their people's spirits, turned them against the *Satanas*, a less warlike nation, who then lived on the shores of the lakes." The Iroquois soon subdued the *Satanas*, and drove them from their country.†

* Adirondack is the Iroquois name for Algonquin.

† Colden's History of the Five Nations, pp. 22, 23. The Shawnees were known to the Iroquois by the name of *Satanas*. Same authority.

In 1632 the Shawnees were on the south side of the Delaware.* From this time the Iroquois pursued them, each year driving them farther southward. Forty years later they were on the Tennessee, and Father Marquette, in speaking of them, calls them Chaouanons, which was the Illinois word for southerners, or people from the south, so termed because they lived to the south of the Illinois cantons. The Iroquois still waged war upon the Shawnees, driving them to the extremities mentioned in the extracts quoted from Father Marquette's journal.† To escape further molestation from the Iroquois, the Shawnees continued a more southern course, and some of their bands penetrated the extreme southern states. The Suwanee River, in Florida, derived its name from the fact that the Shawnees once lived upon its banks. Black Hoof, the renowned chief of this tribe, was born in Florida, and informed Gen. Harrison, with whom for many years he was upon terms of intimacy, that he had often bathed in the sea.

“It is well known that they were at a place which still bears their name‡ on the Ohio, a few miles below the mouth of the Wabash, some time before the commencement of the revolutionary war, where they remained before their removal to the Sciota, where they were found in the year 1774 by Gov. Dummore. Their removal from Florida was a necessity, and their progress from thence a flight rather than a deliberate march. This is evident from their appearance when they presented themselves upon the Ohio and claimed protection of the Miamis. They are represented by the chiefs of the Miamis and Delawares as supplicants for protection, not against the Iroquois, but against the Creeks and Seminoles, or some other southern tribe, who had driven them from Florida, and they are said to have been literally *sans provant et sans culottes* [hungry and naked].§

After their dispersion by the Iroquois, remnants of the tribe were found in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, but after the return of the main body from the south, they became once more united, the Pennsylvania band leaving that colony about the same time that the Delawares did. During the forty years following that period, the whole tribe was in a state of perpetual war with America, either as British colonies or as independent states. By the treaty of

* De Laet.

† *Vide* p. 49 of this work.

‡ Shawneetown, Illinois.

§ Gen. Harrison's Historical Address, pp. 30, 31. This history of the Shawnees, says Gen. Harrison, was brought forward at a council at Vincennes in 1810, to resist the pretensions of Tecumseh to an interference with the Miamis in the disposal of their lands, and however galling the reference to these facts must have been to Tecumseh, he was unable to deny them.

Greenville, they lost nearly all the territory they had been permitted to occupy north of the Ohio.*

In 1819 they were divided into four tribes,—the Pequa,† the Mequachake, the Chillicothe, and the Kiskapocoke. The latter tribe was the one to which Tecumseh belonged. They were always hostile to the United States, and joined every coalition against the government. In 1806 they separated from the rest of the tribe, and took up their residence at Greenville. Soon afterward they removed to their former place of residence on Tippecanoe Creek, Indiana.‡

At the close of Gen. Wayne's campaign, a large body of the Shawnees settled near Cape Girardeau, Missouri, upon a tract of land granted to them and the Delawares in 1793, by Baron de Carondelet, governor of the Spanish provinces west of the Mississippi.§

From their towns in eastern Ohio, the Shawnees spread north and westward to the headwaters of the Big and Little Miamis, the St. Mary's, and the Au Glaize, and for quite a distance down the Maumee. They had extensive cultivated fields upon these streams, which, with their villages, were destroyed by Gen. Wayne on his return from the victorious engagement with the confederated tribes on the field of "fallen timbers." Gen. Harmer, in his letter to the Secretary of War, communicating the details of his campaign on the Maumee, in October, 1790, gives a fine description of the country, and the location of the Shawnee, Delaware and Miami villages, in the neighborhood of Fort Wayne, as they appeared at that early day. We quote: "The savages and traders (who were, perhaps, the worst savages of the two) had evacuated their towns, and burnt the principal village called the *Omee*,▪ together with all the traders' houses. This village lay on a pleasant point, formed by the junction of the rivers *Omee* and *St. Joseph*. It was situate on the east

* Gallatin.

† "In ancient times they had a large fire, which, being burned down, a great puffing and blowing was heard among the ashes; they looked, and behold a man stood up from the ashes! hence the name *Piqua*—a man coming out of the ashes, or made of ashes."

‡ Account of the Present State of the Indian Tribes Inhabiting Ohio: *Archæologia Americana*, vol. 1, pp. 274, 275. Mr. Johnson is in error in locating this band upon the Tippecanoe. *The prophets' town* was upon the west bank of the *Wabash*, near the mouth of the *Tippecanoe*.

§ Treaties with the Several Indian Tribes, etc.: Government edition, 1837. The Shawnees and Delawares relinquished their title to their Spanish grant by a treaty concluded between them and the United States on the 26th of October, 1832.

|| "The army returned to this place [Fort Defiance] on the 27th, by easy marches, laying waste to the villages and corn-fields for about fifty miles on each side of the *Miami* [Maumee]. There remains yet a great number of villages and a great quantity of corn to be consumed or destroyed upon the *Au Glaize* and *Miami* above this place, which will be effected in a few days." Gen. Wayne to the Secretary of War: *American State Papers on Indian Affairs*, vol. 1, p. 491.

▪ The *Miami* village.

bank of the latter, opposite the mouth of St. Mary, and had for a long time past been the rendezvous of a set of Indian desperadoes, who infested the settlements, and stained the Ohio and parts adjacent with the blood of defenseless inhabitants. This day we advanced nearly the same distance, and kept nearly the same course as yesterday; we encamped within six miles of the object, and on Sunday, the 17th, entered the ruins of the Omee town, or French village, as part of it is called. Appearances confirmed accounts I had received of the consternation into which the savages and their trading allies had been thrown by the approach of the army. Many valuables of the traders were destroyed in the confusion, and vast quantities of corn and other grain and vegetables were secreted in holes dug in the earth, and other hiding places. Colonel Hardin rejoined the army.”

“*Besides* the town of *Omee*, there were several other villages situate upon the banks of three rivers. One of them, belonging to the Omee Indians, called *Kegaioque*,* was standing and contained thirty houses on the bank *opposite* the principal village. Two others, consisting together of about forty-five houses, lay a few miles up the St. Mary’s, and were inhabited by Delawares. Thirty-six houses occupied by other savages of this tribe formed another but scattered town, on the east bank of the St. Joseph, two or three miles north from the French village. About the same distance down the Omee River, lay the Shawnee town of *Chillicothe*, consisting of fifty-eight houses, opposite which, on the other bank of the river, were sixteen more habitations, belonging to savages of the same nation. All these I ordered to be burnt during my stay there, together with great quantities of corn and vegetables hidden as at the principal village, in the earth and other places by the savages, who had abandoned them. It is computed that there were no less than twenty thousand bushels of corn, in the ear, which the army either consumed or destroyed.”†

The Shawnees also had a populous village within the present limits of Fountain county, Indiana, a few miles east of Attica. They gave their name to Shawnee Prairie and to a stream that discharges into the Wabash from the east, a short distance below Williamsport.

* *Ke-ki-ong-a*.—“The name in English is said to signify a blackberry patch [more probably a blackberry bush] which, in its turn, passed among the Miamis as a symbol of antiquity.” Brice’s History of Fort Wayne, p. 23.

† Gen. Harmer’s Official Letter. It will be observed that Gen. Harmer treats the French Omee or Miami village as a separate town from that of *Ke-ki-ong-a*. His description is so minute, and his opportunities so favorable to know the facts, that there is scarcely a probability of his having been mistaken.

In 1854 the Shawnees in Kansas numbered nine hundred persons, occupying a reservation of one million six hundred thousand acres. Their lands were divided into severalty. They have banished whisky, and many of them have fine farms under cultivation. Being on the border of Missouri, they suffered from the rebel raids, and particularly that of Gen. Price in 1864. In 1865 they numbered eight hundred and forty-five persons. They furnished for the Union army one hundred and twenty-five men. The Shawnees have illustrated by their own conduct the capability of an Indian tribe to become civilized.*

THE DELAWARES called themselves *Lenno Lenape*, which signifies "original" or "unmixed" men. They were divided into three clans: the Turtle, the Wolf and the Turkey. When first met with by the Europeans, they occupied a district of country bounded eastwardly by the Hudson River and the Atlantic; on the west their territories extended to the ridge separating the flow of the Delaware from the other streams emptying into the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay.†

They, according to their own traditions, "many hundred years ago resided in the western part of the continent; thence by slow emigration, they at length reached the Alleghany River, so called from a nation of giants, the Allegewi, against whom the Delaware and Iroquois (the latter also emigrants from the west) carried on successful war; and still proceeding eastward, settled on the Delaware, Hudson, Susquehanna and Potomac rivers, making the Delaware the center of their possessions.‡

By the other Algonquin tribes the Delaware were regarded with the utmost respect and veneration. They were called "fathers," "grandfathers," etc.

"When William Penn landed in Pennsylvania the Delaware had been subjugated and made women by the Iroquois." They were prohibited from making war, placed under the sovereignty of the Iroquois, and even lost the right of dominion to the lands which they had occupied for so many generations. Gov. Penn, in his treaty with the Delaware, purchased from them the right of possession merely, and afterward obtained the relinquishment of the sovereignty from the Iroquois.§ The Delaware accounted for their humiliating relation to the Iroquois by claiming that their assumption of the rôle of women, or mediators, was entirely voluntary on their part.

* Gale's Upper Mississippi.

† Gallatin's Synopsis of the Indian Tribes, p. 44.

‡ Taylor's History of Ohio, p. 33.

§ Gallatin's Synopsis, etc.

They said they became "peacemakers," not through compulsion, but in compliance with the intercession of different belligerent tribes, and that this position enabled their tribe to command the respect of all the Indians east of the Mississippi. While it is true that the Delawares were very generally recognized as mediators, they never in any war or treaty exerted an influence through the possession of this title. It was an empty honor, and no additional power or benefit ever accrued from it. That the degrading position of the Delawares was not voluntary is proven in a variety of ways. "We possess none of the details of the war waged against the Lenapes, but we know that it resulted in the entire submission of the latter, and that the Iroquois, to prevent any further interruption from the Delawares, adopted a plan to humble and degrade them, as novel as it was effectual. Singular as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the Lenapes, upon the dictation of the Iroquois, agreed to lay aside the character of warriors and assume that of women."* The Iroquois, while they were not present at the treaty of Greenville, took care to inform Gen. Wayne that the Delawares were their subjects—"that they had conquered them and put petticoats upon them." At a council held July 12, 1742, at the house of the lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, where the subject of previous grants of land was under discussion, an Iroquois orator turned to the Delawares who were present at the council, and holding a belt of wampum, addressed them thus: "Cousins, let this belt of wampum serve to chastise you. You ought to be taken by the hair of your head and shaken severely, till you recover your senses and become sober. . . . But how came you to take upon yourself to sell land at all?" referring to lands on the Delaware River, which the Delawares had sold some fifty years before. "We conquered you; we made women of you. You know you are women, and can no more sell land than women; nor is it fit you should have the power of selling lands, since you would abuse it." The Iroquois orator continues his chastisement of the Delawares, indulging in the most opprobrious language, and closed his speech by telling the Delawares to remove immediately. "We don't give you the liberty to think about it. You may return to the other side of the Delaware, where you came from; but we don't know, considering how you had demeaned yourselves, whether you will be permitted to live there."†

The Quakers who settled Pennsylvania treated the Delawares in

* Discourse of Gen. Harrison.

† Minutes of the Conference at Philadelphia, in Colden's History of the Five Nations.

accordance with the rules of justice and equity. The result was that during a period of sixty years peace and the utmost harmony prevailed. This is the only instance in the settling of America by the English where uninterrupted friendship and good will existed between the colonists and the aboriginal inhabitants. Gradually and by peaceable means the Quakers obtained possession of the greater portion of their territory, and the Delawares were in the same situation as other tribes,—without lands, without means of subsistence. They were threatened with starvation. Induced by these motives, some of them, between the years 1740 and 1750, obtained from their uncles, the Wyandots, and with the assent of the Iroquois, a grant of land on the Muskingum, in Ohio. The greater part of the tribe remained in Pennsylvania, and becoming more and more dissatisfied with their lot, shook off the yoke of the Iroquois, joined the French and ravaged the frontiers of Pennsylvania. Peace was concluded at Easton in 1758, and ten years after the last remaining bands of the Delawares crossed the Alleghanies. Here, being removed from the influence of their dreaded masters, the Iroquois, the Delawares soon assumed their ancient independence. During the next four or five decades they were the most formidable of the western tribes. While the revolutionary war was in progress, as allies of the British, after its close, at the head of the northwestern confederacy of Indians, they fully regained their lost reputation. By their geographical position placed in the front of battle, they were, during those two wars, the most active and dangerous enemies of America.*

The territory claimed by the Delawares subsequent to their being driven westward from their former possessions, is established in a paper addressed to congress May 10, 1779, from delegates assembled at Princeton, New Jersey. The boundaries of their country, as declared in the address, is as follows: "From the mouth of the Alleghany River, at Fort Pitt, to the Venango, and from thence up French Creek, and by Le Bœuf,† along the old road to Presque Isle, *on the east*. The Ohio River, including all the islands in it, from Fort Pitt to the Ouabache, *on the south*; thence up the River Ouabache to that branch, *Ope-co-mee-cah*,‡ and up the same to the head thereof; from thence to the headwaters and springs of the Great Miami, or Rocky River; thence across to the headwaters and springs of the most northwestern branches of the Scioto River; thence to

* In the battle of Fallen Timbers there were three hundred Delawares out of seven hundred Indians who were in this engagement: Colonial History of Massachusetts, vol. 10.

† A fort on the present site of Waterford, Pa.

‡ This was the name given by the Delawares to White River, Indiana.

the westernmost springs of Sandusky River; thence down said river, including the islands in it and in the little lake,* to Lake Erie, *on the west and northwest*, and Lake Erie *on the north*. These boundaries contain the cessions of lauds made to the Delaware nation by the Wayandots and other nations,† and the country we have seated our grandchildren, the Shawnees, upon, in our laps; and we promise to give to the United States of America such a part of the above described country as would be convenient to them and us, that they may have room for their children's children to set down upon.**‡

After Wayne's victory the Delawares saw that further contests with the American colonies would be worse than useless. They submitted to the inevitable, acknowledged the supremacy of the Caucasian race, and desired to make peace with the victors. At the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, there were present three hundred and eighty-one Delawares,—a larger representation than that of any other Indian tribe. By this treaty they ceded to the United States the greater part of the lands allotted to them by the Wyandots and Iroquois. For this cession they received an annuity of \$1,000.§

At the close of the treaty, Bu-kon-ge-he-las, a Delaware chief, spoke as follows:

Father: Your children all well understand the sense of the treaty which is now concluded. We experience daily proofs of your increasing kindness. I hope we may all have sense enough to enjoy our dawning happiness. Many of your people are yet among us. I trust they will be immediately restored. Last winter our king came forward to you with two; and when he returned with your speech to us, we immediately prepared to come forward with the remainder, which we delivered at Fort Defiance. All who know me know me to be a man and a warrior, and I now declare that I will for the future be as steady and true a friend to the United States as I have heretofore been an active enemy.**¶

This promise of the orator was faithfully kept by his people. They evaded all the efforts of the Shawnee prophet, Tecumseh, and the British who endeavored to induce them, by threats or bribes, to violate it.**

* Sandusky Bay.

† The Hurons and Iroquois.

‡ Pioneer History, by S. P. Hildreth, p. 137, where the paper setting forth the claims of the Delawares is copied.

§ American State Papers: Indian Affairs, vol. 1.

¶ Gen. Wayne.

** American State Papers: Indian Affairs, vol. 1, p. 582.

** Bu-kon-ge-he-las was a warrior of great ability. He took a leading part in manœuvring the Indians at the dreadful battle known as St. Clair's defeat. He rose from a private warrior to the head of his tribe. Until after Gen. Wayne's great victory

The Delawares remained faithful to the United States during the war of 1812, and, with the Shawnees, furnished some very able warriors and scouts, who rendered valuable service to the United States during this war.

After the treaty of Greenville, the great body of Delawares removed to their lands on White River, Indiana, whither some of their people had already preceded them.

Their manner of obtaining possession of their lands on White River is thus related in Dawson's Life of Harrison: "The land in question had been granted to the Delawares about the year 1770, by the Piankeshaws, on condition of their settling upon it and assisting them in a war with the Kickapoos." These terms were complied with, and the Delawares remained in possession of the land.

The title to the tract of land lying between the Ohio and White Rivers soon became a subject of dispute between the Piankeshaws and Delawares. A chief of the latter tribe, in 1803, at Vincennes, stated to Gen. Harrison that the land belonged to his tribe, "and that he had with him a chief who had been present at the transfer made by the Piankeshaws to the Delawares, of all the country between the Ohio and White Rivers more than thirty years previous." This claim was disputed by the Piankeshaws. They admitted that while they had granted the Delawares the right of occupancy, yet they had never conveyed the right of sovereignty to the tract in question.

Gov. Harrison, on the 19th and 27th of August, 1804, concluded treaties with the Delawares and Piankeshaws by which the United States acquired all that fine country between the Ohio and Wabash Rivers. Both of "these tribes laying claim to the land, it became

in 1794, he had been a devoted partisan of the British and a mortal foe to the United States. He was the most distinguished warrior in the Indian Confederacy; and as it was the British interests which had induced the Indians to commence, as well as to continue, the war, Buck-on-ge-he-las relied upon British support and protection. This support had been given so far as relates to provisions, arms and ammunition; but at the end of the battle referred to, the gates of Fort Miamis, near which the action was fought, were shut, by the British within, against the wounded Indians after the battle. This opened the eyes of the Delaware warrior. He collected his braves in canoes, with the design of proceeding up the river, under a flag of truce, to Fort Wayne. On approaching the British fort he was requested to land. He did so, and addressing the British officer, said, "What have you to say to me?" The officer replied that the commandant wished to speak with him. "Then he may come here," was the chief's reply. "He will not do that," said the sub-officer; "and you will not be suffered to pass the fort if you do not comply." "What shall prevent me?" "These," said the officer, pointing to the cannon of the fort. "I fear not your cannon," replied the intrepid chief. "After suffering the Americans to insult and treat you with such contempt, without daring to fire upon *them*, you cannot expect to frighten *me*." Buck-on-ge-he-las then ordered his canoes to push off from the shore, and the fleet passed the fort without molestation. A note [No. 2]: Memoirs of Gen. Harrison.

necessary that both should be satisfied, in order to prevent disputes in the future. In this, however, the governor succeeded, on terms, perhaps, more favorable than if the title had been vested in only one of these tribes; for, as both claimed the land, the value of each claim was considerably lowered in the estimation of both; and, therefore, by judicious management, the governor effected the purchase upon probably as low, if not lower, terms than if he had been obliged to treat with only one of them. For this tract the Piankeshaws received \$700 in goods and \$200 per annum for ten years; the compensation of the Delawares was an annuity of \$300 for ten years.

The Delawares continued to reside upon White River and its branches until 1819, when most of them joined the band who had emigrated to Missouri upon the tract of land granted jointly to them and the Shawnees, in 1793, by the Spanish authorities. Others of their number who remained scattered themselves among the Miamis, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos; while still others, including the Moravian converts, went to Canada. At that time, 1819, the total number of those residing in Indiana was computed to be eight hundred souls.*

In 1829 the majority of the nation were settled on the Kansas and Missouri rivers. They numbered about 1,000, were brave, enterprising hunters, cultivated lands and were friendly to the whites. In 1853 they sold to the government all the lands granted them, excepting a reservation in Kansas. During the late Rebellion they sent to the United States army one hundred and seventy out of their two hundred able-bodied men. Like their ancestors they proved valiant and trustworthy soldiers. Of late years they have almost entirely lost their aboriginal customs and manners. They live in houses, have schools and churches, cultivate farms, and, in fact, bid fair to become useful and prominent citizens of the great Republic.

*Their principal towns were on the branches of White River, within the present limits of Madison and Delaware counties, and the capital of the latter is named after the "*Muncy*" or "*Mon-o-sia*" band. *Pipe* Creek and *Kill Buck* Creek, branches of White River, are also named after two distinguished Delaware chiefs.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE INDIANS; THEIR IMPLEMENTS, UTENSILS, FORTIFICATIONS, MOUNDS, AND THEIR MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

BEFORE the arrival of the Europeans the use of iron was but little known to the North American Indians. Marquette, in speaking of the Illinois, states that they were entirely ignorant of the use of iron tools, their weapons being made of stone.* This was true of all the Indians who made their homes north of the Ohio, but south of that stream metal tools were occasionally met with. When Hernando De Soto, in 1539-43, was traversing the southern part of that territory, now known as the United States, in his vain search for gold, some of his followers found the natives on the Savanna River using hatchets made of copper.† It is evident that these hatchets were of native manufacture, for they were "said to have a mixture of gold."

The southern Indians "had long bows, and their arrows were made of certain canes like reeds, very heavy, and so strong that a sharp cane passeth through a target. Some they arm in the point with a sharp bone of a fish, like a chisel, and in others they fasten certain stones like points of diamonds."‡ These bones or "scale of the armed fish" were neatly fastened to the head of the arrows with splits of cane and fish glue.§ The northern Indians used arrows with stone points. Father Rasles thus describes them: "Arrows are the principal arms which they use in war and in the chase. They are pointed at the end with a stone, cut and sharpened in the shape of a serpent's tongue: and, if no knife is at hand, they use them also to skin the animals they have killed."¶ "The bow-strings were prepared from the entrails of a stag, or of a stag's skin, which they know how to dress as well as any man in France, and with as many different colors. They head their arrows with the teeth of fishes and stone, which they work very finely and handsomely."‡

* Sparks' Life of Marquette, p. 281.

† A Narrative of the Expedition of Hernando De Soto, by a Gentleman of Elvas; published at Evora in 1557, and afterward translated and published in the second volume of the Historical Collections of Louisiana, p. 149. ‡ Idem, p. 124.

§ Du Pratz' History of Louisiana: English translation, vol. 2, pp. 223, 224.

¶ Kip's Jesuit Missions, p. 39.

[History of the First Attempt of the French to Colonize Florida, in 1562, by René Laudonnière: published in Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida, vol. 1, p. 170.

Most of the hatchets and knives of the northern Indians were likewise made of sharpened stones, "which they fastened in a cleft piece of wood with leathern thongs."* Their tomahawks were constructed from stone, the horn of a stag, or "from wood in the shape of a cutlass, and terminated by a large ball." The tomahawk was held in one hand and a knife in the other. As soon as they dealt a blow on the head of an enemy, they immediately cut it round with the knife, and took off the scalp with extraordinary rapidity.†

Du Pratz thus describes their method of felling trees with stone implements and with fire: "Cutting instruments are almost continually wanted: but as they had no iron, which of all metals is the most useful in human society, they were obliged, with infinite pains, to form hatchets out of large flints, by sharpening their thin edge, and making a hole through them for receiving the handle. To cut down trees with these axes would have been almost an impracticable work: they were, therefore, obliged to light fires round the roots of them, and to cut away the charcoal as the fire eat into the tree."‡

Charlevoix makes a similar statement: "These people, before we provided them with hatchets and other instruments, were very much at a loss in felling their trees, and making them fit for such uses as they intended them for. They burned them near the root, and in order to split and cut them into proper lengths they made use of hatchets made of flint, which never broke, but which required a prodigious time to sharpen. In order to fix them in a shaft, they cut off the top of a young tree, making a slit in it, as if they were going to draft it, into which slit they inserted the head of the axe. The tree, growing together again in length of time, held the head of the hatchet so firm that it was impossible for it to get loose; they then cut the tree at the length they deemed sufficient for the handle."§

When they were about to make wooden dishes, porringers or spoons, they cut the blocks of wood to the required shape with stone hatchets, hollowed them out with coals of fire, and polished them with beaver teeth.

Early settlers in the neighborhood of Thorntown, Indiana, noticed that the Indians made their hominy-blocks in a similar manner. Round stones were heated and placed upon the blocks which were to be excavated. The charred wood was dug out with knives, and

* Hennepin, vol. 2, p. 103.

† Letter of Father Rasles in Kip's Jesuit Missions, p. 40.

‡ Volume 2, p. 223.

§ Narrative Journal, vol. 2, p. 126.

|| Hennepin, vol. 2, p. 103.

then the surface was polished with stone implements. These round stones were the common property of the tribe, and were used by individual families as occasion required.*

“They dug their ground with an instrument of wood, which was fashioned like a broad mattock, wherewith they dig their vines as in France; they put two grains of maize together.”†

For boiling their victuals they made use of *earthen* kettles.‡ The kettle was held up by two crotches and a stick of wood laid across. The pot ladle, called by them *mikoine*, laid at the side.§ “In the north they often made use of wooden kettles, and made the water boil by throwing into it red hot pebbles. Our iron pots are esteemed by them as much more commodious than their own.”

That the North American Indians not only used, but actually manufactured, pottery for various culinary and religious purposes admits of no argument. Hennepin remarks: “Before the arrival of the Europeans in North America both the northern and southern savages made use of, and do to this day use, earthen pots, especially such as have no commerce with the Europeans, from whom they may procure kettles and other movables.”¶ M. Pouchot, who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Canadian Indians, states “that they formerly had usages and utensils to which they are now scarcely accustomed. *They made pottery* and drew fire from wood.”**

In 1700, Father Gravier, in speaking of the Yazoos, says: “You see there in their cabins neither clothes, nor sacks, nor kettles, nor guns; they carry all with them, *and have no riches but earthen pots*, quite well made, especially *little glazed pitchers*, as neat as you would see in France.”†† The Illinois also occasionally used glazed pitchers.‡‡ The manufacturing of these earthen vessels was done by the women.§§ By the southern Indians the earthenware goods were used for religious as well as domestic purposes. Gravier noticed several in their temples, containing bones of departed warriors, ashes, etc.

* Statements of early settlers.

† Laudonnière, p. 174.

‡ Hennepin, vol. 2, p. 105.

§ Pouchot's Memoirs, vol. 2, p. 186.

|| Charlevoix' Narrative Journal, vol. 2, pp. 123, 124.

¶ Volume 2, pp. 102, 103. This work was written in 1697.

** Pouchot's Memoirs, vol. 2, p. 219.

†† Gravier's Journal, published in Shea's Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi, p. 135.

‡‡ *Ibid* p. 109 of this work.

§§ Gravier's Journal, published in Shea's Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi, p. 135; also, Du Pratz' History of Louisiana, vol. 2, p. 166.

The American Indians, both northern and southern, had most of their villages fortified either by wooden palisades, or earthen breastworks and palisades combined. De Soto, on the 19th of June, 1541, entered the town of Pacaha,* which was very great, walled, and beset with towers, and many loopholes were in the towers and wall.† Charlevoix said: "The Indians are more skillful in erecting their fortifications than in building their houses. Here you see villages surrounded with good palisades and with redoubts; and they are very careful to lay in a proper provision of water and stones. These palisades are double, and even sometimes treble, and generally have battlements on the outer circumvallation. The piles, of which they are composed, are interwoven with branches of trees, without any void space between them. This sort of fortification was sufficient to sustain a long siege whilst the Indians were ignorant of the use of fire-arms."[‡]

La Hontan thus describes these palisaded towns: "Their villages are fortified with double palisadoes of very hardwood, which are as thick as one's thigh, and fifteen feet high, with little squares about the middle of courtines."[§]

These wooden fortifications were used to a comparatively late day. At the siege of Detroit, in 1712, the Foxes and Mascoutins resisted, in a wooden fort, for nineteen days, the attack of a much larger force of Frenchmen and Indians. In order to avoid the fire of the French, they dug holes four or five feet deep in the bottom of their fort.

The western Indians, in their fortifications, made use of both earth and wood. An early American author remarks: "The remains of Indian fortifications seen throughout the western country, have given rise to strange conjectures, and have been supposed to appertain to a period extremely remote; but it is a fact well known that in some of them the remains of palisadoes were found by the first settlers."[¶] When Maj. Long's party, in 1823, passed through Fort Wayne, they inquired of Metea, a celebrated Pottawatomic chief well versed in the lore of his tribe, whether he had ever heard of any tradition accounting for the erection of those artificial mounds which are found scattered over the whole country. "He immediately replied *that they had been constructed by the Indians as fortifica-*

* Probably in the limits of the present state of Arkansas.

† Account by the Gentleman of Elvas, p. 172.

‡ Narrative Journal, vol. 2, p. 128.

§ Vol. 2, p. 6.

¶ Dubuisson's Official Report.

¶ Views of Louisiana: Brackenridge, p. 14.

tions before the white man had come among them. He had always heard this origin ascribed to them, and knew three of those constructions which were supposed to have been made by his nation. One is at the fork of the Kankakee and the Des Plaines Rivers, a second on the Ohio, which, from his description, was supposed to be at the mouth of the Muskingum. He visited it, but could not describe the spot accurately, and a third, which he had also seen, he stated to be on the head-waters of the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan. This latter place is about forty miles northwest of Fort Wayne."

One of the Miami chiefs, whom the traders named Le Gros, told Barron* that "he had heard that his father had fought with his tribe in one of the forts at Piqua, Ohio; that the fort had been erected by the Indians against the French, and that his father had been killed during one of the assaults made upon it."†

While at Chicago, and "with a view to collect as much information as possible on the subject of Indian antiquities, we inquired of Robinson‡ whether any traditions on this subject were current among the Indians. He observed that these ancient fortifications were a frequent subject of conversation, and especially those in the nature of excavations made in the ground. He had heard of one made by the Kickapoos and Fox Indians on the Sangamo River, a stream running into the Illinois. This fortification is distinguished by the name of *Etnataek*. It is known to have served as an intrenchment to the Kickapoos and Foxes, who were met there and defeated by the Pottawatomies, the Ottawas and Chippeways. No date was assigned to this transaction. We understood that the *Etnataek* was near the Kickapoo village on the Sangamo."§

Near the dividing line between sections 4 and 5, township 31 north, of range 11 east, in Kankakee county, Illinois, on the prairie about a mile above the mouth of Rock Creek, are some ancient mounds. "One is very large, being about one hundred feet base in diameter and about twenty feet high, in a conic form, and is said to contain the remains of two hundred Indians who were killed in the celebrated battle between the Illinois and Chippeways, Delawares and Shawnees; and about two chains to the northeast, and the same

* An Indian interpreter.

† Long's Expedition to the Sources of the St. Peters, vol. 1, pp. 121, 122.

‡ Robinson was a Pottawatomie half-breed, of superior intelligence, and his statements can be relied upon. He died, only a few years ago, on the Au Sable River.

§ Long's Expedition, vol. 1, p. 121. This stream is laid down on Joliet's map, published in 1681, as the *Pierres Sangumes*. In the early gazetteers it is called *Sangamo*; vide Beck's Illinois and Missouri Gazetteer, p. 154. Its signification in the Pottawatomie dialect is "a plenty to eat": Early History of the West and Northwest, by S. R. Beegs, p. 157. This definition, however, is somewhat doubtful.

distance to the northwest, are two other small mounds, which are said to contain the remains of the chiefs of the two parties."^{*}

Uncorroborated Indian traditions are not entitled to any high degree of credibility, and these quoted are introduced to refute the often repeated assertion *that the Indians had no tradition* concerning the origin of the mounds scattered through the western states, or that they supposed them to have been erected by a race who occupied the continent anterior to themselves.

These mounds were seldom or never used for religious purposes by the Algonquins or Iroquois, but Penicault states that when he visited the Natchez Indians, in 1704, "the houses of the Sums[†] are built on mounds, and are distinguished from each other by their size. The mound upon which the house of the Great Chief, or Sum, is built is larger than the rest, and its sides are steeper. The temple in the village of the Great Sum is about thirty feet high and forty-eight in circumference, with the walls eight feet thick and covered with a matting of canes, in which they keep up a perpetual fire."[‡]

De Soto found the houses of the chiefs built on mounds of different heights, according to their rank, and their villages fortified with palisades, or walls of earth, with gateways to go in and out.[§]

When Gravier, in 1700, visited the Yazoos, he noticed that their temple was raised on a mound of earth. He also, in speaking of the Ohio, states that "it is called by the Illinois and Oumiamis the river of the *Akansea*, because the *Akansea* formerly dwelt on it."[¶] The *Akansea* or *Arkansas* Indians possessed many traits and customs in common with the Natchez, having temples, pottery, etc. A still more important fact is noticed by DuPratz, who was intimately acquainted with the Great Sum. He says: "The temple is about thirty feet square, and stands on an artificial mound about eight feet high, by the side of a small river. The mound slopes insensibly from the main front, which is northward, but on the other sides it is somewhat steeper."^{¶¶}

According to their own traditions, the Natchez "were at one

* Manuscript Kankakee Surveys, conducted by Dan W. Beckwith, deputy government surveyor, in 1834. Major Beckwith was intimately acquainted with the Pottawatomes of the Kankakee, whose villages were in the neighborhood, and without doubt the account of these mounds incorporated in his Field Notes was communicated to him by them.

† The chiefs of the Natches were so called because they were supposed to be the direct descendants of a man and woman, who, descending from the sun, were the first rulers of this people.

‡ Annals of Louisiana: Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida, new series, pp. 94, 95.

§ Account by the Gentleman of Elvas.

¶ Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi, p. 136.

¶¶ Idem, p. 120.

time the most powerful nation in all North America, and were looked upon by the other nations as their superiors, and were, on that account, respected by them. Their territory extended *from the River Iberville, in Louisiana, to the Wabash.*** They had over five hundred suns, and, consequently, nearly that many villages. Their decline and retreat to the south was owing not to the superiority in arms of the less civilized surrounding tribes, but was due to the pride of their own chiefs, who, to lend an imposing magnificence to their funeral rites, adopted the impolitic custom of having hundreds of their followers strangled at their pyre. Many of the mounds, scattered up and down valleys of the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi, while being the only, may be the time-defying monuments of the departed power and grandeur of these two tribes.

The Indian manner of making a fire is thus related by Hennepin: "Their way of making a fire, which is new and unknown to us, is thus: they take a triangular piece of cedar wood of a foot and a half in length, wherein they bore some holes half through: then they take a switch, or another small piece of hard wood, and with both their hands rub the strongest upon the weakest in the hole, which is made in the cedar, and while they are thus rubbing they let fall a sort of dust or powder, which turns into fire. This white dust they roll up in a pellet of herbs, dried in autumn, and rubbing them all together, and then blowing upon the dust that is in the pellets, the fire kindles in a moment."†

The food of the Indians consisted of all the varieties of game, fishes and wild fruits in the vicinity; and they cultivated Indian corn, melons and squashes. From corn they made a preparation called *sagamite*. They pulverized the corn, mixed it with water, and added a small proportion of ground gourds or beans.

The clothing of the northern Indians consisted only of the skins of wild animals, roughly prepared for that purpose. Their southern brethren were far in advance of them in this respect. "Many of the women wore cloaks of the bark of the mulberry tree, or of the feathers of swans, turkies or Indian ducks. The bark they take from young mulberry shoots that rise from the roots of trees that have been cut down. After it is dried in the sun they beat it to make all the woody parts fall off, and they give the threads that remain a second beating, after which they bleach them by exposing them to the dew. When they are well whitened they spin them about the coarseness of pack-thread, and weave them in the following manner:

* Du Pratz' History of Louisiana, vol. 2, p. 146.

† Ibid. vol. 2, p. 103.

They plant two stakes in the ground about a yard and a half asunder, and having stretched a cord from the one to the other, they fasten their threads of bark double to this cord, and then interweave them in a curious manner into a cloak of about a yard square, with a wrought border round the edges.**

The Indians had three varieties of canoes, elm-bark, birch-bark and pirogues. "Canoes of elm-bark were not used for long voyages, as they were very frail. When the Indians wish to make a canoe of elm-bark they select the trunk of a tree which is very smooth, at the time when the sap remains. They cut it around, above and below, about ten, twelve or fifteen feet apart, according to the number of people which it is to carry. After having taken off the whole in one piece, they shave off the roughest of the bark, which they make the inside of the canoe. They make end ties of the thickness of a finger, and of sufficient length for the canoe, using young oak or any other flexible and strong wood, and fasten the two larger folds of the bark between these strips, spreading them apart with wooden bows, which are fastened in about two feet apart. They sew up the two ends of the bark with strips drawn from the inner bark of the elm, giving attention to raise up a little the two extremities, which they call *pincees*, making a swell in the middle and a curve on the sides, to resist the wind. If there are any chinks, they sew them together with thongs and cover them with chewing-gum, which they crowd by heating it with a coal of fire. The bark is fastened to the wooden bows by wooden thongs. They add a mast, made of a piece of wood and cross-piece to serve as a yard, and their blankets serve them as sails. These canoes will carry from three to nine persons and all their equipage. They sit upon their heels, without moving, as do also their children, when they are in, from fear of losing their balance, when the whole machine would upset. But this very seldom happened, unless struck by a flaw of wind. They use these vessels particularly in their war parties.

"The canoes made of birch bark were much more solid and more artistically constructed. The frames of these canoes are made of strips of cedar wood, which is very flexible, and which they render as thin as a side of a sword-scabbar, and three or four inches wide. They all touch one another, and come up to a point between the two end strips. This frame is covered with the bark of the birch tree, sewed together like skins, secured between the end strips and tied

* Du Pratz, vol. 2, p. 231; also, Gravier's Voyage, p. 134. The aboriginal method of procuring thread to sew together their garments made of skins has already been noticed in the description of the manners and customs of the Illinois.

along the ribs with the inner bark of the roots of the cedar, as we twist willows around the hoops of a cask. All these seams are covered with gum,* as is done with canoes of elm bark. They then put in cross-bars to hold it and to serve as seats, and a long pole, which they lay on from fore to aft in rough weather to prevent it from being broken by the shocks occasioned by pitching. They have with them three, six, twelve and even twenty-four places, which are designated as so many seats. The French are almost the only people who use these canoes for their long voyages. They will carry as much as three thousand pounds.† These were vessels in which the fur trade of the entire northwest has been carried on for so many years. They were very light, four men being able to carry the largest of them over portages. At night they were unloaded, drawn upon the shore, turned over and served the savages or traders as huts. They could endure gales of wind that would play havoc with vessels of European manufacture. In calm water, the canoe men, in a sitting posture, used paddles; in stemming currents, rising from their seats, they substituted poles for paddles, and in shooting rapids, they rested on their knees.

Pirogues were the trunks of trees hollowed out and pointed at the extremities. A fire was started on the trunk, out of which the pirogue was to be constructed. The fire was kept within the desired limits by the dripping of water upon the edges of the trunk. As a part became charred, it was dug out with stone hatchets and the fire rekindled. This kind of canoes was especially adapted for the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri; the current of these streams carrying down trees, which formed snags, rendered their navigation by bark canoes exceedingly hazardous. It was probably owing to this reason, as well as because there were no birch trees in their country, that the Illinois and Miamis were not, as the Jesuits remarked, "canoe nations;" they used the awkward, heavy pirogue instead.

Each nation was divided into villages. The Indian village, when unfortified, had its cabins scattered along the banks of a river or the

* "The small roots of the spruce tree afford the *wattap* with which the bark is sewed, and the gum of the pine tree supplies the place of tar and oakum. Bark, some spare *wattap* and gum are always carried in each canoe, for the repairs which frequently become necessary." *Vide* Henry's Travels, p. 14.

† The above extracts are taken from the Memoir Upon the Late War in North America Between the French and English, 1755-1760, by M. Pouchot; translated and edited by Franklin Hough, vol. 2, pp. 216, 217, 218. Pouchot was the commandant at Fort Niagara at the time of its surrender to the English. He was exceedingly well versed in all that pertained to Indian manners and customs, and his work received the indorsement of Marquis Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada. Of the translation, there were only two hundred copies printed.

shores of a lake, and often extended for three or four miles. Each cabin held the head of the family, the children, grandchildren, and often the brothers and sisters, so that a single cabin not unfrequently contained as many as sixty persons. Some of their cabins were in the form of elongated squares, of which the sides were not more than five or six feet high. They were made of bark, and the roof was prepared from the same material, having an opening in the top for the passage of smoke. At both ends of the cabin there were entrances. The fire was built under the hole in the roof, and there were as many fires as there were families.

The beds were upon planks on the floor of the cabin, or upon simple hides, which they called *appichimon*, placed along the partitions. They slept upon these skins, wrapped in their blankets, which, during the day, served them for clothing. Each one had his particular place. The man and wife crouched together, her back being against his body, their blankets passed around their heads and feet, so that they looked like a plate of ducks.* These bark cabins were used by the Iroquois, and, indeed, by many Indian tribes who lived exclusively in the forests.

The prairie Indians, who were unable to procure bark, generally made mats out of platted reeds or flags, and placed these mats around three or four poles tied together at the ends. They were, in form, round, and terminated in a cone. These mats were sewed together with so much skill that, when new, the rain could not penetrate them. This variety of cabins possessed the great advantage that, when they moved their place of residence, the mats of reeds were rolled up and carried along by the squaws.†

“The nastiness of these cabins alone, and that infection which was a necessary consequence of it, would have been to any one but an Indian a severe punishment. Having no windows, they were full of smoke, and in cold weather they were crowded with dogs. The Indians never changed their garments until they fell off by their very rottenness. Being never washed, they were fairly alive with vermin. In summer the savages bathed every day, but immediately afterward rubbed themselves with oil and grease of a very rank smell. “In winter they remained unwashed, and it was impossible to enter their cabins without being poisoned with the stench.”

All their food was very ill-seasoned and insipid, “and there prevailed in all their repasts an uncleanness which passed all concep-

* Extract from Pouchot's Memoirs, pp. 185, 186.

† Letter of Father Marest, Kip's Jesuit Missions, p. 199.

tion. There were very few animals which did not feed cleaner."* They never washed their wooden or bark dishes, nor their porringers and spoons.† In this connection William Biggs states: "They‡ plucked off a few of the largest feathers, then threw the duck,—feathers, entrails and all,—into the soup-kettle, and cooked it in that manner."§

The Indians were cannibals, though human flesh was only eaten at war feasts. It was often the case that after a prisoner had been tortured his body was thrown into "the war-kettle," and his remains greedily devoured. This fact is uniformly asserted by the early French writers. Members of Major Long's party made especial inquiries at Fort Wayne concerning this subject, and were entirely convinced. They met persons who had attended the feasts, and saw Indians who acknowledged that they had participated in them. Joseph Barron saw the Pottawatomies with hands and limbs, both of white men and Cherokees, which they were about to devour. Among some tribes cannibalism was universal, but it appears that among the Pottawatomies and Miamis it was restricted to a fraternity whose privilege and duty it was on all occasions to eat of the enemy's flesh:—at least one individual must be eaten. The flesh was sometimes dried and taken to the villages.

The Indians had some peculiar funeral customs. Joutel thus records some of his observations: "They pay a respect to their dead, as appears by their special care of burying them, and even of putting into lofty coffins the bodies of such as are considerable among them, as their chiefs and others, which is also practiced among the Accanceas, but they differ in this respect, that the Accanceas weep and make their complaints for some days, whereas the Shawnees and other people of the Illinois nation do just the contrary, for when any of them die they wrap them up in skins and then put them into coffins made of the bark of trees, then sing and dance about them for twenty-four hours. Those dancers take care to tie calabashes, or gourds, about their bodies, with some Indian corn in them, to rattle and make a noise, and some of them have a drum, made of a great *earthen pot*, on which they extend a wild goat's skin, and beat thereon with one stick, like our tabors. During that rejoicing they threw their presents on the coffin, as bracelets,

* Charlevoix' Narrative Journal, vol. 2, pp. 132, 133.

† For a full account of their lack of neatness in the culinary department, *vide* Hennepin, vol. 2, p. 120.

‡ The Kickapoos.

§ Narrative of William Biggs, p. 9.

|| Long's Expedition to the sources of the St. Peters, vol. 1, pp. 103-106.

pendants or pieces of *earthenware*. When the ceremony was over they buried the body, with a part of the presents, making choice of such as may be most proper for it. They also bury with it some store of Indian wheat, with a *pot* to boil it in, for fear the dead person should be hungry on his long journey, and they repeat the ceremony at the year's end. A good number of presents still remaining, they divide them into several lots and play at a game called the stick to give them to the winner."*

The Indian graves were made of a large size, and the whole of the inside lined with bark. On the bark was laid the corpse, accompanied with axes, snow-shoes, kettle, common shoes, and, if a woman, carrying-belts and paddles.

This was covered with bark, and at about two feet nearer the surface, logs were laid across, and these again covered with bark, so that the earth might by no means fall upon the corpse.† If the deceased, before his death, had so expressed his wish, a tree was hollowed out and the corpse deposited within. After the body had become entirely decomposed, the bones were often collected and buried in the earth. Many of these wooden sepulchres were discovered by the early settlers in Iroquois county, Illinois. Doubtless they were the remains of Pottawatomies, who at that time resided there.

After a death they took care to visit every place near their cabins, striking incessantly with rods and raising the most hideous cries, in order to drive the souls to a distance, and to keep them from lurking about their cabins.‡

The Indians believed that every animal contained a Manitou or God, and that these spirits could exert over them a beneficial or prejudicial influence. The rattlesnake was especially venerated by them. Henry relates an instance of this veneration. He saw a snake, and procured his gun, with the intention of dispatching it. The Indians begged him to desist, and, with their pipes and tobacco-pouches in their hands, approached the snake. They surrounded it, all addressing it by turns and calling it their *grandfather*, but yet kept at some distance. During this part of the ceremony, they filled their pipes, and each blew the smoke toward the snake, which, as it appeared to me, really received it with pleasure. In a word, after remaining coiled and receiving incense for the space of half an hour, it stretched itself along the ground in visible good

* Joutel's Journal: Historical Collections of Louisiana, vol. 1, pp. 187, 188.

† Extract from Henry's Travels, p. 150.

‡ Charlevoix' Narrative Journal, vol. 2, p. 154.

humor. The Indians followed it, and, still addressing it by the title of grandfather, beseeched it to take care of their families during their absence, and also to open the hearts of the English, that that they might fill their (the Indians') canoes with rum.* This reverence of the Indians for the rattlesnake will account for the vast number of these reptiles met with by early settlers in localities favorable for their increase and security. The clefts in the rocky cliffs below Niagara Falls were so infested with rattlesnakes that the Indians removed their village to a place of greater security.

The Indians had several games, some of which have been already noticed. McCoy mentions a singular occurrence of this nature: "A Miami Indian had been stabbed with a knife, who lingered, and of whose recovery there was doubt. On the 12th of May a party resolved to decide by a game of *moccasin* whether the man should live or die. In this game the party seat themselves upon the earth opposite to each other, while one holds a moccasin on the ground with one hand, and holds in the other a small ball; the ball he affects to conceal in the moccasin, and does either insert it or not, as he shall choose, and then leaves the opposite party to guess where the ball is. In order to deceive his antagonist, he incessantly utters a kind of a sing-song, which is repeated about thrice in a minute, and moving his hands in unison with the notes, brings one of them, at every repetition, to the mouth of the moccasin, as though he had that moment inserted the ball. One party played for the wounded man's recovery and the other for his death. Two games were played, in both of which the side for recovery was triumphant, and so they concluded the man would not die of his wounds."†

The Indians had a most excellent knowledge of the topography of their country, and they drew the most exact maps of the countries they were acquainted with. They set down the true north according to the polar star; the ports, harbors, rivers, creeks, and coasts of the lakes; roads, mountains, woods, marshes and meadows. They counted the distances by journeys and half-journeys, allowing to every journey five leagues. These maps were drawn upon birch bark.‡ "Previous to General Brock's crossing over to Detroit, he asked Tecumseh what sort of a country he should have to pass through in case of his preceding farther. *Tecumseh* took a roll of elm bark, and extending it on the ground, by means of four stones, drew forth his scalping knife, and, with the point, etched upon the

* Alexander Henry's Travels, p. 176.

† Baptist Missions, p. 98.

‡ La Hontan, vol. 2, p. 13.

bark a plan of the country, its hills, woods, rivers, morasses, a plan which, if not as neat, was fully as accurate as if it had been made by a professional map-maker.*

In marriage, they had no ceremony worth mentioning, the man and the woman agreeing that for so many bucks, beaver hides, or, in short, any valuables, she should be his wife. Of all the passions, the Indians were least influenced by love. Some authors claim that it had no existence, excepting, of course, mere lust, which is possessed by all animals. "By women, beauty was commonly no motive to marriage, the only inducement being the reward which she received. It was said that the women were purchased by the night, week, month or winter, so that they depended on fornication for a living; nor was it thought either a crime or shame, none being esteemed as prostitutes but such as were licentious without a reward."† Polygamy was common, but was seldom practiced except by the chiefs. On the smallest offense husband and wife parted, she taking the domestic utensils and the children of her sex. Children formed the only bond of affection between the two sexes; and of them, to the credit of the Indian be it said, they were very fond. They never chastised them, the only punishment being to dash, by the hand, water into the face of the refractory child. Joutel noticed this method of correction among the Illinois, and nearly a hundred years later Jones mentions the same custom as existing among the Shawnees.‡

The Algonquin tribes, differing in this respect from the southern Indians, had no especial religion. They believed in good and bad spirits, and thought it was only necessary to appease the wicked spirits, for the good ones "were all right anyway." These bad spirits were thought to occupy the bodies of animals, fishes and reptiles, to dwell in high mountains, gloomy caverns, dangerous whirlpools, and all large bodies of water. This will account for the offerings of tobacco and other valuables which they made when passing such places. No ideas of morals or metaphysics ever entered the head of the Indians; they believed what was told them upon those subjects, without having more than a vague impression of their meaning. Some of the Canadian Indians, in all sincerity, compared the Holy Trinity to a piece of pork. There they found the lean meat, the fat and the rind, three distinct parts that form

* James' Military Occurrences in the Late War Between Great Britain and the United States, vol. 1, pp. 291, 292.

† Journal of Two Visits made to Some Nations West of the Ohio, by the Rev. David Jones: Sabin's reprint, p. 75.

‡ Idem.

the same piece."* Their ideas of heaven was a place full of sensual enjoyments, and free from physical pains. Indeed, it is doubtful if, before their mythology was changed by the partial adoption of some of the doctrines of Christianity, they had any idea of *spiritual* reward or punishment.

Wampum, prior to and many years subsequent to the advent of the Europeans, was the circulating medium among the North American Indians. It is made out of a marine shell, or periwinkle, some of which are white, others violet, verging toward black. They are perforated in the direction of the greater diameter, and are worked into two forms, strings and belts. The strings consist of cylinders strung without any order, one after another, on to a thread. The belts are wide sashes in which the white and purple beads are arranged in rows and tied by little leathern strings, making a very pretty tissue. Wampum belts are used in state affairs, and their length, width and color are in proportion to the importance of the affair being negotiated. They are wrought, sometimes, into figures of considerable beauty.

These belts and strings of wampum are the universal agent with the Indians, not only as money, jewelry or ornaments, but as annals and for registers to perpetuate treaties and compacts between individuals and nations. They are the inviolable and sacred pledges which guarantee messages, promises and treaties. As writing is not in use among them, they make a local memoir by means of these belts, each of which signify a particular affair or a circumstance relating to it. The village chiefs are the custodians, and communicate the affairs they perpetuate to the young people, who thus learn the history, treaties and engagements of their nation.† Belts are classified as message, road, peace or war belts. White signifies peace, as black does war. The color therefore at once indicates the intention of the person or tribe who sends or accepts a belt. So general was the importance of the belt, that the French and English, and the Americans, even down as late as the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, used it in treating with the Indians.‡

* Pouchot's Memoir, vol. 2, p. 223.

† The account given above is taken from a note of the editor of the documents relative to the Colonial History of New York, etc., vol. 9, Paris Documents, p. 556.

‡ The explanation here given will assist the reader to an understanding of the grave significance attached to the giving or receiving of belts so frequently referred to in the course of this work.

CHAPTER XIX.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

THE stone implements illustrated in this chapter are introduced as specimens of workmanship of the comparatively modern Indians, who lived and hunted in the localities where the specimens were found. The author is aware that similar implements have been illustrated and described in works which relate to an exclusively prehistoric race. Without entering into a discussion concerning the so-called "Mound Builders," that being a subject foreign to the scope of this work, it may be stated that some theorists have placed the epoch of the "prehistoric race" quite too far within the boundaries of well-established historical mention, and have assigned to the "Mound Builders" remains and relics which were undoubtedly the handiwork of the modern American Indians.*

Indeed many of the stone implements, also much of the pottery, and many of the so-called ancient mounds and excavations as well, found throughout the west, may be accounted for without going beyond the era of the North American Indian in quest of an explanation. It is not at all intended here to question the fact of the existence of the prehistoric race, or to deny that they have left more or less of their remains, but the line of demarkation between that race

* Mr. H. N. Rust, of Chicago, in his extensive collection, has many implements similar to those attributed to prehistoric man, which he obtained from the Sioux Indians of northwestern Dakota, with whom they were in daily use. Among his samples are large stone hammers with a groove around the head, and the handles nicely attached. The round stone, with flattened sides, generally regarded as a relic of a lost race, he found at the door of the lodges of the Sioux, with the little stone hammer, hooded with rawhide, to which the handle was fastened, with which bones, nuts and other hard substances were broken by the squaws or children as occasion required. The appearance of the larger disc, and the well-worn face of the hammer, indicate their long and constant use by this people. The round, egg-shaped stone, illustrated by Fig. 9, supposed to belong to the prehistoric age, Mr. Rust found in common use among this tribe. The manner of fastening the handle is illustrated in the cuts, Figs. 9 and 36. The writer is indebted to Mr. Rust for favors conferred in the loan of implements credited to his collection, as well, also, for his valuable aid in preparing the illustrated portion of this chapter. The other implements illustrated were selected from W. C. Beckwith's collection. The Indians informed Mr. Rust that these clubs (Figs. 8 and 9) were used to kill buffalo, or other animals that had been wounded; as implements of offense and defense in personal encounters; as a walking-stick (the stone being used as a handle) by the dandies of the tribe; and they were carried as a mace or badge of authority in the rites and ceremonies of the societies established among these Indians, which were similar in some respects to our fraternities.

and the modern Indian cannot be traced with satisfaction until after large collections of the remains of both races shall have been secured and critically compared under all the light which a careful examination of historical records will shed upon this new and interesting field of inquiry.

Stone implements are by no means peculiar to North America; they have been found all over the inhabitable world. Europe is especially prolific in such remains. While the material of which they are made varies according to the geological resources of the several countries in which they are found, there is a striking similarity in the shape, size and form of them all. At the present time like implements are in use among some of the South Sea Islanders, and by a few tribes of North American Indians living in remote sections, and enjoying but a limited intercourse with the enlightened world.

The *stone age* marks an important epoch in the progress of races of men from the early stages of their existence toward a higher civilization. After they had passed the stone age, and learned how to manipulate iron and other metals, their advance, as a general rule, has been more rapid.

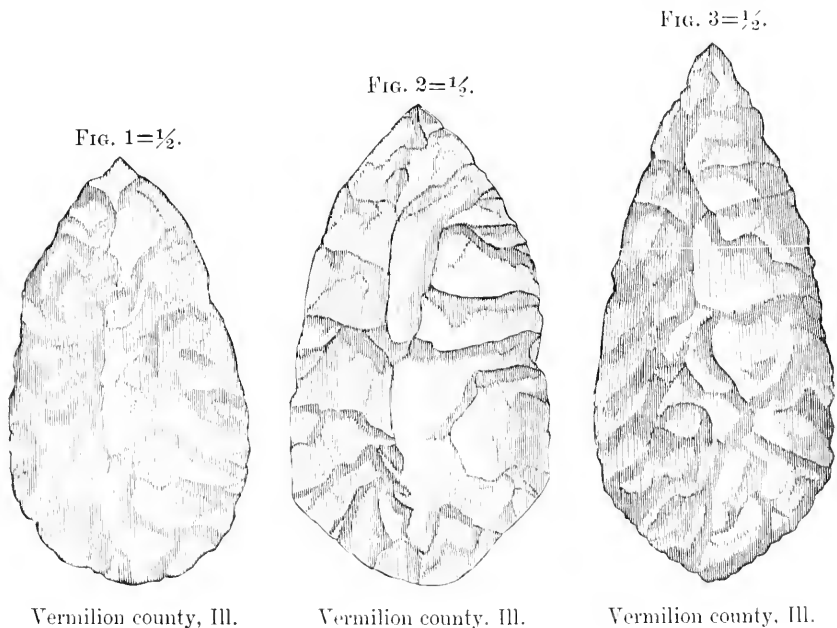
The implements here illustrated are specimens of some of the more prominent types of the vast number which have been found throughout the valleys of the Maumee, Wabash and Illinois Rivers, and the sections of country drained by their tributaries. They are picked up about the sites of old Indian villages, in localities where game was pursued, on the hillsides and in the ravines where they have become exposed by the rains, and in the furrows turned up by the plowshare. They are the remains of the early occupants of the territory we have described,—testimonials alike of their necessities and their ingenuity, and were used by them until an acquaintance with the Europeans supplied them with weapons and utensils formed out of metals.*

It will be observed from extracts found in the preceding chapter that our Indians made and used implements of copper and stone, manufactured pottery, some of which was glazed, wove cloth of fiber and also of wool, erected fortifications of wooden palisades, or of palisades and earth combined, to protect their villages from their enemies, excavated holes in the ground, which were used for defen-

* It may be well to state in this connection that the implements illustrated in this work, except the handled club, Figs. 9 and 36, were not found in mounds or in their vicinity, but were gathered upon or in the immediate neighborhood of places known to the early settlers as the sites of Piankeshaw, Miami, Pottawatomie and Kickapoo villages, and in the same localities where have been found red-stone pipes of Indian make, knives, hatchets, gun-barrels, buckles, flints for old-fashioned fuses, brooches, wrist-bands, kettles, and other articles of European manufacture.

sive purposes, and erected mounds of earth, some of which were used for religious rites, and others as depositories for their dead. All these facts are well attested by early Spanish, French and American authors, who have recorded their observations while passing through the country. We have also seen in previous chapters that our "red men" cultivated corn and other products of the soil, and were as much an *agricultural* people as is claimed for the "Mound Builders."

The specimens marked Figs. 1, 2 and 3 are samples of a lot of one hundred and sixteen pieces, found in 1878 in a "pocket" on Wm. Pogue's farm, a few miles southeast of Rossville, Vermilion

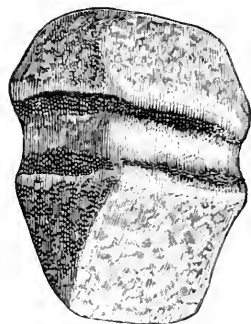


county, Illinois. Mr. Pogue had cleared off a piece of ground formerly prairie, on which a growth of jack oak trees and underbrush had encroached since the early settlement of the county. This land had never been cultivated, and as it was being broken up, the plowshare ran into the "nest," and turned the implements to view. They were closely packed together, and buried about eight inches below the natural surface of the ground, which was level with the other parts of the field, and had no appearance of a mound, excavation, or any other artificial disturbance. Two of the implements, judging from their eroded fractures, were broken at the time they

were deposited, and one other was broken in two by the plow. The material of which they are composed is white chert. The samples illustrated are taken as an average, in size and shape, of the whole lot, the largest of which is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide by 7 inches long, and the smallest 2 inches wide by nearly 4 inches in length. Some of them are nearly oval, others long and pointed at both ends, in others the "shoulders" are well defined, while, for the most part, they are broadly rounded at one end and pointed at the other. They are all in the rough, and no finished implement was found with or near them. Indeed the whole lot are apparently in an unfinished condition. With very little dressing they could be fashioned into perfect implements, such as the "fleshers," "scrapers," "knives," "spear" and "arrow" heads described farther on. There are no quarries or deposits of flint of the kind known to exist within many miles of the locality where these implements were found. We can only conjecture the uses for which they were designed. We can imagine the owner to have been a merchant or trader, who had dressed them down or procured them at the quarries in this condition, so they would be lighter to carry to the tribes on the prairies, where they could be perfected to suit the taste of the purchaser. We might further imagine that the implement merchant, threatened with some approaching danger, hid them where they were afterward found, and never returned. The eroded appearance of many of the "find" bear witness that the lot were buried a great many years ago.*

Fig. 4 is an axe and hammer combined. The material is a fine-grained granite. The handle is attached with thongs of rawhide passed around the groove, or with a split stick or forked branch wythed around, and either kind of fastening could be tightened by driving a wedge between the attachment and the surface of the implement, which on the back is slightly concaved to hold the wedge in place.

Figs. 5, 6 and 7 are also axes: material, dark granite. Heretofore it has been the popular opinion that these instruments are "fleshers," and were used in skinning animals, cutting up the flesh,

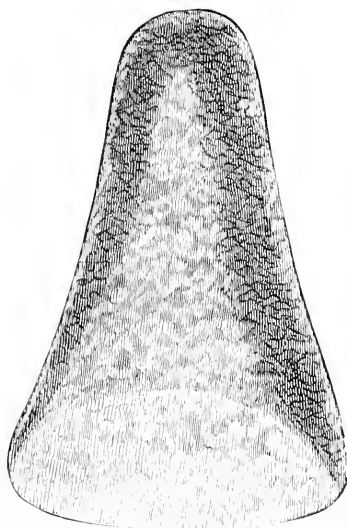
FIG. 4= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill.

*The writer has divided the "lot," sending samples to the Historical Societies of Wisconsin and Chicago, and placed others in the collections of H. N. Rust, of Chicago; Prof. John Collett, of Indianapolis; Prof. A. H. Worthen, Springfield, Illinois; Joseph Collett, of Terre Haute, while the others remain in the collection of W. C. Beckwith, at Danville, Illinois.

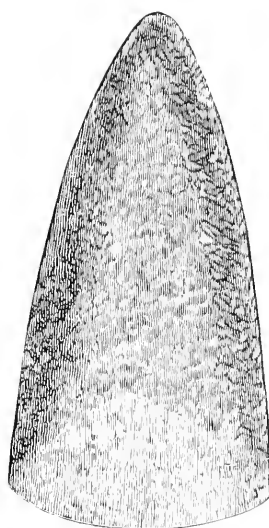
and for scraping hides when preparing them for tanning. The recent discoveries of remains of the ancient "Lake Dwellers," of Switzerland, have resulted in finding similar implements attached to handles, making them a very formidable battle-axe.

FIG. 5=1½.



Vermilion county, Ill.

FIG. 6=1½.



Vermilion co., Ill. (H. N. Rust's Collection.)

From the implements obtained by Mr. Rust of the Sioux it can readily be seen how implements like Fig. 6, although tapering from the bit to the top, could be attached to handles by means of a rawhide band. Before fastening on the handle the rawhide would be soaked in water, and on drying would tighten to the roughened surface of the stone with a secure grip. A blow given with the cutting edge of this implement would tend to wedge it the more firmly into the handle.*

*In the Fifth Annual Report of the Regents of the University of New York (Albany, 1852, page 105), Mr. L. H. Morgan illustrates the *ga-ne-a-ga-o-dus-ha*, or war club, used by "the Iroquois at the period of their discovery." The helve is a crooked piece of wood, with a chisel-shaped bit formed out of deer's horn—shaped like Fig. No. 7, on the next page—inserted at the elbow, near the larger end; and in many respects it resembles the clubs illustrated in Plate X, vol. 2, of Dr. Keller's work on the "Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other parts of Europe." Mr. Morgan remarks that "in later times a piece of steel was substituted for the deer horn, thus making it a more deadly weapon than formerly." There is little doubt that the Indians used such implements as Figs. 5, 6 and 7 for splitting wood and various other purposes. The fact of their being used for splitting wood was mentioned by Father Charlevoix over a hundred and fifty years ago, as appears from extracts on page 181 of this book, quoted from his Narrative Journal.

Fig. 7 is another style of axe. The material out of which it is composed is greenstone, admitting of a fine polish. There would be no difficulty at all in shrinking a rawhide band to its surface, and the somewhat polished condition of its sides above the "bit" would indicate a long application of this kind of a fastening. It could also be used as a chisel in excavating the charred surface of wood that was being fashioned into canoes, mortars for cracking corn, or in the construction of other domestic utensils.

Fig. 8 is a club or hammer, or both. Its material is dark quartz. Some varieties of this implement have a groove cut around the center, like Fig. 9. The manner of handling it involves the use of rawhide, and, with some, is performed substantially in the same manner as in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, except that the band of rawhide is broader, and extends some distance on either side of the lesser diameter

FIG. 7= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill.

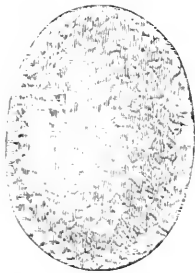
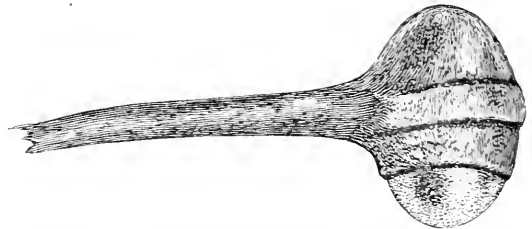
FIG. 8= $\frac{1}{2}$.Vermilion county, Ill.
(H. N. Rust's Collection.)

FIG. 36.



Dakota.

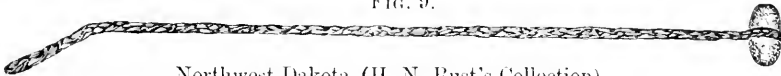
(H. N. Rust's Collection.)

of the stone. In other instances they are secured in a hood of rawhide that envelops nearly the whole implement, leaving the point or one end of the stone slightly exposed, as in Fig. 36.*

*Mr. Rust has in his collection a number of such implements, some of them weighing several pounds, which, along with the ones illustrated, were obtained by him from the Sioux of northwest Dakota, and which are "hooded" in the manner here described. Mr. Wm. Gurley, of Danville, Illinois, while in southwestern Colorado in 1876, saw many such clubs in use by the Ute Indians. They were entirely encased in rawhide, having short handles. The handles were encased in the rawhide that extended continuously, enveloping both the handle and the stone. The Utes used these implements as hammers in crushing corn, etc., the rawhide covering of some being worn through from long use, and exposing the stone.

Fig. 9 was obtained from the Sioux by Mr. Rust. The stone is composed of semi-transparent quartz. Its uses have already been described.

FIG. 9.

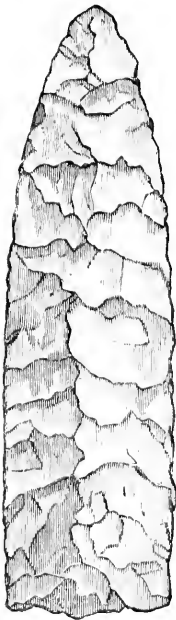


Northwest Dakota (H. N. Rust's Collection).

Figs. 10 and 11 were probably used as spear-heads, they are certainly too large for arrow-heads, and too thick and roundish to answer the purpose of knives. The material is white chert. The edges of both these implements are spiral, the "wind" of the opposite edges being quite uniform. Whether this was owing to the design of the maker or the twist in the grain of the chert, from which they are made, is a conjecture at best.

FIG. 10= $\frac{1}{2}$.

FIG. 11= $\frac{1}{2}$.



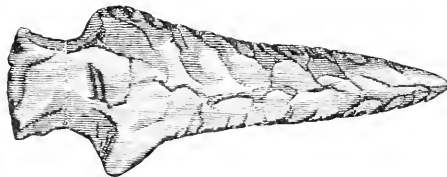
Vermilion county, Ill.

The material is white chert. The edges of both these implements are spiral, the "wind" of the opposite edges being quite uniform. Whether this was owing to the design of the maker or the twist in the grain of the chert, from which they are made, is a conjecture at best.



Vermilion county, Ill.

FIG. 12= $\frac{1}{2}$.



Vermilion county, Ill.

Fig. 12 was probably a spear or knife. The material is dark flint. A piece of quartz is impacted in the upper half of the blade, the chipping through of which displays the skill of the person who made it. The shoulders of the implement are unequal, and the angle of its edges are not uniform. It is flatter upon one side than upon the other. These irregularities would throw it out of balance, and seemingly preclude its use as an arrow, while its strong shank and deep yokes above the shoulder would admit of its being firmly secured to a handle.

Fig. 13 was probably intended for an arrow-head, and thrown aside because of a flaw on the surface opposite that shown in the cut.

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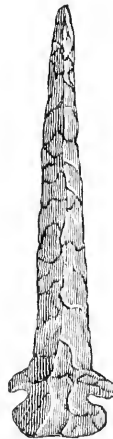
It is introduced to illustrate the manner in which the work progresses in making such implements. From an examination it would appear that the outline of the implement is first made. After this, one side is reduced to the required form. Then work on the opposite side begins, the point and edges being first reduced. The flakes are chipped off from the edges *upward* toward the center of and *against* the part of the stone to be cut away. In this manner the delicate point and completed edges are preserved while the implement is being perfected, leaving the shoulders, neck and shank the last to be finished.

FIG. 13= $\frac{1}{2}$.Vermilion
co., Ill.

Fig. 14 is formed out of dark-colored, hard, fine-grained flint. Its edges are a uniform spiral, making nearly a half-turn from shoulder

FIG. 14= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill.

FIG. 15= $\frac{1}{2}$.Vermilion county, Ill.
(H. N. Rust's Collection.)FIG. 16= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill.

to point. It is neatly balanced, and if used as an arrow-head its wind or twist would, without doubt, give a rotary motion to the shaft in its flight. It is very ingeniously made, and its delicately chipped surface shows that the man who made the implement intentionally gave it the peculiar shape it possesses.

Fig. 15 is made out of fine-grained blue flint. It is unusually long in proportion to its breadth. Its edges are neatly beveled from a line along its center, and are quite sharp. Its well defined shoulders and head, with the yoke deeply cut between to hold the thong, would indicate its use as an arrow-point.

Fig. 16 is a perfect implement, and its surfaces are smoother than the observer might infer from the illustration. Its edges are very sharp and smooth and parallel to the axis of the implement. Its head, unlike that of the other implements illustrated, is round and pointed, with cutting edges as carefully formed as any part of the blade. It has no yoked neck in which to bury a thong or thread, and there seems to be no way of fastening it into a shaft or handle. It may be a perfect instrument without the addition of either. It is made out of blue flint.

ARROW HEADS.

Several different forms of implements (commonly recognized as arrow heads) are illustrated, to show some of the more common of the many varieties found everywhere over the country. Fig. 17 has uniformly slanting edges, sharp barbs and a strong shank. The material from which it is made is white chert. For shooting fish or in pursuing game or an enemy, where it was intended that the implement could not be easily withdrawn from the flesh in which it might be driven, the prominent barbs would secure a firm hold.

Fig. 18 is composed of blue flint; its outline is more rounded than the preceding specimen, while a spiral form is given to its delicate and sharp point.

FIG. 17= $\frac{1}{2}$.Vermilion county,
Ill.FIG. 18= $\frac{1}{2}$.Vermilion
county, Ill.FIG. 19= $\frac{1}{2}$.Vermilion county,
Ill.FIG. 20= $\frac{1}{2}$.Vermilion
county, Ill.

Fig. 19 is composed of white chert. Its surface is much smoother than the shadings in the cut would imply. Its shape is very much like a shield. Its barbs are prominent, and the instrument would make a wide incision in the body of an animal into which it might be forced.

Fig. 20, like Fig. 17, has sharp and elongated barbs. It is fashioned out of white chert, and is a neat, smooth and well-balanced implement.

Fig. 21 is made from yellowish-brown quartz, semi-transparent and inclined to be impure. The surfaces are oval from edge to edge, while the edges themselves are beautifully serrated or notched, as is shown in the cut. It is, perhaps, a sample of the finest workmanship illustrated in this chapter. Indeed, among the many collections which the writer has had opportunities to examine, he has never seen a specimen that was more skillfully made.

Fig. 22 may be an arrow-point or a reamer. The material is white chert. Between the stem and the notches the implement is quite thick, tapering gradually back to the head, giving great support to this part of the implement.

Fig. 23 is an arrow-point, or would be so regarded. Its stem is roundish, and has a greater diameter than the cut would indicate to the eye. The material from which it is formed is white chert.

FIG. 21= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill.

FIG. 22= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion co., Ill.

FIG. 23= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion co., Ill.

FIG. 24= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion co., Ill.

FIG. 25= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion co., Ill.

Figs. 24 and 25 are specimens of the smaller variety of "points" with which arrows are tipped that are used in killing small game. Fig. 24 is made out of black "trap-rock," and Fig. 25 out of flesh-colored flint.

Fig. 26 is displayed on account of its peculiar form; the under surface is nearly flat, and the other side has quite a ridge or spine running the entire length from head to point. Besides this the head and point turn upward, giving a uniform curve to the implement. If used as an arrow-point, the shaft, in consequence of the shape of the stone, would describe a curved line when shot from the bow. It is made of white flint. No suggestions are offered as to its probable uses.

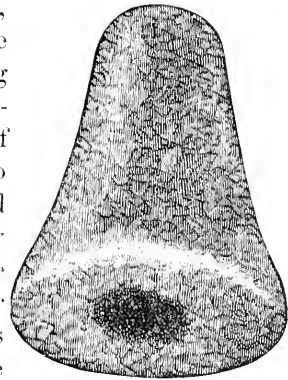
FIG. 26= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill.

IMPLEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC USES.

Fig. 27 is a pestle or pounder. It is made out of common granite. There are many different styles of this implement, some varieties are more conical, while others are more bell-shaped than the one illustrated. They are used for crushing corn and other like purposes. The one illustrated has a concave place near the center of the base; this would better adapt it to cracking nuts, as the hollow space would protect the kernel from being too severely crushed. In connection with this stone, the Indians sometimes used mortars, made either of wood or stone, into which the articles to be pulverized could be placed; or the corn or beans could be done up in the folds of a skin, or inclosed in a leathern bag, and then crushed by blows struck with either the head or rim of the pestle. The stone mortars were usually flat discs, slightly hollowed out from the edges toward the center.

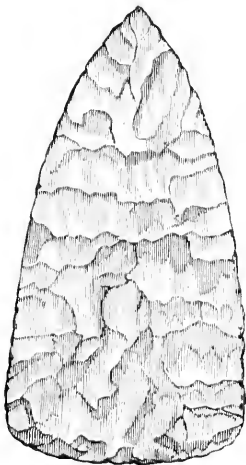
FIG. 27 = 1½.



Vermilion county, Illinois.
(H. N. Rust's collection.)

Fig. 28 may be designated as a flesher or scraper. The specimen illustrated is made of white flint. It is very thin, considering the breadth and length of the implement, and has sharp cutting edges all the way around. It might be used as a knife, as well as for a variety of other purposes. It is an unusually smooth and highly finished tool. It and its mate, which is considerably broader, and proportioned more like Fig. 29, were found sticking perpendicular in the ground, with their points barely exposed above the surface, on the farm of Wm. Foster, a few miles east of Danville, Illinois. Both of them will make as clean a cut through several folds of paper as the blade of a good pocket-knife.

FIG. 28 = 1½.



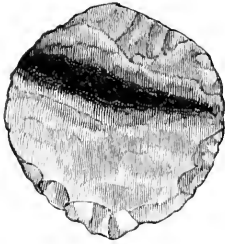
Vermilion county, Ill.

FIG. 29 = 1½.



Vermilion co., Ill.

Fig. 29 is composed of an impure purplish flint. It is very much like Fig. 28, and was probably used for similar purposes.

FIG. 30= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill.

Fig. 30, as the illustration shows, is rougher-edged than the two preceding ones. The side opposite the one shown has a more uneven surface than the other. A smooth, well-defined groove runs across the implement (as shown by the dark shading) as though it were intended to be fastened to a helve, although the groove would afford good support for the thumb, if the implement were used only with the hand. The material is a coarse, impure, grayish flint.

Fig. 31 might be said to combine the qualities of a knife, gimlet and bodkin. Its cutting edges extend all around, and along the stem the edges are quite abrupt. The implement was originally much longer, but it appears to have lost about an inch in length, its point having been broken off. The blade will cut cloth or paper very readily. The material is white flint.

FIG. 31= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill.

FIG. 32= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill.

Fig. 32 may be classed with Fig. 31. The material is dark fine-grained flint, and the implement perfect. There is a perceptible wind to the edges of the stem, while the edges of the head are parallel with the plane of the implement, and so sharp that they will cut cloth, leather or paper. It was probably used to bore holes and cut out skins that were being manufactured into clothing and other articles.

Fig. 33 may have been made for the same uses as Figs. 31 and 32. The blade is shaped like a spade, the stem representing the handle. It tapers from the bit of the blade where the stem joins the shoulder, which is the thickest part of the implement, and from the shoulder it tapers to both ends. The bit is shaped like a gouge, and makes a circular incision. It is a smooth piece of workmanship, made out of white flint.

FIG. 32= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill.

Fig. 34 has been designated as a "rimmer." The material of which it is made is flesh-colored flint. The stem is nearly round, and the implement could be used for piercing holes in leather or wood. Another use attributed to it is for drilling holes in pipes, gorgets, discs and other implements formed out of stone where the material was soft enough to admit of being perforated in this way.

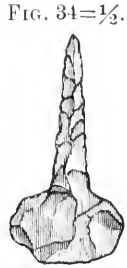
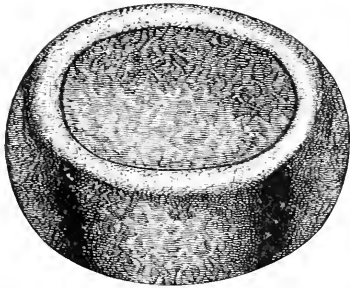
FIG. 34= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fig. 35. By common consent this implement has received the name of "discoidal stone." The one illus-

Vermilion county, Ill.

FIG. 35= $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vermilion county, Ill. (H. N. Rust's Collection.)

trated is composed of fine dark-gray granite. Several theories have been offered as to the uses of this implement,—one that they are quoits used by the Indians in playing a game similar to that of "pitching horse-shoes"; that they were employed in another game resembling "ten-pins," in which the stone would be grasped on its concave side by the thumb and second finger, while the fore-finger rested on the outer edge, or rim, and

that by a peculiar motion of the arm in hurling the stone it would describe a convolute figure as it rolled along upon the ground. We may suggest that implements like this might be used as paint cups, as their convex surface would enable the warrior to grind his pigments and reduce them to powder, preparatory to decorating his person.

The implements illustrated were, no doubt, put to many other uses besides those suggested. As the pioneer would make his house, furniture, plow, ox yokes, and clear his land with his axe, so the Indians, in the poverty of their supply, we may assume, were compelled to make a single tool serve as many purposes as their ingenuity could devise.

CHAPTER XX.

THE WAR FOR THE FUR TRADE.

FORMERLY the great Northwest abounded in game and water-fowl. The small lakes and lesser water-courses were full of beaver, otter and muskrats. In the forests were found the marten, the raccoon, and other fur-bearing animals. The plains, partially submerged, and the rivers, whose current had a sluggish flow, the shallow lakes, producing annual crops of wild rice, of nature's own sowing, teemed with wild geese, duck and other aquatic fowl bursting in their very fatness.*

The turkey, in his glossy feathers, strutted the forests, some of them being of prodigious size, weighing thirty-six pounds.†

The shy deer and the lordly elk, crowned with outspreading horns, grazed upon the plain and in the open woods, while the solitary moose browsed upon the buds in the thick copsewood that gave him food and a hiding place as well. The fleet-footed antelope nibbled at the tender grasses on the prairies, or bounded away over the ridges to hide in the valleys beyond, from the approach of the stealthy wolf or wily Indian. The belts of timber along the water-courses

* "The plains and prairies (referring to the country on either side of the Illinois River) are all covered with buffaloes, roebucks, hinds, stags, and different kind of fallow deer. The feathered game is also here in the greatest abundance. We find, particularly, quantities of swan, geese and ducks. The wild oats, which grow naturally on the plains, fatten them to such a degree that they often die from being smothered in their own grease."—Father Marest's letter, written in 1712. We have already seen, from a description given on page 103, that water-fowl were equally abundant upon the Maumee.

† In a letter of Father Rasles, dated October 12, 1723, there is a fine description of the game found in the Illinois country. It reads: "Of all the nations of Canada, there are none who live in so great abundance of everything as the Illinois. Their rivers are covered with swans, bustards, ducks and teals. One can scarcely travel a league without finding a prodigious multitude of turkeys, who keep together in flocks, often to the number of two hundred. They are much larger than those we see in France. I had the curiosity to weigh one, which I found to be thirty-six pounds. They have hanging from the neck a kind of tuft of hair half a foot in length.

"Bears and stags are found there in very great numbers, and buffaloes and roebucks are also seen in vast herds. Not a year passes but they (the Indians) kill more than a thousand roebucks and more than two thousand buffaloes. From four to five thousand of the latter can often be seen at one view grazing on the prairies. They have a hump on the back and an exceedingly large head. The hair, except that on the head, is curled and soft as wool. The flesh has naturally a salt taste, and is so light that, although eaten entirely raw, it does not cause the least indigestion. When they have killed a buffalo, which appears to them too lean, they content themselves with taking the tongue, and going in search of one which is fatter." *Vide* Kip's Jesuit Missions, pp. 38, 39.

afforded lodgment for the bear, and were the trellises that supported the tangled wild grapevines, the fruit of which, to this animal, was an article of food. The bear had for his neighbor the panther, the wild cat and the lynx, whose carnivorous appetites were appeased in the destruction of other animals.



Immense herds of buffalo roamed over the extensive area bounded on the east by the Alleghanies and on the north by the lakes, embracing the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the southern half of Michigan. Their trails checkered the prairies of Indiana and Illinois in every direction, the marks of which, deep worn in the turf, remained for many years after the disappearance of the animals that made them.* Their numbers when the country was first known to Europeans were immense, and beyond computation. In their migrations southward in the fall, and on their return from the blue-grass regions of Kentucky in the spring, the Ohio River was obstructed for miles during the time occupied by the vast herds in crossing it. Indeed, the French called the buffalo the "Illinois ox," on account of their numbers found in "the country of the Illinois," using that expression in its wider sense, as explained on a preceding page. So great importance was attached to the supposed commercial value of the buffalo for its wool that when Mons. Iberville, in 1698, was engaged to undertake the colonization of Louisiana, the king instructed him to look after the buffalo wool as one of the most important of his duties; and Father Charlevoix, while traveling through "The Illinois," observed that he was surprised that the buffalo had been so long neglected.† Among the favorite haunts of the buffalo were the marshes of the Upper Kankakee, the low lands about the lakes of northern Indiana, where the oozy soil furnished early as well as late pasturage, the briny earth upon the Au Glaize, and the Salt Licks upon the Wabash and Illinois rivers were tempting places of resort. From the summit of the high hill at Ouatanon, overlooking the Wea plains to the east and the Grand Prairie to the west.

* "Nothing," says Father Charlevoix, writing of the country about the confluence of the Fox with the Illinois River, "is to be seen in this course but immense prairies, interspersed with small groves which seem to have been planted by the hands of men. The grass is so very high that a man would be almost lost in it, and through which paths are to be found everywhere, *as well trodden* as they could have been in the most populated countries, although nothing passes over them but buffaloes, and from time to time a herd of deer or a few roebuck": Charlevoix' Narrative Journal, vol. 2, p. 200.

† Brackenridge's Views of Louisiana.

as far as the eye could reach in either direction, the plains were seen covered with groups, grazing together, or, in long files, stretching away in the distance, their dark forms, contrasting with the greenward upon which they fed or strolled, and inspiring the enthusiasm of the Frenchman, who gave the description quoted on page 104. Still later, when passing through the prairies of Illinois, on his way from Vincennes to Oniatanon,—more a prisoner than an ambassador,—George Croghan makes the following entry in his daily journal: “18th and 19th of June, 1765.—We traveled through a prodigious large meadow, called the Pyankeshaws’ hunting ground. Here is no wood to be seen, and the country appears like an ocean. The ground is exceedingly rich and partially overgrown with wild hemp.* The land is well watered *and full of buffalo*, deer, bears, and all kinds of wild game. 20th and 21st.—We passed through some very large meadows, part of which belonged to the Pyankeshaws on the Vermilion River. The country and soil were much the same as that we traveled over for these three days past. Wild hemp grows here in abundance. The game is very plenty. At any time in a half hour we could kill as much as we wanted.”†

Gen. Clark, in the postscript of his letter dated November, 1779, narrating his campaign in the Illinois country, says, concerning the prairies between Kaskaskia and Vincennes, that “there are large meadows extending beyond the reach of the eye, variegated with groves of trees appearing like islands in the seas, covered with buffaloes and other game. In many places, with a good glass, you may see all that are upon their feet in a half million acres.”‡ It is not known at what time the buffalo was last seen east of the Mississippi. The Indians had a tradition that the cold winter of 17—, —called by them “the *great cold*,” on account of its severity,—destroyed them. “The snow was so deep, and lay upon the ground for such a length of time, that the buffalo became poor and too weak to resist the inclemency of the weather;” great numbers of them perished, singly and in groups, and their bones, either as isolated skeletons or in bleaching piles, remained and were found over the country for many years afterwards. §

* Further on in his Journal Col. Croghan again refers to “wild hemp, growing in the prairies, ten or twelve feet high, which if properly cultivated would prove as good and answer all the purposes of the hemp we cultivate.” Other writers also mention the wild hemp upon the prairies, and it seems to have been supplanted by other grasses that have followed in the changes of vegetable growth.

† Croghan’s Journal.

‡ Clark’s Campaign in the Illinois, p. 92.

§ On the 4th of October, 1786, one day’s march on the road from Vincennes to the Ohio Falls, Captains Zigler’s and Strong’s companies of regulars came across five buffalo. The animals tried to force a passage through the column, when the commanding officer

Before the coming of the Europeans the Indians hunted the game for the purpose of supplying themselves with the necessary food and clothing. The scattered tribes (whose numbers early writers greatly exaggerated) were few, when compared with the area of the country they occupied, and the wild animals were so abundant that enough to supply their wants could be captured near at hand with such rude weapons as their ingenuity fashioned out of wood and stone. With the Europeans came a change. The fur of many of the animals possessed a commercial value in the marts of Europe, where they were bought and used as ornaments and dress by the aristocracy, whose wealth and taste fashioned them into garments of extraordinary richness. Canada was originally settled with a view to the fur trade, and this trade was, to her people, of the first importance — the chief motor of her growth and prosperity. The Indians were supplied with guns, knives and hatchets by the Europeans, in place of their former inferior weapons. Thus encouraged and equipped, and accompanied by the *coureur des bois*, the remotest regions were penetrated, and the fur trade extended to the most distant tribes. Stimulated with a desire for blankets, cotton goods and trinkets, the Indians now began a war upon the wild animals in earnest; and their wanton destruction for their skins and furs alone from that period forward was so enormous that within the next two or three generations the improvident Indians in many localities could scarcely find enough game for their own subsistence.

The *coureur des bois* were a class that had much to do with the development of trade and with giving a knowledge of the geography of the country. They became extremely useful to the merchants engaged in the fur trade, and were often a source of great annoyance to the colonial authorities. Three or four of these people, having obtained goods upon credit, would join their stock, put their property into a birch bark canoe, which they worked themselves, and accompany the Indians in their excursions or go directly

ordered the men to fire upon them. The discharge killed three and wounded the others: Joseph Buell's Narrative Journal, published in S. P. Hildreth's Pioneer History. Thirteen years later, in December, 1799, Gov. St. Clair and Judge Jacob Burnett, on their way overland from Cincinnati to Vincennes, camped out over night, at the close of one of their days' journeys, not a great ways east of where the old road from Louisville to Vincennes crosses White River. The next day they encountered a severe snow-storm, during which they surprised eight or ten buffalo, sheltering themselves from the storm behind a beech-tree full of dead leaves which had fallen beside of the *trace* and hid the travelers from their view. The tree and the noise of the wind among its leaves prevented the buffalo from discovering the parties until the latter had approached within two rods of the place where they stood. They then took to their heels and were soon out of sight. One of the company drew a pistol and fired, but without effect: Burnett's Notes on the Northwest Territory, p. 72.

into the country where they knew they were to hunt.* These voyages were extended twelve or fifteen months (sometimes longer) before the traders would return laden with rich cargoes of fur, and often followed by great numbers of the natives. During the short time required to settle their accounts with the merchants and procure credit for a new stock, the traders would contrive to squander their gains before they returned to their favorite mode of life among the savages, their labor being rewarded by indulging themselves in one month's dissipation for fifteen of exposure and hardship. "We may not be able to explain the cause, but experience proves that it requires much less time for a civilized people to degenerate into the ways of savage life than is required for the savage to rise into a state of civilization. The indifference about amassing property, and the pleasure of living free from all restraint, soon introduced a licentiousness among the *coureur des bois* that did not escape the eye of the missionaries, who complained, with good reason, that they were a disgrace to the Christian religion."[†]

"The food of the *coureur des bois* when on their long expeditions was Indian corn, prepared for use by boiling it in strong lye to remove the hull, after which it was mashed and dried. In this state it is soft and friable like rice. The allowance for each man on the voyage, was one quart per day; and a bushel, with two pounds of prepared fat, is reckoned a month's subsistence. No other allowance is made of any kind, not even of salt, and bread is never thought of; nevertheless the men are healthy on this diet, and capable of performing great labor. This mode of victualing was essential to the trade, which was extended to great distances, and in canoes so small as not to admit of the use of any other food. If the men were supplied with bread and pork, the canoes would not carry six months' rations, while the ordinary duration of the voyage was not less than fourteen. No other men would be reconciled to such fare except the Canadians, and this fact enabled their employers to secure a monopoly of the fur trade."[‡]

"The old *voyageurs* derisively called new hands at the business *mangeurs de lard* (pork eaters), as, on leaving Montreal, and while en route to Mackinaw, their rations were pork, hard bread and pea

* The merchandise was neatly tied into bundles weighing sixty or seventy pounds; the furs received in exchange were compressed into packets of about the same weight, so that they could be conveniently carried, strapped upon the back of the *voyageur*, around the portages and other places where the loaded canoes could effect no passage.

† Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Voyages, etc., and An Account of the Fur Trade, etc.

‡ Henry's Travels, p. 52.

soup, while the old *voyageurs* in the Indian country ate corn soup and such other food as could be conveniently procured."*

"The *coureur des bois* were men of easy virtue. They would eat, riot, drink and play as long as their furs held out," says La Hontan, "and when these were gone they would sell their embroidery, their laces and their clothes. The proceeds of these exhausted, they were forced to go upon new voyages for subsistence."†

They did not scruple to intermarry with the Indians, among whom they spent the greater part of their lives. They made excellent soldiers, and in bush fighting and border warfare they were more than a match for the British regulars. "Their merits were hardihood and skill in woodcraft; their chief faults were insubordination and lawlessness."‡

Such were the characteristics of the French traders or *coureur des bois*. They penetrated the remotest parts, voyaged upon all of our western rivers, and traveled many of the insignificant streams that afforded hardly water enough to float a canoe. Their influence over the Indians (to whose mode of life they readily adapted themselves) was almost supreme. They were efficient in the service of their king, and materially assisted in staying the downfall of French rule in America.

There is no data from which to ascertain the value of the fur trade, as there were no regular accounts kept. The value of the trade to the French, in 1703, was estimated at two millions of livres, and this could have been from only a partial return, as a large per cent of the trade was carried on clandestinely through Albany and New York, of which the French authorities in Canada could have no knowledge. With the loss of Canada, and the west to France, and owing to the dislike of the Indians toward the English, and the want of experience by the latter, the fur trade, controlled at Montreal, fell into decay, and the Hudson Bay Company secured the advantages of its downfall. During the winter of 1783-4 some merchants

* Vol. 2 Wisconsin Historical Collection, p. 110. Judge Lockwood gives a very fine sketch of the *coureur des bois* and the manner of their employment, in the paper from which we have quoted.

† La Hontan, vol. 1, pp. 20 and 21.

‡ Parkman's *Count Frontenac and New France*, p. 209. Judge Lockwood, in the paper referred to, speaking of the *coureur des bois* as their relations existed to the fur trade in 1817, thus describes them: "These men engaged in Canada, generally for five years, for Mackinaw and its dependencies, transferrable like cattle, to any one who wanted them, at generally about 500 livres a year, or, in our currency, about \$83.33, furnished with a yearly equipment or outfit of two cotton shirts, one three-point or triangular blanket, a portage collar and one pair of shoes. They were obliged to purchase their moccasins, tobacco and pipes at any price the trader saw fit to charge for them. At the end of five years the *voyageurs* were in debt from \$50 to \$150, and could not leave the country until they paid their indebtedness."

of Canada united their trade under the name of the "Northwest Company"; they did not get successfully to work until 1787. During that year the venture did not exceed forty thousand pounds, but by exertion and the enterprise of the proprietors it was brought, in eleven years, to more than triple that amount (equal to six hundred thousand dollars), yielding proportionate profits, and surpassing anything then known in America.*

The fur trade was conducted by the English, and subsequently by the Americans, substantially upon the system originally established by the French, with this distinction, that the monopoly was controlled by French officers and favorites, to whom the trade for particular districts was assigned, while the English and Americans controlled it through companies operating either under charters or permits from the government.

Goods for Indian trade were guns, ammunition, steel for striking fire, gun-flints, and other supplies to repair fire-arms; knives, hatchets, kettles, beads, men's shirts, blue and red cloths for blankets and petticoats; vermilion, red, yellow, green and blue ribbons, generally of English manufacture; needles, thread and awls; looking-glasses, children's toys, woolen blankets, razors for shaving the head, paints of all colors, tobacco, and, more than all, *spirituous liquors*. For these articles the Indians gave in exchange the skins of deer, bear, otter, squirrel, marten, lynx, fox, wolf, buffalo, moose, and particularly the beaver, the highest prized of them all. Such was the value attached to the skins and fur of the last that it became the standard of value. All other values were measured by the beaver, the same as we now use gold, in adjusting commercial transactions. All differences in exchanges of property or in payment for labor were first reduced in value to the beaver skin. Money was rarely received or paid at any of the trading-posts, the only circulating medium were furs and peltries. In this exchange a pound of beaver skin was reckoned at thirty *sous*, an otter skin at six *livres*, and marten skins at thirty *sous* each. This was only about half of the real value of the furs, and it was therefore always agreed to pay either in furs at their equivalent cash value at the fort or double the amount reckoned at current fur value.†

When the French controlled the fur trade, the posts in the interior of the country were assigned to officers who were in favor at headquarters. As they had no money, the merchants of Quebec and Montreal supplied them on credit with the necessary goods, which

* Mackenzie's Voyages, Fur Trade, etc.

† Henry's Travels and Pouchot's Memoirs.

were to be paid for in peltries at a price agreed upon, thus being required to earn profits for themselves and the merchant. These officers were often employed to negotiate for the king with the tribes near their trading-posts and give them goods as presents, the price for the latter being paid by the intendant upon the approval of the governor. This occasioned many hypothecated accounts, which were turned to the profit of the commandants, particularly in time of war. The commandants as well as private traders were obliged to take out a license from the governor at a cost of four or five hundred *livres*, in order to carry their goods to the posts, and to charge some effects to the king's account. The most distant posts in the north-west were prized the greatest, because of the abundance and low price of peltries and the high price of goods at these remote establishments.

Another kind of trade was carried on by the *coureurs des bois*, who, sharing the license with the officer at the post, with their canoes laden with goods, went to the villages of the Indians, and followed them on their hunting expeditions, to return after a season's trading with their canoes well loaded. If the *coureurs des bois* were in a condition to purchase their goods of first hands a quick fortune was assured them, although to obtain it they had to lead a most dangerous and fatiguing life. Some of these traders would return to France after a few years' venture with wealth amounting to two million five hundred thousand *livres*.*

The French were not permitted to exclusively enjoy the enormous profits of the fur trade. We have seen, in treating of the Miami Indians, that at an early day the English and the American colonists were determined to share it, and had become sharp competitors. We have seen (page 112) that to extend their trade the English had set their allies, the Iroquois, upon the Illinois. So formidable were the inroads made by the English upon the fur trade of the French, by means of the conquests to which they had incited the Iroquois to gain over other tribes that were friendly to the French, that the latter became of the opinion that if the Iroquois were allowed to proceed they would not only subdue the Illinois, but become masters of all the Ottawa tribes,† and divert the trade to the English, so that it was absolutely necessary that the French should either make the Iroquois *their friends or destroy them*.‡ You perceive, my Lord,

* Pouchot's Memoirs.

† Whose territories embraced all the country west of Lake Huron and north of Illinois,—one of the most prolific beaver grounds in the country.

‡ Memoir of M. Du Chesneau, the Intendant, to the King, September 9, 1681, before quoted.

that the subject which we have discussed [referring to the efforts of the English of New York and Albany to gain the beaver trade] is to determine who will be *master of the beaver trade* of the south and southwest."*

In the struggle to determine who should be masters of the fur trade, the French cared as little,—perhaps less,—for their Indian allies than the British and Americans did for theirs. The blood that was shed in the English and French colonies north of the Ohio River, for a period of over three-quarters of a century prior to 1763, might well be said to have been spilled in a war for the fur trade.†

In the strife between the rivals,—the French endeavoring to hold their former possessions, and the English to extend theirs,—the strait of Detroit was an object of concern to both. Its strategical position was such that it would give the party possessing it a decided advantage. M. Du Luth, or L'Hut, under orders from Gov. De Nonville, left Mackinaw with some fifty odd *coureurs des bois* in 1688, sailed down Lake Huron and threw up a small stockade fort on the west bank of the lake, where it discharges into the River St. Clair. The following year Capt. McGregory,—Major Patrick Maggregore, as his name is spelled in the commission he had in his pocket over the signature of Gov. Dongan,—with sixty Englishmen and some Indians, with their merchandise loaded in thirty-two canoes, went up Lake Erie on a trading expedition among the Indians at Detroit and Mackinaw. They were encountered and captured by a body of troops under Tonty, La Forest and other officers, who, with *coureur de bois* and Indians from the upper country, were on their way to join the French forces of Canada in a campaign against the Iroquois villages in New York.‡ The prisoners were sent to Quebec, and the plunder distributed among the captors. Du Luth's stockade was called Fort St. Joseph. In 1688 the fort was placed in command of Baron La Hontan.§

Fort St. Joseph served the purposes for which it was constructed, and a few years later, in 1701, Mons. Cadillac established Fort Pontchartrain on the present site of the city of Detroit, for no other pur-

* M. De La Barre to the Minister of the Marine, November 4, 1683: Paris Documents, vol. 9, p. 210.

† War was not formally declared between France and England, on account of colonial difficulties, until May, 1756, but the discursive broils between their colonies in America had been going on from the time of their establishment.

‡ Tonty's Memoir, and Paris Documents, vol. 9, pp. 363 and 866.

§ Fort Du Luth, or St. Joseph, as it was afterward called, was ordered to be erected in 1686, "in order to fortify the pass leading to Mackinaw against the English." Du Luth, who erected it, was in command of fifty men. Several parties of English were either captured or sent back from this post within a year or two from its establishment. *Ibid* Paris Documents, vol. 9, pp. 300, 302, 306, 388.

pose than to check the English in the prosecution of the fur trade in that country.*

The French interests were soon threatened from another direction. Traders from Pennsylvania found their way westward over the mountains, where they engaged in traffic with the Indians in the valleys of eastern Ohio, and they soon established commercial relations with the Wabash tribes.† It appears from a previous chapter that the Miamis were trading at Albany in 1708. To avert this danger the French were compelled at last to erect military posts at Fort Wayne, on the Maumee (called Fort Miamis), at Ouiatanon and Vincennes, upon the Wabash.‡ Prior to 1750 Sieur de Ligneris was commanding at Fort Ouiatanon, and St. Ange was in charge at Vincennes.

As soon as the English settlements reached the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, their traders passed over the ridge, and they found it exceedingly profitable to trade with the western Indians. They could sell the same quality of goods for a third or a half of what the French usually charged, and still make a handsome profit. This new and rich field was soon overrun by eager adventurers. In the meantime a number of gentlemen, mostly from Virginia, procured an act of parliament constituting "The Ohio Company," and granting them six hundred thousand acres of land on or near the Ohio River. The objects of this company were to till the soil and to open up a trade with the Indians west of the Alleghanies and south of the Ohio.

The French, being well aware that the English could offer their goods to the Indians at greatly reduced rates, feared that they would lose the entire Indian trade. At first they protested "against this invasion of the rights of His Most Christian Majesty" to the governor of the English colonies. This did not produce the desired effect. Their demands were met with equivocations and delays. At last the French determined on summary measures. An order

* Statement of Mons. Cadillac of his reasons for establishing a fort on the Detroit River, copied in Sheldon's Early History of Michigan, pp. 85-90.

† An Englishman by the name of Crawford had been trading on the Wabash prior to 1749. *Vide* Irving's Life of Washington, vol. 1, p. 48.

‡ The date of the establishment of these forts is a matter of conjecture, owing to the absence of reliable data. A "Miamis" is referred to in 1719, and in the same year Sieur Duboisson was selected as a suitable person to take command at Ouiatanon, and in 1735 M. de Vincenne is alluded to, in a letter written from Kaskaskia, as commandant of the *Post* on the Wabash. However, owing to the successive migrations of the Miami Indians, the "Miamis" mentioned in such documents, in 1719, may have referred to the Miami and Wea villages upon the Kalamazoo and St. Joseph rivers, in the state of Michigan. The post at Vincennes, it may be safely assumed, was garrisoned as early as 1735, and Ouiatanon, below La Fayette, and Miamis, at Fort Wayne, some years before, in the order of time.

was issued to the commandants of their various posts on Lake Erie, the Ohio and the Wabash, to seize all English traders found west of the Alleghanies. In pursuance of this order, in 1751, four English traders were captured on the Vermilion of the Wabash and sent to Canada.* Other traders, dealing with the Indians in other localities, were captured and taken to Presque Isle,† and from thence to Canada.

The contest between the rival colonies still went on, increasing in the extent of its line of operations and intensifying in the animosity of the feeling with which it was conducted. We quote from a memoir prepared early in 1752, by M. de Longueuil, commandant at Detroit, showing the state of affairs at a previous date in the Wabash country. It appears, from the letters of the commandants at the several posts named, from which the memoir is compiled, that the Indian tribes upon the Maumee and Wabash, through the successful efforts of the English, had become very much disaffected toward their old friends and masters. M. de Ligneris, commandant at the Ouyatanons, says the memoir, believes that great reliance is not to be placed on the Maskoutins, and that their remaining neutral is all that is to be expected from them and the Kickapous. He even adds that "we are not to reckon on the nations which appear in our interests; no Wea chief has appeared at this post for a long time. M. de Villiers, commandant at the Miamis,—Ft. Wayne,—has been disappointed in his expectation of bringing the Miamis back from the White River,—part of whom had been to see him,—the small-pox having put the whole of them to rout. Coldfoot and his son have died of it, as well as a large portion of our most trusty Indians. *Le Gris*, chief of the *Tipicous*,‡ and his mother are likewise dead; they are a loss, because they were well disposed toward the French."

The memoir continues: "The nations of the River St. Joseph, who were to join those of Detroit, have said they would be ready to perform their promise as soon as *Ouonontio*§ would have sent the necessary number of Frenchmen. The commandant of this post writes, on the 15th of January, that all the nations appear to take

* Paris Documents, vol. 10, p. 248.

† Near Erie, Pennsylvania.

‡ This is the first reference we have to Tippecanoe. Antoine Gamelin, the French merchant at Vincennes,—whom Major Hamtramck sent, in 1790, to the Wabash towns with peace messages,—calls the village, then upon this river, *Qui-te-pi-con-nae*. The name of the Tippecanoe is derived from the Algonquin word *Ke-non-gé*, or *Ke-no-zha*—from *Kenose*, long, the name of the long-billed pike, a fish very abundant in this stream, *vide* Mackenzie's and James' Vocabularies. Timothy Flint, in his *Geography and History of the Western States*, first edition, published at Cincinnati, 1828, vol. 2, p. 125, says: "The Tippecanoe received its name from a kind of pike called *Pie-ca-nau* by the savages." The termination is evidently Frenchified.

§ The name by which the Indians called the governor of Canada.

sides against us; that he would not be responsible for the good dispositions these Indians seem to entertain, inasmuch as the Miamis are their near relatives. On the one hand, Mr. de Joncaire* repeats that the Indians of the beautiful river† are all *English*, for whom alone they work; that all are resolved to sustain each other; and that not a party of Indians go to the beautiful river but leave some [of their numbers] there to increase the rebel forces. On the other hand, "Mr. *de St. Ange*, commandant of the post of Vincennes, writes to M. des Ligneris [at Ouiatanon] to use all means to protect himself from the storm which is ready to burst on the French; that *he* is busy securing himself against the fury of our enemies."

"The *Pianquichias*, who are at war with the *Chaouanons*, according to the report rendered by Mr. St. Clin, have *declared entirely against us*. They killed on Christmas *five Frenchmen at the Vermilion*. Mr. des Ligneris, who was aware of this attack, sent off a detachment to secure the effects of the Frenchmen from being plundered; but when this detachment arrived at the Vermilion, the Piankashaws had decamped. The bodies of the Frenchmen were found on the ice.‡

"M. des Ligneris was assured that the Piankashaws had committed this act because four men of their nation had been killed by the French at the Illinois, and four others had been taken and put in irons. It is said that these eight men were going to fight the Chickasaws, and had, without distrusting anything, entered the quarters of the French, who killed them. It is also reported that the Frenchmen had recourse to this extreme measure because a Frenchman and

* A French half-breed having great influence over the Indians, and whom the French authorities had sent into Ohio to conciliate the Indians.

† The Ohio.

‡ Col. Croghan's Journal, before quoted, gives the key to the aboriginal name of this stream. On the 22d of June, 1765, he makes the following entry: "We passed through a part of the same meadow mentioned yesterday; then came to a *high* woodland and arrived at Vermilion River, so called from a fine red earth found there by the Indians, with which they paint themselves. About a half a mile from where we crossed this river there is a village of Piankashaws, distinguished by the addition of the name of the river" (that is, the Piankashaws of the Vermilion, or the Vermilions, as they were sometimes called). The red earth or red chalk, known under the provincial name of red keel, is abundant everywhere along the bluffs of the Vermilion, in the shales that overlay the outcropping coal. The annual fires frequently ignited the coal thus exposed, and would burn the shale above, turn it red and render it friable. Carpenters used it to chalk their lines, and the successive generation of boys have gathered it by the pocketful. Those acquainted with the passion of the Indian for paint, particularly red, will understand the importance which the Indians would attach to it. Hence, as noted by Croghan, they called the river after the name of this red earth. Vermilion is the French word conveying the same idea, and it is a coincidence merely that Vermilion in French has the same meaning as this word in English. On the map in "Volney's View of the Soil and Climate of the United States," Phila. ed. 1804, it is called Red River. The Miami Indian name of the Vermilion was *Piankashaw*, as appears from Gen. Putnam's manuscript Journal of the treaty at Vincennes in 1792.

two slaves had been killed a few days before by another party of Piankashaws, and that the Indians in question had no knowledge of that circumstance. The capture of four English traders by M. de Celoron's order last year has not prevented other Englishmen going to trade at the Vermilion River, where the Rev. Father la Richardie wintered.**

The memoir continues: "On the 19th of October the Piankashaws had killed two more Frenchmen, who were constructing pirogues lower down than the Post of Vincenne. Two days afterward the Piankashaws killed two slaves in sight of Fort Vincenne. The murder of these nine Frenchmen and these two slaves is but too certain. A squaw, the widow of one of the Frenchmen who had been killed at the Vermilion, has reported that the Pianguichias, Illinois and Osages were to assemble at the prairies of —, the place where Messrs. de Villiers and de Noyelle attacked the Foxes about twenty years ago, and when they had built a fort to secure their families, they were to make a general attack on all the French.

"The Miamis of Rock River† have scalped two soldiers belonging to Mr. Villiers' fort.‡ This blow was struck last fall. Finally, the English have paid the Miamis for the scalps of the two soldiers belonging to Mr. de Villiers' garrison. To add to the misfortunes, M. des Ligneris has learned that the commandant of the Illinois at Fort Charters would not permit Sieurs Delisle and Fonblanche, who had contracted with the king to supply the *Miamis, Ouyatonons*, and even Detroit with provisions from the Illinois, to purchase any provisions for the subsistence of the garrisons of those posts, on the ground that an increased arrival of troops and families would consume the stock at the Illinois. Famine is not the sole scourge we experience: the smallpox commits ravages; it begins to reach Detroit. It were desirable that it should break out and spread generally throughout the localities inhabited by our rebels. It would be fully as good as an army."

The Piankashaws, now completely estranged from the French, withdrew, almost in a body, from the Wabash, and retired to the Big Miami, whither a number of Miamis and other Indians had,

* Father Justinian de la Richardie came to Canada (according to the *Liste Chronologique*, No. 429) in 1716. He served many years in the Huron country, and also in the Illinois, and died in February, 1758. Biographical note of the editor of Paris Documents: Col. Hist. of New York, vol. 9, p. 88. The time when and the place at which this missionary was stationed on the Vermilion River is not given. The date was before 1750, as is evident from the text. The place was probably at the large Piankashaw town where the traders were killed.

† The Big Miami River of Ohio, on which stream, near the mouth of Loramies Creek, the Miamis had an extensive village, hereafter referred to.

‡ Ft. Wayne, where Mr. Villiers was then stationed in charge of Fort Miamis.

some years previous, established a village, to be nearer the English traders. The village was called *Pickawillany*, or *Picktown*. To the English and Iroquois it was known as the *Tawiatwi Town*, or *Miamitown*. It was located at the mouth of what has since been called Loranie's creek. The stream derived this name from the fact that a Frenchman of that name, subsequent to the events here narrated, had a trading-house at this place. The town was visited in 1751 by Christopher Gist, who gives the following description of it:*

“The Twightee town is situated on the northwest side of the Big Miami River, about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. It consists of four hundred families, and is daily increasing. It is accounted one of the strongest Indian towns in this part of the continent. The Twightees are a very numerous people, consisting of many different tribes under the same form of government. Each tribe has a particular chief, or king, one of which is chosen indifferently out of any tribe to rule the whole nation, and is vested with greater authority than any of the others. They have but lately traded with the English. They formerly lived on the farther side of the Wabash, and were in the French interests, who supplied them with some few trifles at a most exorbitant price. They have now revolted from them and left their former habitations for the sake of trading with the English, and notwithstanding all the artifices the French have used, they have not been able to recall them.”

George Croghan and Mr. Montour, agents in the English interests, were in the town at the time of Gist's visit, doing what they could to intensify the animosity of the inhabitants against the French. Speeches were made and presents exchanged to cement the friendship with the English. While these conferences were going on, a deputation of Indians in the French interests arrived, with soft words and valuable presents, marching into the village under French colors. The deputation was admitted to the council-house, that they might make the object of their visit known. The Piankashaw chief, or king, “Old Britton,” as he was called, on account of his attachment for the English, had both the British and French flags hoisted from the council-house. The old chief refused the brandy, tobacco and other presents sent to him from the French king. In reply to the speeches of the French ambassadors he said that the road to the French had been made foul and bloody by them; that he had cleared a road to our brothers, the English, and that the French had made that bad. The French flag was taken down, and the emissaries

* Christopher Gist's Journal.

of that people, with their presents, returned to the French post from whence they came.

When negotiations failed to win the Miamis back to French authority, force was resorted to. On the 21st of June, 1752, a party of two hundred and forty French and Indians appeared before Pickawillany, surprised the Indians in their corn-fields, approaching so suddenly that the white men who were in their houses had great difficulty in reaching the fort. They killed one Englishman and fourteen Miamis, captured the stockade fort, killed the old Piankashaw king, and put his body in a kettle, boiled it and ate it up in retaliation for his people having killed the French traders on the Vermilion River and at Vincennes.* "Thus," says the eloquent historian, George Baneroff, "on the alluvial lands of western Ohio began the contest that was to scatter death broadcast through the world."†

* The account of the affair at Pickawillany is summarized from the Journal of Capt. Wm. Trent and other papers contained in a valuable book edited by A. T. Goodman, secretary of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and published by Robert Clarke & Co., 1871, entitled "Journal of Captain Trent."

† Old Britton's successor was his son, a young man, whose name was *Mu-she-gu-a-nock-que*, or "The Turtle." The English, and Indians in their interests, had a very high esteem for the young Piankashaw king. It is said by some writers, and there is much probability of the correctness of their opinion, that the great Miami chief, Little Turtle, was none other than the person here referred to. His age would correspond very well with that of the Piankashaw, and members of one band of the Miami nation frequently took up their abode with other bands or families of their kindred.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE WAR FOR THE EMPIRE. ITS LOSS TO THE FRENCH.

THE English not only disputed the right of the French to the fur trade, but denied their title to the valley of the Mississippi, which lay west of their American colonies on the Atlantic coast. The grants from the British crown conveyed to the chartered proprietors all of the country lying between certain parallels of latitude, according to the location of the several grants, and extending westward to the South Sea, as the Pacific was then called. Seeing the weakness of such a claim to vast tracts of country, upon which no Englishman had ever set his foot, they obtained deeds of cession from the Iroquois Indians,—the dominant tribe east of the Mississippi,—who claimed all of the country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi by conquest from the several Algonquin tribes, who occupied it. On the 13th of July, 1701, the sachems of the Five Nations conveyed to William III, King of Great Britain, “their beaver-hunting grounds northwest and west from Albany,” including a broad strip on the south side of Lake Erie, all of the present states of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, and Illinois as far west as the Illinois River, claiming “that their ancestors did, more than fourscore years before, totally conquer, subdue and drive the former occupants out of that country, and had peaceable and quiet possession of the same, to hunt beavers in, it being the only chief place for hunting in that part of the world,” etc.* The Iroquois, for themselves and heirs, granted the English crown “the whole soil, the lakes, the

* The deed is found in London Documents, vol. 4, p. 908. The boundaries of the grant are indefinite in many respects. Its westward limit, says the deed, “abutts upon the Twichtwicks [Miamis], and is bounded on the right hand by a place called *Quadoge*.” On Eman Bowen’s map, which is certainly the most authentic from the British standpoint, is a “pecked line” extending from the mouth of the Illinois river, up that stream, to the Desplaines, thence across the prairies to Lake Michigan at *Quadoge* or *Quadaghe*, which is located on the map some distance southeast of Chicago, which is also shown in its correct place, and at or near the mouth of the stream that forms the harbor at Michigan City, formerly known by the French as *Riviere du Chemin*, or “Trail River,” because the great trail from Chicago to Detroit and Ft. Wayne left the lake shore at this place. The “pecked line,”—as Mr. Bowen calls the dotted line which he traces as the boundary of the Iroquois deed of cession,—extends from Michigan City northward through the entire length of Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinaw and between the Manitoulin islands and the main shore in Lake Huron; thence into Canada around the north shore of Lake Nipissing; and thence down the Ottawa River to its confluence with the St. Lawrence.

rivers, and all things pertaining to said tract of land, with power to erect forts and castles there," only reserving to the grantors and "their descendants forever the right of hunting upon the same," in which privilege the grantee "was expected to protect them." The grant of the Iroquois was confirmed to the British crown by deeds of renewal in 1726 and 1744. The reader will have observed, from what has been said in the preceding chapters upon the Illinois and Miamis and Pottawatomies relative to the pretended conquests of the Iroquois, how little merit there was in the claim they set up to the territory in question. Their war parties only raided upon the country,—they never occupied it; their war parties, after doing as much mischief as they could, returned to their own country as rapidly as they came. Still their several deeds to the English crown were a "color of title" on which the latter laid great stress, and paraded at every treaty with other powers, where questions involving the right to this territory were a subject of discussion.*

The war for the fur trade expanded into a struggle for empire that convulsed both continents of America and Europe. The limit assigned this work forbids a notice of the principal occurrences in the progress of the French-Colonial War, as most of the military movements in that contest were outside of the territory we are considering. There were, however, two campaigns conducted by troops recruited in the northwest, and these engagements will be noticed. We believe they have not heretofore been compiled as fully as their importance would seem to demand.

In 1758 Gen. Forbes, with about six thousand troops, advanced against Fort Du Quesne.† In mid-September the British troops had only reached Loyal-hannon,‡ where they raised a fort. "Intelligence had been received that Fort Du Quesne was defended by but eight hundred men, of whom three hundred were Indians,"§ and Major Grant, commanding eight hundred Highlanders and a company of Virginians, was sent toward the French fort. On the third

* The Iroquois themselves,—as appears from an English memoir on the Indian trade, and contained among the London Documents, vol. 7, p. 18,—never supposed they had actually conveyed their right of dominion to these lands. Indeed, it appears that the Indians generally could not comprehend the purport of a deed or grant in the sense that the Europeans attach to these formidable instruments. The idea of an absolute, fee-simple right of an individual, or of a body of persons, to exclusively own real estate against the right of others even to enter upon it, to hunt or cut a shrub, was beyond the power of an Indian to comprehend. From long habit and the ownership (not only of land but many articles of domestic use) by the tribe or village of property in common, they could not understand how it could be held otherwise.

† At the present site of Pittsburgh, Pa.

‡ Loyal-hannon, afterward Fort Ligonier, was situated on the east side of Loyal-hannon Creek, Westmoreland county, Pa., and was about forty-five miles from Fort Du Quesne; *vide* Pennsylvania Archives, XII, 389.

§ Bancroft, vol. iv, p. 311.

day's march Grant had arrived within two miles of Fort Du Quesne. Leaving his baggage there, he took position on a hill, a quarter of a mile from the fort, and encamped.*

Grant, who was not aware that the garrison had been reinforced by the arrival of Mons. Aubry, commandant at Fort Chartes, with four hundred men from the Illinois country, determined on an ambuscade. At break of day Major Lewis was sent, with four hundred men, to lie in ambush a mile and a half from the main body, on the path on which they left their baggage, imagining the French would send a force to attack the baggage guard and seize it. Four hundred men were posted along the hill facing the fort to cover the retreat of MacDonald's company, which marched with drums beating toward the fort, in order to draw a party out of it, as Major Grant had reason to believe there were, including Indians, only two hundred men within it.†

M. de Ligneris, commandant at Fort Du Quesne, at once assembled seven or eight hundred men, and gave the command to M. Aubry.‡ The French sallied out of the fort, and the Indians, who had crossed the river to keep out of the way of the British, returned and made a flank movement. Aubry, by a rapid movement, attacked the different divisions of the English, and completely routed and dispersed them. The force under Major Lewis was compelled to give way. Being flanked, a number were driven into the river, most of whom were drowned. The English lost two hundred and seventy killed, forty-two wounded, and several prisoners; among the latter was Grant.

On the 22d of September M. Aubry left Fort Du Quesne, with a force of six hundred French and Indians, intending to reconnoitre the position of the English at Loyal-hammon.

“He found a little camp in front of some intrenchments which would cover a body of two thousand men. The advance guard of the French detachment having been discovered, the English sent a captain and fifty men to reconnoitre, who fell in with the detachment and were entirely defeated. In following the fugitives the French fell upon this camp, and surprised and dispersed it.

“The fugitives scarcely gained the principal intrenchment, which M. Aubry held in blockade two days. He killed two hundred horses and cattle.” The French returned to Fort Du Quesne mounted.§

“The English lost in the engagement one hundred and fifty men,

*The hill has ever since borne Grant's name.

†Craig's History of Pittsburgh, p. 74.

‡Garneau's History of Canada, Bell's translation, vol. 2, p. 214.

§Pouchot's Memoir, p. 130.

killed, wounded and missing. The French loss was two killed and seven wounded."

The Louisiana detachment, which took the principal part in both of these battles, was recruited from the French posts in "The Illinois," and consisted of soldiers taken from the garrison in that territory, and the *courcours des bois*, traders and settlers in their respective neighborhoods. It was the first battalion ever raised within the limits of the present states of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. After the action of Loyal-hannon, "the Louisiana detachment, as well as those from Detroit, returned home."^{*}

Soon after their departure, and on the 24th of November, the French abandoned Fort Du Quesne. Pouchot says: "It came to pass that by blundering at Fort Du Quesne the French were obliged to abandon it for want of provisions." This may have been the true reason for the abandonment, but doubtless the near approach of a large English army, commanded by Gen. Forbes, had no small influence in accelerating their movements. The fort was a mere stockade, of small dimensions, and not suited to resist the attacks of artillery.⁺

Having burnt the stockade and storehouses, the garrison separated. One hundred retired to Presque Isle, by land. Two hundred, by way of the Alleghany, went to Venango. The remaining hundred descended the Ohio. About forty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, and on a beautiful eminence on the north bank of the river, they erected a fort and named it Fort Massac, in honor of the commander, M. Massac, who superintended its construction. This was the last fort erected by the French on the Ohio, and it was occupied by a garrison of French troops until the evacuation of the country under the stipulations of the treaty of Paris. Such was the origin of Fort Massac, divested of the romance which fable has thrown around its name."[‡]

* Letter of Marquis Montcalm: Paris Documents, vol. 10, p. 901.

† Hildreth's Pioneer History, p. 42.

‡ Monette's Valley of the Mississippi, vol. 1, p. 317. Gov. Reynolds, who visited the remains of Fort Massac in 1855, thus describes its remains: "The outside walls were one hundred and thirty-five feet square, and at each angle strong bastions were erected. The walls were palisades, with earth between the wood. A large well was sunk in the fortress, and the whole appeared to have been strong and substantial in its day. Three or four acres of gravel walks were made on the north of the fort, on which the soldiers paraded. The walks were made in exact angles, and beautifully graveled with pebbles from the river. The site is one of the most beautiful on La Belle Rivere, and commands a view of the Ohio that is charming and lovely. French genius for the selection of sites for forts is eminently sustained in their choice of Fort Massacre." The Governor states that the fort was first established in 1711, and "was enlarged and made a respectable fortress in 1756." *Vide* Reynolds' Life and Times, pp. 28, 29. This is, probably, a mistake. There are no records in the French official documents of any military post in that vicinity until the so-called French and Indian war.

On the day following the evacuation, the English took peaceable possession of the smoking ruins of Fort Du Quesne. They erected a temporary fortification, named it Fort Pitt, in honor of the great English statesman of that name, and leaving two hundred men as a garrison, retired over the mountains.

On the 5th of December, 1758, Thomas Pownall, governor of Massachusetts Bay Province, addressed a memorial to the British Ministry, suggesting that there should be an entire change in the method of carrying on the war. Pownall stated that the French were superior in battles fought in the wilderness; that Canada never could be conquered by land campaigns; that the proper way to succeed in the reduction of Canada would be to make an attack on Quebec by sea, and thus, by cutting off supplies from the home government, Canada would be starved out.*

Pitt, if he did not act on the recommendations of Gov. Pownall, at least had similar views, and the next year (1759), in accordance with this plan, Gen. Wolfe made a successful assault on Quebec, and from that time, the supplies and reinforcements from the home government being cut off, the cause of the French in Canada became almost hopeless.

During this year the French made every effort to stir up the Indians north of the Ohio to take the tomahawk and scalping-knife in hand, and make one more attempt to preserve the northwest for the joint occupancy of the Gallic and American races. Emissaries were sent to Lake Erie, Detroit, Mackinaw, Ouiatanon, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Fort Chartes, loaded with presents and ammunition, for the purpose of collecting all those stragglers who had not enterprise enough to go voluntarily to the seat of war. Canada was hard pressed for soldiers; the English navy cut off most of the rein-

* Pownall's Administration of the Colonies, Appendix, p. 57. Thomas Pownall, born in England in 1720, came to America in 1753; was governor of Massachusetts Bay, and subsequently was appointed governor of South Carolina. He was highly educated, and possessed a thorough knowledge of the geography, history and policy of both the French and English colonies in America. His work on the "Administration of the American Colonies" passed through many editions. In 1756 he addressed a memorial to His Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on the conduct of the colonial war, in which he recommended a plan for its further prosecution. The paper is a very able one. Much of it compiled from the official letters of Marquis Vaudreuil, Governor-General of Canada, written between the years 1743 and 1752, showing the policy of the French, and giving a minute description of their settlements, military establishments in the west, their manner of dealing with the Indians, and a description of the river communications of the French between their possessions in Canada and Louisiana. In 1776 he revised Evans' celebrated map of the "Middle British Provinces in America." After his return to England he devoted himself to scientific pursuits. He was a warm friend of the American colonists in the contest with the mother country, and denounced the measures of parliament concerning the colonies as harsh and wholly unwarranted, and predicted the result that followed. He died in 1805.

forcements from France, while the English, on the contrary, were constantly receiving troops from the mother country.

Mons. de Aubry, commandant at Fort Chartes, persuaded four hundred men from the "Illinois country" to follow him eastward. Taking with him two hundred thousand pounds of flour, he embarked his heterogeneous force in bateaux and canoes. The route by way of the Ohio was closed; the English were in possession of its headwaters. He went down the Mississippi, thence up the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash. Having ascended the latter stream to the Miami villages, near the present site of Fort Wayne, his followers made the portage, passed down the Maumee, and entered Lake Erie.

During the whole course of their journey they were being constantly reinforced by bands of different tribes of Indians, and by Canadian militia as they passed the several posts, until the army was augmented to sixteen hundred men, of whom there were six hundred French and one thousand Indians. An eye-witness, in speaking of the appearance of the force, said: "When they passed the little rapid at the outlet of Lake Erie (at Buffalo) the flotilla appeared like a floating island, as the river was covered with their bateaux and canoes."*

Aubry was compelled to leave his flour and provisions at the Miami portage. He afterward requested M. de Port-neuf, commandant at Presque Isle, to take charge of the portage, and to send it constantly in his bateaux.†

Before Aubry reached Presque Isle he was joined by other bodies of Indians and Canadians from the region of the upper lakes. They were under the command of French traders and commandants of interior posts. At Fort Machault‡ he was joined by M. de Lignery; the latter had assembled the Ohio Indians at Presque Isle.§ It was the original intention of Aubry to recapture Fort Du Quesne from the English. On the 12th of July a grand council was held at Fort Machault, in which the commandant thanked the Indians for their attendance, threw down the war belt, and told them he would set out the next day for Fort Du Quesne. Soon after messengers arrived with a packet of letters for the officers. After reading them Aubry told the Indians: "Children, I have received bad news; the English are gone against Niagara. We must give over thoughts of going down the river to Fort Du Quesne till we have cleared that place of

* Pouchot's Memoirs, vol. 1, pp. 186, 187

† Idem, p. 152.

‡ Located at the mouth of French Creek, Pennsylvania.

§ Idem, 187.

the enemy. If it should be taken, our road to you is stopped, and you must become poor." Orders were immediately given to proceed with the artillery, provisions, etc., up French Creek, and the Indians prepared to follow.*

These letters were from M. Pouchot, commandant at Niagara,† and stated that he was besieged by a much superior force of English and Indians, who were under the command of Gen. Predeaux and Sir William Johnson. Aubry answered these letters on the next day, and said he thought they might fight the enemy successfully, and compel them to raise the siege. The Indians who brought these messages to Pouchot informed him that they, on the part of the Indians with Aubry and Lignery, had offered the Iroquois and other Indian allies of the English five war belts if they would retire. These promised that they would not mingle in the quarrel. "We will here recall the fact that Pouchot, by his letter of the 10th, had notified Lignery and Aubry that the enemy might be four or five thousand strong without the Indians, and if they could put themselves in condition to attack so large a force, he should pass Chenondac to come to Niagara by the other side of the river, where he would be in condition to drive the English, who were only two hundred strong on that side, and could not easily be reinforced. This done, they could easily come to him, because after the defeat of this body they could send bateaux to bring them to the fort."

M. Pouchot now recalled his previous request, and informed Aubry that the enemy were in three positions, in one of which there were three thousand nine hundred Indians. He added, could Aubry succeed in driving the enemy from any of these positions, he had no doubt they would be forced to raise the siege.‡

Aubry's route was up French Creek to its head-waters, thence making the portage to Presque Isle and sailing along the shores of Lake Erie until he reached Niagara. Arriving at the foot of Lake Erie he left one hundred and fifty men in charge of his canoes, and with the remainder advanced toward Niagara. Sir William Johnson was informed, on the evening of the 23d, of this advance of the French, and ordered his light infantry and pickets to take post on the left, on the road between Niagara Falls and the fort; and these, after reinforcing them with grenadiers and parts of the 46th and 44th regiments, were so arranged as to effectually support the guard left

* Extract from a letter dated July 17, 1759, of Col. Mercer, commandant at Fort Pitt, published in Craig's *Olden Time*, vol. 1, p. 194.

† Fort Niagara was one of the earliest French military posts, and situated on the right, or American shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Niagara River. It has figured conspicuously in all of the wars on the lake frontier.

‡ Pouchot's *Memoirs*, vol. 1, pp. 186, 187, 188.

in the trenches. Most of his men were concealed either in the trenches or by trees.

On the morning of the 24th the French made their appearance. They were marching along a path about eight feet wide, and "were in readiness to fight in close order and without ranks or files." On their right were thirty Indians, who formed a front on the enemy's left. The Indians of the English army advanced to speak to those of the French. Seeing the Iroquois in the latter's company, the French Indians refused to advance, under pretext that they were at peace with the first named. Though thus abandoned by their chief force, Aubry and Lignery still proceeded on their way, thinking that the few savages they saw were isolated men, till they reached a narrow pathway, when they discovered great numbers beyond. The English Indians then gave the war-whoop and the action commenced. The English regulars attacked the French in front, while the Indians poured in on their flank. Thus surprised by an ambuscade, and deserted by their savage allies, the French proved easy victims to the prowess of far superior numbers. They were assailed in front and rear by two thousand men. The rear of the column, unable to resist, gave way, and left the head exposed to the enemy's fire, which crushed it entirely. An Indian massacre followed, and the pursuit of the victors continued until they were compelled to desist by sheer fatigue. Almost all the French officers were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Among the latter was Aubry. Those who escaped joined M. Rocheblave, and with his detachment retreated to Detroit and other western lake posts.*

This defeat on the shores of Lake Erie was very severe on the struggling western settlements. Most all of the able-bodied men had gone with Aubry, many never to return. In 1760 M. de Mac-Carty, commandant at Fort Chartes, in a letter to Marquis Vaudreuil, stated that "the garrison was weaker than ever before, the check at Niagara having cost him the *élite* of his men."†

It is apparent, from the desertion of Aubry by his savage allies, that they perceived that the English were certain to conquer in the end. They felt no particular desire to prop a falling cause, and thus deserted Mons. Aubry at the crisis when their assistance was most needed. Thus was defeated the greatest French-Indian force ever collected in the northwest.‡

* The account of this action has been compiled from Mante, p. 226; Pouchot, vol. 1. p. 192; and Garneau's History of Canada, vol. 2, pp. 250, 251, Bell's translation.

† Paris Documents, vol. 10, p. 1093.

‡ Aubry returned to Louisiana and remained there until after the peace of 1763. In 1765 he was appointed governor of Louisiana, and surrendered the colony, in March,

The next day after Aubry's defeat, near Fort Niagara, the fortress surrendered.

After the surrender of Niagara and Fort Du Quesne, the Indian allies of France retired to the deep recesses of the western forests, and the English frontiers suffered no more from their depredations. Settlements were gradually formed on the western side of the Alleghanies, and they remained secure from Indian invasions.

In the meantime many Canadians, becoming satisfied that the conquest of Canada was only a mere question of time, determined, before that event took place, to remove to the French settlements on the lower Mississippi. "Many of them accordingly departed from Canada by way of the lakes, and thence through the Illinois and Wabash Rivers to the Mississippi."*

After the surrender of Quebec, in 1759, Montreal became the headquarters of the French in Canada, and in the spring of 1760 Mons. Levi, the French commander-in-chief, besieged Quebec. The arrival of an English fleet compelled him to relinquish his designs. Amherst and Johnson formed a junction, and advanced against Montreal. The French governor of Canada, Marquis Vaudreil, believing that further resistance was impossible, surrendered all Canada to the English. This included the western posts of Detroit, Mackinaw, Fort Miami, Ouïatanon, Vincennes, Fort St. Joseph, etc.

After this war ceased to be waged in America, though the treaty of Paris was not concluded until February, 1763, the most essential parts of which are contained in the following extracts:

"In order to establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove forever all subjects of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America, it is agreed that for the future the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty and those of His Most Christian Majesty in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the River Mississippi from its source to the River Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea; and for this purpose the most Christian King cedes, in full right, and guarantees to his Britannic Majesty, the river and port of Mobile, and everything which he possesses, or ought to possess, on the left side of the Mississippi, with the exception of the town of

1766, to the Spanish governor, Ulloa. After the expulsion of Ulloa, he held the government until relieved by O'Reilly, in July, 1769. He soon afterward sailed for France. The vessel was lost, and Aubry perished in the depths of the sea.

* Monette's Valley of the Mississippi, vol. 1, p. 305.

New Orleans and of the island on which it is situated; it being well understood that the navigation of the Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain as to those of France, in its whole length and breadth, from its source to the sea."*

Thus Gallic rule came to an end in North America. Its downfall was the result of natural causes, and was owing largely to the difference between the Frenchmen and the Englishmen. The former, as a rule, gave no attention to agriculture, but found occupation in hunting and trading with the Indians, acquiring nomadic habits that unfitted them for the cultivation of the soil; their families dwelt in villages separated by wide stretches of wilderness. While the able men were hunting and trading, the old men, women and children produced scanty crops sown in "common fields," or inclosures of a piece of ground which were portioned off among the families of the village. The Englishman, on the other hand, loved to own land, and pushed his improvements from the coast line up through all the valleys extending westward. Reaching the summit of the Alleghanies, the tide of emigration flowed into the valleys beyond. Every cabin was a fort, every advancing farm a new line of intrenchment. The distinguishing characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon is consistency and firmness in his designs, and, more than all, his love for a home. In the trials and hardships necessarily connected with the opening up of the wilderness these traits come prominently into play. The result was, that the English colonies prospered in a degree hitherto unknown in the annals of the world's progress. And by way of contrast, how little did the French have to show in the way of lasting improvements in the northwest after it had been in their possession for nearly a century!

However, the very traits that disqualified the Gaul as a successful colonist gave him a preëminent advantage over the Anglo-Saxon in the influence he exerted upon the Indian. He did not want their

* "On the 3d day of the previous November, France, by a secret treaty ceded to Spain all her possessions west of the Mississippi. His Most Christian Majesty made known to the inhabitants of Louisiana the fact of the cession by a letter, dated April 21, 1764. Don Ulloa, the New Spanish governor, arrived at New Orleans in 1766. The French inhabitants objected to the transfer of Louisiana to Spain, and, availing to arms, compelled Ulloa to return to Havana. In 1769, O'Reilly, with a Spanish force, arrived and took possession. He killed six of the ringleaders and sent others to Cuba. Spain remained in possession of Louisiana until March, 1801, when Louisiana was retroceded to the French republic. The French made preparations to occupy Louisiana, and an army of twenty-five thousand men was designed for that territory, but the fleet and army were suddenly blockaded in one of the ports of Holland by an English squadron. This occurrence, together with the gloomy aspect of affairs in Europe, induced Napoleon, who was then at the head of the French republic, to cede Louisiana to the United States. The treaty was dated April 30, 1803. The actual transfer occurred in December of the same year." *Vide Stoddard's Sketches of Louisiana*, pp. 71, 102.

lands; he fraternized with them, adopted their ways, and flattered and pleased them. The Anglo-Saxon wanted their lands. From the start he was clamorous for deeds and cessions of territory, and at once began crowding the Indian out of the country. "The Iroquois told Sir Wm. Johnson that they believed soon they should not be able to hunt a bear into a hole in a tree but some Englishman would claim a right to the property of it, as being found in *his* tree."*

The happiness which the Indians enjoyed from their intercourse with the French was their perpetual theme; it was their golden age. "Those who are old enough to remember it speak of it with rapture, and teach their children to venerate it, as the ancients did the reign of Saturn. 'You call us your children,' said an aged chief to Gen. Harrison, 'why do you not make us happy, as our fathers the French did? They never took from us our lands, which, indeed, were in common between us. They planted where they pleased, and cut wood where they pleased, and so did we; but now, if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own.'"+

* Pownall's Administration of the Colonies.

† Memoirs of Gen. Harrison, p. 134.

CHAPTER XXII.

PONTIAC'S WAR TO RECOVER THE NORTHWEST FROM THE ENGLISH.

AFTER the surrender of Canada to the English by the Marquis Vaudreuil, Sir Jeffery Amherst, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in North America, ordered Major Robert Rogers to ascend the lakes and take possession of the western forts. On the 13th of September Rogers, with two hundred of his rangers, left Montreal. After weeks of weary traveling, they reached the mouth of Cuyahoga River, the present site of Cleveland, on the 7th of November. Here they were met by Pontiac, a celebrated Ottawa chieftain, who asked Rogers what his intentions were, and how he dared enter that country without his permission. Rogers replied that the French had been defeated; that Canada was surrendered into the hands of the British; and that he was on his way to take possession of Detroit, Mackinaw, Miamis and Onitanon. He also proposed to restore a general peace to white men and Indians alike. "Pontiac listened with attention, but only replied that he should stand in the path of the English until morning." In the morning he returned, and allowed the English to advance. He said there would be no trouble so long as they treated him with deference and respect.

Embarking on the 12th of November, they arrived in a few days at Maumee Bay, at the western end of Lake Erie. The western Indians, to the number of four hundred, had collected at the mouth of Detroit River. They were determined to massacre the entire party under Rogers. It afterward appeared that they were acting under the influence of the French commandant at Detroit. Rogers prevailed upon Pontiac to use his influence to induce the warlike Indians to disband. After some parleying, Pontiac succeeded, and the road was open to Detroit.

Before his arrival at Detroit Rogers had sent in advance Lieutenant Brehm with a letter to Captain Beletre, the commandant, informing the latter that his garrison was included in the surrender of Canada. Beletre wholly disregarded the letter. He declared he thought it was a trick of the English, and that they intended to obtain possession of his fortress by treachery. He made use of every endeavor to excite the Indians against the English. "He

displayed upon a pole, before the yelling multitude, the effigy of a crow pecking a man's head, the crow representing himself, and the head, observes Rogers, "being meant for my own."**

Rogers then sent forward Captain Campbell "with a copy of the capitulation and a letter from the Marquis Vaudreuil, directing that the place should be given up in accordance with the articles agreed upon between him and General Amherst." The French commandant could hold out no longer, and, much against his will, was compelled to deliver the fortress to the English. The lilies of France were lowered from the flagstaff, and their place was taken by the cross of St. George. Seven hundred Indian warriors and their families, all of whom had aided the French by murdering innocent women and children on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and New York, greeted the change with demoniacal yells of apparent pleasure; but concealed in their breasts was a natural dislike for the English. Dissembling for the present, they kept their hatred to themselves, for the late successes of British arms had awed them into silence.

It was on the 29th of November, 1760, that Detroit was given over to the English. The garrison, as prisoners of war, were taken to Philadelphia.

Rogers sent an officer up the Maumee, and from thence down the Wabash, to take possession of the posts at the portage and at Ouatanon. Both of these objects were attained without any difficulty.

On account of the lateness of the season the detachment which had started for Mackinaw returned to Detroit, and all efforts against the posts on the upper lakes were laid aside until the following season. In that year the English took possession of Mackinaw, Green Bay and St. Joseph. The French still retained possession of Vincennes and Fort Chartes.†

It always was the characteristic policy of the French to render the savages dependent upon them, and with that design in view they had earnestly endeavored to cultivate among the Indians a desire for European goods. By prevailing upon the Indians to throw aside hides and skins of wild beasts for clothing of European manufacture, to discontinue the use of their pottery for cooking utensils of iron, to exchange the bow and arrow and stone weapons for the gun, the knife and hatchet of French manufacture, it was thought that in the course of one or two generations they would become dependent upon their French neighbors for the common necessities of life. When

* Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac, p. 150.

† This account of the delivery of the western forts to Rogers has been collated from his Journal and from Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac.

this change in their customs had taken place, by simply withholding the supply of ammunition they could coerce the savages to adopt any measures that the French government saw fit to propose. The policy of the French was not to force, but to lead, the savages into subjection. They told the barbarians that they were the children of the great king, who had sent his people among them to preserve them from their implacable enemies, the English. Flattering them, asking their advice, bestowing upon them presents, and, above all, showing them respect and deference, the French gained the good will of the savages in a degree that no other European nation ever equaled. After the surrender of the western posts all this was changed. The accustomed presents formerly bestowed upon them were withheld. English traders robbed, bullied and cheated them. English officers treated them with rudeness and contempt. But, most of all, the steady advance of the English colonists over the mountains, occupying their lands, driving away their game, and forcing them to retire farther west, alarmed and exasperated the aborigines to the limit of endurance. "The wrongs and neglect the Indians felt were inflamed by the French *coureurs de bois* and traders. They had every motive to excite the tribes against the English, such as their national rancor, their religious antipathies, and most especially the fear of losing the profitable Indian trade." Every effort was made to excite and inflame the slumbering passions of the tribes of the Northwest. Secret councils were held, and different plans for obtaining possession of the western fortresses were discussed. The year after Rogers obtained Detroit there was, in the summer, an outbreak, but it was easily quelled, being only local. The next year, also, there was another disturbance, but it, like the former, did not spread.

During these two years one Indian alone,—Pontiac,—comprehended the situation. He read correctly the signs and portents of the times. He well knew that English supremacy on the North American continent meant the destruction of his race. He saw the great difference between the English and the French. The former were settlers, the latter traders. The French came to the far west for their beaver skins and peltries, while the English would only be satisfied with their lands. Pontiac soon arrived at the conclusion that unless the ceaseless flow of English immigration was stopped, it would not be many decades before the Indian race would be driven from the face of the earth. Well has time justified this opinion of the able Indian chieftain!

To accomplish his designs, Pontiac was well aware that he must induce all the tribes of the northwest to join him. Even then he

had doubts of final success. To encourage him, the French traders informed him "that the English had stolen Canada while their common father was asleep at Versailles; that he would soon awaken and again wrest his domains from the intruders; that even now large French armies were on their way up the St. Lawrence and Mississippi rivers." Pontiac believed these tales, for let it be borne in mind that this was previous to the treaty of Paris, and late in the autumn of 1762 he sent emissaries with black wampum and the red tomahawk to the villages of the Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Saes, Foxes, Menominees, Illinois, Miamis, Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, Kickapoos and Senecas. These emissaries were instructed to inform the various tribes that the English had determined to exterminate the northwestern Indians; to accomplish this they intended to erect numerous fortifications in the territory named; and also that the English had induced the southern Indians to aid them.* To avert these inimical designs of the English, the messengers of Pontiac proposed that on a certain day all the tribes, by concerted action, should seize all the English posts and then attack the whole English border.

Pontiac's plan was contrived and developed with wonderful secrecy, and all of a sudden the conspiracy burst its fury simultaneously over all the forts held by the British west of the Alleghanies. By stratagem or forcible assault every garrison west of Pittsburgh, excepting Detroit, was captured.

Fort St. Joseph, on the river of that name, in the present state of Michigan, was captured by the Pottawatomies. These emissaries of Pontiac collected about the fort on the 23d of May, 1763, and under the guise of friendship effected an entrance within the palisades, when they suddenly turned upon and massacred the whole garrison, except the commandant, Ensign Slussee and three soldiers, whom they made prisoners and sent to Detroit.

The Ojibbeways effected an entry within the defenses of Fort Mackinaw, the gate being left open while the Indians were amusing the officer and soldiers with a game of ball. In the play the ball was knocked over within the palisade. The players, hurrying through the gates, seemingly intent on regaining the ball, seized their knives and guns from beneath the blankets of their squaws, where they had been purposely concealed, and commenced an indiscriminate massacre. †

* The Chickasaws and Cherokees were at that time, though on their own responsibility, waging war against some of the tribes of the northwest.

† A detailed account of this most horrible massacre is given by the fur-trader Alex-

Ensign Holmes, who was in command at Fort Miami,* learned that to the Miamis in the vicinity of his post was allotted the destruction of his garrison. Holmes collected the Indians in an assembly, and charged them with forming a conspiracy against his post. They confessed; said that they were influenced by hostile Indians, and promised to relinquish their designs. The village of Pontiac was within a short distance of the post, and some of his immediate followers doubtless attended the assembly. Holmes supposed he had partially allayed their irritation, as appears from a letter written from him to Major Gladwyn.†

On the 27th of May a young Indian squaw, who was the mistress of Holmes, requested him to visit a sick Indian woman who lived in a wigwam near at hand. "Having confidence in the girl, Holmes followed her out of the fort." Two Indians, who were concealed behind the hut, as he approached it, fired and "stretched him lifeless on the ground." The sergeant rushed outside of the palisade to learn the cause of the firing. He was immediately seized by the Indians. The garrison, who by this time had become thoroughly alarmed, and had climbed upon the palisades, was ordered to surrender by one Godefroy, a Canadian. They were informed, if they submitted their lives would be spared, otherwise they all would be massacred. Having lost their officers and being in great terror, they threw open the gate and gave themselves up as prisoners. According to tradition, the garrison was afterward massacred.‡

Fort Ouiatanon was under the command of Lieut. Jenkins, who had no suspicion of any Indian troubles, and on the 1st of June, when he was requested by some of the Indians to visit them in their cabins near by, he unhesitatingly complied with the request. Upon his entering the hut he was immediately seized by the Indian warriors. Through various other stratagems of a similar nature several of the soldiers were also taken. Jenkins was then told to have the soldiers in the fort surrender. "For," said the Indians, "should your men kill one of our braves, we shall put you all to death."

under Henry, an eye-witness and one of the few survivors, in his interesting Book of Travels and Adventures, p. 85.

* Now Fort Wayne.

FORT MIAMIS, March 30th, 1763.

‡ Since my Last Letter to You, wherein I Acquainted You of the Bloody Belt being in this Village, I have made all the search I could about it, and have found it not to be True; Whereon I Assembled all the chiefs of this Nation, & after a long and troublesome Spell with them, I Obtained the Belt, with a Speech, as You will Receive Enclosed; This affair is very timely Stopt, and I hope the News of a Peace will put a Stop to any further Troubles with these Indians, who are the Principal Ones of Setting Mischief on Foot. I send you the Belt, with this Packet, which I hope You will Forward to the General.

‡ Brice's History of Fort Wayne.

Jenkins thinking that resistance would be useless, ordered the remaining soldiers to deliver the fort to the Indians. During the night the Indians resolved to break their plighted word, and massacre all their prisoners. Two of the French residents, M. M. Maignonville and Lorain, gave the Indians valuable presents, including wampum, brandy, etc., and thus preserved the lives of the English captives. Jenkins, in his letter to Major Gladwyn, commandant at Detroit, states that the Weas were not favorably inclined toward Pontiac's designs; but being coerced by the surrounding tribes, they undertook to carry out their part of the programme. Well did they succeed. Lieut. Jenkins, with the other prisoners, were, within a few days afterward, sent across the prairies of Illinois to Fort Chartres.

Detroit held out, though regularly besieged by Pontiac in person, for more than fifteen months, when, at last, the suffering garrison was relieved by the approach of troops under Gen. Bradstreet. In the meantime Pontiac confederates, wearied and disheartened by the protracted struggle, longed for peace. Several tribes abandoned the declining fortune of Pontiac; and finally the latter gave up the contest, and retired to the neighborhood of Fort Miamis. Here he remained for several months, when he went westward, down the Wabash and across the prairies to Fort Chartres. The latter fort remained in possession of a French officer, not having been as yet surrendered to the English, the hostility of the Indians preventing its delivery; and by agreements of the two governments, France and England, it was left in charge of the veteran St. Ange.

The English having acquired the territory herein considered, by conquest and treaty, from France, renewed their efforts to reclaim authority over it from its aboriginal inhabitants. To effect this object, they now resort to conciliation and diplomacy. They sent westward George Croghan.*

After closing a treaty with the Indians at Fort Pitt, Croghan started on his mission on the 15th of May 1765, going down the Ohio in two bateaux. His movements were known to the hostile

* Croghan was an old trader who had spent his life among the Indians, and was versed in their language, ways and habits of thought, and who well knew how to flatter and cajole them. Besides this, Croghan enjoyed the advantage of a personal acquaintance with many of the chiefs and principal men of the Wabash tribes, who had met him while trading at Pickawillany and other places where he had trading establishments. Among the Miami, Wea and Piankashaw bands Croghan had many Indian friends whose attachments toward him were very warm. He was a veteran, up to all the arts of the Indian council house, and had in years gone by conducted many important treaties between the authorities of New York and Pennsylvania with the Iroquois, Delawares and Shawnees. In the war for the fur trade Croghan suffered severely; the French captured his traders, confiscated his goods, and bankrupted his fortune.

tribes. A war party of eighty Kickapoos and Mascoutins, "spirited up" to the act by the French traders at Ouiatonon, as Croghan says in his *Journal*, left the latter place, and captured Croghan and his party at daybreak on the 8th of June, in the manner narrated in a previous chapter.* He was carried to Vincennes, his captors conducting him a devious course through marshes, tangled forests and small prairie, to the latter place.†

After Croghan had procured wearing apparel (his captors had stripped him well-nigh naked) and purchased some horses he crossed the Wabash, and soon entered the great prairie which he describes in extracts we have already taken from his journal. His route was up through Crawford, Edgar and Vermilion counties, following the old traveled trail running along the divide between the Embarrass and the Wabash, and which was a part of the great highway leading from Detroit to Kaskaskia;‡ crossed the Vermilion River near Danville, thence along the trail through Warren county, Indiana. Croghan, still a prisoner in charge of his captors, reached Ouiatonon on the afternoon of the 23d of June.§ Here the Weas,

* P. 161.

† Croghan, in his *Journal*, says: "I found Vincennes a village of eighty or ninety French families, settled on the east side of the river, being one of the finest situations that can be found. The French inhabitants hereabouts are an idle, lazy people, a parcel of renegadoes from Canada, and are much worse than the Indians. They took secret pleasure at our misfortune, and the moment we arrived they came to the Indians, exchanging trifles for their valuable plunder. Here is likewise an Indian village of Piankashaws, who were much displeas'd with the party that took me, telling them that 'our and your chiefs are gone to make peace, and you have begun war, for which our women and children will have reason to cry.' Port Vincent is a place of great consequence for trade, being a fine hunting country all along the Wabash."

‡ That part of the route from Kaskaskia east, from the earliest settlement of Illinois and Indiana, was called "the old Vincennes trace." "This trace," says Gov. Reynolds, in his *Pioneer History of Illinois*, p. 79, "was celebrated in Illinois. The Indians laid it out more than one hundred and fifty years ago. It commenced at Detroit, thence to Ouiatonon, on the Wabash, thence to Vincennes and thence to Kaskaskia. It was the Appian way of Illinois in ancient times. It is yet (in 1852) visible in many places between Kaskaskia and Vincennes." It was also visible for years after the white settlements began, between the last place, the Vermilion and Ouiatonon, on the route described.—[AUTHOR.

§ Croghan says of Ouiatonon that there were "about fourteen French families living in the fort, which stands on the north side of the river; that the Kickapoos and Mascoutins, whose warriors had taken us, live *night* the fort, on the *same* side of the river, where they have *two* villages, and the Ouicatonons or Wawcottonans [as Croghan variously spells the name of the Weas] have a village on the *south* side of the river." "On the *south* side of the Wabash runs a high bank, in which are several very fine coal mines, and behind this bank is a very large meadow, clear for several miles." The printer made a mistake in setting up Croghan's manuscript, or else Croghan himself committed an unintentional error in his diary in substituting the word *south* for *north* in describing the *side of the river* on which the appearances of coal banks are found. The only locality on the banks of the Wabash, above the Vermilion, where the carboniferous shales resembling coal are exposed is on the west, or north bank, of the river, about four miles above Independence, at a place known as "*Black Rock*," which, says Prof. Collett, in his report on the geology of Warren county, Indiana, published in the *Geological Survey of Indiana for 1873*, pp. 224-5, "is a notable and romantic feature in the river scenery." "A precipitous or overhanging cliff exhibits an almost sheer descent of a

from the opposite side of the river, took great interest in Mr. Croghan, and were deeply "concerned at what had happened. They charged the Kickapoos and Mascoutins to take the greatest care of him, and the Indians and white men captured with him, until their chiefs should arrive from Fort Chartres, whither they had gone, some time before, to meet him, and who were necessarily ignorant of his being captured on his way to the same place." From the 4th to the 5th of July Croghan held conferences with the Weas, Piankeshaws, Kickapoos and Mascoutins, in which, he says, "I was lucky enough to reconcile those nations to His Majesty's interests, and obtained their consent to take possession of the posts in their country which the French formerly possessed, and they offered their services should any nation oppose our taking such possession, all of which they confirmed by four large pipes."* On the 11th a messenger arrived from Fort Chartres requesting the Indians to take Croghan and his party thither; and as Fort Chartres was the place to which he had originally designed going, he desired the chiefs to get ready to set out with him for that place as soon as possible. On the 13th the chiefs from "the Miamis" came in and renewed their "ancient friendship with His Majesty." On the 18th Croghan, with his party and the chiefs of the Miami and other tribes we have mentioned, forming an imposing procession, started off across the country toward Fort Chartres. On the way (neither Croghan's official report or his private journal show the place) they met the great "Pontiac himself, together with the deputies of the Iroquois, Delawares and Shawnees,† who had gone on around to Fort Chartres with Capt.

hundred and forty feet to the Wabash, at its foot. The top is composed of yellow, red, brown or black conglomerate sandrock, highly ferruginous, and in part pebbly. At the base of the sandrock, where it joins upon the underlying carbonaceous and pyritous shales are 'pot' or 'rock-houses,' which so constantly accompany this formation in southern Indiana. Some of these, of no great height, have been tunneled back under the cliff to a distance of thirty or forty feet by force of the ancient river once flowing at this level." The position, in many respects, is like Starved Rock, on the Illinois, where La Salle built Fort St. Louis, and commands a fine view of the Wea plains, across the river eastward, and, before the recent growth of timber, of an arm of the Grand Prairie to the westward. The stockade fort and trading-post of Ouia-tonon has often been confounded with the Wea villages, which were strung for several miles along the margin of the prairie, near the river, between Attica and La Fayette, on the south or east side of the river; and some writers have mistaken it for the village of *Keth-tip-e-ca-nuk*, situated on the north bank of the Wabash River, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe. The fort was abandoned as a military post after its capture from the British by the Indians. It was always a place of considerable trade to the English, as well as the French. Thomas Hutchins, in his Historical and Topographical Atlas, published in 1778, estimates "the annual amount of skins and furs obtained at Ouia-tonon at forty thousand dollars."

* Croghan's official report to Sir Wm. Johnson: London Documents, vol. 7, p. 780.

† These last-named Indian deputies, with Mr. Frazer, had gone down the Ohio with Croghan, and thence on to Fort Chartres. Not hearing anything from Croghan, or knowing what had become of him, Pontiac and these Indian deputies, on learning that Croghan was at Ouia-tonon, set out for that place to meet him.

Frazer. The whole party, with deputies from the Illinois Indians, now returned to Ouiatanon, and there held another conference, in which were settled all matters with the Illinois Indians. "Pontiac and the Illinois deputies agreed to everything which the other tribes had conceded in the previous conferences at Ouiatanon, all of which was ratified with a solemn formality of pipes and belts."*

Here, then, upon the banks of the Wabash at Ouiatanon, did the Indian tribes, with the sanction of Pontiac, solemnly surrender possession of the northwest territory to the accredited agent of Great Britain.† Croghan and his party, now swollen to a large body by the accession of the principal chiefs of the several nations, set out "for the Miamis, and traveled the whole way through a fine rich bottom, alongside the Onabache, arriving at Eel River on the 27th. About six miles up this river they found a small village of the *Twightwee*, situated on a very delightful spot of ground on the bank of the river."‡ Croghan's private journal continues: "July 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st we traveled still alongside the Eel River, passing through fine clear woods and some good meadows, though not so large as those we passed some days before. The country is more overgrown with woods, the soil is sufficiently rich, and well watered with springs."

On the 1st of August they "arrived at the carrying place between the River Miamis and the Onabache, which is about nine miles long in dry seasons, but not above half that length in freshets." "Within a mile of the Twightwee village," says Croghan, "I was met by the chiefs of that nation, who received us very kindly. Most part of these Indians knew me, and conducted me to their village, where they immediately *hoisted* an *English flag* that I had formerly *given* them at *Fort Pitt*. The next day they held a council, after which they gave me up all the English prisoners they had, and expressed the pleasure it gave them to see [that] the unhappy differences which had embroiled the several nations in a war with their brethren, the English, were now so near a happy conclusion, and that peace was established in their country."§

* Croghan's official report, already quoted.

† It is true that Pontiac, with deputies of all the westward tribes, followed Croghan to Detroit, where another conference took place; but this was only a more formal ratification of the surrender which the Indians declared they had already made of the country at Ouiatanon.

‡ The Miami Indian name of this village was *Ke-na-pa-com-a-gua*. Its French name was A l'Anguille, or Eel River town. The Miami name of Eel River was *Kin-na-peei-kuoh Sepe*, or Water Snake (the Indians call the eel a water-snake fish) River. The village was situated on the north bank of Eel River, about six miles from Logansport. It was scattered along the river for some three miles.

§ The following is Mr. Croghan's description of the "Miamis," as it appeared in

From the Miamis the party proceeded down the Maumee in canoes. "About ninety miles, continues the journal, from the Miamis or Twightwee we came to where a large river, that heads in a large 'lick,' falls into the Miami River; this they call 'The Forks.' The Ottawas claim this country and hunt here.* This nation formerly lived at Detroit, but are now settled here on account of the richness of the country, where game is always to be found in plenty."

From Defiance Croghan's party were obliged to drag their canoes several miles, "on account of the riffis which interrupt the navigation," at the end of which they came to a village of Wyandottes, who received them kindly. From thence they proceeded in their canoes to the mouth of the Maumee. Passing several large bays and a number of rivers, they reached the Detroit River on the 16th of August, and Detroit on the following morning.†

As for Pontiac, his fate was tragical. He was fond of the French, and often visited the Spanish post at St. Louis, whither many of his old friends had gone from the Illinois side of the river. One day in 1767, as is supposed, he came to Mr. St. Ange (this veteran soldier of France still remained in the country), and said he was going over to Cahokia to visit the Kaskaskia Indians. St. Ange endeavored to dissuade him from it, reminding him of the little friendship existing between him and the British. Pontiac's answer was: "Captain, I am a man. I know how to fight. I have always fought openly. They will not murder me, and if any one attacks me as a brave man,

1765: "The Twightwee *village* is situated on *both* sides of a river called *St. Joseph's*. This river, where it falls into the Miami River, about a quarter of a mile from this place, is one hundred yards wide, *on the east side of which stands a stockade fort somewhat ruinous.*" The Indian village consists of about forty or fifty cabins, besides nine or ten French houses, a runaway colony from Detroit during the late Indian war; they were concerned in it, and being afraid of punishment came to this post, where they have ever since spirited up the Indians against the English. All the French residing here are a lazy, indolent people, fond of breeding mischief, and they should not be suffered to remain. The country is pleasant, the soil rich and well watered."

*The place referred to is the mouth of the Auglaize, often designated as "The Forks" in many of the early accounts of the country. It may be noted that Croghan, like nearly all other early travelers, overestimates distances.

†Croghan describes Detroit as a large stockade "inclosing about eighty houses. It stands on the north side of the river on a high bank, and commands a very pleasant prospect for nine miles above and below the fort. The country is thick settled with French. Their plantations are generally laid out about three or four acres in breadth on the river, and eighty acres in depth; the soil is good, producing plenty of grain. All the people here are generally poor wretches, and consist of three or four hundred French families, a lazy, idle people, depending chiefly on the savages for their subsistence. Though the land, with little labor, produces plenty of grain, they scarcely raise as much as will supply their wants, in imitation of Indians, whose manners and customs they have entirely adopted, and cannot subsist without them. The men, women and children speak the Indian tongue perfectly well." At the conclusion of the lengthy conferences with the Indians, in which all matters were "settled to their satisfaction," Croghan set out from Detroit for Niagara, coasting along the north shore of Lake Erie in a birch canoe, arriving at the latter place on the 8th of October.

I am his match." Pontiac went over the river, was feasted, got drunk, and retired to the woods to sing medicine songs. In the meanwhile, an English merchant named Williamson bribed a Kaskaskia Indian with a barrel of rum and promises of a greater reward if he would take Pontiac's life. Pontiac was struck with a *pa-kama-gon* — tomahawk, and his skull fractured, causing death. This murder aroused the vengeance of all the Indian tribes friendly to Pontiac, and brought about the war resulting in the almost total extermination of the Illinois nation. He was a remarkably fine-looking man, neat in his person, and tasty in dress and in the arrangement of his ornaments. His complexion is said to have approached that of the whites.* St. Ange, hearing of Pontiac's death, kindly took charge of the body, and gave it a decent burial near the fort, the site of which is now covered by the city of St. Louis. "Neither mound nor tablet," says Francis Parkman, "marked the burial-place of Pontiac. For a mausoleum a city has arisen above the forest hue, and the race whom he hated with such burning rancor trample with unceasing footsteps over his forgotten grave."

*I. N. Nicollet's Report, etc., p. 81. Mr. Nicollet received his information concerning Pontiac from Col. Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, and Col. Pierre Menard, of Kaskaskia, who were personally acquainted with the facts.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GEN. CLARK'S CONQUEST OF "THE ILLINOIS."

AFTER the Indians had submitted to English rule the west enjoyed a period of quiet. When the American colonists, long complaining against the oppressive acts of the mother country, broke out into open revolt, and the war of the revolution fairly began, the English, from the westward posts of Detroit, Vincennes and Kaskaskia, incited the Indians against the frontier settlements, and from these depots supplied their war parties with guns and ammunition. The depredations of the Indians in Kentucky were so severe that in the fall of 1777 George Rogers Clark conceived, and next year executed, an expedition against the French settlements of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, which not only relieved Kentucky from the incursions of the savages, but at the same time resulted in consequences which are without parallel in the annals of the Northwest.*



GEN. CLARK.

* Gen. Clark was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 19th of November, 1752, and died and was buried at Locust Grove, near Louisville, Kentucky, in February, 1818. He came to Kentucky in the spring of 1775, and became early identified as a conspicuous leader in the border wars of that country. The border settlers of Kentucky could not successfully contend against the numerous and active war parties from the Wabash who were continually lurking in their neighborhoods, coming, as Indians do, stealthily, striking a blow where least expected, and escaping before assistance could relieve the localities which they devastated, killing women and children, destroying live stock and burning the pioneers' cabins. Clark conceived the idea of capturing Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Keeping his plans to himself, he proceeded to Williamsburg and laid them before Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, who promptly aided in their execution. From Gov. Henry Clark received two sets of instructions, one, to enlist seven companies of men, *ostensibly* for the protection of the people of Kentucky, which at that time was a county of Virginia, the other, a *secret order*, to *attack the British post of Kaskaskia!* The result of his achievements was overshadowed by the stirring events of the revolution eastward of the Alleghanies, where other heroes were winning a glory that dazzled while it drew public attention exclusively to

The account here given of Clark's campaign in "The Illinois" is taken from a manuscript memoir composed by Clark himself, at the joint request of Presidents Jefferson and Madison.* We prefer giving the account in Gen. Clark's own words, as far as practicable.

The memoir of Gen. Clark proceeds: "On the (24th) of June, 1778, we left our little island,† and ran about a mile up the river in order to gain the main channel, and shot the falls at the very moment of the sun being in a great eclipse, which caused various conjectures among the superstitious. As I knew that spies were kept on the river below the towns of the Illinois, I had resolved to march part of the way by land, and of course left the whole of our baggage, except as much as would equip us in the Indian mode. The whole of our force, after leaving such as was judged not competent to [endure] the expected fatigue, consisted only of four companies, commanded by Captains John Montgomery, Joseph Bowman, Leonard Helms and William Harrod. My force being so small to what I expected, owing to the various circumstances already mentioned, I found it necessary to alter my plans of operation.

"I had fully acquainted myself that the French inhabitants in those western settlements had great influence among the Indians in general, and were more beloved by them than any other Europeans; that their commercial intercourse was universal throughout the western and northwestern countries, and that the governing interest on the lakes was mostly in the hands of the English, who were not much beloved by them. These, and many other ideas similar thereto, caused me to resolve, if possible, to strengthen myself by such train of conduct as might probably attach the French inhabitants to our interest, and give us influence in the country we were aiming for. These were the principles that influenced my future conduct, and, fortunately, I had just received a letter from Col.

them. The west was a wilderness,—excepting the isolated French settlements about Kaskaskia, and at Vincennes and Detroit,—and occupied only by savages and wild animals. It was not until after the great Northwest began to be settled, and its capabilities to sustain the empire,—since seated in its lap,—was realized, that the magnitude of the conquest forced itself into notice. The several states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, carved out of the territory which he so gloriously won,—nay, the whole nation,—owe to the memory of George Rogers Clark a debt of gratitude that cannot be repaid in a mere expression of words. An account of his life and eminent services, worthy of the man, yet remains to be written.

* Judge John B. Dillon, when preparing his first history of Indiana, in 1843, had access to Clark's original manuscript memoir, and copied copious extracts in the volume named, and it is from this source that the extracts appearing in this work were taken. This book of Judge Dillon is not to be confounded with a History of Indiana, prepared and published by him in 1859. His first book, although somewhat crude, is exceedingly valuable for the historical matter it contains relating to the whole Northwest, while the latter is a better digested history of the state of which he was an eminent citizen.

† At Louisville.

Campbell, dated Pittsburgh, informing me of the contents of the treaties* between France and America. As I intended to leave the Ohio at Fort Massac, three leagues below the Tennessee, I landed on a small island in the mouth of that river, in order to prepare for the march. In a few hours after, one John Duff and a party of hunters coming down the river were brought to by our boats. They were men formerly from the states, and assured us of their happiness in the adventure. . . . They had been but lately from Kaskaskia, and were able to give us all the intelligence we wished. They said that Gov. Abbot had lately left Port Vincennes, and gone to Detroit on business of importance; that Mr. Rochblave commanded at Kaskaskia, etc.; that the militia was kept in good order, and spies on the Mississippi, and that all hunters, both Indians and others, were ordered to keep a good look-out for the rebels; that the fort was kept in good order as an asylum, etc., but they believed the whole to proceed more from the fondness for parade than the expectation of a visit; that if they received timely notice of us, they would collect and give us a warm reception, as they were taught to harbor a most horrid idea of the rebels, especially the Virginians; but that if we could surprise the place, which they were in hopes we might, they made no doubt of our being able to do as we pleased; that they hoped to be received as partakers in the enterprise, and wished us to put full confidence in them, and they would assist the guides in conducting the party. This was agreed to, and they proved valuable men.

The acquisition to us was great, as I had no intelligence from those posts since the spies I sent twelve months past. But no part of their information pleased me more than that of the inhabitants viewing us as more savage than their neighbors, the Indians. I was determined to improve upon this if I was fortunate enough to get them into my possession, as I conceived the greater the shock I could give them at first the more sensibly would they feel my lenity, and become more valuable friends. This I conceived to be agreeable to human nature, as I had observed it in many instances. Having everything prepared, we moved down to a little gully a small distance above Massac, in which we concealed our boats, and set out a northwest course. The weather was favorable. In some parts water was scarce, as well as game. Of course we suffered drought and hunger, but not to excess. On the third day John

*The timely information received of the alliance between the United States and France was made use of by Gen. Clark with his usual tact and with great success, as will be seen farther on.

Saunders, our principal guide, appeared confused, and we soon discovered that he was totally lost, without there was some other cause of his present conduct.

“I asked him various questions, and from his answers I could scarcely determine what to think of him,—whether or not that he was lost, or that he wished to deceive us. . . . The cry of the whole detachment was that he was a traitor. He begged that he might be suffered to go some distance into a plain that was in full view, to try to make some discovery whether or not he was right. I told him he might go, but that I was suspicious of him, from his conduct; that from the first day of his being employed he always said he knew the way well: that there was now a different appearance: that I saw the nature of the country was such that a person once acquainted with it could not in a short time forget it: that a few men should go with him to prevent his escape, and that if he did not discover and take us into the hunter’s road that led from the east into Kaskaskia, which he had frequently described, I would have him immediately put to death, which I was determined to have done. But after a search of an hour or two he came to a place that he knew perfectly, and we discovered that the poor fellow had been, as they call it, bewildered.

“On the *fourth of July*, in the evening, we got within a few miles of the town, where we lay until near dark, keeping spies ahead, after which we commenced our march, and took possession of a house wherein a large family lived, on the bank of the Kaskaskia River, about three-quarters of a mile above the town. Here we were informed that the people a few days before were under arms, but had concluded that the cause of the alarm was without foundation, and that at that time there was a great number of men in town, but that the Indians had generally left it, and at present all was quiet. We soon procured a sufficiency of vessels, the more in case to convey us across the river.

“With one of the divisions I marched to the fort, and ordered the other two into different quarters of the town. If I met with no resistance, at a certain signal a general shout was to be given and certain parts were to be immediately possessed, and men of each detachment, who could speak the French language, were to run through every street and proclaim what had happened, and inform the inhabitants that every person that appeared in the streets would be shot down. This disposition had its desired effect. In a very little time we had complete possession, and every avenue was guarded to prevent any escape to give the alarm to the other villages in case of opposi-

tion. Various orders had been issued not worth mentioning. I don't suppose greater silence ever reigned among the inhabitants of a place than did at this at present; not a person to be seen, not a word to be heard by them, for some time, but, designedly, the greatest noise kept up by our troops through every quarter of the town, and patrols continually the whole night around it, as intercepting any information was a capital object, and in about two hours the whole of the inhabitants were disarmed, and informed that if one was taken attempting to make his escape he should be immediately put to death."

When Col. Clark, by the use of various bloodless means, had raised the terror of the French inhabitants to a painful height, he surprised them, and won their confidence and friendship, by performing, unexpectedly, several acts of justice and generosity. On the morning of the 5th of July a few of the principal men were arrested and put in irons. Soon afterward M. Gibault, the priest of the village, accompanied by five or six aged citizens, waited on Col. Clark, and said that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged to be permitted to assemble in their church, and there to take leave of each other. Col. Clark mildly told the priest that he had nothing to say against his religion; that it was a matter which Americans left for every man to settle with his God; that the people might assemble in their church, if they would, but that they must not venture out of town.

Nearly the whole French population assembled at the church. The houses were deserted by all who could leave them, and Col. Clark gave orders to prevent any soldiers from entering the vacant buildings. After the close of the meeting at the church a deputation, consisting of M. Guibault and several other persons, waited on Col. Clark, and said "that their present situation was the fate of war, and that they could submit to the loss of their property, but they solicited that they might not be separated from their wives and children, and that some clothes and provisions might be allowed for their support." Clark feigned surprise at this request, and abruptly exclaimed, "Do you mistake us for savages? I am almost certain you do from your language! Do you think that Americans intend to strip women and children, or take the bread out of their mouths? My countrymen," said Clark, "disdain to make war upon helpless innocence. It was to prevent the horrors of Indian butchery upon our own wives and children that we have taken arms and penetrated into this remote stronghold of British and Indian barbarity, and not the despicable prospect of plunder; that now the

king of France had united his powerful arms with those of America, the war would not, in all probability, continue long, but the inhabitants of Kaskaskia were at liberty to take which side they pleased, without the least danger to either their property or families. Nor would their religion be any source of disagreement, as all religions were regarded with equal respect in the eye of the American law, and that any insult offered to it would be immediately punished."

"And now," Clark continues, "to prove my sincerity, you will please inform your fellow-citizens that they are quite at liberty to conduct themselves as usual, without the least apprehension. I am now convinced, from what I have learned since my arrival among you, that you have been misinformed and prejudiced against us by British officers, and your friends who are in confinement shall immediately be released."* In a few minutes after the delivery of this speech the gloom that rested on the minds of the inhabitants of Kaskaskia had passed away. The news of the treaty of alliance between France and the United States, and the influence of the magnanimous conduct of Clark, induced the French villagers to take the oath of allegiance to the state of Virginia. Their arms were restored to them, and a volunteer company of French militia joined a detachment under Capt. Bowman, when that officer was dispatched to take possession of Cahokia. The inhabitants of this small village, on hearing what had taken place at Kaskaskia, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

The memoir of Clark proceeds: "Post Vincennes never being out of my mind, and from some things that I had learned I suspected that Mr. Gibault, the priest, was inclined to the American interest previous to our arrival in the country. He had great influence over the people at this period, and Post Vincennes was under his jurisdiction. I made no doubt of his integrity to us. I sent for him, and had a long conference with him on the subject of Post Vincennes. In answer to all my queries he informed me that he did not think it worth my while to cause any military preparation to be made at the Falls of the Ohio for the attack of Post Vincennes, although the place was strong and a great number of Indians in its neighborhood, who, to his knowledge, were generally at war; that the governor had, a few weeks before, left the place on some business to Detroit; that he expected that when the inhabitants were fully acquainted with what had passed at the Illinois, and the present happiness of their friends, and made fully acquainted with the nature of the war, their sentiments would greatly change; that he knew that his appearance

* Clark's Memoir.

there would have great weight, even among the savages; that if it was agreeable to me he would take this business on himself, and had no doubt of his being able to bring that place over to the American interest without my being at the trouble of marching against it; that the business being altogether spiritual, he wished that another person might be charged with the temporal part of the embassy, but that he would privately direct the whole, and he named Dr. Lafont as his associate.

“This was perfectly agreeable to what I had been secretly aiming at for some days. The plan was immediately settled, and the two doctors, with their intended retinue, among whom I had a spy, set about preparing for their journey, and set out on the 14th of July, with an address to the inhabitants of Post Vincennes, authorizing them to garrison their own town themselves, which would convince them of the great confidence we put in them, etc. All this had its desired effect. Mr. Gibault and his party arrived safe, and after their spending a day or two in explaining matters to the people, they universally acceded to the proposal (except a few emissaries left by Mr. Abbot, who immediately left the country), and went in a body to the church, where the oath of allegiance was administered to them in a most solemn manner. An officer was elected, the fort immediately [garrisoned], and the American flag displayed to the astonishment of the Indians, and everything settled far beyond our most sanguine hopes. The people here immediately began to put on a new face, and to talk in a different style, and to act as perfect freemen. With a garrison of their own, with the United States at their elbow, their language to the Indians was immediately altered. They began as citizens of the United States, and informed the Indians that their old father, the king of France, was come to life again, and was mad at them for fighting for the English; that they would advise them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect the land to be very bloody, etc. The Indians began to think seriously; throughout the country this was the kind of language they generally got from their ancient friends of the Wabash and Illinois. Through the means of their correspondence spreading among the nations, our batteries began now to play in a proper channel. Mr. Gibault and party, accompanied by several gentlemen of Post Vincennes, returned to Kaskaskia about the 1st of August with the joyful news. During his absence on this business, which caused great anxiety to me (for without the possession of this post all our views would have been blasted), I was exceedingly engaged in regulating things in the Illi-

nois. The reduction of these posts was the period of the enlistment of our troops. I was at a great loss at the time to determine how to act, and how far I might venture to strain my authority. My instructions were silent on many important points, as it was impossible to foresee the events that would take place. To abandon the country, and all the prospects that opened to our view in the Indian department at this time, for the want of instruction in certain cases, I thought would amount to a reflection on government, as having no confidence in me. I resolved to usurp all the authority necessary to carry my points. I had the greater part of our [troops] reënlisted on a different establishment, commissioned French officers in the country to command a company of the young inhabitants, established a garrison at Cahokia, commanded by Capt. Bowman, and another at Kaskaskia, commanded by Capt. Williams. Post Vincennes remained in the situation as mentioned. Col. William Linn, who had accompanied us as a volunteer, took charge of a party that was to be discharged upon their arrival at the Falls, and orders were sent for the removal of that post to the mainland. Capt. John Montgomery was dispatched to government with letters. . . . I again turned my attention to Post Vincennes. I plainly saw that it would be highly necessary to have an American officer at that post. Capt. Leonard Helm appeared calculated to answer my purpose; he was past the meridian of life, and a good deal acquainted with the Indian [disposition]. I sent him to command at that post, and also appointed him agent for Indian affairs in the department of the Wabash. . . . About the middle of August he set out to take possession of his new command.* Thus," says Clark, referring to

* "An Indian chief called the Tobacco's Son, a Piankeshaw, at this time resided in a village adjoining Post Vincennes. This man was called by the Indians 'The Grand Door to the Wabash'; and as nothing of consequence was to be undertaken by the league on the Wabash without his assent, I discovered that to win him was an object of signal importance. I sent him a spirited compliment by Mr. Gibault; he returned it. I now, by Capt. Helm, touched him on the same spring that I had done the inhabitants, and sent a speech, with a belt of wampum, directing Capt. Helm how to manage if the chief was pacifically inclined or otherwise. The captain arrived safe at Post Vincennes, and was received with acclamations by the people. After the usual ceremony was over he sent for the Grand Door, and delivered my letter to him. After having read it, he informed the captain that he was happy to see him, one of the *Big Knife* chiefs, in this town; it was here he had joined the English against him; but he confessed that he always thought they looked gloomy; that as the contents of the letter were of great moment, he could not give an answer for some time; that he must collect his counsellors on the subject, and was in hopes the captain would be patient. In short, he put on all the courtly dignity that he was master of, and Capt. Helm following his example, it was several days before this business was finished, as the whole proceeding was very ceremonious. At length the captain was invited to the Indian council, and informed by Tobacco that they had maturely considered the case in hand, and had got the nature of the war between the English and us explained to their satisfaction; that as we spoke the same language and appeared to be the same people, he always thought that he was in the dark as to the truth of it, but now the sky was

Helm's success, "ended this valuable negotiation, and the saving of much blood. . . . In a short time almost the whole of the various tribes of the different nations on the Wabash, as high as the Oniatanon, came to Post Vincennes, and followed the example of the Grand Door Chief; and as expresses were continually passing between Capt. Helm and myself the whole time of these treaties, the business was settled perfectly to my satisfaction, and greatly to the advantage of the public. The British interest daily lost ground in this quarter, and in a short time our influence reached the Indians on the River St. Joseph and the border of Lake Michigan. The French gentlemen at the different posts we now had possession of engaged warmly in our interest. They appeared to vie with each other in promoting the business, and through the means of their correspondence, trading among the Indians, and otherwise, in a short time the Indians of various tribes inhabiting the region of Illinois came in great numbers to Cahokia, in order to make treaties of peace with us. From the information they generally got from the French gentlemen (whom they implicitly believed) respecting us, they were truly alarmed, and, consequently, we were visited by the greater part of them, without any invitation from us. Of course we had greatly the advantage in making use of such language as suited our [interest]. Those treaties, which commenced about the last of August and continued between three and four weeks, were probably conducted in a way different from any other known in America at that time. I had been always convinced that our general conduct with the Indians was wrong; that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner from what we expected, and imputed by them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. I resolved to guard against this, and I took good pains to make myself acquainted fully with the French and Spanish methods of treating Indians, and with the manners, genius and disposition of the Indians in general. As in this quarter they had not yet been spoiled by us, I was resolved that they should not be. I began the business fully prepared, having copies of the British treaties."

At the first great council, which was opened at Cahokia, an Indian chief, with a belt of peace in his hand, advanced to the table at which cleared up; that he found that the 'Big Knife' was in the right; that perhaps if the English conquered, they would serve them in the same manner that they intended to serve us; that his ideas were quite changed, and that he would tell all the red people on the Wabash to bloody the land no more for the English. He jumped up, struck his breast, called himself a man and a warrior, said that he was now a Big Knife, and took Capt. Helm by the hand. His example was followed by all present, and the evening was spent in merriment."

Col. Clark was sitting; another chief, bearing the sacred pipe of the tribe, went forward to the table, and a third chief then advanced with fire to kindle the pipe. When the pipe was lighted it was figuratively presented to the heavens, then to the earth, then to all the good spirits, to witness what was about to be done. After the observance of these forms the pipe was presented to Clark, and afterward to every person present. An Indian speaker then addressed the Indians as follows: "Warriors,—You ought to be thankful that the Great Spirit has taken pity on you, and cleared the sky and opened your ears and hearts, so that you may hear the truth. We have been deceived by bad birds flying through the land. But we will take up the bloody hatchet no more against the Big Knife,* and we hope, as the Great Spirit has brought us together for good, as he is good, that we may be received as friends, and that the belt of peace may take the place of the bloody belt."

"I informed them," says Clark, "that I had paid attention to what they had said, and that on the next day I would give them an answer, when I hoped the ears and hearts of all people would be opened to receive the truth, which should be spoken without deception. I advised them to keep prepared for the result of this day, on which, perhaps, their very existence as a nation depended, etc., and dismissed them, not suffering any of our people to shake hands with them, as peace was not yet concluded, telling them it was time enough to give the hand when the heart could be given also. They replied that 'such sentiments were like men who had but one heart, and did not speak with a double tongue.' The next day I delivered them the following speech:

Men and Warriors,—Pay attention to my words: You informed me yesterday that the Great Spirit had brought us together, and that you hoped, as he was good, that it would be for good. I have also the same hope, and expect that each party will strictly adhere to whatever may be agreed upon, whether it be peace or war, and henceforward prove ourselves worthy of the attention of the Great Spirit. I am a man and a warrior,—not a counsellor. I carry war in my

*The early border men of Virginia and her county of Kentucky usually carried very large knives. From this circumstance the Virginians were called, in the Illinois (Miami) dialect, *She-mol-sea*, meaning the "Big Knife." At a later day the same appellation, under the Chippewayan word *Che-mo-ko-man*, was extended, by the Indians, to the white people generally,—always excepting the Englishman proper, whom they called the *Sag-e-nash*, and the Yankees to whom they gave the epithet of *Bos-to-ne-ly*, i.e., the Bostonians. The term is derived from the Miami word *mal-she*, or *mol-sea*, a knife, or the Ojibbeway *mo-ko-man*, which means the same thing. The prefix *che* or *she* emphasizes the kind or size of the instrument, as a huge, long or big knife. Such is the origin of the expression "long knives," frequently found in books where Indian characters occur.

right hand, and in my left, peace. I am sent by the great council of the Big Knife, and their friends, to take possession of all the towns possessed by the English in this country, and to watch the motions of the red people; to bloody the paths of those who attempt to stop the course of the river, but to clear the roads from us to those who desire to be in peace, that the women and children may walk in them without meeting anything to strike their feet against. I am ordered to call upon the Great Fire for warriors enough to darken the land, and that the red people may hear no sound but of birds who live on blood. I know there is a mist before your eyes. I will dispel the clouds, that you may clearly see the cause of the war between the Big Knife and the English, then you may judge for yourselves which party is in the right, and if you are warriors, as you profess to be, prove it by adhering faithfully to the party which you shall believe to be entitled to your friendship, and do not show yourselves to be squaws.

‘The Big Knives are very much like the red people. They don’t know how to make blankets and powder and cloth. They buy these things from the English, from whom they are sprung. They live by making corn, hunting and trade, as you and your neighbors, the French, do. But the Big Knives, daily getting more numerous, like the trees in the woods, the land became poor and hunting scarce, and having but little to trade with, the women began to cry at seeing their children naked, and tried to learn how to make clothes for themselves. They soon made blankets for their husbands and children, and the men learned to make guns and powder. In this way we did not want to buy so much from the English. They then got mad with us, and sent strong garrisons through our country, as you see they have done among you on the lakes, and among the French. They would not let our women spin, nor our men make powder, nor let us trade with anybody else. The English said we should buy everything of them, and since we had got sauey we should give two bucks for a blanket, which we used to get for one; we should do as they pleased; and they killed some of our people, to make the rest fear them. This is the truth, and the real cause of the war between the English and us, which did not take place until some time after this treatment.

‘But our women became cold and hungry and continued to cry. Our young men got lost for want of counsel to put them in the right path. The whole land was dark. The old men held down their heads for shame, because they could not see the sun; and thus there was mourning for many years over the land. At last the Great

Spirit took pity on us, and kindled a great council fire, that never goes out, at a place called Philadelphia. He then stuck down a post, and put a war tomahawk by it, and went away. The sun immediately broke out, the sky was blue again, and the old men held up their heads and assembled at the fire. They took up the hatchet, sharpened it, and put it into the hands of our young men, ordering them to strike the English as long as they could find one on this side of the great waters. The young men immediately struck the war post and blood was shed. In this way the war began, and the English were driven from one place to another until they got weak, and then they hired your red people to fight for them. The Great Spirit got angry at this, and caused your old father, the French king, and other great nations, to join the Big Knives, and fight with them against all their enemies. So the English have become like deer in the woods, and you may see that it is the Great Spirit that has caused your waters to be troubled, because you have fought for the people he was mad with. If your women and children should now cry, you must blame yourselves for it, and not the Big Knives.

‘You can now judge who is in the right. I have already told you who I am. Here is a bloody belt and a white one, take which you please. Behave like men, and don’t let your being surrounded by the Big Knives cause you to take up the one belt with your hands while your hearts take up the other. If you take the bloody path, you shall leave the town in safety, and may go and join your friends, the English. We will then try, like warriors, who can put the most stumbling-blocks in each other’s way, and keep our clothes longest stained with blood. If, on the other hand, you should take the path of peace, and be received as brothers to the Big Knives, with their friends, the French; should you then listen to bad birds that may be flying through the land, you will no longer deserve to be counted as men, but as creatures with two tongues, that ought to be destroyed without listening to anything you might say. As I am convinced you never heard the truth before, I do not wish you to answer before you have taken time to counsel. We will, therefore, part this evening, and when the Great Spirit shall bring us together again, let us speak and think like men, with but one heart and one tongue.’

“The next day after this speech a new fire was kindled with more than usual ceremony; an Indian speaker came forward and said: They ought to be thankful that the Great Spirit had taken pity on them, and opened their ears and their hearts to receive the truth. He had paid great attention to what the Great Spirit had

put into my heart to say to them. They believed the whole to be the truth, as the Big Knives did not speak like any other people they had ever heard. They now saw they had been deceived, and that the English had told them lies, and that I had told them the truth, just as some of their old men had always told them. They now believed that we were in the right; and as the English had forts in their country, they might, if they got strong enough, want to serve the red people as they had treated the Big Knives. The red people ought, therefore, to help us, and they had, with a cheerful heart, taken up the belt of peace, and spurned that of war. They were determined to hold the former fast, and would have no doubt of our friendship, from the manner of our speaking, so different from that of the English. They would now call in their warriors, and throw the tomahawk into the river, where it could never be found. They would suffer no more bad birds to fly through the land, disquieting the women and children. They would be careful to smooth the roads for their brothers, the Big Knives, whenever they might wish to come and see them. Their friends should hear of the good talk I had given them; and they hoped I would send chiefs among them, with my eyes, to see myself that they were men, and strictly adhered to all they had said at this great fire, which the Great Spirit had kindled at Cahokia for the good of all people who would attend it."

The sacred pipe was again kindled, and presented, figuratively, to the heavens and the earth, and to all the good spirits, as witness of what had been done. The Indians and the white men then closed the council by smoking the pipe and shaking hands. With no material variation, either of the forms that were observed, or with the speeches that were made at this council, Col. Clark and his officers concluded treaties of peace with the Piankeshaws, Oniatenons, Kickapoops, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias, and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

Gov. Henry soon received intelligence of the successful progress of the expedition under the command of Clark. The French inhabitants of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Post Vincennes took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia.

In October, 1778, the General Assembly of the State of Virginia passed an act which contained the following provisions, viz: All the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia who are already settled or shall hereafter settle *on the western side of the Ohio*, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called *Illinois county*;

and the governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of the council, may appoint a county lieutenant, or commandant-in-chief, in that county, during pleasure, who shall appoint and commission so many deputy commandants, militia officers and commissaries as he shall think proper in the different districts, during pleasure; all of whom, before they enter into office, shall take the oath of fidelity to this commonwealth and the oath of office, according to the form of their own religion. And all civil officers to which the inhabitants have been accustomed, necessary for the preservation of the peace and the administration of justice, shall be chosen by a majority of the citizens in their respective districts, to be convened for that purpose by the county lieutenant, or commandant, or his deputy, and shall be commissioned by the said county lieutenant or commandant-in-chief."

Before the provisions of the law were carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British lieutenant-governor of Detroit, collected an army, consisting of about thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers, and four hundred Indians. With this force he passed down the River Wabash, and took possession of Post Vincennes on the 15th of December, 1778. No attempt was made by the population to defend the town. Capt. Helm was taken and detained as a prisoner, and a number of the French inhabitants disarmed.

Clark was aware that Gov. Hamilton, now that he had regained possession of Vincennes, would undertake the capture of his forces, and realizing his danger, he determined to forestall Hamilton and capture the latter. His plans were at once formed. He sent a portion of his available force by boat, called *The Willing*, with instructions to Capt. Rogers, the commander, to proceed down the Mississippi and up the Ohio and Wabash, and secrete himself a few miles below Vincennes, and prohibit any persons from passing either up or down. With another part of his force he marched across the country, through prairies, swamps and marshes, crossing swollen streams — for it was in the month of February, and the whole country was flooded from continuous rains — and arriving at the banks of the Wabash near St. Francisville, he pushed across the river and brought his forces in the rear of Vincennes before daybreak. So secret and rapid were his movements that Gov. Hamilton had no notice that Clark had left Kaskaskia. Clark issued a notice requiring the people of the town to keep within their houses, and declaring that all persons found elsewhere would be treated as enemies. *Tobacco's Son* tendered one hundred of his Piankashaw braves, himself at their head. Clark declined their services with thanks, saying his

own force was sufficient. Gov. Hamilton had just completed the fort, consisting of strong block-houses at each angle, with the cannon placed on the upper floors, at an elevation of eleven feet from the surface. The works were at once closely invested. The ports were so badly cut, the men on the inside could not stand to their cannon for the bullets that would whiz from the rifles of Clark's sharpshooters through the embrasures whenever they were suffered for an instant to remain open.

The town immediately surrendered with joy, and assisted at the siege. After the first offer to surrender upon terms was declined, Hamilton and Clark, with attendants, met in a conference at the Catholic church, situated some eighty rods from the fort, and in the afternoon of the same day, the 24th of February, 1779, the fort and garrison, consisting of seventy-five men, surrendered at discretion.* The result was that Hamilton and his whole force were made prisoners of war.† Clark held military possession of the northwest until the close of the war, and in that way it was secured to our country. At the treaty of peace, held at Paris at the close of the revolutionary war, the British insisted that the Ohio River should be the northern boundary of the United States. The correspondence relative to that treaty shows that the only ground on which "the American commissioners relied to sustain their claim that the lakes should be the boundary was the fact that *Gen. Clark* had conquered the country, and was in the undisputed *military possession* of it at the time of the negotiation. This fact was affirmed and admitted, and was the chief ground on which British commissioners reluctantly abandoned their claim."<‡

* Two days after the *Willing* arrived, its crew much mortified because they did not share in the victory, although Clark commended them for their diligence. Two days before Capt. Rogers' arrival with the *Willing*, Clark had dispatched three armed boats, under charge of Capt. Helm and Majors Bosseron and Le Grass, up the Wabash, to intercept a fleet which Clark was advised was on its way from Detroit, laden with supplies for Gov. Hamilton at Vincennes. About one hundred and twenty miles up the river the British boats, seven in number, having aboard military supplies of the value of ten thousand pounds sterling money and forty men, among whom was Philip De Jean, a magistrate of Detroit, were captured by Capt. Helm. The writer has before him the statement of John McFall, born near Vincennes in 1798. He lived near and in Vincennes until 1817. His grandfather, Ralph Mattison, was one of Clark's soldiers who accompanied Helm's expedition up the Wabash, and he often told McFall, his grandson, that the British were lying by in the Vermilion River, near its mouth, where they were surprised in the night-time and captured by Helm without firing a shot.

† This march, from its daring conception, and the obstacles encountered and overcome, is one of the most thrilling events in our history, and it is to be regretted that the limited space assigned to other topics precludes its insertion.

‡ Burnett's Notes on the Northwest Territory, p. 77.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—BILL OF RIGHTS—FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM—PROVISIONS FOR STATES—OLD BOUNDARIES BETWEEN CANADA AND LOUISIANA—INDIAN WARS—THE INDIAN COUNTRY RAVAGED.

COL. CLARK having captured Gov. Hamilton's forces at Vincennes, and reëstablished the authority of Virginia over the northwest territory, Col. John Todd, commissioned as lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 proceeded to Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and organized a government under the act of the General Assembly of Virginia of October, 1778, for the establishing of "*Illinois County.*" Col. Todd formed courts of justice, and provided other machinery to secure peace and good order among the inhabitants. The court was comprised of several magistrates, who dispensed justice, in the absence of statutes specifically defining their powers, pretty much according to their own unrestrained notions of equity, applied according to the emergency of each particular case, as it would come before them, much after the manner of the early French commandants.*

The northwest territory soon became a source of trouble to the continental congress. Besides the claims of Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut asserted title to portions of it by virtue of their ancient charters.† These conflicting claims were the subjects of much discussion and legislative action in the states named, and by congress as well. Congress, on the 6th of September, 1780, requested the several states "having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western country to cede a portion

*"The court" was one of high authority, and among the powers it arrogated to itself was the right of disposing of the public lands. After having granted some twenty-two thousand acres to private individuals, by orders entered from time to time upon their records, "the court" partitioned large tracts among themselves; the recipient member would, out of modesty, absent himself from "court" on the day the entry was made on the journal by his associates in his favor, "so that it might appear to be the act of his fellows only." Official letter of Gen. Harrison, January 19, 1802. The evil grew to such proportions that Gen. Harner, in 1787, issued a military order suppressing it.

† Connecticut, claiming through her charter granted on the 23d of April, 1662, by King Charles the Second, passed a resolution in 1783, to the effect "That all the land lying west of the western limits of Pennsylvania and east of the Mississippi, and between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of latitude," was hers.

thereof to the United States.* Virginia, on the 2d of January, 1781, released her claim to the northwest territory, reserving one hundred and fifty thousand acres near the falls of the Ohio, which she had promised to Gen. Clark, and the officers and soldiers of his regiment who marched with him, and preserving to the French and Canadian inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Vincennes and neighboring villages their titles to the lands claimed by them.† However, owing to conditions imposed by the terms of cession, further legislation intervened, and the Virginia delegates did not execute the deed of release until the 1st of March, 1784. New York followed Virginia, and ceded her claim on the 1st of March, 1781; then Massachusetts, on the 18th of April, 1785, executed her release, and on the 14th of September, 1786, the Connecticut delegates delivered a deed of cession from that state, reserving a strip of territory west of Pennsylvania, and bordering on the lakes, since known as the *Western Reserve*.‡

Before these disputes were settled it was proposed in congress to divide the territory into states by parallel lines of latitude and meridians of longitude.§ It seems that the States of Virginia and Massachusetts had made their grants with reference to a previous resolution of congress, limiting the area of the states, to be formed out of the territory named, to a hundred and fifty miles square, and therefore further legislation by these states became necessary. In July, 1786, congress passed another resolution, looking to a division of the territory into not less than *three* nor more than *five* states, and Massachusetts and Virginia gave their assent to this modification. All differences and conflicts of title being now settled, congress, on the 13th day of July, 1787, adopted unanimously, "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio." The act, when considered with respect to the times in which it was adopted, was a most radical document. It made sweeping changes in the whole theory of social laws as practiced in Europe, and contravened the prevailing opinions of many of our own people, emerging, as they then were, from the accumulated prejudices of the old world into the daydawn of a new and experimental government. "For the purpose of extending the fundamental principles of civil

* Old Laws of the U. S.

† XI Hen. Statutes of Virginia, p. 326.

‡ Vol. 16, Am. S. Papers, p. 94.

§ Old Congressional Journals, vol. 4, pp. 379 and 380; Land Laws, p. 34. The prospective states were to be named as follows: Washington, Illinois, Michigan, Sylvania, Saratoga, Pelisipia, Metropotamia, Polypotamia, Chersonisus and Assenisipia. The act for such division of the territory, and naming of the states to be formed out of it, was passed unanimously, with the exception of the vote of South Carolina, on the 23d of March, 1784.

and religious liberty forever, and to fix and establish *those* principles as a *basis* of all laws, constitutions and governments which should thereafter be formed within the territory," the ordinance impressed conditions upon every acre of the soil, prohibited certain arbitrary practices of power, and enjoined beneficial acts to be performed, which have resulted in the largest measure of happiness and prosperity. The act was a "compact between the original states and the people and states within the territory, to remain unalterable unless changed by common consent." It is, therefore, in the nature of a bill of rights—a *Magna Charta*—to every inhabitant of the five several states since formed out of the territory to which the ordinance was applied.* The act forever prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude, thus ennobling honest labor, and endowing it with a dignity it could not have attained in competition with the unrequited toil of human chattels.

Heretofore the plan of governments was one of force, in which the intelligent few dominated over the ignorant many. The American Declaration of Independence announced the new theory that all men should be free, and that the people should govern themselves. This they could not be, or do unless they possessed an enlarged intelligence, a requirement that rendered a system for the general education of the masses necessary. Happily, congress realized the force of this, and nobly provided the means. Subsequent to the cession by Virginia of the northwest territory to the United States, and at the time congress passed the act of May 20, 1785, relative to the disposition and sale of the public lands northwest of the Ohio, one thirty-sixth part of the whole of this vast domain was reserved and set apart for the maintenance of public schools; and so determined was congress that the educational system to be inaugurated in the northwest territory should not be balked by any unwise legislation of the future states to be formed therein, that the great plan was carried into the ordinance of 1787, where it was further declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and happiness of mankind, *schools and the means*

*The act, among other things, fixes the law of descent upon the just and equitable terms of equality in the division of real estate among the heirs of the ancestor, thus cutting up by the roots the European doctrine of primogeniture; it provides for perfect liberty of conscience, and declares that no person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner should ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiment; it secures to every one the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury; it makes all offenses bailable except capital crimes, and while it provides that all fines shall be moderate, it prohibits the infliction of cruel or unusual punishments; it declares that no person shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land, and prevents the body politic from taking his property or demanding his services without making full compensation, etc.

of education shall forever be encouraged."* The act of May 20, 1785, is the quarry from whence was procured the "corner-stone" laid by our forefathers deep in the ordinance of 1787, upon which the states, since formed out of the old northwest territory, have, with most generous hand, established a system of public schools which is a guarantee of our national life and the citadel of our liberties.

The provision—the ordinance of 1787—contains relative to a subdivision of the territory is, "that there shall be formed in said territory no less than three nor more than five states; the western state to be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and [west] by said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi.† The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio; by the Ohio, and by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to said territorial line.‡ The eastern state shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and the said territorial line."§ The act provided "that the boundaries of these three states should be subject to alteration if congress should find it expedient," with "authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory lying north of an east and west line drawn through the *southerly bend* or extreme of Lake Michigan."|| The wording of the proviso, and a want of means for a correct geographical knowledge of the lake region, led to a sharp controversy in adjusting the boundaries of the two additional states. When the ordinance was passed, the current maps of the day represented the "southern bend" of Lake Michigan as being quite far north of its true position. While the convention was in session at Chillicothe, in 1802, a hunter, well acquainted with the country, told some of the members that Lake Michigan extended much farther south than was generally supposed. This caused the convention to alter the boundary prescribed by congress, so that the line between the then terri-

* One section in every township, section 16, being selected on account of its central position, and known as the *school section*, was set apart in the act of May 20, 1785, for public schools. The proceeds arising from the sales thereof called the *school fund*, is a sacred fund, the yearly accruing interest from which is expended in the maintenance of "free schools" within the township.

† This is the embryo of the present state of Illinois.

‡ Here is foreshadowed the future state of Indiana.

§ Out of this last the state of Ohio was formed.

|| It was under this discretionary clause that the states of Michigan and Wisconsin were subsequently formed.

tory of Michigan and the incipient state of Ohio, should be direct from the most northern cape of the Maumee Bay.*

In 1818, when Illinois was about to become a state, her delegate in congress, Nathaniel Pope, procured an amendment of the act for its admission, so as to extend its northern boundary to the parallel of $42^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude.† By a literal construction of the ordinance of 1787, two tiers of counties in northern Illinois would have been within the limits of Wisconsin. These changes, made through a wise forethought, have secured the harbor of Toledo to Ohio, Michigan City to Indiana and Chicago to Illinois.

Soon after the passage of the ordinance, a party of New Englanders, under the name of The Ohio Company, bought five millions of acres of land lying along the Ohio, between the Muskingum and Sciota rivers. Gen. Rufus Putnam, the agent of the company, with a colony from Massachusetts, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum on the 7th of April, 1788, and proceeded to lay out a town, to which the name of Marietta was given.‡ Another sale was made to John C. Simms, embracing a tract of two millions of acres, fronting upon the Ohio, between the Great and Little Miami rivers. This was known as "The Simms Purchase," and its beauty and fertility soon attracted immigration. In this way the settlements westward of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio were fairly begun.

Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair was chosen by congress, on the 5th of October, 1787, as the first governor of the Northwest Territory.

The subdivisions of New France, when owned by the French, for political purposes, seems not to have been clearly defined or well understood. Originally, La Salle, under his grant, claimed all of the territory between the Mississippi and the Wabash,—as appears from a letter of his lately published in the rare collections of P. Margry, —and also a strip ten leagues wide, on the west side of the Mississippi, to the mouth of the Ohio. He gave the name of "Louisiana to all the country watered by the Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio," a name, says Father Charlevoix, writing in 1743, which it still retains. Shortly after this the line was changed, and, says the great geographer, Thomas Pownall, quoting from maps and authorities accessible in 1756, the time at which he wrote, "the line which now divides Canada and Louisiana in the Illinois country begins from the Wabash at the mouth of Vermilion River, thence to the post called Le Rocher [Starved Rock] on the River Paecorias [the

* Burnett's Notes on the Northwest Territory, p. 360.

† Ford's History of Illinois, p. 19.

‡ Pioneer History, p. 205.

Illinois], and from thence to the peninsula formed at the confluence of Rocky [Rock] River and the Mississippi."* While the English owned the northwest, it was governed from Quebec, through officers or commandants stationed at Detroit, Fort Chartres and other military posts in the territory. Having thus briefly noted some of the subdivisions of the northwest by France and Great Britain for administrative purposes, those of our own government will be noticed.

By the terms of the definite treaty of peace, concluded at Paris on the 3d of September, 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, the boundary between the possessions of the two powers was established along the lakes substantially as it now remains. Among other stipulations, Great Britain was, without delay, to surrender the several military posts within the acknowledged territory of the United States. She declined to perform this part of the treaty, and on the 8th of December, 1785, the American minister, John Adams, addressed a letter to Lord Carmarthen, the English secretary of state, protesting "that although a period of three years had elapsed since the signing of the preliminary treaty, and more than two years since that of the definite treaty, the posts of Niagara, Presque Isle, Sandusky, Detroit, Michilimackinack, with others, and a considerable territory around each of them, all within the incontestible limits of the United States, are *still held* by British garrisons, to the loss and injury of the United States," etc.,† and demanding "that all of His Majesty's armies and garrisons be forthwith withdrawn," etc. To which, on the 28th of February, 1786, the British secretary replied, admitting that while Mr. Adams was correct in his construction of the seventh article of the treaty, the fourth article of the same, stipulating "that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of all *bona fide* debts, heretofore contracted, had not been fulfilled on the part of the people of the United States."‡

The reasons put forward by Lord Carmarthen were a mere pretext. The true cause for the action of Great Britain in retaining possession of these military posts was to prolong her enjoyment of the fur trade and continue her influence over the several Indian tribes. With her it was the old desire to continue "*master of the fur*

* Appendix to The Administration of the Colonies, p. 16. This line, it would appear, placed all of the country north of it and east of the Wabash in the jurisdiction of Canada, and the territory to the south of the line and west of the Wabash within the confines of Louisiana.

† Secret Journals of Congress, vol. 4, p. 186.

‡ Secret Journals of Congress, vol. 4, p. 187. Massachusetts and Virginia, for good reasons, refused to comply with the article of the treaty concerning the collection of debts.

trade." Her traders, in conjunction with the Canadians and *coureurs de bois*, had, since the submission of the westward Indians to her authority, in 1765, extended and perfected the "fur trade" over the entire northwest, and were reaping such profits as they never before realized, while the supply of goods required by the Indians absorbed a vast quantity of British manufactures.

Unfortunately, the revolutionary war was concluded without Great Britain's having made any provisions for her Indian allies, who continued their hostilities. No treaties had ever been made between the United States and the Wabash tribes, and the latter continued their hostilities upon the people of Kentucky, in which the injuries and murders seemed to have been reciprocal.*

The government tried peaceable means to put an end to these depredations. Failing in this, expeditions were sent out, the first under command of Gen. Harmar, who, in the fall of 1790, destroyed the villages about Fort Wayne, as noticed on page 173. The next, by Gen. Charles Scott, in June, 1791, who burnt several villages above and below La Fayette, and carried a number of women and children captives to Fort Washington, where they were held as prisoners. A third, under Gen. Wilkinson, who, in the summer of the same year, burned the Wea village above Logansport and destroyed some Kickapoo villages on the west side of the river, taking away with him a number of women and children, as Scott had done before him. Old scores with long accumulating interest were paid back. From Vincennes to Fort Defiance the heart of the Indian country had been ravaged. The principal villages along the Wabash and Maumee were destroyed. The fields were devastated, and the Indians, suffering for food and shelter, were made to feel the retributive hand of the Americans, whom traders within our borders, and other subjects of Great Britain in Canada, had heretofore taught them to despise.

While the expeditions of Scott and Wilkinson were being executed, Gov. St. Clair was organizing a force with which, under instructions from the war department, he was to proceed to the forks of the Maumee and there establish a permanent military post, from which forces could be sent as occasion required, to punish such tribes as might dare to further molest the border settlements. On the way to the Maumee his army, consisting of about 1,400 men, was, on the 4th of November, 1791, attacked by the confederated

* American State Papers, vol. 4, p. 13. It was estimated that between the years 1783 and 1790 no less than fifteen hundred persons were killed and captured in that state and adjacent territory, and upward of twenty thousand horses and other property, estimated at \$75,000, were taken or destroyed by the Indians: *Idem*, p. 88.

Indians, and almost totally destroyed. The calamity was one of the most severe ever sustained by the United States at the hands of the Indians until the time of the recent defeat of Custer. The battle ground is in Mercer county, Ohio, and since known as Fort Recovery.

The government, too feeble and greatly embarrassed, financially, from its struggle with Great Britain, could not speedily retrieve its loss. St. Clair resigned his commission in disgrace and Gen. Wayne — Mad Anthony, of revolutionary fame — was appointed military commander of the northwest in his stead. While the new general was recruiting his forces and subjecting them to a discipline that rendered their subsequent movements invincible, the government again tried to bring the Wabash tribes to a treaty of peace. The latter, now arrogant beyond measure from their victory, declined all overtures, and basely murdered Messrs. Hardin, Freeman and Trueman, who were sent with messages of peace to them. Gen. Putnam, the agent of the Ohio company, at Marietta, offered his services, and at the hazard of his life undertook to visit the hostile tribes and induce them to come to Philadelphia or Fort Washington and enter into negotiations. He was soon satisfied that the Indians would neither go to Philadelphia nor Fort Washington. Persisting in his efforts, however, several of the Wabash tribes agreed to meet him at Vincennes. Thither he went, starting from Fort Washington on the 26th of August, in company with the Moravian missionary, John Heckwelder, and the surviving prisoners — consisting mostly of women and little children — captured at the Wea towns by Scott and Wilkinson the previous year. The party, numbering in all one hundred and forty persons, were put in boats and taken down the Ohio and up the Wabash, ascending which they reached Vincennes on the afternoon of the 12th. The Indians, already notified of its coming, “were assembled upon the banks of the river, and when they saw their friends approaching,” says Heckwelder, “they discharged their guns in token of joy, and sang the praises of their friends in tunes peculiar to themselves.” The prisoners were immediately delivered to their friends with a happy speech by Gen. Putnam. From the 13th to the 23d the Indians were daily coming in to participate in the treaty.

Delegates representing the Eel Creek, Wea, Pottawatomie, Mascoutin, Kickapoo, Piankeshaw, Kaskaskia and Peoria tribes being present, a conference was opened in the council house on the morning of the 24th. Here Gen. Putnam assured the assembled chiefs that the United States desired peace; that ample time and opportu-

nity would be given to them all to talk with the United States about all that had happened; to settle all old scores and to begin anew. An answer was deferred until the next day, when the council was again convened, at which the speakers chosen to reply on behalf of their respective tribes rose up in succession, and spoke upon strings — i. e., giving presents — of wampum. The drift of their speeches was that the whites should not take their land, but remain on the east and south side of the Ohio, letting that river be the mutual boundary. Their speeches were not clear, and Gen. Putnam requested a more definite answer, with which they gratified him in the afternoon. Among other things, the Indian speakers stated “that they did not wish to live too near the white people, as there were bad persons on both sides: that they wished to trade with us, and concluded with a request that the French dwelling in the vicinity of Vincennes might not be deprived of the lands which had been given them by the forefathers of the speakers in times past.”*

Definite articles of peace were concluded and signed on the 27th of September, 1792, and this was the first treaty ever entered into between the United States and the several Wabash tribes. As heretofore intimated, it was a treaty of peace and friendship only.

Gen. Putnam, as appears from his receipt, dated May 22, 1792, to the war department, had taken with him, besides a quantity of goods for presents, “the following silver ornaments: twenty medals, thirty pairs of arm and wristbands, twelve dozen of brooches, thirty pairs of nose jewels, thirty pairs of ear jewels, and *two large white wampum belts of peace, with a silver medal suspended to each, bearing the arms of the United States.*”†

The chiefs of the several tribes having “signed the articles of treaty,” says the Journal of Gen. Putnam, “the latter arose and delivered the following speech to them:

“Brothers, listen to what I say: We have been for some days past industriously engaged in a good work, namely, in establishing a *peace*, and we have happily succeeded, through the influence of the Great Spirit.

“Brothers, we have wiped off the blood,—we have buried the hatchet on both sides: and all that is past shall be forgotten. (Takes up the belts.)

“Brothers, this is the *belt of peace*, which I now present you in the name of the United States. *This belt* shall be the evidence of, and the pledge for, the performance of the articles of the treaty of

* *Vide* Heckwelder’s journal in the book before quoted, pp. 116, 117.

† Putnam’s Manuscript Journal of the Treaty of Vincennes.

peace which we have concluded between the United States and your tribes this day.

“Brothers, whenever you look on *this*, remember that there is a perpetual peace and friendship between you and us, and that you are now under the protection of the United States.

“Brothers, we both hold this belt in our hands,—*here*, at this end, the United States hold it, and you hold it by the other end. The *road*, you see, is broad, level and clear. *We may now pass to one another easy and without difficulty.* Brothers, the faster we hold this belt the happier we shall be. Our women and children will have no occasion to be afraid any more. Our *young men* will observe that *their wise men* performed a good work.

“Brothers, be all strong in that which is good. Abide all in *this path*, young and old, and you will enjoy the sweetness of peace.” (Delivers the belts.)

The connection which the relic here illustrated sustains with the treaty at Vincennes will now be shown. We leave the treaty for a moment while we narrate the circumstances under which this medal, together with the other one illustrated farther on, was found. For the purposes of description, the first may be designated as the “Washington medal,” although it is an engraving, and the latter as the “British medal.” The former is believed to be none other than the silver medal “*suspended to the white wampum belt of peace*” presented by Gen. Putnam, and referred to in his speech.

The two medals, the illustrations of which are the exact size of the originals, and fine representations of the sides of the medals they display, were found in April, 1855, at the old, so-called, Kickapoo Indian burying-ground, near the mouth of the Middle Fork of the Vermilion River, four miles west of Danville, Illinois, in a grave which had become exposed by the giving way of the high bluff, on the brink of which this grave, with many others, is situated.*

*The old burial-place bears the appearance of having been used by the Indians for many years prior to the time of the cession of the territory along the Vermilion by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. It is a level plateau of several acres, at an elevation that commands a fine view of both streams, overlooking the bluffs beyond, and taking in a wide scope of the prairies, before the timber and undergrowth had intercepted the view. The plateau is terminated at the westward by a precipitous bluff, the foot of which, nearly a hundred feet below, is washed by the Middle Fork. Of late years the stream has encroached upon the bluff at the water-line, causing the earth to slide down from above. Two young men, John Ecard and Hiram Chester, then living upon the farm of Samuel Chester, near by, were passing along the water's edge, in the month of April, 1855, and found a skull and some other parts of a human skeleton that had fallen out of a grave above and rolled down the hill. The skull was well preserved, and had clinging to it the remains of a rotted band, filled with plain brooches, about a half an inch in diameter, made of silver, which, owing to their delicate structure and the length of time they had been buried, crumbled to pieces on exposure to the air. The young men, following an accessible path that led up the hill, proceeded to the

The Washington medal consists of a thin plate of silver let into a rim of the same metal. It was made and *engraved* by hand. On



the side not illustrated is engraved *the coat of arms of the United States* — the American eagle, with wings outspread, the shield upon
 grave out of which the remains had fallen, and found a part of the grave still intact. Écard took a stick, and digging around in that portion of the grave that yet remained, quickly unearthed both of the medals, which were highly discolored. He sold them to Samuel Chester, and the latter disposed of them to the present owner, Josephus Collett, of Terre Haute, to whom the writer is indebted for permission to illustrate them. The writer has the affidavit of Samuel Chester as to the time, place and manner of their finding. Mr. Chester was informed of the facts within a few moments after their discovery, and immediately went over to the spot in company with the young men, of whom he then and there received the particulars substantially as given.

its breast; a bundle of *arrows* in one *foot* and an *olive branch* in the other; and the stars, representing the several states, about the head of the bird, from which lines radiate, representing the sun's rays. The 'eye,' by which the medal is suspended, shows no signs of having been used; the delicate tracings of the engraver appear as perfect as when first made. These facts would seem to preclude the idea that it was worn about the person as an ornament.

Among the manuscript papers of Gen. Putnam relating to the treaty of Vincennes is a speech, in his own handwriting, in which he particularly describes one side of this medal.*

We quote extracts from Gen. Putnam's speech:

"Brothers, the *engravings* on this medal distinguish the United States from all other nations; it is called their arms, and no other nation has the like. The principal figure is a broad eagle. This bird is a native of this island, and is to be found in no other part of the world; and both you and the Americans being also born on this island, and having grown up together with the eagle, they have placed him in their arms, and have *engraved* him on this medal, by which the great chief, Gen. Washington, and all the people of the United States hold *this belt fast*. The wings of the eagle are extended to give protection to all our friends, and to assure you of our protection so long as you hold fast this belt. In his right foot the eagle holds the branch of a tree, which with us is an emblem of peace, and it means that we love peace, and wish to live in peace with all our neighbors, and is to assure you that while you hold this belt fast you shall always be in peace and security, whether you are pursuing the chase, or reposing yourselves under the shadow of the bough. In the left foot of this bird is placed a bundle of arrows; by this is meant that the United States have the means of war, and that when peace cannot be obtained or maintained with their neighbors on just terms, and that if, notwithstanding all their endeavors for peace, war is made upon them, they are prepared for it."†

* "Whether this explanation, or the substance of it, was delivered at Vincennes, we cannot say. It does not appear in the journal of the proceedings." Letter of Dr. Andrews, custodian of the Putnam papers at Marietta College, Ohio, to the writer. However, while the journal may be silent on this point, it was doubtless delivered, as appears from the remarks of an Indian chief two years later, at Greenville, noticed farther on.

† It will be borne in mind that prior to this treaty the tribes represented at Vincennes had never held official or diplomatic relations with the United States, and it was highly proper that our coat of arms, and the signification of its several parts, should be explained to them. The bill of account of Gen. Putnam against the United States shows that at this treaty he *delivered one of the peace belts*, six of the medals, and a quantity of other jewelry itemized in the account, and that he retained the other peace belt, medals, etc., in his custody. Extract from the Putnam papers, supplied to the writer by Dr. Andrews.

The obverse side of the medal, illustrated, required no explanation from Gen. Putnam: it interpreted its own story to the Indian clearer than any words could do. The Indian has thrown his tomahawk, the emblem of war, at the foot of the tree, under whose roots it was to be typically buried. The extended pipe is the universal token of peace, which Washington, representing the United States, with outstretched hands was about to receive and smoke, as the Indian had already done. These friendly acts assured protection to the pioneer plowman and his cabin in the background. All this is plain to the merest novice in picture reading.

Turning to the minutes of the great treaty held at Greenville, in 1795, we take the following extracts from two speeches of *Kesis*, or the Sun, a prominent Pottawatomie chief, who took an active part in both of the treaties at Vincennes and Greenville.

“Elder Brother:* If my old chiefs were living, I should not presume to speak in this assembly; but as they are dead, I now address you in the name of the Pottawatomes, as Massas has spoken in the name of the three fires, of which we are one.† I have to express my concurrence in sentiment with him. *It is two years since I assisted at the treaty of Vincennes.* My voice there represented the three fires. I then said it will take three years to accomplish a general peace.”

In another speech (made in order of time before the one quoted), *Kesis* says: “Brother, the Master of Life had pity on me when he permitted me to come and take you ‡ first by the hand. With the same hand and heart I *then* possessed I now salute you. When I gave you my hand you said I thank you, and am glad to take your hand, Pottawatomie; and you thanked the other Indians, also, and told them you had *opened a road* for them to come and see you.”§

* Referring to Gen. Wayne.

† Massas was a Chippewa, and the expression, of the three fires being one, is intended by *Kesis* to refer to the fact that the Ottawas, Chippeways and Pottawatomes were one nation.

‡ Meaning the United States.

§ “Opening a road” has the peculiar signification that the parties who have given and received a “road belt” are at liberty to go to and from, and visit each other freely, as friends, without danger of molestation. It seems that *Kesis* was the custodian of several of these belts or records, for at Greenville he displayed a road belt which he said he had received from the United States, to which the eagle was suspended holding an olive branch which, he said, had been explained as “a leaf of that great tree under whose shade we and all our prosperity should repose in prosperity and happiness.” He also displayed a war belt which, he said, “was presented to us by the British, and has involved us for four years past in misery and misfortune.” This war belt he gave to Gen. Wayne, saying: “You may burn it if you please, or transform it into a necklace for some handsome squaw, and thus change its original design and appearance, and prevent forever its future recognition. It has caused us much misery, and I am happy in parting with it.” *Kesis*, as stated in another speech made by him at the same treaty, and quoted in foot-note on page 147, said *his* village was a

The British medal was struck with a die. It is of pure silver, or silver containing very little alloy, nearly a quarter of an inch thick, and weighing nearly four ounces, troy weight. On the reverse side (not illustrated) is the coat-of-arms of Great Britain. The hole through which the string was passed, unlike the Washington medal, is badly worn, while the finer lines of the bust of the British king are also worn away, showing that that side of the medal had been worn against the breast or clothing of its owner. All the delicate lines on the coat-of-arms side are as perfect as when the medal was struck.



It is without date. A correspondence with the custodian of medals in the British Museum in London, England, has resulted in disclosing that a duplicate is among the collections of that institution, and that the die with which they were struck was made either in the year 1786 or 1787, and that many like them had been presented to the Indians.*

day's walk below Ouitanon, referring, as is believed, to the mixed Kickapoo and Potawatomie village at the mouth of the Vermilion River. Now, the same people occupied a village called the Old Kickapoo Town, within a short distance of the old burying ground we have described, and this last was not abandoned as a permanent village until the year 1819, as the writer is informed by early settlers who were cognizant of the fact. It is probable that Kesis was buried there, and the medals with him, where they were afterward found in the manner narrated.

*This circumstance makes the medal illustrated another witness of the fact that subsequent to the treaty of peace in 1783 British subjects continued distributing

Resuming the notice of the treaty at Vincennes, peace being now proclaimed, Gen. Putnam informed the Indians that he should have a piece of artillery fired on the occasion; that he would fire the first gun, and that each of those chiefs who had received belts should follow the example.

After the conclusion of this ceremony, all of the Indians — we here quote from Heckwelder's journal, which states that eight cannon were fired, the first by Gen. Putnam himself, the rest by the chiefs who had received the belts — "all the Indians performed a dance in the council house, to express their rejoicings at the peace. Each nation was painted in a different style, and all took the utmost pains to make themselves appear as fierce and terrific as possible. They commenced by proceeding, with drums and singing, through all the streets of the town; they then adjourned to the council house, where they sung and related their warlike deeds. The figures and grimaces which they made during this dance, the disfigured and ferocious countenances, the instruments of war they whirled about, with which they dealt blows upon the posts and benches, the rattling of deer's claws about their legs, the green garlands about their necks and waists, and their naked bodies, presented a scene which I am unable to describe. All, however, passed off in an orderly manner, *at least in their way.*"

The distribution of presents began on the 3d of September, and continued several days, and on the 5th of October Father Heckwelder, with sixteen of the chiefs and one Indian woman, in charge of Lieut. Prior, two pilots and two soldiers, started overland on pack-horses for Philadelphia, by way of the falls at Louisville. At the latter place they continued the voyage in three canoes, passing up the Ohio by Fort Washington, Gallipolis, Marietta, Wheeling and Pittsburgh, at all of which places they were received with public demonstrations. From Pittsburgh they went, by way of Bethlehem, to Philadelphia. The treaty concluded by Gen. Putnam was laid before the United States Senate in February, 1793, where it lingered until January, 1794, the senate refusing to ratify it *because* the fourth article recognized the right of the Indians "to their lands, as being theirs and theirs only."†

"Most of the principal chiefs of the Wabash Indians," says the

medals bearing the coat-of-arms and bust of their king among the Indians within the ceded territory, thus keeping up the old relation of the latter *as children* of their "British father."

* Life of Heckwelder, by Rondthaler, p. 117.

† Gen. Putnam had only carried out his orders, and the objectionable clause was almost literally in the words of his instructions from the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War to the President, in a letter of the 2d of January, 1794, "who visited Philadelphia, having died of the smallpox, it would have been improper to attempt with the remainder any explanation of the fourth article of the treaty," and therefore the senate refused, by a vote of twenty-one to four, to give it effect. While the senate was engaged in deliberating over that, which at best might be called a technicality when compared with the benefit that would have resulted from a ratification of the treaty of Vincennes, the Indians were increasing in their feelings of hostility, and gathering in numbers, and concentrating their forces against the government. Still the latter renewed its efforts to secure a peace. In March, 1793, the President appointed Messrs. Randolph, of Virginia, Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Pickering, of Pennsylvania, to treat with the northwestern tribes, who proceeded to the Niagara River, intending to go from there to Sandusky. On their way they met Red Jacket and some other chiefs of the Seneca nation, who advised them that the western Indians, to whom the President had sent a speech, inviting them to a treaty, would not attend because the British had not been invited to be present, "and that it was necessary they should attend, because they originally called the Indians to war against the United States.* Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, "commanding the king's forces in Upper Canada, anticipating the coming of the commissioners, had in April "come from Niagara through the woods to Detroit, and had gone from thence to the foot of the *Rapids*, and three companies of Col. England's regiment had followed him, *to assist in building a fort there.*"† Having thus invaded the territory of the United States, Gov. Simcoe now intimated that he would be pleased to assist in attempting a reconciliation between the United States and the Indians. The commissioners, unhappily, were not in a position to decline his friendly aid, and accordingly the preliminary courtesies between the Governor of Canada and the commissioners were opened at Navy Hall, the house of the former, opposite Fort Niagara, on the 17th of May. Here the latter were detained by delays they could not foresee or prevent. In the meantime large delegations of the several westward tribes already named, together with representatives of the Five Nations and Cherokees, were assembled in a grand council about Gov. Simcoe's rising fort at the Rapids of the Maumee, and were engaged in settling their minor differences, and agreeing upon a united plan of action preliminary to, and to be insisted upon, at the

* A. S. Papers on Indian Affairs, p. 342.

† Letter from Detroit, dated April 17, 1794, *idem* p. 480.

treaty proposed to be held with the United States commissioners at Sandusky. Several messages, as a basis of peace, passed between the two parties, the views of each being widely apart. In August the commissioners went up the lake to the mouth of the Detroit River, so that less time would be consumed by the bearers of dispatches between themselves and the Indian council at the Rapids. The Indians would not recede from their *sine qua non*, which was no less than the Ohio River as the boundary between themselves and the United States. This could not be conceded, for the reason that by the treaties of Fort McIntosh and Fort Harmar the government had acquired a large tract on the north and west side of that stream, portions of which had been purchased by citizens of the United States, who were then actually living upon the same. The commissioners agreed to purchase the lands over again from any tribes having claims to any part thereof who had not been present or represented at the treaties by which the United States had acquired its title. *Brothers*, replied the Indians, money to us is of no value, and to most of us unknown, and as no consideration whatever can induce us to sell the lands on which we get sustenance for our women and children, we hope we may be allowed to point out a mode by which your settlers may be recompensed and peace thereby obtained. We know these settlers are poor, or they never would have ventured to live in a country which has been in continual trouble ever since they crossed the Ohio. Divide, therefore, this large sum of money which you have offered to us among these people; give to each, also, a portion of what you said you would give to us annually over and above this very large sum of money, and we are persuaded they would most readily accept of it in lieu of the lands you sold them. If you add the great sums *you must expend* in raising and paying armies, with a view to *force* us to yield *our country*, you will certainly have more than sufficient for the purpose of repaying these settlers for all their labor and improvements. You have talked to us about concessions. It appears strange that you should expect any from us, who have only been defending our just rights against your invasions. We want peace; restore us our country, and we will be enemies no longer. . . . We shall be persuaded that you mean to do us justice if you agree that the Ohio shall remain the boundary line between us. If you will not consent thereto, our meeting will be altogether unnecessary.**

* Extracts from the joint answer of the Pottawatomies, Chippeways, Ottawas, Miamis, Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, Muncies, the Seven Nations of Canada, the Senecas of the Au Glaize, Mohegans and other tribes, dated at Miami Rapids, August 13, 1793.

The commissioners could make no such concessions, as must have been foreseen by the Indians and their evil advisers.

Gen. Wayne moved his forces from Fort Greenville, where he had wintered, and on the — day of August, 1794, obtained a decisive victory over the Indians, almost under the guns of the British fort. After destroying villages and fields the whole length of the Maumee and the Au Glaize, his army returned to Greenville, where he passed a second winter. In the following summer delegates from the several tribes met him, and after a conference extending over five months, a treaty was signed, leaving the Indians with the dimensions of their territories vastly curtailed, and themselves for the first time recognized as the children of a *new* father,—“The Fifteen Fires,” as they called the United States.

Gen. Wayne's success, and the happy negotiations of Chief-Justice Jay, terminated the differences, for the present at least, between our government on the one side and the Indians and Great Britain on the other. The several military posts held by the English within our territory, including Fort Miami, erected by Gov. Simcoe, were surrendered early in 1796; Gen. Wayne, authorized by the president so to do, receiving possession of them on behalf of the United States. He at once arranged to have Detroit and the other works provisioned and garrisoned, and late in the season embarked by way of the lake for Erie. On the way he was attacked with gout of the stomach, of which he died before the vessel reached the port.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY DIVIDED—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY—ITS SUBDIVISION INTO COUNTIES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GOVERNOR HARRISON—TECUMSEH AND HIS BROTHER THE PROPHET'S CONFEDERACY—ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS TERRITORY—INDIAN HOSTILITIES—THE ADVANCE OF POPULATION—CONCLUSION.

PEACE being secured, emigration poured into Ohio so rapidly, extending itself westward to the Great Miami, that at the beginning of the year 1800 the population was nearly sufficient to entitle the territory to be advanced to the second grade of government.* Accordingly, on the 7th of May of that year, congress passed an act for a division of the territory, to take effect on the 4th day of the following July.

By this act all that part of the Northwest Territory lying "to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Kentucky River, and running from thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purposes of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, to be called the *Indiana Territory*."

The territory eastward of this line retained the old name of the "Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River," and by the terms of the act Chillicothe was made the seat of government of the latter, and Vincennes of the former, territory.† Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, then delegate in congress for the old Northwest Territory, was appointed governor, and John Gibson, secretary, of the new Indiana Territory. The governor reached Vincennes early in the year 1801, having been preceded thither by the secretary the

* Under the Ordinance of 1787 there were two grades of territorial government. The first was composed of the judges and governor; the second grade began when the inhabitants numbered sixty thousand, and consisted of a territorial legislature, comprising a house of representatives, elected by the people, and a council, appointed by the president and senate of the United States.

† Old Land Laws, p. 451. The name given to the western subdivision could not have been more appropriate, as it contained within its boundaries the most numerous and by far the most populous Indian tribes east of the Mississippi. The name *Indiana*, however, was not original, having been formerly applied to a tract of country on the southeast of the Ohio, about the Great Kanawha, granted to Col. George Morgan, Indian trader and agent, prior to the beginning of the revolutionary war.

previous July. Gov. Harrison called the judges of the territory together at Vincennes for the purpose of passing the necessary laws and setting the machinery of government in motion. On the 3d of February the governor issued proclamations altering the boundaries of Knox, Randolph and St. Clair counties, previously formed, and creating the new county of Clark. By the terms of the first proclamation the county of Knox was extended some thirty miles into Illinois, south of Vincennes, and extending from thence north by a little east to the mouth of the Calumet River. A line was extended from the westward boundary of Knox through the "Sink-Hole Spring"—a prominent landmark on the west side of the state, nearly on the present boundary line between the counties of Randolph and St. Clair—to the Mississippi. The territory south of this line was called Randolph county, Kaskaskia being the county seat. All of Illinois west of Knox, the whole of Wisconsin, and all that part of Michigan lying north of a line drawn northeast from the mouth of the Calumet River and west of the dividing line between Ohio and Indiana, extended north through the Straits of Mackinaw, the boundary between the United States and Canada, was formed into the county of St. Clair, the county seat of which was established at Cahokia. The county of Knox began at the "cave in the rock," on the Ohio, thirty miles below the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Blue River, and up this stream to the crossing of the old road from Vincennes to Louisville; from thence to the nearest point on White River, and up the same to the branch thereof which runs toward Fort Recovery, and from the head-springs of said branch to Fort Recovery; thence along the line separating Ohio from Indiana until its intersection with the line drawn northeast from the mouth of the Calumet River, and thence southward along the eastern boundary of St. Clair and Randolph counties to the Ohio River at the *cave in the rock*. The new county of Clark was a gore, its base being on the Ohio, between the mouths of the Big Blue and Kentucky rivers, bounded on the west by Knox county, and on the east by the Indian line of cession, running from the mouth of the Kentucky river north by east to Fort Recovery. Springfield, near the Ohio River, was made the county seat of Clark, while Vincennes remained the county seat of Knox, as before.

On the 29th of November, 1802, the eastern division of the northwest territory became a state, and was admitted into the Union, bearing the name of *Ohio*. While Ohio had remained as the northwest territory, the peninsula of Michigan was attached to it for judicial purposes. The greater portion of the peninsula had

been organized into a county and given the name of Wayne, in 1796, by Gov. St. Clair, who was present with Gen. Wayne, at Detroit, when that post was surrendered to the United States by the English commander. By the act of congress providing for the admission of Ohio as a state, Michigan was taken from Ohio and attached to the Indiana territory. The people of Ohio resented what they considered as an illegal interference by congress, in thus disposing of territory which, under the ordinance of 1787, would have remained as a part of and tributary to Ohio, until such time as it was formed into a state.*

Gov. Harrison, on the 24th of January, 1803, issued a proclamation establishing the county of Wayne, the boundaries of which embraced the whole of the lower peninsula, except a strip running the length of Lake Michigan west of Branch county, and a small portion of Indiana and Ohio lying north of a line drawn due east from the southern extremity of the lake.†

On the 11th of January, 1805, congress established Michigan as a separate territory, and Gen. William Hull was appointed as its governor, Detroit being designated the capital.‡

Gov. Harrison brought with him the prestige of an established reputation as a military officer and a statesman. As ensign he served with Gov. St. Clair, and as aide-de-camp of Gen. Wayne, he bore a distinguished part in the successful campaigns of the latter against the northwest Indians. He was secretary of the northwest territory and a delegate in congress from the eastern division. On the formation of the Indiana territory he was not only made its governor, but commissioned as superintendent of Indian affairs in the northwest, which he administered with a skill and success never equaled by any other person through whom our government has had dealings with the Indians. During the long period he had

* By a literal construction of the ordinance of 1787, all that part of Michigan lying east from a line drawn from the mouth of the Miami north to the middle of the Straits of Mackinaw would have belonged to Ohio, while the territory lying west of this line would have remained as a part of Indiana until it was formed into a state.

† The proclamation defines the boundaries as follows: "Beginning at a point where an east and west line passing through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan would intersect a north and south line passing through the most easterly bend of said lake; thence north along the last mentioned line to the boundary of the United States; thence along the said boundary line to a point where a due east and west line passing through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan would intersect the same; thence west to the place of beginning, and which said county shall be designated and known as the county of Wayne, and that the inhabitants of said county shall have and enjoy [from the date hereof] all the rights, privileges and immunities whatsoever which to a county and the inhabitants thereof in any wise appertain." Detroit remained as the seat of government, and the officers who held commissions in the old county of Wayne were continued in office. *Vide* Executive Records of the Indiana territory.

‡ The name Michigan is derived from the two Chippewa *Mitchaw* (great) and *Sagigun* (lake). *Vide* Blois' Gazetteer of Michigan, p. 177.

charge of the Indian affairs, he extinguished the title of the Indians to a greater part of the territory within the limits of Indiana and Illinois, and in all his dealings with this unfortunate race his conduct was marked with a uniform kindness and fair dealing that won for him the most implicit confidence and esteem of the Indians themselves and the applause of the government. His private and



GEN. HARRISON.

official correspondence abundantly illustrate the tender regard he had for the Indians, and the care with which he always sought to protect their rights against the designs of the unscrupulous, while at the same time he was equally solicitous to shield the white people against all aggressions from the red. It is said that Gov. Harrison was personally acquainted with almost every prominent chief of the many tribes within his jurisdiction, and by his address, tact and well-known integrity, he attracted to his person many of the leading

savages in bonds of closest friendship. These prominent traits enabled him to exert an influence over the Indians that few other men could have commanded, and by the exercise of which he often restrained the lawlessness of the savage and protected the pioneer's cabin.

Beginning with the time of his appointment as governor, and ending with the close of the war of 1812, his vigilance and skill during all the time of that memorable struggle shielded the extended lines of the western frontier from incursions of the savages. The early settlers of western Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan might well have hailed him as the "father of the west."

His fame as a soldier and commander is a part of the military history of the country. He was born in Charles City county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, and died April 4, 1841, at Washington, of an illness supposed to have been induced in consequence of the fatigue and excitement incident to his inauguration as the ninth president of the United States.*

*The vignette of Gov. Harrison was supplied by Harper Bros., copyright owners of Lossing's Field-Book of the War of 1812, from which it is taken.

Early in 1806 Gov. Harrison was advised that a Shawnee Indian had set himself up as a prophet. This man avowed that he had been deputed by the Great Spirit to reform the manners of the red people; to revive all their old customs which had been laid aside since their intercourse with the white people; that all the manners in dress and other innovations borrowed by the Indians from the whites were to be abolished, and that when these reforms were effected the comfort and happiness enjoyed by their forefathers would be restored, on condition of their obedience to the will and orders of the Prophet.

The latter pretended to foretell future events, declared that he was invulnerable to the arms or shot of his enemy, and he promised the same inviolability to those of his followers who would devote themselves entirely to his service, and assist him in the cause which he had espoused.*

This new light dawned upon the Indians at Greenville, Ohio, in the person of "Lolla-waw-chic-ka," or the *Loud Voice*, brother of Tecumseh. † *The Prophet*, the name by which he was generally designated, soon gathered about him a large number of followers, composed of a few Shawnee



"THE PROPHET."

warriors of his own tribe and numerous persons from other tribes, many of whom had fled for their crimes. ‡

For some time the Prophet's influence in his own neighborhood was trifling; his fame, however, spread among the more distant

* Memoirs of Gen. Harrison, p. 81.

† Judges Hall and McKenney, in their History of the Indian Tribes of North America, vol. 1, p. 47, following Benjamin Drake's Manuscript of the Life of Tecumseh and the Prophet, before its publication by the author, give the name as Tens-kwan-taw-waw, meaning the Open Door. Drake's Life of Tecumseh, p. 88. The name of the prophet and its signification, as given in the text, is taken from a speech sent by the prophet to Gen. Harrison, in August, 1808, found in full in the Memoirs of General Harrison, p. 108, and being the name, with its meaning, as given by none other than the prophet himself, may be regarded as the more correct.

‡ The fine illustration of the prophet here given was first used in Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812, p. 189, published by Harper Brothers, who kindly furnished the cut for insertion in this work.

tribes, and miracles without number were attributed to him. He gathered about him a horde of deluded savages, whose numbers were swollen daily by accessions of the disaffected from the various tribes, the Winnebagoes, and particularly the Kickapoos, furnishing large numbers of enthusiastic proselytes. So great was the infatuation of his followers that while listening to his teachings they wholly neglected to provide for their own subsistence, and as reports prevailed abroad that they were supplied with every luxury through the supernatural power of the Prophet, they were actually starving.* The principal Delaware chiefs being opposed to the schemes of the Prophet, the latter, to get rid of them, brought charges of witchcraft against three of the old Delaware chiefs, and caused them to be burned at the stake.

In the spring of 1808 the Prophet and his adherents moved from Greenville and took up their abode on the Wabash, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe, on a tract of land claimed to have been granted them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos,† without the consent of the Miamis, who were the rightful owners.

The Prophet was merely a screen, behind which his brother, *Tecumseh*, a man of much more ability, was perfecting a confederation of all the tribes in a grand scheme of hostility against the people of the United States, and involving no less than a bold attempt to check the westward advance of white emigration and the recovery of all previously-ceded lands north and westward of the Ohio. In this movement was but too plainly visible the hands of English traders and the baneful influence emanating from Quebec, Montreal, Sandwich and Malden.‡ After the surrender of the several military posts by the British authorities, medals bearing the head of the English king on the obverse, and the British coat-of-arms on the reverse, continued persistently to be distributed among the principal Indian chiefs, the same as they had been bestowed before, and the Indians were still taught, in this most pernicious and effectual manner, to regard the English sovereign as their father.§

To preserve harmony, as far as practicable, in a chronological order of treating events, Tecumseh's movements will be dropped, to note the fact of a subdivision of the Indiana territory. On the 3d of February, 1809, congress passed an "Act," whereby "all that part of the Indiana territory which lies west of the Wabash River,

* Memoirs of General Harrison, p. 81.

† McAfee, p. 11. Drake's Tecumseh, p. 105.

‡ Situated a few miles below Detroit, on the Canadian side of the river.

§ Samuel K. Brown's History of the Second War for Independence.

and a line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, should, for the purposes of a territorial government, constitute a separate territory, and be called Illinois."* Ninnian Edwards, then chief justice of Kentucky, was appointed governor, and Nathaniel Pope, an eminent member of the Kaskaskia bar, secretary of the Illinois Territory, which was thus started on the way of the first grade of its existence. Kaskaskia, with the romance of a century and the mists of more remote tradition clinging about its venerable precincts, was selected as the seat of government.

Tecumseh had an able assistant in the person of Blue Jacket, the great Shawnee warrior. The two held similar views, the leading principles of which were to combine all the tribes to prevent the sale of land by a single tribe, to join the British in the event of war, with the hope of recovering the lands previously ceded. They held that in the treaty of Greenville the United States had admitted the right to the lands to be jointly in *all* the tribes, and, therefore, had no right to purchase territory of a single tribe without the consent of all the others.†

"The various tribes in the habit of visiting Detroit and Sandwich were annually subsidized by the British. Where the American agent at Detroit gave one dollar by way of an annuity, the British agent on the other side of the river would give the Indians ten. This course of iniquity had the intended effect; the Indians were impressed with a great aversion for the Americans, and desired to recover the lands ceded at Greenville, and for which they were yearly receiving the stipulated annuity. They wished again to try their strength with the *Big Knife*, in order to wipe away the disgrace of their defeat by Gen. Wayne. They were still promised aid by the British in the advent of a war between the latter and the United States."‡

The teachings of the Prophet and the schemes of Tecumseh could have only one result. Gen. Harrison saw the storm that was too surely approaching, and exerted himself, with great address, to protect the inhabitants committed to his care, scattered, as they were, at great distances over an extensive territory. By an admirable system he had spies, in the guise of traders, and Indians, whom he had by his winning manners drawn about him, in the villages of all of the disaffected tribes, by means of whom he was kept fully informed

* Second U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 114.

† McAfee's History of the Late War, p. 9.

‡ McAfee, p. 9.

of the purposes of Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet. While Tecumseh was traveling, visiting the various tribes in the northwest, and perfecting his schemes, the governor was preparing for what he knew would surely come—war.

The Prophet, becoming bolder every day, at last, in the month of April, 1809, required his followers “to take up the hatchet against the white people, to destroy the inhabitants of Vincennes and those on the Ohio, who lived as low down as its mouth and as high up as Cincinnati, telling them that the Great Spirit had ordered them to do this, and that their refusal would result in their own destruction.” A number of Chippeways, Ottawas and Pottawatomies were so alarmed at this bold avowal that they hurried away from the Prophet.* The estimated force of the Prophet at this time was from six to eight hundred men; and if, as it was reported, the defection had extended to all the tribes between the Illinois River and Lake Michigan, that number might be doubled.†

The governor dispatched another one of his interpreters, Joseph Barron, to the Prophet’s town, in the hope that, when informed of the strength and resources of the United States, the Indians would be prevented from commencing hostilities. This speech was delivered to the Prophet by Barron, in the presence of Tecumseh. No answer was made, but one was promised to be sent back by the interpreter. The latter lodged for the night with Tecumseh, when a general conversation ensued, in which Tecumseh denied “an intention to make war, but declared that it was not possible to be friends with the United States, unless the latter would abandon the idea of extending settlements further to the north and west, and explicitly acknowledge the principle that all the lands in the western country were the common property of all the tribes. The Great Spirit,” said Tecumseh, “gave this island to his red children. He placed the whites on the other side of the big water. They were not contented with their own, but came to take ours from us. They have driven us from the sea to the lakes—we can go no farther. They have taken upon them to say this tract is the Miami’s, this is the Delaware’s, and so on; but the Great Spirit intended it as the common property of all. Our father tells us that *we* have no business upon the Wabash—that the land belongs

* Memoirs of Gen. Harrison, pp. 126, 127.

† Idem, 138. About this time an old Piankashaw, named *Grosble*, or Big-Corn, a particular friend to Gen. Harrison and the United States, asked the former for permission to move beyond the Mississippi, alleging that he heard nothing among the Indians but news of war, and as he intended to take no part in it he wished to be out of danger.

to other tribes. The Great Spirit ordered us to come here, *and here we will stay.*"

Tecumseh told the interpreter that he would come to Vincennes and visit Gen. Harrison, and bring with him about thirty of the principal men. Accordingly, on the 12th of August, 1810, Tecumseh arrived at Vincennes, where a council was held, at which mutual explanations were made in the presence of a large concourse of Indians, militia and the citizens of the town. Tecumseh, in his speech, took the grounds of a common ownership by all the Indians of all the lands, and of the inability of one tribe to dispose of any part of it without the consent of all the others. He grew very violent as the interpreter was rendering Gen. Harrison's reply. The Indians sprang to their feet, seizing their tomahawks and war clubs, bending their eyes fiercely upon the governor. The militia were quickly marched up to the scene of the difficulty, and order was restored. The next morning Tecumseh, greatly mortified at his display of anger and bad manners, met the governor with an apology. The latter assured him that he would submit his propositions to the president, adding, at the same time, that there was little probability of their being acceded to. "Well," said Tecumseh, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to *give up this land*. It is true he is so far off that he will not be injured by the war. He may still sit in his town and drink his wine whilst you and I will have to *fight it out.*"* And fight it out they did, as we will now proceed to show.

Events transpiring subsequent to the conference at Vincennes clearly demonstrated that there was no other alternative; either the Prophet's town had to be destroyed, and the purposes of Tecumseh thwarted, or else the advancing line of white population would be driven back from whence it came.

The boldness and insolence of the assemblage at the Prophet's town increased daily; hostile parties were continually leaving that place for the white settlements, where they killed the inhabitants and stole their horses. Finally, Gov. Harrison received orders to proceed to the Prophet's town with a military force, which he was only to use after all efforts to effect a peaceable dispersion of its occupants had failed. The governor left Vincennes on the 26th of September, 1811, with a force of nine hundred effective men, composed of the 4th Reg. U. S. regulars, with a body of militia, and a

*Memoirs of Gen. Harrison, p. 159.

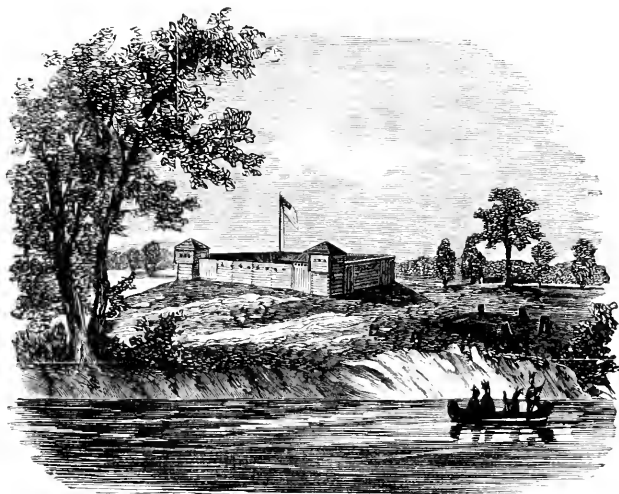
hundred and thirty volunteer dragoons. The regulars had been organized for some time, and were well drilled and ably officered. James Miller, who subsequently immortalized himself at Lundy's Lane by replying, when asked if he could take the English battery on the hill, "I will try, sir," and in the heroism and success with which he made the effort, being the lieutenant-colonel.* The militia, who were all volunteers, had been well trained by the governor in person in all those peculiar evolutions practiced by Gen. Wayne's army, and which had been found so efficient in operating against the Indians in a covered country. On the 3d of October the army, moving up on the east side of the Wabash, reached a place on the bank of the stream some two miles above the old Wea village of *We-au-ta-no*, "The Risen Sun," called by many the "Old Orchard Town," and time out of mind, by the early French traders, *Terre Haute*. Here the governor halted, according to his instructions, within the boundary of the country already ceded by the Indians, and occupied his time in erecting a fort, while waiting the return of messengers whom he had dispatched to the Prophet's town, demanding the surrender of murderers, and the return of stolen horses sheltered there, and requiring that the Shawnees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos collected there should disperse and return to their own tribes. The messengers were treated with great insolence by the Prophet and his council, who, to put an end to all hopes of peace, sent out a small war party to precipitate hostilities. This war party, finding no stragglers about the governor's encampment, shot at and wounded one of his sentinels. The Delaware chiefs who went with the messengers to the Prophet's town advised the governor, on their return, that it would be in vain to expect that anything short of force would obtain satisfaction for past injuries or security for the future. They also informed him that the strength of the Prophet was daily increasing by accessions of ardent and giddy young men from every tribe, and particularly from those along and beyond the Illinois River.

The new fort was finished on the 28th of October, and by the unanimous request of all the officers it was christened "*Fort Harrison*."†

* This intrepid officer was so extremely ill of the fever when the regiment marched that he could scarcely walk. He did go, however, as far as Ft. Harrison, and on the completion of this work he could go no farther, and the fort, with a garrison consisting of invalids like himself, was assigned to his command.

† The illustration is copied from a lithograph in possession of M. M. Redford, Danville, Illinois. It is one of a number of impressions printed by Modesit & Hager in 1848. It was drawn from descriptions given by old settlers who were well acquainted

On the 29th of October Gov. Harrison moved up the Wabash, crossing Raccoon Creek at Armysburg, and ferrying his army over the Wabash at the mouth of the former stream on boats sent up the river for that purpose. The army encamped on the 2d of November some two miles below the mouth of the Big Vermilion, and about a mile below the encampment a block-house, partly jutting over the river, twenty-five feet square, was erected on the edge of a small prairie sloping down to the water's edge. The block-house was gar-



FORT HARRISON IN 1812.

risoned with a sergeant and eight men, in whose charge were left the boats which up to this time had been used for the transportation of supplies.* On the 3d the army left the block-house, crossed the Vermilion and entered the prairies, the route passing just east of State

with the fort and surroundings before its demolition, and was pronounced a faithful and good representation.

Samuel R. Brown, in his *Western Gazetteer*, p. 69, gives an account he received from the French traders at Fort Harrison, in 1816, of the traditional great battles fought between the Indians, many years ago, on the ground at Fort Harrison. On account of the rarity of the volume in which it is found, the veracity of its author, the time when and persons from whom he received it, and the interest attaching to the tradition, we insert it here:

"The French have a tradition that an exterminating battle was fought in the beginning of the last century, on the ground where Fort Harrison now stands, between the Indians living on the Mississippi and those of the Wabash. The bone of contention was the lands lying between those rivers, which both parties claimed. There were about a thousand warriors on each side. The condition of the fight was that the victors should possess the lands in dispute. The grandeur of the prize was peculiarly calculated to inflame the ardor of savage minds. The contest commenced about sunrise. Both parties fought desperately. The Wabash warriors came off conquerors, having *seven* men left alive at sunset, and their adversaries but *five*. The *mounds* are still to be seen where it is said the slain were buried."

* *Memoirs of General Harrison: Dillon's Indiana*, p. 463.

Line city; from thence to Crow's Grove, where the army went into camp for the night.

It was from this point that Capt. Prince was sent forward to find a crossing place at Pine Creek.* In passing through this prairie country, the army was frequently made to practice all those formations which it was probable they would have to assume in action. On the 4th of November the army approached the very difficult pass of Pine Creek. This stream presents a curious spectacle in that country. For many miles before it discharges itself into the Wabash its course is through an immense mass of rock, the sides of which in some places are perpendicular. Few places can be found where the stream may be crossed with facility. The Indian path, upon which the army was then marching, led to a defile extremely difficult of passage, and would have afforded the enemy an opportunity to make an attack very unfavorable to the troops.† In the course of the night of the 4th of November, Gov. Harrison sent Capt. Prince with a small force‡ to discover a passage higher up the stream. This officer returned at ten o'clock the following morning, with a report that "a few miles higher up he had found a good crossing place," since known as the "army ford" where the prairies on each side skirted the creek." On the evening of the 5th the army encamped within nine or ten miles of the Prophet's town. The 6th was consumed by the governor in working his army over difficult ground toward the Indian town, and in endeavoring to speak with the Indians who, in great numbers, now swarmed about his front and flanks, declining to communicate with his interpreters, and "continued to insult our people by their gestures." Every invitation to a parley by the interpreters, who were some distance in front for that purpose, "was answered by menace and insult." It was evident that the Indians intended to fight, and the troops, in high spirits, wanted to be led to the attack immediately. This the governor would not permit until every effort for a peaceable solution of the difficulties were exhausted. The army being within a short distance of the town, the governor was determined not to jeopardize his men by advancing nearer that evening, nor until he

* Tipton's Journal. The track of Harrison's army remained for many years. The army encamped in the grove upon its return.

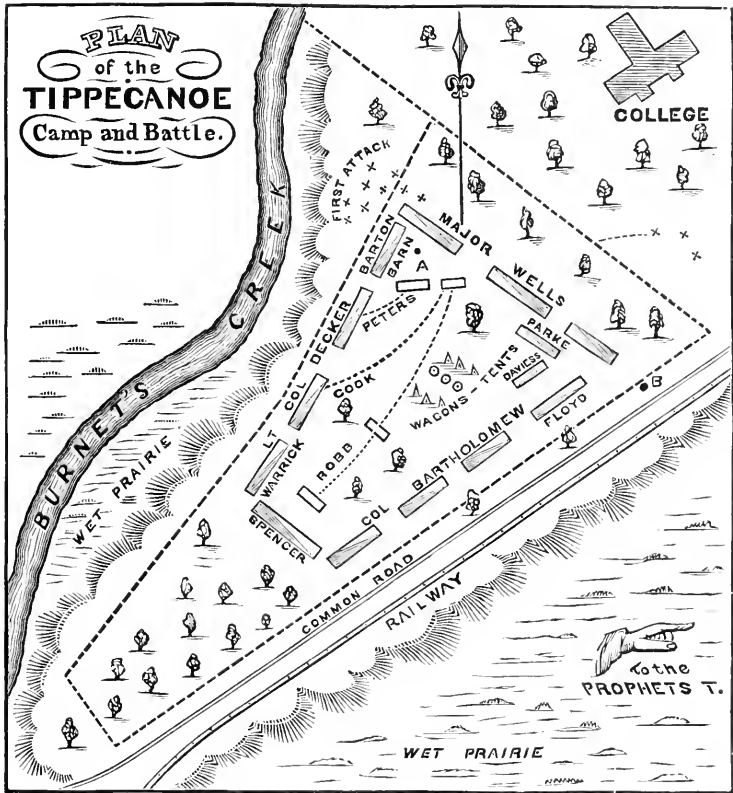
† The governor knew that it had been selected for an ambuscade by the Indians, once, in the year 1786, when Gen. George R. Clarke commanded an expedition against the Indians of the Wabash, which failed from a mutiny of the troops eight miles above Vincennes, and a second time, in 1790, when Col. Hamtramck marched up the Wabash to make a diversion in favor of Gen. Harmar. The governor, with a knowledge of this fact, had no notion of leading his army into this defile.

‡ Tipton's scouts. *Vide* his Narrative Journal.

knew precisely the situation of the village and the character of the intervening ground. Maj. Davis, who, with the other officers, desired, like the men, immediate action, replied that from the right of the position of the dragoons, in front, the openings made by low grounds of the Wabash could be seen; that in company with his adjutant, D. Floyd, he had advanced to the bank, which descends to the low grounds, and had a fair view of the cultivated fields and the houses of the town, to which the open woods where the army then was, continued without interruption. The governor said he would advance if he could get a suitable person to proceed to the town with a flag. Capt. T. Dubois, of Vincennes, offered his services, and proceeded, with an interpreter, to the Prophet, desiring to know whether he would now comply with the terms that had been so often proposed to him. The army, in order of battle, moved slowly toward the town. Directly a message came from Capt. Dubois, with word that the Indians, who were near him in considerable numbers, would return no answer to the interpreter, although sufficiently near to hear what was said to them, and that, upon his advancing, the Indians endeavored to cut him off from the army. The governor could no longer hesitate in treating the Indians as enemies. He recalled Capt. Dubois, and moved up with a determination to attack them. He had not proceeded far before he was met by three Indians, one of them a principal counsellor of the Prophet, who said they were sent to know why the army was advancing; that the Prophet wished to avoid hostilities; that pacific messages had been returned to the governor by his messengers, the Miami and Pottawatomie chiefs, who, unfortunately, had proceeded back on the south side of the Wabash, thus missing the governor, who was marching up on the other. Hostilities were suspended accordingly, and a meeting was agreed upon to take place the next day, for the purpose of fixing upon terms of peace. The governor told the deputation that he would go on to the Wabash and encamp for the night.

Marching a short distance farther, he came in view of the town, which was seen at some distance up the river, upon a commanding eminence. Maj. Davis had mistaken some scattering houses in the fields below for the town itself. The ground below the town being unfavorable for an encampment, the army continued its march in the direction of the town, for the purpose of obtaining a better situation beyond. The dragoons becoming entangled in a piece of ground covered with brush and the tops of fallen trees, a halt was ordered, and the position of the cavalry changed to some open fields

adjacent to the river. The Indians, seeing this manœuver as the army approached the town, supposed they intended to attack it, and immediately prepared for its defense. The governor rode forward and requested some of the Indians to come to him, assuring them that nothing was farther from his thoughts than of attacking them; that the ground below the town was not fit for an encampment and that his movements were for no other purpose than to search for a



better one above. He then asked if there was any other water convenient besides that in the Wabash, and an Indian with whom the governor was well acquainted referred him to the creek which the army had crossed two miles back, and that ran through the prairie to the north of the village. A halt was ordered, and three officers sent out, who, returning in half an hour, reported that they had found on the creek, since called Burnett's Creek, an elevated spot nearly surrounded by an open prairie and supplied with water and fuel. To this place (since famous as the Tippecanoe battle-ground, about eight

miles north of La Fayette, Indiana, on the northwest side of the Wabash) the army repaired, and went into camp for the night.*

The illustration will assist the reader, while perusing an account of the engagement contained in the following extracts taken from Gov. Harrison's official report.

“I then took leave of the chief, and a mutual promise was again made for a suspension of hostilities until we could have an interview on the following day. I found the ground destined for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it. It was, indeed, admirably calculated for the encampment of regular troops that were opposed to regulars, but it afforded great facility for the approach of savages. It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front (toward the Indian town), and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which, and near to this bank, ran a small stream clothed with willows and brushwood. Toward the left flank this bench of high land widened considerably, but became gradually narrow in the opposite direction, at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the right flank terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, at the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from each other, on the left, and something more than half that distance on the right flank. These flanks were filled up, the first by two companies of mounted riflemen, amounting to one hundred and twenty men, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Wells, of the Kentucky militia, who served as major, the other by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, which amounted to eighty men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under the command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops under command of Capt. Bean, acting as major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieut.-Col. Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left.

“Two troops of dragoons, amounting to, in the aggregate, about sixty men, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in the rear of the front line. Our order of encampment varied little from that

*The illustration of the battle-ground was drawn by the historical writer, B. J. Lossing, who visited the locality in 1860, and appears in his *Field Book of the War of 1812*; and the positions of the several corps are located on the plan in conformity with the official account of the battle.

above described, excepting when some peculiarity of the ground made it necessary. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept immediately opposite to his post in the line. In the formation of my troops I used a single rank, or what is called Indian file, because in Indian warfare, where there is no shock to resist, one rank is nearly as good as two, and in that kind of warfare the extension of line is of the first importance. Raw troops also manœuver with much more facility in single than in double ranks. It was my constant custom to assemble all the field officers at my tent every evening by signal, to give them the watchword and the instructions for the night; those given for the night of the 6th were that each troop which formed a part of the exterior line of the encampment should hold its own ground until relieved. The dragoons were ordered to parade, in case of a night attack, with their pistols in their belts, and to act as a corps of reserve. The camp was defended by two captains' guards, consisting each of four non-commissioned officers and forty-two privates, and two subalterns' guards of twenty non-commissioned officers and privates, the whole under the command of a field officer of the day. The troops were regularly called up an hour before day, and made to continue under arms until it was quite light.

“On the morning of the 7th I had risen at a quarter after four o'clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes when the attack commenced. It began on our left flank; but a signal gun was fired by the sentinels, or by the guard, in that direction, which made not the least resistance, but abandoned their officer and fled into camp, and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger was from the yells of the savages within a short distance of the line; but even under those circumstances the men were not wanting to themselves or the occasion. Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their arms and took their stations; others, which were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the 4th U. S. Reg., and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire upon these was exceedingly severe, and they suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. I believe all the other companies were under arms and tolerably formed before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy; our fires afforded a partial light, which, if it gave us

some opportunity for taking our positions, was still more advantageous to the enemy, affording them the means of taking a surer aim; they were, therefore, extinguished. Under all these discouraging circumstances, the troops (nineteen-twentieths of whom never had been in action before) behaved in a manner that can never be too much applauded. They took their place without noise, and less confusion than could have been expected from veterans placed in the same situation. As soon as I could mount my horse I rode to the angle that was attacked. I found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. I immediately ordered Cook's company, and the late Capt. Wentworth's, under Lieut. Peters, to be brought up from the center of the rear line, where the ground was much more defensible, and formed across the angle in support of Barton's and Geiger's. My attention was then engaged by a heavy firing upon the left of the front line, where were stationed the small company of United States riflemen (then, however, armed with muskets), and the companies of Bean, Snelling and Prescott, of the 4th Reg. I found Major Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of those companies, and understanding that the heaviest part of the enemy's fire proceeded from some trees about fifteen or twenty paces in front of those companies, I directed the major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons. Unfortunately, the major's gallantry determined him to execute the order with a smaller force than was sufficient, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front and attack his flanks. The major was mortally wounded, and his party driven back. The Indians were, however, immediately and gallantly dislodged from their advantageous position by Capt. Snelling at the head of his company.

“In the course of a few minutes after the commencement of the attack the fire extended along the left flank, the whole of the front, the right flank and part of the rear line. Upon Spencer's mounted riflemen and the right of Warwick's company, which was posted on the right of the rear line, it was excessively severe. Capt. Spencer and his first and second lieutenants were killed, and Capt. Warwick was mortally wounded. Those companies, however, still bravely maintained their posts, but Spencer had suffered so severely, and having originally too much ground to occupy, I reinforced them with Robb's company of riflemen, which had been driven, or by mistake ordered, from their positions on the left flank toward the center of the camp, and filled the vacancy that had been occupied by Robb with Prescott's company of the 4th United States regiment. My great object was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from

breaking into the camp, until daylight, which should enable me to make a general and effectual charge. With this in view, I had reinforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and as soon as the approach of morning discovered itself I withdrew from the front line Snelling's, Porey's (under Lieut. Albright) and Scott's, and from the rear line Wilson's, companies, and drew them up upon the left flank; and at the same time I ordered Cook's and Bean's companies, the former from the rear, and the latter from the front, line, to reinforce the right flank, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last efforts. Major Wells, who commanded on the left flank, not knowing my intentions precisely, had taken command of these companies, and had charged the enemy before I had formed the body of dragoons with which I meant to support the infantry. A small detachment of these were, however, ready, and proved amply sufficient for the purpose. The Indians were driven by the infantry at the point of the bayonet, and the dragoons pursued and forced them into a marsh, where they could not be followed. Capt. Cook and Lieut. Larabee had, agreeable to my order, marched their companies to the right flank, and formed them under the fire of the enemy, and, being then joined by the riflemen of that flank, had charged the Indians, killed a number and put the rest to precipitate flight. A favorable opportunity was here offered to pursue the enemy with dragoons, but being engaged at that time on the other flank, I did not observe it till it was too late.

"I have thus, sir, given you the particulars of an action which was certainly maintained with the greatest obstinacy and perseverance by both parties. The Indians manifested a ferocity uncommon even with them. To their savage fury our troops opposed that cool and deliberate valor which is characteristic of the christian soldier."*

We note a few of the incidents connected with the campaign. The night was dark in consequence of clouds, which occasionally discharged a drizzling rain, affording the Indians a chance to creep up so near the sentries as to hear them challenged when relieved. They intended to rush upon the sentinels and kill them before they could fire; but one of the sentinels discovering an Indian creeping toward him in the grass, fired his gun, the report of which was instantly followed by an Indian yell, and a desperate charge upon the left flank. The Indians advanced to the wild music of their rattles, made of deers' hoofs, the shrill noise of their gun chargers, blowing

*General Harrison's Official Report: American State Papers, vol. 5, pp. 777, 778.

them as whistles, and furious savage yells, that arose in the darkness above the peals of the musketry. They fought like the very demons they were, inspired by the incantations of the Prophet, who, secure from flying bullets, occupied an adjacent eminence and sang "the war song." He had told his followers that the American bullets would prove harmless. Soon after the beginning of the battle word was sent him that his men were falling. He encouraged them to fight on, saying it would soon be as he predicted, and then sang the louder. The Indians rushed up to the bayonets of our men, and in one instance, related by Capt. Snelling, an Indian adroitly pushed the bayonet of a soldier aside, and clave his head with a war club. The Winnebago warriors distinguished themselves by their bravery. The governor exposed himself constantly, and was present at every point on the lines as they were severally pressed by the enemy. His clothing, hat, and even his hair, were cut by the enemy's balls.*

The 7th was spent in burying the dead on the field where they fell, caring for the wounded, and fortifying the camp. On the 8th of November the village was reconnoitred, and gave evidence of having been abandoned in great haste. The household utensils were all left, and some guns, still in the covers in which they had been imported, and a quantity of prime double-glazed English rifle powder. Hogs and poultry were found, running through the village, a large quantity of corn and a vast number of kettles. Gen. John Tipton, who took a prominent part in this campaign, says in his daily journal that the Americans destroyed two thousand bushels of corn, besides six wagon loads which they hauled away from the village.† Everything useful to the army was removed, and then the

*Of the little more than eight hundred Americans in the action, the killed and wounded numbered one hundred and eighty-eight. An unusual per cent of the wounded died or lost their limbs on account, as the surgeons said, of the Indians having chewed their balls, causing them to tear the flesh severely, and make a more ragged wound than a smooth ball would do. The Indians were estimated by some at six hundred; the traders, whose opportunities for knowing were good, said there were at least eight hundred. The previous summer there were four hundred and fifty warriors at the Prophet's town, and these were joined a few days before the battle by all the Kickapoos of the prairie, and by many other bands from the Pottawatomie villages on the Illinois, and the St. Josephs of Lake Michigan. It being in the dark, the Indians were enabled to carry many of their dead and wounded away without their being observed; still thirty-eight of their warriors were found upon the field. Of the Kickapoos braves in the battle belonging to *Pa-koi-shee-can*, or "La Farine's" band alone, fourteen of the severely hurt, who got away from the Wabash, afterward died of their wounds, and were buried near their village, four miles west of Danville, where their graves, still to be seen, were pointed out to the early salt boilers in 1819, by the survivors who were cognizant of the facts.

†Tipton's Journal of the "Indian Campaign of 1811" contains many interesting items. It was first published by the enterprising proprietor of the Indianapolis "News," in the issue of the 5th of May, 1879. It covers the late Gen. Tipton's daily movements from the time his company left Corydon on the 12th of September, 1811, to his return home on the 24th of November, a period of seventy-four days. Much of

village and everything in it was committed to the flames. "The village is on the west side of the Wabash, ——— miles above Vincennes, on the second bank, about two hundred yards from the river, and neat built. This is the main town; but it is scattering, a mile long, all the way a fine corn field." On the 9th the troops were put in motion, returning by the same route they had come. The wounded were placed in wagons drawn by oxen, of which there was scarcely a sufficient number for this humane purpose. All camp equipage and baggage, owing to the insufficiency of transportation, was destroyed, the governor setting the example by knocking his own to pieces and throwing it into the fire. The whole army cheerfully followed his example, and the camp was quickly strewn with debris of furniture, mess boxes, plates, dishes and bottles. With all this, it was difficult to make the wagons contain those who could neither walk nor ride. The wounded were dying every day. Early in the action two or three of the army fled, reaching the block-house below the Vermilion, and spread exaggerated news of the battle and the defeat of Harrison. And as the troops were returning, they "were frequently met on their way by persons coming to learn the fate of their children or friends."* The army was reduced to the scantiest of rations, part of the time living upon parched corn; and on the 13th of November they reached the block-house, as appears from Tipton's Journal, just as a timely boat was arriving with much needed provisions. The next day as many of the sick and wounded as the boat would hold were placed aboard and sent down the river. The main army reached Fort Harrison on the 14th of November, and Vincennes four days later, where they were met with great rejoicing by the inhabitants.

In its results, the engagement at Tippecanoe ranks as one of the most important ever fought against the Indians in the west. It may be said to have been the opening battle of the war of 1812, although the formal declaration of hostilities was deferred until the following June. However many and grave were the irritating causes in the Atlantic states which had threatened the peace of the two countries, had they not existed, still, the continued aggressions of the Indians, operated upon as they were by traders within our borders and other subjects of Great Britain in Canada, would have provoked collision.†

his time was occupied in advance of the army, either in picking out crossing places of streams or other difficult portions, and in scouting.

*Samuel R. Brown's History of the Second War of the Independence: Auburn, 1815, vol. 1, p. 227.

†The causes culminating in the action at Tippecanoe, the movements of the American forces before and after the engagement, and the incidents connected with the campaign, are taken from Dawson's Life of Harrison, McAfee's History of the Late

While the Indian difficulties described in this chapter were transpiring, matters between the United States and Great Britain were fast assuming a warlike hue. An embargo was laid upon all our shipping, to protect it against the unwarrantable interference of English cruisers. Our commerce upon the high seas was almost entirely destroyed by the policy of Great Britain and France, then engaged in the mighty struggle for empire upon the continent of Europe. The depleted navy of England was recruited by seizure of Americans aboard of American vessels and impressing them into her service. War was declared on the 19th of June, 1812.

Since the battle of Tippecanoe "the frontiers," wrote Gen. Harrison, "never enjoyed more perfect repose." Still the Indians were powerful, thoroughly organized, and fully supplied with guns and ammunition from Canada, and were eagerly looking at the tomahawk long uplifted in the hand of their English father, and only waiting the time when it should fall upon the head of the Americans, to begin an active and determined war of extermination upon all of the western settlements. Notwithstanding these facts were so apparent, and the importance of providing a naval force upon Lake Erie and an army for the protection of the northwest had been urged upon the secretary of war and others, still the war department refused to do anything commensurate with the magnitude of the danger. William Hull, governor of the Michigan territory, was appointed to the command of the westward frontiers; and, although he advised the department that it was idle to attempt to hold the territory with less than three thousand well-equipped soldiers, little attention was paid to his demands. However, through the activity of the governors of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, a small army of militia volunteers, with the 4th United States regiment of regulars (Miller's regiment of Tippecanoe fame) as a nucleus, was tardily recruited. Owing to the wide extent of thinly-settled country from which the forces were drawn, the difficulty of obtaining munitions and provisions and moving them over districts unprovided with roads to points of concentration, but very slow progress was made. Before Hull could reach Detroit the enemy, who had received intelligence of the declaration of war before Hull was notified of the fact, had already begun the war by the capture of a schooner, along with a quantity of baggage and some thirty officers and privates aboard of her, while on its way from Miami Rapids to Detroit. Overcoming all delays, Gen. Hull reached Spring Wells, three

War in the Western Country, and Tipton's Journal, all regarded as sources of original and authentic information.

miles below Detroit, only to be confronted with a naval and military force of the enemy in a more forward state of concentration upon the Canadian side of the river. The commanding general, on the 12th of the month, moved his forces across the river, issued a florid proclamation to the inhabitants of Canada, whose soil he had invaded, and in the course of a few days retreated back to his old quarters. On the 16th of the same month, without striking a blow, Gen. Hull surrendered Detroit and his whole force to Sir Isaac Brock, governor-general of Canada. This most unexpected calamity was followed by intelligence, received on the 28th of July, that the port of Mackinaw had been captured by the British. Fast upon this startling news came the surrender of Fort Dearborn to the Indians by Capt. Heald, on the 15th of August, and the massacre or capture of the inhabitants and soldiers. Thus, in less than sixty days after the declaration of hostilities, the whole northwest, from the Detroit to the Mississippi River, was in the hands of the British or their Indian allies under the lead of English traders. Fort Wayne and Fort Harrison were the only points at which the United States presented resistance.

The plans of Tecumseh succeeding more happily than he could have expected, it was determined to lay siege to Forts Wayne and Harrison simultaneously, as the only "remaining obstacles in the way of driving the white inhabitants over the Ohio" River. Fort Wayne was accordingly besieged, and closely invested by the savages until it was relieved by Gen. Harrison, who had been appointed to the chief command of the northwest immediately after the surrender of Hull.

We will now let Capt. Taylor tell how nearly the Indians succeeded in gaining possession of Fort Harrison, only noting the fact that his official report, written immediately after the assault, before opportunity was given him to acquire more accurate information, erroneously names the Miamis as a part of the attacking force. M'Affee, as well as others, writing at a later date, correctly state that the enemy were Kickapoos and Winnebagoes only.

"FORT HARRISON, September 10.

"DEAR SIR,—On Thursday evening, the 3d instant, after retreat beating, four guns were heard to fire in the direction where two young men (citizens who resided here) were making hay, about four hundred yards distant from the fort. I was immediately impressed with the idea that they had been killed by the Indians, as the Prophet's party would soon be here for the purpose of commencing

hostilities, and that they had been directed to leave this place, as we were about to do. I did not think it prudent to send out at that late hour of the night to see what had become of them, and their not coming in convinced me that I was right in my conjecture. I waited till eight o'clock next morning, when I sent out a corporal with a small party to find them, if it could be done without running too much risk of being drawn into an ambuscade. He soon sent back to inform me that he had found them both killed, and wished to know my further orders. I sent the cart and oxen and had them brought in and buried. They had been shot with two balls, scalped and cut in the most shocking manner. Late in the evening of the 4th instant old Joseph Lenar and about thirty or forty Indians arrived from the Prophet's town with a white flag, among whom were about ten women, and the men were composed of the chiefs of the different tribes that compose the Prophet's party. A Shawnee man, that could speak good English, informed me that old Lenar intended to speak to me next morning, and try to get something to eat.

At retreat beating I examined the men's arms and found them all in good order, and completed their cartridges to fifteen rounds per man. As I had not been able to mount a guard of more than six privates and two non-commissioned officers for some time past, and sometimes part of them every other day, from the unhealthiness of the company, I had not conceived my force adequate to the defense of this post, should it be vigorously attacked, for some time past.

As I had just recovered from a very severe attack of the fever, I was not able to be up much through the night. After tattoo, I cautioned the guard to be vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers, as the sentinels could not see every part of the garrison, to walk around on the inside during the whole night, to prevent the Indians taking any advantage of us, provided they had any intention of attacking us. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the firing of one of the sentinels. I sprang up, ran out and ordered the men to their posts, when my orderly-sergeant, who had charge of the upper block-house, called out that the Indians had fired the lower block-house (which contained the property of the contractor, which was deposited in the lower part, the upper having been assigned to a corporal and ten privates as an alarm post). The guns had begun to fire pretty smartly from both sides. I directed the buckets to be got ready and water brought from the well and the fire extinguished immediately, as it was perceivable at that time; but from debility or some other cause the men were very slow in execut-

ing my orders,—the word fire appeared to throw the whole of them into confusion,—and by the time they had got the water and broken open the door, the fire had unfortunately communicated to a quantity of whisky (the stock having licked several holes through the lower part of the building, after the salt that was stored there, through which the fire had been introduced without being discovered, as the night was very dark), and in spite of every exertion we could make use of in less than a moment it ascended to the roof and baffled every effort we could make to extinguish it. As the block-house adjoined the barracks that made part of the fortifications, most of the men immediately gave themselves up for lost, and I had the greatest difficulty in getting my orders executed. And, sir, what from the raging of the fire, the yelling and howling of several hundred Indians, the cries of nine women and children (a part soldiers' and a part citizens' wives, who had taken shelter in the fort), and the despondency of so many of the men, which was worse than all, I can assure you that my feelings were unpleasant, and, indeed, there were not more than ten or fifteen men able to do a great deal,—the others being sick or convalescent; and to add to our other misfortunes, two of the strongest men in the fort, and that I had every confidence in, jumped the picket and left us. I saw by throwing off a part of the roof that joined the block-house that was on fire, and keeping the end perfectly wet, the whole row of buildings might be saved, and leave only an opening of eighteen or twenty feet for the entrance of the Indians after the house was consumed, and that a temporary breastwork might be executed to prevent their even entering there. I convinced the men that this might be accomplished, and it appeared to inspire them with new life, and never did men act with more firmness and desperation. Those that were able (while the others kept up a constant fire from the other block-house and the two bastions) mounted the roofs of the houses, with Dr. Clark at their head, who acted with the greatest firmness and presence of mind the whole time the attack lasted, which was seven hours, under a shower of bullets, and in less than a moment threw off as much of the roof as was necessary. This was done only with a loss of one man and two wounded, and I am in hopes neither of them dangerously. The man that was killed was a little deranged, and did not get off the house as soon as directed, or he would not have been hurt; and although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire against them, the men used such exertions that they kept it under, and before day raised a temporary breastwork as high as a man's head, although the Indians

continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, in every part of the parade. I had but one other man killed, nor any other wounded inside the fort, and he lost his life by being too anxious. He got into one of the *galleys* in the bastion and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and, neglecting to stoop down, in an instant he was shot dead. One of the men that jumped the pickets returned an hour before day, and, running up toward the gate, begged for God's sake for it to be opened. I suspected it to be a stratagem of the Indians to get in, as I did not recollect the voice. I directed the men in the bastion, where I happened to be, to shoot him, let him be who he would, and one of them fired at him, but fortunately he ran up to the other bastion, where they knew his voice, and Dr. Clark directed him to lie down close to the pickets, behind an empty barrel that happened to be there, and at daylight I had him let in. His arm was broken in a most shocking manner, which he says was done by the Indians, which, I suppose, was the cause of his returning. I think it probable that he will not recover. The other they caught about one hundred and thirty yards from the garrison, and cut him all to pieces. After keeping up a constant fire until about six o'clock the next morning, which we began to return with some effect after daylight, they removed out of reach of our guns. A party of them drove up the horses that belonged to the citizens here, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in our sight, as well as a number of their hogs. They drove off the whole of the cattle, which amounted to sixty-five head, as well as public oxen. I had the vacancy filled up before night [which was made by the burning of the block-house] with a strong row of pickets which I got by pulling down the guard-house."*

The events following the relief of Fort Wayne, and the failure at Fort Harrison, were the formation of a navy upon Lake Erie and the raising of a large military force by Gen. Harrison, under difficulties and such depressing delays as would have discouraged almost any other officers than Harrison and the immortal Perry.

On the 10th day of September, 1813, Perry met the British fleet of vessels at the head of Lake Erie, and captured every one of them in an engagement that shed imperishable fame upon every officer and private of his command. Harrison's army collected upon the

* Gen. Taylor's report, read in connection with the account given by the commander on the other side,—*Old Joseph Lenar*, as Taylor calls "La Farine," or *Pa-koi-shee-can*,—found on page 165, will give the reader a very full understanding of the ingenuity and boldness of the attack on Fort Harrison and the heroism of its defense.

peninsula formed by Sandusky Bay, with the venerable Gov. Isaac Shelby in his gray hairs at the head of his children, the gallant Kentucky militia, were transported across the lake to Malden, which the fleeing Proctor had burned at their approach. Retreating up the River Thames, the forces of Proctor and Tecumseh were brought to an engagement near the Moravian towns, where, on the 5th of October, they were defeated in an action as brilliant upon the land as was Capt. Barclay's upon the water.

The Indians were posted in a swamp, and were commanded by Tecumseh in person, who went down in the thickest of the fight, gallantly encouraging his men. His prediction was verified to the letter—he and Harrison had “fought it out”; the confederation he had molded dropped to pieces. The several tribes hastened to Gen. Harrison's headquarters to say they wanted peace. It was the last great combination of the Indians against the whites; and it is a historical coincidence that the confederations of both Pontiac and Tecumseh to check the ever westward flow of immigration should have met their final overthrow in the vicinity of Detroit, and on British soil.

Happily for the west, that owing largely to the exertions of its own people, the lost territory was recovered, and when the treaty of peace was concluded in 1815, the old boundary lines remained as before, without the loss of a single acre.

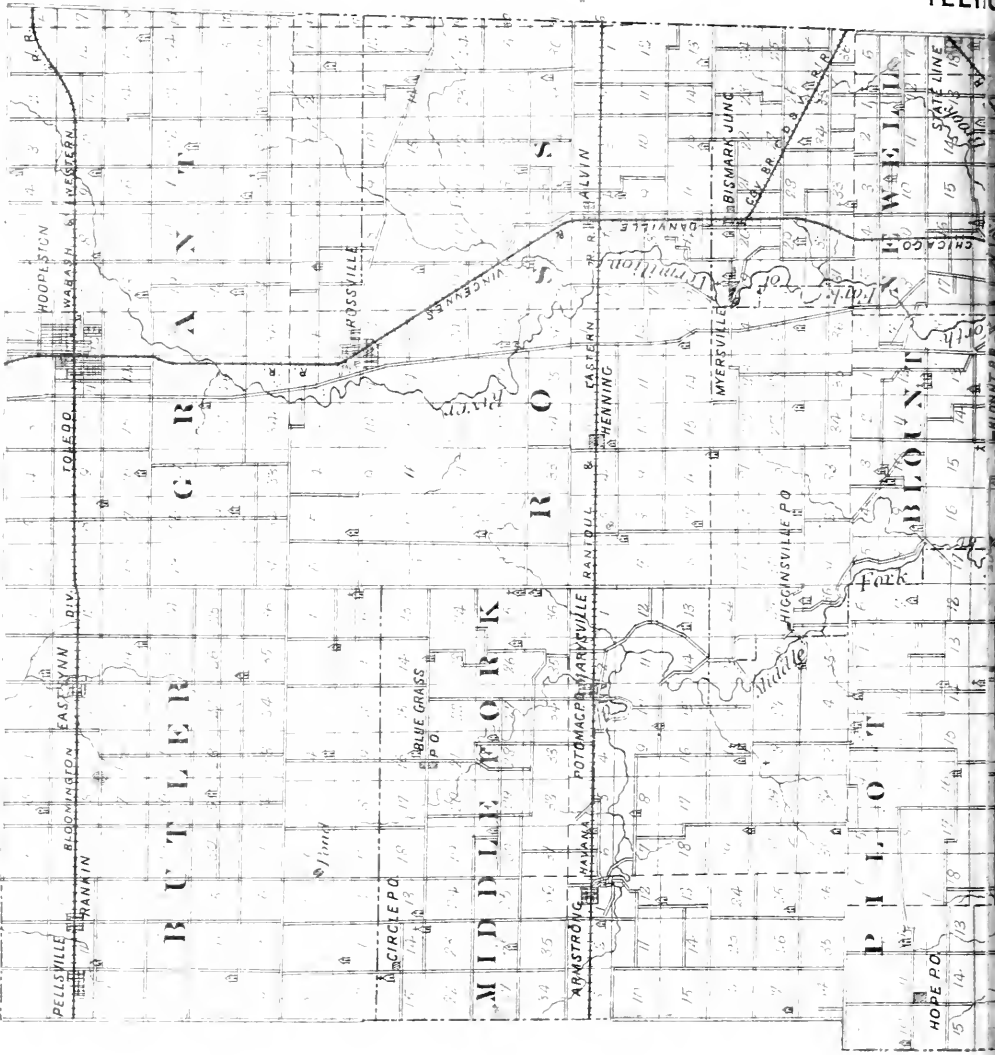
Upon the restoration of peace, immigration received a new impulse. Indiana, having sufficiently increased her population, was, on the 11th of December, 1816, admitted as a state in the Union. Two years afterward, December 3, 1818, Illinois followed Indiana in the sisterhood of states.

The campaigns of Harmar, Scott, Wilkinson, St. Clair, Wayne and Harrison gave the volunteers a knowledge of the beauty and fertility of the western country, and may well be said to have been so many exploring expeditions. As soon as the Indian titles to the several portions of the territory were successively extinguished, population poured in, often in advance of the government surveys. The Ohio and the Mississippi were the base, and the Illinois, the Wabash, the Miami and their tributaries, with other principal streams, were the supporting columns upon which the settlements respectively formed and gradually extended itself to the right and left from these waters until the intervening country was filled.

Within little more than half a century, population has extended itself northward over the states of Indiana and Illinois, and counties have been organized like the blocks of a building, one upon

the other, until now those hitherto wild and uninhabited wastes comprise the most wealthy, enterprising and populous portions of these two states.

The order in which these counties were organized and filled can be more properly carried forward in their respective county histories in an unbroken continuity from the place where the writer now bids the reader a hearty good-bye.



PELLSVILLE

FRANKLIN

BLOOMINGTON

EAST YAN DIV.

TOLEDO

WABASH & WESTERN

BUTLER

CRANTON

MIDDLEBURY

ROSELAND

PILOT

WELLSVILLE

WELLSVILLE

CIRCLE P.O.

BLUE GRASS P.O.

POTOMAC P.O.

MARSHVILLE

RANDOLPH

WENNING

EASTMAN

MYERSVILLE

BISMARCK JUNG

WIGGINSVILLE P.O.

HOPE P.O.

MARSHVILLE

WINDYBUSH

DANVILLE

MYERSVILLE

BISMARCK JUNG

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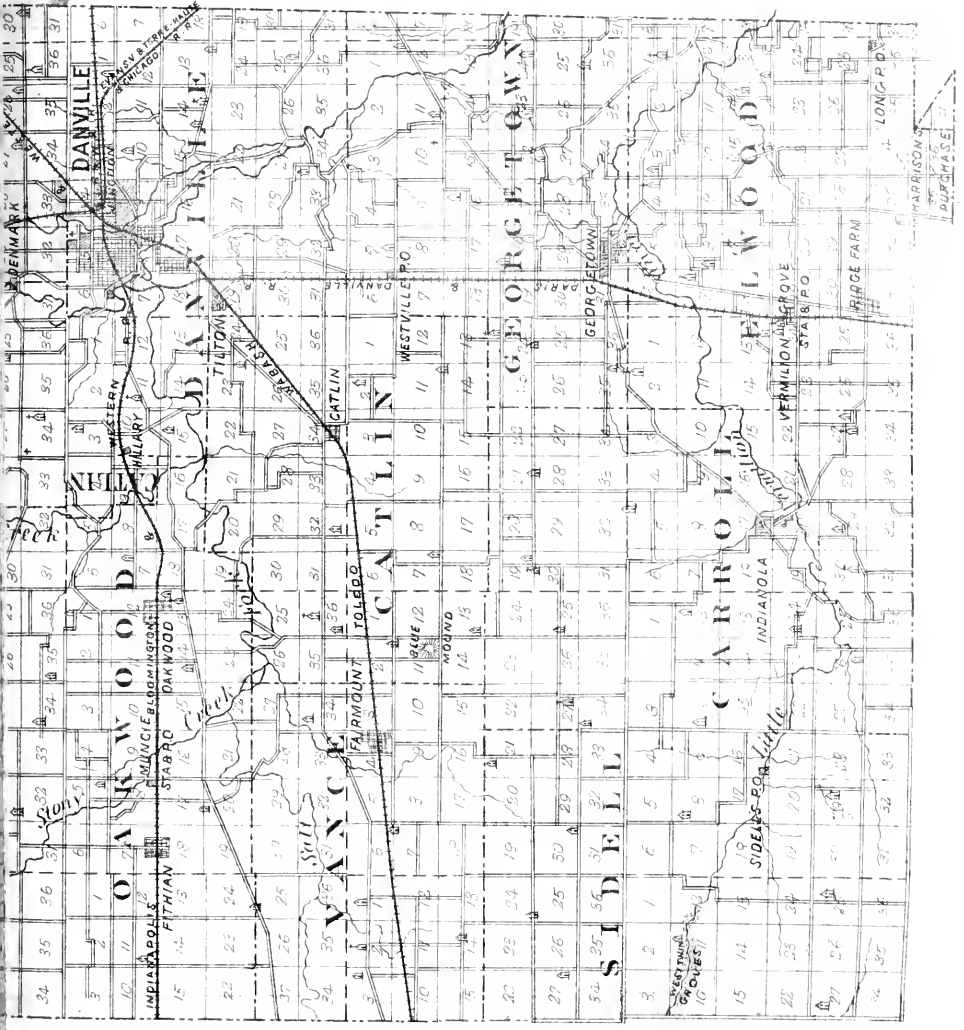
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HISTORY OF VERMILION COUNTY.

BY H. W. BECKWITH.

THAT part of Illinois now known as Vermilion county was originally a portion of New France. It, together with all the immense territory lying west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio, belonged, by right of discovery and occupation, to the King of France from the year 1682 to 1763. During this time, for administrative purposes, New France was divided into two immense districts, the one known as *Canada* and the other as *Louisiana*, and at one period prior to 1745 the division line of the "Illinois country" began on the Wabash, at the mouth of the Vermilion River, thence northwest to La Salle's old fort on the Illinois River, a few miles above Ottawa. North of this line was *Canada*; south of it, and west of the Wabash, was *Louisiana*. At that time the county seat for that part of Vermilion county south of the line named was Fort Chartes. North of this line the country was governed from the Post of Detroit; and if a French trader, then living along the Vermilion River, wished to get married to an Indian girl, he would have, in the absence of a nearer parish priest, to go either to Fort Chartes or Detroit, if he wished to lawfully celebrate the ceremony. They seldom went to this trouble, however.

At the conclusion of the French colonial war in 1763 the country eastward of the Mississippi and west of the Alleghanies was ceded to Great Britain, and this power held and exercised dominion over it for some fifteen years, through an organization or board known as "The Lords Commissioners of the Council of Trade and Plantations," or "Lords of Trade." While the revolutionary war was in progress, the western country, by the capture of Kaskaskia and other settlements within its borders, fell, in 1778, into the hands of Virginia, through the conquest of Gen. George Rogers Clark and his soldiers, citizens of that state. After this Vermilion became a part of "Illinois county," in the State of Virginia. Our own gov-

ernment acquired title to the northwest by deeds of cession from Virginia, together with releases from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, of such claims as these states might have had to parts of it under their old charters from the British crown. Afterward, and under the ordinance of 1787, passed by congress for its government, the country became known as "The territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio." In the year 1800 the territory was divided, when that part of it lying west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky River to Fort Recovery—the old battle-field of St. Clair's defeat, in the edge of Mercer county, Ohio, four miles east of the Indiana state line—thence north to the British possessions, was named and governed as "The Indiana Territory"; the capitol at Vincennes. In the formation of counties, by virtue of the proclamation of Gen. Harrison, as governor, issued on the 3d day of February, 1801, a part of Vermilion county lay in the county of Knox, and the other portion in St. Clair, the same as sections of it were formerly in Canada and Louisiana, with the difference that the line established by Gov. Harrison split our county by a nearly north and south line, while that fixed, over half a century before, by Mons. Vandreuil, governor of New France, divided it in an opposite direction. Again, in 1809, after the Illinois Territory had been formed off of the Indiana Territory, by a line running from the mouth of the Ohio up the Wabash to Vincennes, thence north to the British Possessions, and when Nathaniel Pope, acting as governor, issued his proclamation on the 28th day of April, 1809, reforming the boundary lines between the counties of Randolph and St. Clair, and that portion of Knox lying west of the territorial line, Vermilion county fell wholly within the county of St. Clair. Our county seat by the change was now Cahokia, on the west side of the state, opposite the lower suburbs of St. Louis. At this time had any person living within the present limits of Vermilion a deed he desired to record, it would have required a journey of nearly two hundred miles, and no little skill in finding the way to the county seat.

Two years before Illinois was admitted as a state into the Union the county of Crawford was formed, and at that time Vermilion county was a part of its territory. Here, in the round of changes, our new county seat was shifted back across the state to the banks of the Wabash, at Palestine, situated at the mouth of *La Motte* Creek, where in 1812 was a block-house, called Fort La Motte, that stood on the extreme northern limit of settlements in eastern Illinois.

In 1819, the year after Illinois was made a state, the county of Clark was formed off the northern part of Crawford, with the county seat established some miles higher up the Wabash, at a place called *Aurora*, which in turn became the county seat of all that region bordering on the Indiana line, and extending north as far as the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. As it was when Vermilion county was a part of Clark, and while Aurora was the county seat, that the first permanent settlement was begun within the present limits of Vermilion, we will defer further reference to the formation of counties in the chain of succession until we have noticed the incoming of the first pioneers.

It was *fur* and *salt* that first attracted attention of white people in this direction.

Prior to this date, the title of the Indians claiming the country along the waters of the Vermilions had not been wholly extinguished. At the treaty concluded at St. Mary's, Ohio, on the 2d of October, 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Pottawatomie nation of Indians, *Me-te-a*—"Kiss me," *Ke-sis*—"The Sun," To-pin-ne-bee, Pe-so-tem, and thirty other principal chiefs of that tribe, ceded the following tract of country: "Beginning at the mouth of Tippecanoe River, and running up the same to a point twenty-five miles in a direct line from the Wabash River; thence on a line as nearly parallel to the general course of the Wabash River as practicable, to a point on the Vermilion River twenty-five miles from the Wabash River; thence down the Vermilion River to its mouth; thence up the Wabash River to the place of beginning." By the second article of this treaty the United States agreed to purchase any just claim which the *Kick-a-poos* might have to any part of the ceded country below Pine Creek. The next year, by the treaty of Edwardsville, concluded on the 13th of July, 1819, the latter tribe ceded a large section of country between the Illinois River and the Wabash, inclusive of that ceded by the Pottawatomies, and which is more particularly described in the chapter on the Kickapoos, and will be found on page 167 of the general history. Immediately following this latter treaty, another treaty was concluded on the 30th of August, 1819, at Fort Harrison, between the United States, through its commissioner, Benjamin Parke, and that particular tribe or band who, in this treaty, described themselves as "*The chiefs, warriors and head men of the tribe of Kickapoos of the Vermilion*," in which, to the end that the United States might be enabled to fix with other Indians a boundary between their respective claims, *these* Kickapoos

described the country to which they had a rightful claim as follows: "Beginning at the northwest corner of the *Vincennes tract*"—see the General History, page 167, for the location of the *Vincennes tract*,—"thence westerly to the boundary established by a treaty with the Piankashaws on the 30th of December, 1805." This line runs north seventy-eight degrees west from the northwest corner of the Vincennes tract to the ridge that divides the waters flowing into the Wabash from the streams that drain directly to the Mississippi; "to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Embarras and Little Wabash; thence by the said ridge to the sources of the Vermilion River; thence by the said ridge to the head of Pine Creek; thence by said creek to the Wabash River; thence by the said river to the mouth of the Vermilion River, and thence by [up] the Vermilion and the boundary heretofore established to the place of beginning."

This treaty was signed by *Wah-co-haw*, "The Grey Fox"; *Kitch-emah-quaw*, "Big Bear"; *Te-cum-the-na*, "Track in the Prairie"; *Pe-le-che-ah*, "The Panther"; *Mac-a-ca-naw* (none of the treaties to which this chief was a party give the signification of his name); *Ka-an-eh-ka-ka* or *Ka-an-a-kuck*, "The Drunkard's Son," as he was first called, or "The Prophet," a name which he assumed after he reformed and became a religious teacher; *Pa-koi-shee-can*, or "The Flour," and whom the French called "La Ferme."

However singular these names may appear to us, doubtless the parties to whom they belonged were men of distinction during the time they owned and lived within the territory they relinquished. We have mentioned in the General History, page 164, the fact of the Kickapoos having ceded the tract of country between the Vermilion and the mouth of Raccoon Creek, below Newport, Indiana, and extending from the Wabash westward some fifteen miles. In an address delivered by the writer before the Historical Society in May, 1878, it was stated that "a history of our county would not be complete unless it went back of the time when the settlements began; that the mind would constantly recur to the unwritten chapter, would go back *beyond* the recollection of the 'oldest inhabitant,' and busy itself with the inquiries, Who first explored this part of our country? Who owned it before the United States acquired it? Who were the aboriginal proprietors? What were their tribal names? Where were their villages located?" These questions the writer has endeavored to answer in the General History preceding that of the County History in this volume. One other topic in which the writer supposed the citizens of this locality would be interested was as to when and how our government extinguished the Indian titles to

the lands drained by the Vermilion River and its tributaries. This last question has now been answered.

In less than a month after the treaty at Fort Harrison, August, 1819, the Vermilion River was explored. The inducement was the hope of discovering salt. It appears, from an affidavit made to Joseph Barron, who for many years was Gen. Harrison's interpreter, and well versed in the dialects of all the Indian tribes who lived, hunted or claimed to own the lands watered by the Wabash and the streams flowing into it, that he was at the "Vermilion Salines" as early as the year 1801. He further made oath that he was again at the same "salt spring, situated on the Big Vermilion River, on the north side, about one and a half miles above the old 'Kickapoo town,' and about fifteen or eighteen miles from the Big Wabash River, in the county of Clark, state of Illi-



JOSEPH BARRON.

nois, on the 22d day of September, 1819, in company with Lambert Bona, Zachariah Cicott" [as we know the name, or Shecott, as spelled by the justice of the peace who wrote and verified the affidavits to which Bona, Cicott and Barron had sworn before him on on the 8th of December, 1819], "and Truman Blackman, together with four *Shawnee* Indians whom he [Barron] had hired and paid to go with him and show him minerals, salt springs, etc."

The occasion of these affidavits, with several others of which the writer obtained copies from the archives at Springfield, was that the legislature had previously passed a liberal law to encourage the discovery and development of saline water, by the terms of which any person making such discoveries should have the exclusive right to manufacture salt within a given area. Conflicting claims arose directly as to the rights of several parties, and it was several years before they were finally adjusted, and the letters and affidavits sent in to Gov. Bond from the contestants afford reliable dates and other interesting matter relating to "the first settlement of the county."

The parties returned, and Capt. Blackman organized a second

expedition without the knowledge or sanction of Barron. His party consisted of himself, his brother — Remember Blackman — George Beckwith, Seymour Treat, Peter Allen and Francis Whiteomb. They crossed the Wabash at the mouth of Otter Creek in the latter part of October, and struck out in a northwest course through the timber and prairies, keeping the direction with a small pocket compass, until they arrived at a stream supposed to be the Big Vermilion, about twenty-five miles, as they inferred, from the Wabash River. Here they encamped on the 31st of October, 1819. Capt. Blackman pointed out a smooth spot of low ground from twenty to thirty rods across where he said there was salt water. There was no vegetation growing upon the surface, and no traces of people ever having been there, "except," says Peter Allen in his affidavit, "in some few places where the Indians had sunk curbs of bark into the soil for the purpose of procuring salt water."

Capt. Blackman set two or three men to work with spades, and by digging two or three feet into the saturated soil saline water was procured. This was boiled down in a kettle brought along for that purpose. About two gallons of water yielded four ounces of good clear salt. An experimental well was dug a few rods from the former, where the brine was much stronger. It was agreed by Capt. Blackman that Treat, Whiteomb and Beckwith should be partners in the discovery of the salt water, and each pay his portion of the expenses. Beckwith and Whiteomb were left in charge to hold possession against the intrusion of other explorers, and to go on developing the saline water, while the others returned to Fort Harrison and procured a team, tools and provisions, with a view to future operations. In the latter part of November, 1819, Treat returned, coming up the Wabash and Vermilion rivers in a pirogue, with tools, provisions, his wife and children. With the assistance of Beckwith and Whiteomb — both good axmen — a cabin was quickly erected and Treat's family took immediate possession. In this way and at this place began the first permanent settlement within the present limits of Vermilion county. Mr. Treat's family suffered all the privations incident to their situation. Their nearest neighbors were on North Arm Prairie, some forty miles away. The old Kickapoo town, a mile below their cabin, was deserted. The fence inclosing the cornfield had tumbled to the ground. Weeds rankled where formerly the Indian squaw had collected her corn and cultivated her squashes. A year later, Treat, writing to the governor, says "that his family had remained on the ground ever since their arrival, except one who has fallen a victim to the sufferings and privations which they have had

to endure, in a situation so remote from a settled country, without the means of procuring the ordinary comforts of life.”

Capt. Blackman, it seems, did not do as he agreed. Instead of making an application to the governor in the name of Barron and the other parties interested, he took the lease, or permit, in his own name. The other parties complained and presented their own claims to the governor, in numerous affidavits and letters, and it was some three years before the difficulties were finally adjusted. In the meantime several wells were sunk, one of them by Beckwith and Whitcomb at their own expense, to the depth of fifty feet, mostly by drilling through solid rock. The salt was excellent in quality, purity and strength. Great expectations were raised as to the benefit that would accrue to the people of the Wabash Valley from these salt works. The writer has before him a letter addressed, on the 8th of June, 1820, by James B. McCall, from Vincennes, to Gov. Bond, in which the former says, “the people of the eastern section of your state are very anxious that the manufacture of salt might be gone into. Appearances at the Vermilion salines justify the belief that salt may be made north of this sufficient for the consumption of all the settlers on the Wabash, and much below the present prices. Nearly all of the salt consumed above the mouth of the Wabash is furnished by Kentucky, and the transportation so far up streams materially enhances the price, and in the present undeveloped state of the country as to money, prevents a majority of the farmers from procuring the quantity of this necessary article that their stock, etc., requires.” On the 13th of December, 1822, the conflicting claimants, or assignees of them, settled their differences at Vandalia before Gov. Bond, in an agreement which defined the shares of each. During this and the following year the manufacture of salt was increased. Nothing, however, was done on a scale equal to the demands until in 1824, and after John W. Vance obtained possession of the salines. In the spring of 1824 Vance brought twenty-four large iron kettles from Louisville, in a *baton*, down the Ohio, up the Wabash and Vermilion to the mouth of Stony Creek, about four miles southeast of Danville. The water being low and the channel obstructed by a sand-bar at the mouth of the creek, the boat was abandoned, and the kettles hauled from thence to the salt works by ox teams. Soon after this the number of kettles was increased to eighty, holding a hundred and forty gallons each. They were set in a double row in a furnace constructed of stone at the bench of the hill near the wells. A hundred gallons of brine was required to make a bushel of salt, and from sixty to eighty bushels was a good week’s run. The salt

sold readily at the works for from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. Much of it was taken down the river in pirogues to supply the country below. A great deal was taken away in wagons, and much of it in sacks on horseback by persons who were too poor to own a team. It was not an unusual occurrence to see people at the "works" from the settlements at Buffalo, Hart and Elkhart Groves, from the Sangamon and Illinois Rivers, and from the neighborhood of Rockville and Rosedale, Indiana. In those days, says Mr. H. A. Coffeen, in an excellent little volume issued by him in 1870, and which is the pioneer history of our country, "the motto seemed to be more wagon roads to the salt works."

The discovery of enormous quantities of brine upon the Kanawha River, and the completion of a government pier at the mouth of the Chicago Creek, making a practical harbor so that vessels on the lake could safely enter there, created a competition that put an end to the further manufacture of salt in Vermilion county. The works after this were a loss to every one who undertook to run them. They were abandoned, and the long row of buildings that had grown up in palmer days became vacant. For many years afterward the sole occupant was a singular old lady whom the people called "Mother Bloss." She lived all alone, spending her time in knitting or in boiling a little salt at the old furnace when the weather was pleasant, and would bring the products of her industry to town and barter them for sugar, coffee, snuff and such other little luxuries as her limited means would allow.

Nothing now remains of the old salt works except the furrowed hillside, where some of the furnace stones point above the overlaying grass, and a few depressions in the ground that mark the position of several of the wells. They are situated over half a mile west of the crossing of the middle fork, in the bottom, near the north bank of the salt fork, and between the cultivated fields and the river. The Indians told Maj. Vance that they and the French traders had made salt at these springs for at least seventy or eighty years before they were developed by the white people; and the old Indians said they had no recollection of the time, it was so long ago since their people first commenced making salt there. The well-worn trails of buffalo and other wild animals were found converging to this brakish ooze from many directions, and the abundance of game that collected there to eat the salty earth is proven by the quantity of broken arrow-heads which have been found in this locality ever since the settlement of the country.

The salt works were the nucleus of settlements in that vicinity, as they were, also, the beginning of the county. The next beginning, in the order of time, was made in 1820, by James D. Butler, who "took up a claim," as squatting on a piece of land before it was surveyed or put in market was called, just west of Catlin. He was from Chittenden county, Vermont; moved to Clark county, Ohio; lived there six years, when, with two or three other persons, he came to Vermilion county. His cabin was erected on the right hand side of the road leading from Catlin to the fair ground, and on the east side of the branch which still bears his name. He put in a crop, and, in company with his neighbors, returned in the fall to Ohio. The next spring he brought out his family. His neighbors would not come back with him; they abandoned their "little beginnings" because their families were afraid to submit themselves, so far from civilization, to the mercy of the Indians, whose numerous bands were roaming over this country at that time. When Butler's family moved in, their nearest neighbor south was Henry Johnson, on the Little Vermilion, while Treat's family, at the salt works, with Whitcomb and the two Beckwiths, Dan and George, were their only neighbors in that direction. Within two or three years Robert Trickle came to Butler's Point, then John Light, and soon after Asa Elliott. Whitcomb took a wife and went from the salt works to Catlin, where he built a home and lived for many years.

At a later day, Butler, greatly prospered by his industry and thrift, built a larger house—in fact, a mansion, so considered at the time—out on the prairie near the northeast portion of the present Catlin fair-ground inclosure. The logs were square hewn; the corners of the building were cut even with the line of the walls. Butler was a man of good business capacity, and possessed a practical mind. This, with his good house and the accession of enterprising neighbors, soon made "Butler's Point" the focal center of the country many miles around.

Near Butler's house stood a large oak tree, all alone, out well beyond the line of timber skirting the branch, where for years it had bid defiance to the annual prairie fire. It was called "Butler's lone tree," and was a landmark and sentinel that served as a guide to travelers crossing the prairies from the south and west.

A Lewis Bailey, in 1823, made a "tomahawk improvement," as little clearings in the timber were called in those days, west of the salt works some six miles, on what is now known as a part of the old Radeliffe farm. Bailey sold out to Harvey Luddington, who was well known in Danville, where he lived since 1828 until his

death within the past year. The branch near by became known to the early settlers as Luddington's branch. It is now called Stony Creek. Within a few years afterward a Mr. Walker opened a farm higher up the creek, and the place became known as "Walker's Point."

The facts narrated in reference to the early settlement at Butler's Point, and upon the Little Vermilion and Stony Creek, are produced from a narrative given the writer by Annis Butler, daughter of Jas. D. Butler, afterward the wife of Marquis Snow, and after this the wife of Cyrus Douglas. Her reminiscences are quite lengthy, and were taken down in writing by the writer of this, at the time and substantially as related to him at her house in Fairmount, on the 12th of August, 1876. The lady was in excellent health at the time, and exceedingly quick in both mind and body. Her recollection of events was remarkable, and her faculty in relating them minute and exact. She had always enjoyed excellent health, and time had dealt so gently with her that her appearance betrayed no evidence of her age. The writer has been thus particular, that the reader may give proper credit to her statements wherein they differ from the "recollections" of other "old settlers." She was born in 1805, and was about sixteen years old when she came to Catlin Township with her father. She lived in that part of the county until in March, 1877, when she died at her home in Fairmount. Concerning her first marriage, she says that her husband, Marquis Snow, drove one of her father's teams when the family moved from Ohio to Illinois, and that her acquaintance with him began before that time. Mr. Douglas and his intended bride were at the salt works. She was there also, as was Marquis Snow. The groomsman took their girls on horseback, each pony carrying two persons, the groom in front, the bride behind, following in single file along an Indian trail, leading from the salt works to Denmark. Dan and George Beckwith, dressed in buckskin blouse, breeches and moccasins, brought up the rear on foot. Squire Treat's cabin was about fourteen feet square, built of small round logs. Douglas was married first, and then Marquis and Miss Annis stood up, and joining hands, their marriage was next duly solemnized. The ceremony of this double wedding was performed on the 27th day of January, 1825. It has been erroneously stated that these weddings were the first ever celebrated in Vermilion county. These were, perhaps, the first in *this part* of what is *now* known as Vermilion county. *Then* Vermilion was a part, and only a small part, of Edgar county, and Squire Treat was one of the justices of the peace for the county of Edgar. Before laying aside

Mrs. Douglas's narrative, we will extract two or three incidents which she relates. They are unimportant in themselves, but will illustrate the necessities of society, and the condition of this part of the country at that time, and will assist the reader in drawing contrasts between the "early days" and now.

After Baily sold out to Luddington he cleared out to the "Illinois River country," leaving his wife and two or three small children at the salt works. The children were taken sick. The wife soon became ill, too. There was no other woman at the salt works, the men laboring there being all unmarried. Whitecomb took care of the sick mother and her children. With his own hands he did all their washing. No female help could be had. No doctors or drug stores, from where aid or medicines could be procured, were nigh. No food, such as invalids require, could be procured. One by one the children, wasting away, day after day, died. No plank or lumber was to be had, and coffins were made out of rough boards, split from a walnut tree that grew a short distance from Butler's branch. In these rude caskets, roughly made by the men with such tools as they possessed, the bodies of the little ones were placed in the ground. The sick mother, unable to leave her couch, could drop no tear at the graves of her dear ones. There were none to mourn at the funeral,—no relatives, no friends, no minister,—only the sad faces of strong men inured to hardships, who silently performed the last rites.

The walnut tree, says Mrs. Douglas, was called the "coffin tree." Neighbors came from a long distance and rived boards from this tree. It was straight-grained, and slabs could be split off of it with little difficulty. From such material as this were formed the burial-cases of a number of the early settlers.

One spring, some two years before Mr. Snow's marriage, he was making sugar at the camp near the salt works, and as he was hauling sugar water from the trees to the camp on a "bob-sled," a panther came near him. He motioned to Lewis Bailey, who was at the camp fire, to bring the rifle, but Bailey did not see him. All the while the panther was eyeing Mr. Snow sharply; whenever he moved, the panther would move in the same direction. He mounted a fallen tree, still trying to attract Bailey's attention. He was afraid to run, lest the panther would spring upon him. The panther got upon the log himself, and followed Snow up as the latter slowly retreated, walking backward upon the log and facing the crouching animal. At last Mr. Snow gave a loud halloo, not daring to turn his eye away from the panther in the direction of the camp. His shout quickly brought

Bailey to his assistance, and frightened the panther away at the same time. No more sugar was made at that camp until the next year.

The Blackmans and Treat brought up a lot of hogs from Terre Haute to the salt works in 1820 or 1821, and turned them loose in the woods, where they throve and multiplied astonishingly. The animals lived upon grass and the abundance of *mast* found in the timber. In time the hogs grew wild, and the males were dangerous. They spread their numbers many miles up the Middle Fork and Salt Fork, and down the Vermilion below Danville. The round, plump form, the result of domestication, gave way as the animals bred back to a wild condition, and their bodies became tall and thin, their legs long, and their whole appearance grew so changed that they looked very little like civilized hogs. They became common property in the woods, and were killed off as wild game.

Leaving the narrative of Mrs. Douglas, the writer was told by Mr. Jackson, now living on the Little Vermilion, that these hogs were so wild it was impossible to domesticate them. His people caught a large one, with dogs, and brought it to Danville and put it in a pen. It would eat no corn or any other food, but walked around the pen continually, chafing and frothing at the mouth, like the wildest beast he ever saw caged in a menagerie. Thus it walked and chafed and starved to death under the restraint of its confinement. Resuming Mrs. Douglas' narrative, this lady states that her father in 1823 made the first mill, or "*corn cracker*," ever used either in Vermilion or Champaign counties. It consisted of a "*gun*," or section of a hollow tree, some four feet long by two feet in diameter. Into this was set a stationary stone, selected with reference to as flat a surface as could be procured. The revolving burr, like the stationary stone, consisted of a granite boulder, or "*nigger head*," as the old settlers called the stone, which are distributed freely over the ground everywhere. The stones were broken and dressed into a circular form, and the grinding surfaces were furrowed, so as to give them cutting edges, by Mr. Butler, with the aid of such tools as he could manufacture at his forge for the purpose. A hole was drilled on the upper side of the rotary burr, near the rim. A pole was inserted in this, and the other end placed into a hole in a beam some six or eight feet directly above the center of the hopper. By taking hold of the pole with the hand near the burr, and exerting a "*push and pull*" movement, a rotary motion was given to the mill. Its capacity, with a lively, muscular man as the motive power, was about one bushel of tolerably well cracked corn per hour. The corn was put into the gun with one hand, while the burr was revolved

with the other. "I have," says Mrs. Douglas, "ground many a time on this mill, and so has Uncle Harvey Luddington." It served the wants of the settlement at Butler's Point until the water-mill was built on the north fork at Dauville. Afterward it was taken to the "Big Grove," in Champaign county, by Mr. Trickle, where it did work for the whole neighborhood, then consisting of five or six families, among whom it sustained its reputation as a good and reliable mill. During the time this machine was the only "first-class mill" in the county, the nearest place where flour and good meal could be procured was from the water-mill on Raccoon Creek, across the Wabash, below Montezuma.

The year before I was married to my first husband, continues Mrs. Duglass in her statement, he, in company with Seymour Treat, George and Dan Beckwith, went off "on a lark" to Chicago. The Indians had told them about Chicago, the trading post, and the "big, big water," and the young men were curious and determined to know for themselves how the country looked up that way. They had a little bacon and meal, an Indian pony to carry their provisions and blankets, and to help them over the streams, and a pocket compass. Thus equipped, they started. They got lost on the way, in the confusion of trails crossing the country; however, they were put on the right trail by an Indian whom they met. They got through pleasantly and safe enough, saw what was to be seen at Fort Dearborn, and returned. They had a first-rate time going up and returning, which occupied the better part of two weeks. After the party had returned to the salt works, although they had gone one hundred and twenty-eight miles to Fort Dearborn, they might have traveled sixty miles farther north, and, if asked where they had been, might have replied, in truth, that they had not been outside of the county, for at that date Edgar county extended to the Wisconsin line. They slept out in the open air all the way going and returning, except one night when they were the guests of a Pottawatomie chief, and an old acquaintance, at his village on the Kankakee. The Indians treated the travelers with the greatest kindness, giving up their skin blankets for them to sleep upon, while they themselves lay upon the bare ground. There were then no white men's houses between the salt works and Chicago, except Treat's cabin at Denmark, and Genrdon S. Hubbard's trading house at the Iroquois.

This was, perhaps, the first "free" or "grand excursion" from Vermilion county to Chicago. The reader can draw the contrast: *Then*, it was the Indian trail called "Hubbard's trace," over wild, uninhabited prairies, and terminating on the desolate sand-ridge

crowned with stunted oak trees, relieved in the distance by the white-washed barracks of Fort Dearborn, beyond which was a sluggish creek that meandered a devious course into Lake Michigan. *Now*, the trip is made on the cushioned seat of the railway car, speeding in a few brief hours, all the way through cultivated fields or by thrifty villages, to the mighty city that has since arisen and become alike a pride and wonder of the west.

In 1820 Henry Johnson and Absalom Starr began the nucleus of settlements on the Little Vermilion, some two miles west of Georgetown. The writer has a copy of a letter addressed to William Lowery, the member from Clark county in the Illinois legislature, from Henry Johnson, dated "*Achilles* township," November 22, 1822, in which he says that "he had a knowledge of the affairs of *this township* since October, 1820." From the text of the letter it is quite apparent "*Achilles* township" embraced the whole territory of Clark county watered by the two Vermilions and extending as far north as the Kankakee. Thomas O'Neil opened up the so-called Caroway Farm at "Brooks' Point" in 1821. A little later he settled on the Vermilion River. Capt. Achilles Morgan and his two daughters,—the one married to Henry Martin, the other to George Brock,—arrived at the salt works in 1821, all the way from Virginia. They passed down through "Brooks' Point," where they lodged one night in an Indian wigwam made of bark. Then they pursued their way to the south side of the Little Vermilion, about three miles west of Georgetown, where they found a home. In 1822 Mr. Dickson Williams and others extended the picket line of settlements still higher up the Little Vermilion. With them, or soon after, we hear of the Swanks, the McDonalds, Mr. McDowell and G. W. Cassiday. We might give other names, only in doing so we should encroach upon the field already covered by other writers, to whom were assigned the histories of the several townships, where the reader will find the names of the persons by whom and the order in which the several townships, respectively, were settled. The purpose in this connection is to show that the line of immigration into Vermilion county was from the south toward the north.

On the 3d of January, 1823, Edgar county was formed off of Clark, and by the fifth section of the act, passed on the 3d of January, 1823, for its organization, all that tract of country north of said Edgar county, to Lake Michigan, was attached to the county of Edgar, for judicial purposes. Our county-seat was again changed, still working its way north. The first business transacted in the new county of Edgar was at the house of Jonathan Mayo, on the North

Arm Prairie. Shortly after this the seat of justice was located at Paris. The date of the report of the commissioners fixing the county seats is April 21, 1823. Amos Williams, late of Vermilion county, was the surveyor who laid off the original town of Paris.

Within the next three years the population along the Little Vermilion and northward of that stream had increased sufficiently to justify the formation of another new county. Accordingly, by section one of the act of the 18th of January, 1826 (Laws of 1826-7, page 50), it was declared that all that tract of country within the following bounds, to wit: "Beginning on the state line between Illinois and Indiana, at the northeast corner of Edgar county [the act organizing Edgar county fixed its northern boundary by a line running east and west between townships 16 and 17], thence west with the line dividing townships 16 and 17 to the southwest corner of township 17 north, of range 10 east; thence north to the northwest corner of township 22 north; thence east to the Indiana state line; thence south with the state line to the place of beginning, should constitute a separate county, to be called Vermilion." This description would strike off one tier of townships, or six miles, from the north end of the county, and extend its west line about ten miles into Champaign. By the seventh section of the act referred to, "all that tract of country lying east of range 6, east of the 3d principal meridian and north of Vermilion county, as far north as the Illinois and Kankakee rivers, was *attached* to Vermilion county for judicial purposes."

The attached territory embraced all of the country now occupied by Champaign, Iroquois and Ford counties, two tiers of townships on the east side of Livingston, two-thirds of the width of Grundy county south of the Kankakee (which comprises more than half the area of that county), and nearly one and one half congressional townships in the southwest corner of Will. This region was disposed of substantially in the following order: Iroquois county was formed in 1833, and by the terms of the act for its establishment, the old boundary line of Vermilion was extended six miles farther north, making the line where it *now* is. Champaign county was stricken off by the act of February, 1833, by the terms of which Vermilion lost half of range 14, fractional range 11 and range 10, thus reducing the old limits of Vermilion county ten miles on the west in its entire length. Livingston county was organized in 1837, by which ten full townships and a half of two others was taken from Vermilion. Grundy was established in 1841, and by the act for its formation she acquired that portion of Vermilion which we have indicated. In January, 1836, Will county was formed out of

Cook and that portion of Iroquois between the present northern limit of Iroquois county and the Kankakee. After the formation of the several counties named, there still remained a remnant—a “boot-leg,” or “pan-handle,” as it was called—of the old attached territory. The “boot-leg” of this fragment consisted of a strip lying between Iroquois and Will (or latterly Kankakee county) on the east and Livingston and Grundy on the west. It was only six miles in breadth and nearly fifty miles long. South of this was a block sixteen miles north and south, by eighteen miles east and west, with a “toe” of two townships extending eighteen miles still farther east. The three northern townships of the boot-leg—Reed, Essex and Norton—were disposed of: The first went to Will and the two last to Kankakee county. The remainder was organized into the county of Ford in 1859. Our member in the legislature acted unwisely, perhaps, in submitting to the loss of territory on the west side of the county in the organization of Champaign. The latter has the greater width of the two. The dismembered strip would have always been valuable to Vermilion, while the people living in it could have been, in all probability, as well, if not better, accommodated had the old relations been retained. A small county has a correspondingly less influence in a conference, at a political convention, state or congressional, and in the legislature, than the larger and more populous ones, as little counties have, unfortunately, often learned to their cost. While Vermilion is by no means a small county as compared with Edwards or Ford, or many others in the state, still, when contrasted or coming in a collision with such counties as Adams, Sangamon or McLean, her interests are apt to suffer. Hence it will be seen that Chicago, as well as all that territory lying north of the Kankakee, was never in, and formed no part of, Vermilion county proper. True, while Vermilion was a part of Edgar the latter did embrace all the territory south of the Wisconsin line. Before Vermilion county was organized, however, to wit, on the 13th of January, 1825, Peoria county was formed off of Pike, and took in all the territory north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers, from Indiana state line west to the boundary established by that act, between the old county of Pike and the new county of Peoria. The writer is aware that old settlers yet living would, if necessary, make their affidavits that Chicago was at one time in Vermilion county, and that William Reed, the sheriff, paid out of his own pocket the taxes due from property-owners at Chicago rather than travel there to collect them, and that Harvey Luddington, having occasion to go to Chicago, was deputized by Sheriff Reed to obtain the taxes due

in Cook county. Mr. Luddington, H. Cunningham and others have often told the writer this story. The old settlers were doubtless correct in their statements as to the manner of payment of this tax; but they are mistaken as to the *time*, which could only have been between the years 1823 and 1825, while Cook was a part of Edgar, and before the formation of Peoria and Vermilion, during which period Mr. Reed was acting as sheriff of Edgar, and while Mr. Luddington and the others were citizens of that county, though residing within the present limits of Vermilion. In those days new counties were being organized with such rapidity, and the special laws were accessible to so few of the people, that a mistake such as the one here pointed out was quite likely to occur, particularly where the narrators are speaking of past events with no data to refresh their recollections.

By the second section of the act establishing Vermilion county, "John Boyd and Joel Phelps, of Crawford, and Samuel Prevo, of Clark county, were appointed commissioners to meet at the house of James Butler, on the second Monday of March, then next; and, after taking oath for a faithful discharge of their trust, to examine for, and determine on, a place for the permanent seat of justice of the county, taking into consideration the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlements, with an *eye* to the *future* population and eligibility of the place." The act required that "the owners of the land selected as a county seat should donate and convey the same to the county in a quantity not less than twenty acres in a square form, and not more than twice as wide, to be laid off in lots and to be sold by the county commissioners for the purpose of erecting public buildings. In case of a refusal of the owner to donate the required ground, the commissioners were required to locate the county-seat on the lands of some other person who would make the donation contemplated by the act."

An examination of the old private laws shows that it was a general custom in those days for the Legislature to require a donation of lands as a condition for the location of county seats, believing that the people of the new county should share the profits of the lucky land-owner.

The act further provided that, in the event the county seat was located within the bounds of the Saline reservation on the Big Vermilion River—the Saline lands, by act of congress, had become the property of the state—the county commissioners should, as soon as practicable, purchase of the state the quarter or half section designated for the use of the county. And the act further provided, sec-

tion 3, that "all courts should be held at the house of James Butler until public buildings were erected for the purpose, unless changed to another place by order of the county commissioners."

Boyd and his associates, after a casual examination of the country, made their report, by which they located the county seat some six miles west of Danville and back a distance from the south side of the Salt Fork. A more unfavorable place could hardly have been selected; the surface was cold, flat, clay ground. It is doubtful if ordinary wells could have been secured, to say nothing of cellars or drainage, which are indispensable for the convenience and health of a town. It would have been impossible ever to have attracted enterprising men to such a spot; and if the county seat had been established there, it never would have grown to the dignity of a city, or even attained the respectability of the average modern town. It would have remained an unsightly, ragged, sickly village, not unlike several of the old county seats in the state, that lingered along for years only to die and be forgotten.

Fortunately for the future welfare of the county, Vance, the lessee, refused to yield his rights. The citizens generally were very much dissatisfied with the site selected, and sent up a remonstrance coupled with a prayer for the removal of the county seat to a more desirable location, and for relief generally. Accordingly, on the 26th day of December, 1826 (private laws of Illinois, 1826-7, page 2.) the general assembly passed an act, which recites in the preamble: "Whereas, the seat of justice of Vermilion county has been located by the commissioners appointed at the last session on land which was then and still is leased by the governor for a term of years to certain persons for the manufacture of salt; and whereas, the said lessees are unwilling to surrender the same, or any part, for the use of the county, in consequence of which no improvements can be made thereon; and the citizens having petitioned for its removal, and for remedy whereof," "therefore," it was enacted, "that William Morgan, Zachariah Peter and John Kirkpatrick, of Sangamon county, be declared commissioners to explore the county and designate the place, which, on being located, should forever remain the permanent seat of justice of Vermilion county." The same section further provided, that in case the new commissioners "should locate the county seat within the Saline reservation, the state would relinquish its title to a half quarter section, or fractional section, on the Vermilion River, not exceeding eighty acres, in the reservation, upon which the county seat might be located, for the use of the county, on condition that congress would confirm the same to the

county." On the 31st of January, 1827, the new commissioners reported to the county commissioners "that, in their opinion, the lands donated by Guy W. Smith and Dan W. Beckwith, near the mouth of the North Fork of the Vermilion River, was the most suitable place in the county for such county seat."

A most fortunate choice it was. A better site could not have been selected. In the whole state there is not a spot of ground where Nature herself has combined so many advantages of drainage, surface soil, water, coal, timber, stone, gravel and all else that is required for the successful growth of an inland city; and the act of the commissioners in establishing the county seat here has largely contributed to the growth and development of the entire county.

The thought of making a town at Danville was not original with Messrs. Morgan, Peter and Kirkpatrick. The chiefs and head men of the "Miami-Piankeshaws" had, about a hundred years before, selected it as the place of one of their principal villages, giving it the name of *Piankeshaw*. It is highly probable—indeed, the writer has but little doubt, after consulting many authorities, and making a personal examination of the country on the Vermilion River below and above Danville—that the old village of *Piankeshaw*, referred to in French documents as far back as 1719, and in the subsequent accounts of English and early American writers, was strung along the north fork from the northwestern city limits to Main street, thence along the Vermilion River as far as the extreme of east Danville, and extending back, in an irregular line a half a mile or more, from the bluffs of the two streams. The old corn hills, grown over with blue-grass, heaps of stone where fires had been made, the absence of forest, excepting a few large oak trees, and other appearances scattered over the area of ground we have described, clearly indicated its former occupation to the early white visitants. In fact, the Pottawatomie Indians told Col. Guerdon S. Hubbard in 1819 or 1820 that it used to be "*the big Piankashaw town.*" We will summarize a description of the locality at the time it was determined to establish the county seat here. Let the reader fancy all the houses in and about the city taken away; remove the fences, gardens and lawns; obliterate the streets and walks, and all other signs of civilization; restore the trees to the surrounding forest, and look upon the landscape as it appeared to Guerdon S. Hubbard in 1819, to Harvey Luddington and Jacob Swisher in 1821, or to Alvin Gilbert, Heskiah Cunningham, the Leneve Brothers, John H. Murphy, Leander Rutledge or William Bandy, a few years later, and before the white settlers had made many of their marks upon it. You see a line of

stalwart oaks upon the river bluffs, and others, like solitary sentinels, scattered at wide intervals over an open plain. Westward of Stony Creek, and extending from east Danville northwest, in the direction of the woollen factory, are patches of hazel and jack oak, both of recent growth. In the vicinity of the high school, extending north and west well toward the bluffs, and embracing nearly all of Tinchertown, is a broad meadow, set in with blue-grass, and having the marks of old corn hills plainly visible over many acres of it. Under the hill, west of Mill street, and in the other bottom extending from the mouth of the North Fork below the red bridge, are other ancient corn fields, also overrun with blue-grass. Along the bluffs of the North Fork and Vermilion, at a convenient distance from some of the numerous springs that bubble out of the hillsides, are scattering wigwams formed of bark, or the naked lodge poles of other huts. These are only the temporary abode of roving bands of Kickapoos or Pottawatomies while on their hunting rounds. Eastward of Vermilion street is, seemingly, a prairie, with a few stunted bushes that grow for a single season, only to be burned to the ground by the autumnal fires.

The Piankashaws are gone, and desolation broods over their ancient village. Some quarter of a century or more before the white settlers came, the rightful dwellers on the Vermilion had been swept away by the aggressive advances of their more powerful neighbors, the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos.

Beckwith and Smith having entered into bond to execute a deed to the county for the lands, severally agreed by them to be donated in the event of their being selected as the place for the county seat, on the incoming of the report of the locating commissioners, the board of county commissioners, consisting of Asa Elliott, Achilles Morgan and James McClewer, ordered the lands to be laid off into town lots, and appointed the 10th of April, 1827, as the day when the lots would be offered at public sale. Notice of the sale was ordered to be published in the Illinois Intelligencer, issued at Vandalia, the state capital, and also in a newspaper at Indianapolis, Indiana; these being the nearest newspapers. The town was laid out *by the county*, through its commissioners. Dan. W. Beckwith, the county surveyor, was employed by the commissioners to run out one hundred lots. The day of sale having come around, a large number of people were collected; bidding was lively, Harvey Luddington acting as auctioneer. Forty-two lots were sold, from which the county realized nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. The average price was about twenty-two dollars per

lot, a trifling price when compared with their present value, as most of the lots sold were on Main and Vermilion streets, in the vicinity of the public square. It will be observed, from facts narrated, that Danville was not created as a private enterprise. It is, on the contrary, the bantling of the whole county, whose people, in their corporate capacity, are responsible for its good fame and proper behavior. We may say that the county has, as yet, had no reason to deny, or be otherwise than proud of, its issue. The commissioners who laid it out named it after the man—"Dan" W. Beckwith—who earliest lived here, adding the "*ville*" to his christian name. His name is often referred to as Daniel or Danel. His name in full was Dan, without any other addition.

The day of the sale was pleasant, and the warm sun invited a large number of rattlesnakes out of their den in the limestone crevices on the river side at the foot of Clark street. In the afternoon the bidders at the sale amused themselves with a "snake hunt," killing seventy-five or eighty, some of them over six feet long, in the course of a short time. In this connection the writer will state that for years after the settlement at Danville the neighborhood was infested with great numbers of these serpents, not to mention black snakes, racers, moccasins, and like repulsive, though harmless, reptiles. The rattlesnakes would rendezvous in their dens on the hillside through the winter, and spread themselves over the adjacent country during the summer months. Before the state quarried the stone with which the old abutments at the Wabash railway bridge are built, the rock ledges from which this material was taken stood out in bold relief along the river bluffs at and near Danville. The open seams in the ledges afforded a comfortable lodgment for the rattlesnakes. The Indians called the rattlesnake their "*grandfather*," and through superstition would never permit one to be harmed or destroyed. Hence their numbers multiplied rapidly in localities favorable for their protection and increase; and the incoming whites were annoyed, and often frightened, with familiar liberties they would take in and about the houses. The writer will illustrate with one or two incidents. Mr. Cunningham and John Murphy occupied log cabins near together on the west side of Vermilion street, south of the public square. One evening subsequent to 1830, Samuel Russel was down there courting the girls. As he was being lighted out, the taper which the young lady held in her hand reflected upon the shining skin of a rattlesnake coiled up on the doorstep at his feet. Recently Mr. Gustavus Pierson, now in the city, informed the writer that, many years ago when he was a

lad, he, in company with his mother and brother, was spending the evening at the house of the mother of the writer, and among the other incidents which she related was one to the effect that one evening, after dusk, she went out to the wood-pile, and gathered up with her hands an apron full of fagots, which she brought into the house, and emptied upon the fire by dropping the folds of her apron. Immediately a rattlesnake, over two feet long, which she had thrown into the fire along with the fagots, crawled out from the flames.

The government surveys were extended north of the Vermilion River in 1821, and the settlement of that part of the country went forward with commendable progress. The several township histories will show the manner, the time, and by whom. From an examination of that part of the volume it will appear that the two Vermilion Rivers were the base, and that the Middle Fork, North Fork and the two Stony Creeks were the supporting columns on which the population of the county was formed. The early settlers clung to the timber. They did not expect or believe the prairies ever would or could be settled. Indeed they did not wish it; and many of the early comers were dissatisfied, and sold out their improvements and moved to newer counties, when they saw their "cattle range" encroached upon by the advance of farms from the timber line into the open prairie. Gradually, however, the prejudice against the open prairie was overcome; people learned that they could live entirely away from the timber. Settlements were extended progressively from the timber lines, until now the whole intervening space is covered with blooming fields. The monotony of the former waste, prairie landscape is relieved with school-houses, churches, villages, groves, orchards and cheerful farm buildings. Public roads and railways, lined in with fence or hedge, have supplanted the trails of the Indian and the paths of wild animals. The prairie fires no longer light up the evening sky, as in the days of yore. A population noted for their intelligence and thrifty toil have carried forward the beginning made by the early pioneer, and developed the resources of the county, and given it a position among the foremost in the state.

We will now look at Danville, and see how it appeared in the second year of its existence. The first houses erected here may be assigned to the following respective localities: George Wier, where Mill street crosses the L., B. and W. Ry.; Seymour Treat, at the woolen factory; Gilbert's Tavern, a double log-house; at the west end of Main street, on the south side; Dan Beckwith's new house in Main street, just west across the ravine from Schroeder's chair

factory; Beckwith's old pioneer cabin was on the edge of the bluff, nearly on a line between the seminary and the Red Bridge; then Amos Williams', on the bluff at the foot of Clark street; next, still following the bluff's around, and near the several springs, after the fashion of the old Indian town, was a house near the foot of Walnut street; northeast from there, and on Vermilion street, were the cabins of Hezekiah Cunningham and John H. Murphy; across the street and south of the alley was Dr. Asa R. Palmer's log residence; west of Vermilion street and on the north side of the square, was a two-story hewn log-house, the largest and best building in the town, the property of George Haworth. The Lincoln Hall block was occupied with a hewn log-house of lesser pretensions, built by the sheriff, William Reed, who designed it for a residence, though, as we shall see directly, it was put to a more public use. Part of the ground now covered by Mrs. Schmitt's block was graced with Beasley's blacksmith-shop, though shortly afterward it was purchased by Leander Rutledge, and converted into the first manufactory in the county, where the lathe, run by foot, turned out bedstead posts, table and chair rounds, to the astonishment of the settlers, when they saw how *real furniture* was made. There were several other buildings besides those enumerated, but which the writer, at this late day, has not been able to definitely locate. There were not exceeding eleven or twelve families, including the heads of those we have named, living in Danville at this time. The streets had not been lined nor cut out as yet. A stranger going through would have seen the houses scattered around, without any apparent order, some of them hidden in clumps of bushes; and if the day was pleasant, and early in the week, the stranger might have seen Mrs. Rutledge's washing "out drying" upon the limbs of the small trees on Main street, in front of her good man's door. He then could have followed the only traveled road, which led a zig-zag course, across lots, in a northwest direction, to the woolen factory.

The county commissioners' court, like our former county seats, itinerated around a good deal before the place for the transaction of public business became permanently fixed. The first meeting of the Board—composed of John D. Alexander, Achilles Morgan and James D. Butler—was on the 6th of March, 1826, at Butler's house, near Catlin. On the 18th of the same month another session was held there, at which time was selected the first grand jury which ever served for the county. We give the names, as the time will fix a date prior to which we may know the citizenship of some of the early settlers, who served the county in a responsible, judicial capac-

ity, viz: John Haworth, Henry Canaday, Barnett Starr, Robert Dixon, Edward Doyl, John Cassaday, James McClewer, Alexander McDonald, Henry Johnson, Henry Martin, Jonathan Haworth, William Haworth, Jacob Brazelton, Peleg Spencer, sr., Isaac M. Howard, Robert Trickle, John Current, John Lamm, Francis Whitcomb, Amos Wooden, Jesse Gilbert, Cyrus Douglas, Harvey Ludington and George Beckwith.

At the September term, 1826, a new board appears, the names of Asa Elliott and James McClewer taking the place of Butler and Alexander. On the first Monday of June, 1827, the commissioners met at the house of Asa Elliott; and, on the first Monday of September following, at the house of Amos Williams, in Danville. Here the affairs of the county were conducted until the county purchased the log-house built by Reed, on the Lincoln Hall lot, with the design of fitting it up for public use. This was the *first* court-house. It did not stand on the corner now known as Short's Bank, as supposed by some, but on the west side of the same lot near the alley. It was one story high, with space for a low attic above, about sixteen feet square, and made out of heavy logs, hewn inside and out. Subsequently the county sold it, with the lot, to Hezekiah Cunningham, who agreed to provide the county, for the term of two years, unless the new court-house should be completed before that time, with a place for holding courts, etc., in the upper story of the large frame building erected by Cunningham and Murphy, on the southwest corner of the Public Square, and which was only removed a few years ago to make place for the splendid brick block of E. B. Martin. The *first* court-house was removed, some years after Cunningham purchased it, to a lot on the corner of North and Hazel streets, where, in after years, it was weather-boarded, and formed the prominent feature of the wings attached to it on the east and north by James Parmer. It, with its attachments, remained here until May or June, 1876, when the whole was destroyed by fire.

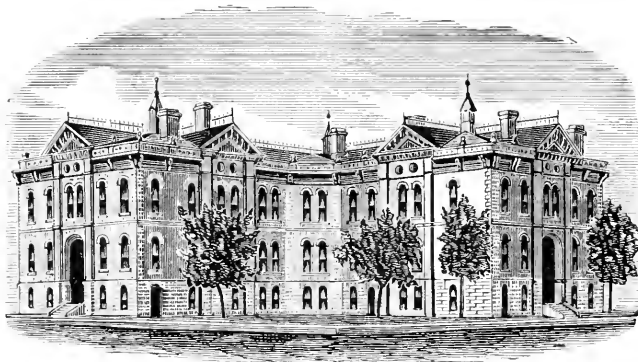
At the December term, 1830, the county board ordered notice to be given for the reception of plans and bids for a permanent court-house. Nothing, however, was done until December of the following year, when notice was again given, declaring that at the next term of the court bids would be received. The records show that work was begun on the new court-house early in 1832, and prosecuted with vigor throughout that year. Guerdon S. Hubbard—still living, and well known to all our old citizens—was the contractor; and John H. Murphy, the active superintendent in charge of the work, to whom special credit is due for the interest he manifested in, and

the integrity with which he discharged his trust. The brick were mostly made by Norman D. Palmer, at his farm, northwest of the city. The building was completed in 1833, and was used for nearly forty years by the county, and until its destruction by fire in 1872. It stood on that part of the Public Square, now included between the wings of the present court-house, on the east and north, and the sidewalks of Main and Vermilion streets on the south and west. It was a two-story brick building, some forty or fifty feet square, with main entrances on the south and west sides, and a door on the north. The lower story was in one room for court purposes; the upper part was divided into four rooms for the convenience of juries, etc.

The old building in its time was honored by the presence of some of the most noted persons in our nation, called thither either in the capacities of judges or counsel. Judge Treat, now of the United States circuit court, Judge David Davis, of the United States senate, presided here as our circuit judges. Col. E. D. Baker, afterward governor of Oregon, and who was killed at Ball's Bluff, Virginia, during the rebellion, and Edward Hannigan, of Indiana, whose reputation as an orator was national, have filled its walls with their eloquence. Here has the musical voice of Leonard Swett, the sparkling wit of Usher F. Linder, and the dramatic magnetism of D. W. Vorhees, often charmed jurors and spectators. The immortal Lincoln, during the many years he itinerated the circuit, regularly attended the Vermilion courts, and in the course of a long, successful and scrupulously honest practice of his profession, became personally acquainted with, and warmly attached to, almost every man in the county.

In due time after the old court-house burned the board of supervisors began maturing plans for a new building. First they appointed a committee, consisting of two of their number,—Bradley Butterfield, of Butler township, and Henry Talbot, of Sidell, with whom they associated the writer, making a committee of three. Under their instructions the committee examined three court-houses in Illinois, one in Michigan and two in Indiana, and spent much other time in collecting information as to what errors should be avoided and what advantages should be secured in the construction of the new court-house. It was the announced desire of the board of supervisors that the new building should be located on the spot it now occupies, the county having owned the ground since the donation in 1827. The peculiar shape of the ground, being barely sufficient for it, necessarily determined the shape of the building, a fact which the committee took pains to impress upon the several architects whom

they invited to submit plans. This explanation is made to answer the ever-recurring inquiries, Why was the new court-house built in the shape it is? Why was it not constructed after the usual manner of public buildings? The limited quantity of ground owned by the county, and the number and size of the rooms required for courts, offices, vaults, etc., for the present and future wants of the county, would admit of a structure of no other form or proportion. The committee found only one architect,—E. E. Myers, of Detroit, Michigan,—out of the twelve or thirteen with whom they conferred, who successfully solved the problem, and his plans the committee recommended to the board, by whom they were unanimously adopted, after first having examined those of the other architects. The build-



VERMILION COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

ing was erected under the supervision of an efficient committee, whose names appear in another part of this work. The supervisors as a body, as well as those of their members who comprised the committee, are to be commended for the zeal and fidelity with which they managed the public funds in erecting both the new court-house and the jail. It can be said to their credit,—an unusual thing in the history of many other counties in the construction of public buildings,—that not a dollar was misapplied, and the contractors in both instances were strictly held to the terms of their engagements, and no part of the work, from foundation to top, was allowed to be slighted in the least. Indeed, Vermilion county, as a rule that has scarcely had an exception, has been singularly fortunate in the character, ability and integrity of her public servants.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school in Danville was taught in Haworth's smoke-house, a little structure ten or twelve feet square. It was made of

logs, without a floor, and its only openings were the door and a square hole cut at the opposite side for light and ventilation. It stood west of Haworth's house, and back some distance north from the line of the sidewalk, on the ground now partially covered by the room occupied by Baum's drug store. Mrs. Lucy Russell, wife of Sam. Russell, and a daughter of Solomon Gilbert, was one of the scholars, as were also her brother, Othmeal Gilbert, and two or three of her sisters. Dr. Norton Beckwith was the teacher. The scholars numbered some eight or ten. After this a school-house — the first built expressly for that purpose — was constructed upon a lot on south Hazel street, and northwest from Wright's mill, set apart by the county commissioners for educational purposes. It was made of small logs, about twelve by fifteen feet in size, covered with clapboards, the chimney was upon the outside, built up with stone and sticks, and mudded after a fashion of a "Kentucky cabin," the opening occupied nearly the whole of one side of the building. At first it had no floor; subsequently a floor was laid with "puncheons," as the outside slab or first cut sawed off of a log was called. The seats were made of the same material, smooth side up, supported on wooden legs. Among the teachers who taught here at different times can be named Harvey Luddington and Enoch Kingsbury. Uncle Harvey also taught a Sunday-school here. At a later day James A. Davis reached Danville, without anything except the wearing apparel upon his person, having lost all his effects coming up the Wabash on a boat. Among strangers, and out of means, but with a determination that has always inspired him to do something, he looked around at once for a job. Dr. Beckwith finding that Davis possessed a remarkably good education, said he was just the man that Danville needed. He wrote up a paper and circulated it through the town, and raised a list of scholars, and Davis opened a school at once in the log cabin. Being a man of energy and a thorough disciplinarian, this sterling Englishman soon acquired the reputation of a successful teacher, which he so worthily retained in the county for many years afterward.

From Vermilion street a little way south of the square, a trail led off southeast across lots to the school-house. It was obscured by thick hazel bushes, whose branches interlocked overhead. The teachers and scholars (as Mr. Davis, Mr. Luddington, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Russell and others have told the writer) would have to part the bushes in some places with their hands to effect a passage.

The temporary first school-house was burned up. A Mr. Henry Blunt had collected some two hundred venison hams and stored

them in Haworth's smoke-house, where he was smoking and drying them, intending to ship them to New Orleans by flat-boat. Some of the mischievous men about the town (and they were all alike in that respect, and did not stop at carrying with a high hand if any fun was to be had out of the undertaking) amused Blunt at a neighboring grocery one evening, while their confederates fired the building. The alarm was not given until the blaze was fairly under way, when Blunt and those keeping his company hurried over, too late to save the property. Blunt supposed, of course, that the fire was accidental, and had caught from the smudge with which he was curing his meat. Although his anticipated speculation was spoiled, yet venison half roasted or otherwise was quite cheap in Danville. The market was fairly glutted with it.

The next school-house was the one built by Amos Williams, on his own ground, and at his own expense, on the west side of Franklin street, just north of Leonard's planing-mill. This was fully twenty feet square, some twelve or fourteen feet high in the clear, and constructed out of logs hewn inside and out. It had a door and two windows fronting east, and was further lighted with a row of three or four 8×10 window lights in width, and extending nearly the length of the three other sides. The floor was made of sawed plank, matched and evenly laid. In winter time a stove occupied the center of the room. A double row of seats (one of which was in front, low down, next to the floor, and the other raised up like a gallery, some three or four feet back of and above the first, with the wall behind and sloping desks in front) extended around three sides of the room, with openings cut near the middle of each row, and provided with steps, so the scholars could ascend to the higher platform. Here the "*three months' school*" was held for many years, and until a better system of education was adopted, and more pretentious buildings were constructed.

If the boys,—who for the most part ran wild in the streets,—should see a stranger coming into town dressed in gloss-worn breeches and a shabby-genteel coat, with the ancient rents neatly patched, and his other worldly effects tied up in a bandana handkerchief, and suspended at the end of a walking-stick over his shoulder, they would become alarmed. There was no mistaking the appearance and garb of the itinerant school-master, and if he could cipher as far as the rule-of-three his presence foretold that a "*three-months school*" would probably be taken up. Soon after this the "*Street Arabs*" might be seen gathered at the old school-house, the smaller ones, in tow-linen breeches, seated in a row upon the lower benches,

their bare feet blackened and cracked open with seams from exposure to wind and weather. The larger boys were perched upon the seats above. Here the unruly were regularly thrashed through the rudiments, and were always in a state of semi-rebellion, while those,—and they were very few,—who were more submissive and well behaved were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased, so far as getting their lessons well was concerned. There was little or no confidence or sympathy between teacher and scholar. As a rule, the former was brutal, and believed, as he practiced to the letter, the doctrine that “to spare the rod was to spoil the child,” while the latter resented as they smarted under such inhuman treatment. Those who have survived this kind of an education can and do congratulate the children of to-day as they contrast the past with the present system of teaching. The “big girls” also occupied places upon the higher seats. A few of these “big girls,”—at least, they then seemed quite large to the writer,—are still living. Among them might be mentioned the wives of Judge Davis, Hon. J. G. English, Dr. Woodbury and Mr. Manning. In another part of the work has been noted the progress made in the manner of conducting schools since the time when the children were emancipated from the tyranny of the “traveling school-master.”

DAN W. BECKWITH.

The name of this pioneer is so frequently referred to in connection with the early settlers that the writer may here state that Dan W. Beckwith was born in 1795, in the present limits of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. His father was among the Connecticut settlers, from New London, in the valley of the Wyoming, and his mother was a survivor of the Wyoming massacre, being a little girl at the time the Indians destroyed the inhabitants of the valley. Dan was one of a family of six brothers and two sisters. Three of his brothers lived in Vermilion county at an early day, viz: Jefferson H., called Hiram; Norton, the doctor; Sebastian and George M. George and Dan left New York state, whither their father had emigrated from Pennsylvania some years before, and reached Fort Harrison as the so-called Harrison Purchase was being surveyed, in the summer of 1816. From Vigo county the two brothers went on to the North Arm prairie in 1818, and were living with Johnathan Mayo's family at the time Illinois was admitted as a state into the Union. From there they came to the salt works in the fall of the next year. George was a citizen of the county until 1834, when he opened a farm on the Kankakee, a mile below the mouth of Rock Creek,

where he died some twenty years ago. Dan W. died at Danville in December, 1835. The writer has no personal recollection of him; but from descriptions given by many citizens still living, the deceased was a man fully six feet two inches in height, broad, square shouldered and straight, spare of flesh, though muscular, and weighing when in health about a hundred and ninety pounds. He was, like his brother, an expert axman, and a pioneer, as his people for three generations back before him had been. His first mercantile venture was an armful of goods suitable for Indian barter, which he kept in a place partly excavated in a side of the hill at Denmark, as early, probably, as the year 1821. Subsequently he built a log hut on the brow of the hill, a little west of south of the Danville Seminary. His next store room was just west of the elm tree at the west end of Main street. He was county surveyor from the time of the organization of the county until his death.

GURDON S. HUBBARD.

The writer deems it but just to refer to another early settler, whose name, like the last, is not found in the township histories. We allude to Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard. He is a native of Vermont. At the age of sixteen years he left Montreal, to come west and engage in business for the American Fur Company, whose headquarters were at Mackinaw. He reached Chicago some time in October, 1818, by way of the lakes, following the route of the great discoverer La Salle. He crossed our county early the following year. The trading posts of the Illinois brigade of the American Fur Company were on the Iroquois, the Embarrass and Little Wabash. Mr. Hubbard followed the Indians in their hunting rounds, and in this way acquired an early knowledge of all the country between the Wabash and Illinois Rivers, as far north as Chicago and as far south as Vincennes. In 1824 he succeeded Antonin Des Champs, who for nearly forty years before had charge of the company's trade between the Illinois and Wabash, and abandoned the posts on the Illinois, and introduced pack-horses in the place of boats, using the "Hubbard's trace," as his trail from Chicago to the salt works was called, to conduct the fur trade. In 1827 he abandoned the posts on the Embarrass and Little Wabash, and shortly after constructed the first frame building—a store house—ever erected in Danville or the county. It is still standing on the south side of the public square, opposite Martin's block. This became the headquarters of the Indian fur trade in this part of the country. Among his clerks were Samuel Russell and William Bandy, both living. He had also with

him three Frenchmen, viz: Noel Vassar, Nicholas Boilvin and Toussaint Bleau. Boilvin married a daughter of Dr. Woods, and Bleau a daughter of Dr. A. R. Palmer.

The Indians would file into town on their ponies, sometimes fifty or a hundred, with their furs, their squaws and papposes, when trade at Hubbard's corner would be unusually lively for a few days. The Indians would camp on the bluff east of Walnut street or farther down toward the railway bridge, where they would enjoy themselves and feast on bread made out of flour, and upon meat and other luxuries, for which they had exchanged their furs. Mr. Bandy relates many ludicrous incidents that occurred during his connection with Hubbard's trading house.

In 1832, the fur trade having declined on account of the scarcity of fur-bearing animals in, and the dispersion of the Indians from, this section of country, Col. Hubbard converted his stock into *white goods*,—as merchandise suitable for white people were called to distinguish them from the kind adapted to the Indian trade. During the same year he sold out his stock to Dr. Fithian, and in 1833 took up his permanent residence in Chicago, where he still lives, hale and genial as ever. The old records of the county, and the archives of early laws at Springfield, abundantly illustrate the activity and energy of this remarkable and public-spirited man. While a citizen of this county he was always foremost in every enterprise calculated to develop the infant resources of the county, and he has retained the same commendable reputation at Chicago for now almost a half century. As canal commissioner he cast the first shovel of earth out of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Few hands have aided more than his in building up that great city; and no man did more than he to give Vermilion county and Danville a start.

We will now again go back in point of time, as, for the sake of convenience and brevity, it is preferred in this chapter to treat matters topically, rather than in chronological order, and note some troubles with the Indians, in which citizens of Vermilion county bore an honorable part. The first of these was in 1827, in the so-called "WINNEBAGO WAR," and the second in 1832, in the "BLACKHAWK WAR." The Winnebagoes, a tribe that occupied the country in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, between Green Bay and the Mississippi, became greatly outraged at indignities committed by some brutish, unprincipled white men in charge of two keel boats ascending the Mississippi river, near Prairie du Chien. We take the following extract from Ex-Governor "Reynolds' Life and

Time": The boatmen landed at a camp of Winnebagoes, not far above Prairie du Chien. The boatmen made the Indians drunk—and no doubt were so themselves,—when they captured some six or seven squaws, who were also drunk. These squaws were forced on the boats for the most corrupt and brutal purposes. But not satisfied with this outrage on female virtue, the boatmen took the squaws with them in the boats to Fort Snelling, and returned with them. When the Indians became sober, and realized the injury done them in this delicate point, they mustered all their forces, amounting to several hundred, and attacked the boats in which the squaws were confined. The boats were forced to approach near the shore in a narrow pass of the river, and thus the infuriated savages assailed one boat, and permitted the other to pass down during the night. It was a desperate and furious fight for a few minutes, between a good many Indians, exposed in open canoes, and only a few boatmen, protected to some extent by their boat. The savages killed several white men and wounded many more, leaving barely enough to navigate the boat. The boat got fast on the ground, and the whites seemed doomed; but with great exertion, courage and hard fighting the Indians were repelled. In the battle the squaws escaped to their husbands, and, no doubt, the whites did not try to prevent it. Thus commenced and ended the *bloodshed* of the "Winnebago war." Blood had been shed, and, as a consequence, every Winnebago became the enemy of every white person. War parties were fitted out, who attacked, indiscriminately, every white person within their reach. One of these parties, led by the distinguished "Red Bird," killed and scalped two men and a child, and the inhabitants within the territory above described became at once greatly alarmed. The Pottawatomies about Chicago and westward of there sympathized with the Winnebagoes, and were upon the eve of openly joining them. The federal government ordered a movement of troops under Gen. Atkinson, while Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, ordered out a regiment, with instruction for them to march to Galena. It was while these movements were being matured and executed that the inhabitants at Fort Dearborn became greatly distressed over their threatened destruction, and dispatched Col. Hubbard to Vermilion county for troops. Col. Hubbard left Chicago in the afternoon, and reached his trading-post, on the Iroquois, that night in the rain. He pushed on to Sugar Creek, which he found swollen beyond its banks, which obliged him to wait until daylight. The same day he reached Spencer's, two miles south of Danville, from whence runners were dis-

patched to the settlements on the little Vermilion. Here follows the narrative of H. Cunningham.

HEZEKIAH CUNNINGHAM'S NARRATIVE RELATING TO THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

Here follows the narrative of Mr. Cunningham: I was out in the Winnebago war. Myself, Joshua Parish, now living at Georgetown, Abel Williams, living near Dallas, and almost ninety years old, and Gurdon S. Hubbard, of Chicago, are the only survivors, according to the best of my present information.

In the night-time, about the 15th or 20th of July, 1827, I was awakened by my brother-in-law, Alexander McDonald, telling me that Mr. Hubbard had just come in from Chicago with the word that the Indians were about to massacre the people there, and that men were wanted for their protection at once. The inhabitants of the county capable of bearing arms had been enrolled under the militia laws of the state, and organized as "The Vermilion County Battalion," in which I held a commission as captain. I dressed myself and started forthwith to notify all the men belonging to my company to meet at Butler's Point (six miles southwest of Danville), the place where the county business was then conducted and where the militia met to muster. The captains of the other companies were notified, the same as myself, and they warned out their respective companies the same as I did mine. I rode the remainder of the night at this work up and down the Little Vermilion.

At noon the next day the battalion was at Butler's Point. Most of the men lived on the Little Vermilion River, and had to ride or walk from six to twelve miles to the place of rendezvous. Volunteers were called for, and in a little while fifty men, the required number, were raised. Those who agreed to go then held an election of their officers for the campaign, choosing Achilles Morgan, captain; Major Bayles, first lieutenant, and Col. Isaac R. Moores as second. The names of the private men, as far as I now remember them, are as follows: George M. Beckwith, John Beasley, myself (Hezekiah Cunningham), Julian Ellis, Seaman Cox, James Dixon, Asa Elliot, Francis Foley, William Foley, a Mr. Hammers, Jacob Heater, a Mr. Davis, Evin Morgan, Isaac Goen, Jonathan Phelps, Joshua Parish, William Reed, John Myers ("Little Vermilion John"), John Saulsbury, a Mr. Kirkman, Anthony Swisher, George Swisher, Joseph Price, George Weir, John Vaughn, Newton Wright and Abel Williams. Many of the men were without horses, and the neighbors who had horses and did not go loaned their animals to those who did. Still there were

five men who started afoot, as there were no horses to be had for them. We disbanded, after we were mustered in, and went home to cook five days' rations, and were ordered to be at Danville the next day.

The men all had a pint of whisky, believing it essential to mix a little of it with the slough water we were to drink on our route. Abel Williams, however, was smart enough to take some ground coffee and a tin cup along, using no stimulants whatever. He had warm drinks on the way up to Chicago, and coming back all of us had the same.

We arrived at the Vermilion River about noon on Sunday, the day after assembling at Butler's Point. The river was up, running, bank full, about a hundred yards wide, with a strong current. Our men and saddles were taken over in a canoe. We undertook to swim our horses, and as they were driven into the water the current would strike them and they would swim in a circle and return to the shore a few rods below. Mr. Hubbard, provoked at this delay, threw off his coat and said, "Give me Old Charley," meaning a large, steady-going horse, owned by James Butler, and loaned to Jacob Heater. Mr. Hubbard, mounting this horse, boldly dashed into the stream, and the other horses were quickly crowded after him. The water was so swift that "old Charley" became unmanageable, when Mr. Hubbard dismounted on the upper side and seized the horse by the mane, near the animal's head, and swimming with his left arm, guided the horse in the direction of the opposite shore. We were afraid he would be washed under the horse, or struck by his feet and be drowned; but he got over without damage, except the wetting of his broadcloth pants and moccasins. These he had to dry on his person as we pursued our journey.

I will here say that a better man than Mr. Hubbard could not have been sent to our people. He was well known to all the settlers. His generosity, his quiet and determined courage, and his integrity, were so well known and appreciated that he had the confidence and goodwill of everybody, and was a well-recognized leader among us pioneers.

At this time there were no persons living on the north bank of the Vermilion River near Danville, except Robert Trickle and George Weir, up near the present woolen factory, and William Reed and Dan Beckwith; the latter had a little log cabin on the bluff of the Vermilion, near the present highway bridge, or rather on the edge of the hill east of the highway some rods. Here he kept store, in addition to his official duties as constable and county surveyor.

The store contained a small assortment of such articles as were suitable for barter with the Indians, who were the principal customers. We called it "The Saddle-bags Store," because the supplies were brought up from Terre Haute in saddle-bags, that indispensable accompaniment of every rider in those days, before highways were provided for the use of vehicles.

Mr. Reed had been elected sheriff the previous March, receiving fifty-seven out of the eighty votes that were cast at the election, and which represented about the entire voting population of the county at that time. Both Reed and Dan wanted to go with us, and after quite a warm controversy between them, as it was impossible for them both to leave, it was agreed that Reed should go, and that Beckwith would look after the affairs of both until Reed's return. Amos Williams was building his house at Danville at this time, the sale of lots having taken place the previous April.

Crossing the North Fork at Denmark, three miles north of Danville, we passed the cabin of Seymour Treat. He was building a mill at that place, and his house was the last one in which a family was living until we reached Hubbard's trading post, on the north bank of the Iroquois River, near what has since been known as the town of Buncombe, and from this trading house there was no other habitation, Indian wigwams excepted, on the line of our march until we reached Fort Dearborn.

It was a wilderness of prairie all the way, except a little timber we passed through near Sugar Creek and at the Iroquois.

Late in the afternoon we halted at the last crossing of the North Fork, at Bicknell's Point, a little north of the present town of Ross-ville. Here three of the footmen turned back, as the condition of the streams rendered it impossible for them to continue longer with us. Two men who had horses also left us. After a hasty lunch we struck out across the eighteen-mile prairie, the men stringing out on the trail Indian file, reaching Sugar Creek late in the night, where we went into camp on the south bank, near the present town of Milford.

The next day before noon we arrived at Hubbard's Trading House, which was on the north bank of the Iroquois, about a quarter of a mile from the river. A lot of Indians, some of them half naked, were lying and lounging about the river-bank and trading house; and when it was proposed to swim our horses over, in advance of passing the men in boats, the men objected, fearing the Indians would take our horses, or stampede them, or do us some other mischief. Mr. Hubbard assured us that these savages were

friendly, and we afterward learned that they were Pottawatomies, known as "Hubbard's Band," from the fact that he had long traded with and had a very great influence over them.

It is proper to state here that we were deficient in arms. We gathered up squirrel-rifles, flint-locks, old muskets, or anything like a gun that we may have had about our houses. Some of us had no fire-arms at all. I myself was among this number. Mr. Hubbard supplied those of us who had inefficient weapons, or those of us who were without them. He also gave us flour and salt pork. He had lately brought up the Iroquois River a supply of these articles. We remained at Hubbard's Trading House the remainder of the day, cooking rations and supplying our necessities. The next morning we again moved forward, swimming Beaver Creek, and crossing the Kankakee River at the rapids, just at the head of the island near Momence; pushing along, we passed Yellowhead's village. The old chief, with a few old men and the squaws and papposes, were at home; the young men were off on a hunt. Remaining here a little time we again set out, and, going about five miles, encamped at the point of the timber on Yellowhead's Creek. The next morning we again set out, crossing a branch of the Calumet to the west of the Blue Island. All the way from Danville we had followed an Indian trail, since known as "Hubbard's trace." There was no sign of roads; the prairies and whole country was crossed and re-crossed by Indian trails, and we never could have got through but for the knowledge which Mr. Hubbard had of the country. It had been raining for some days before we left home, and it rained almost every day on the route. The streams and sloughs were full of water. We swam the former and traveled through the latter, sometimes almost by the hour. Many of the ponds were so deep that our men dipped up the water to drink as they sat in their saddles. Col. Hubbard fared better than the rest of us—that is, he did not get his legs wet so often, for he rode a very tall, iron-gray stallion, that Peleg Spencer, sr., living two miles south of Danville, loaned him. The little Indian pony which Hubbard rode in from the Iroquois to Spencer's was so used up as to be unfit for the return journey.

We reached Chicago about four o'clock on the evening of the fourth day, in the midst of one of the most severe rainstorms I ever experienced, accompanied by thunder and vicious lightning. The rain we did not mind; we were without tents, and were used to wetting. The water we took within us hurt us more than that which fell upon us, as drinking it made many of us sick.

The people of Chicago were very glad to see us. They were ex-

pecting an attack every hour since Col. Hubbard had left them, and as we approached they did not know whether we were enemies or friends, and when they learned that we were friends they gave us a shout of welcome.

They had organized a company of thirty or fifty men, composed mostly of Canadian half-breeds, interspersed with a few Americans, all under command of Capt. Beaubien; the Americans, seeing that we were a better looking crowd, wanted to leave their associates and join our company. This feeling caused quite a row, and the officers finally restored harmony, and the discontented men went back to their old command.

The town of Chicago was composed at this time of six or seven American families, a number of half-breeds, and a lot of idle, vagabond Indians loitering about. I made the acquaintance of Robert and James Kinzie, and their father, John Kinzie.

We kept guard day and night for some eight or ten days, when a runner came in — I think from Green Bay — bringing word that Gen. Cass had concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, and that we might now disband and go home.

The citizens were overjoyed at the news, and in their gladness they turned out one barrel of gin, one barrel of brandy, one barrel of whisky, knocking the heads of the barrels in. Everybody was invited to take a free drink, and, to tell the plain truth, everybody *did* drink.

The ladies at Fort Dearborn treated us especially well. I say this without disparaging the good and cordial conduct of the men toward us. The ladies gave us all manner of good things to eat; they loaded us with provisions, and gave us all those delicate attentions that the kindness of woman's heart would suggest. Some of them — three ladies, whom I understood were recently from New York — distributed tracts and other reading matter among our company, and interested themselves zealously in our spiritual as well as temporal welfare.

We started on our return, camping out of nights, and reaching home on the evening of the third day. The only good water we got going out or coming back was at a remarkable spring bursting out of the top of a little mound in the midst of a slough, a few miles south of the Kankakee. I shall never forget this spring; it was a curiosity, found in the situation I have described.

In conclusion, under the bounty act of 1852 I received a warrant for eighty acres of land for my services in the campaign above narrated.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

Were the writer so inclined, it would not be proper, in a mere local history, to enter into all the causes that led to the so-called "Black Hawk War," or detail the movements of the opposing forces over the wide extent of country in which the several campaigns of that war were conducted. It will be necessary, however, to premise some facts relating to that war, in order that the reader may the more readily understand the connection which citizens of this county may have had with it.

As stated in the general history, the Sauk and Fox Indians owned the territory north of Rock River, by conquest from ancient Illinois tribes. Their principal village for a long period of time was on the north side of Rock River, near its junction with the Mississippi, and the most populous Indian town within the borders of our state. In 1804 a few Indians of this tribe went to St. Louis, where they made a cession of lands to the United States, embracing a large extent of country, and including the principal village. Subsequently a second treaty was made, by which the terms of the first were substantially ratified. "Black Hawk," a chief of great distinction, claimed that neither himself nor the band of which he was the leader, all of them residing at this village, had any knowledge of this treaty. In 1828, the government having previously surveyed, sold to private parties a quantity of land in and around "Black Hawk's village." The white settlers and Indians soon came in collision. Black Hawk's band refused to leave. They destroyed the crops of the white settlers, and acted generally in a menacing manner, claiming that the white people had no business there. The squatters, in turn, pulled down the fences where the Indian squaws had planted their corn, and let their stock destroy the crops. The governments, national and state, interfered with a military force, and, without going to the the extremity of physical force, Black Hawk's band, in 1831, were finally driven across the Mississippi.

Black Hawk had no love at all for the people of the United States. His band were active partisans on the side of the British in the war of 1812. In the winter of 1831-1832, after having solemnly agreed the year before that they would remain peaceably on the west side of the river, Black Hawk and his band recrossed the river and took possession of their ancient village, having with them, says ex-Gov. Reynolds, "about five hundred warriors, and women, children and dogs in proportion." Black Hawk had brought his women and children, cooking utensils and all of the personal property of his band along with him, a circumstance that gives great plausibil-

ity to his often-repeated avowal, that his intentions were peaceable, and that if his women were not permitted to plant a crop in their old fields, he intended to accept the invitation of the Winnebagoes and plant corn near some of their villages. His presence on the east side of the Mississippi caused the greatest alarm. In fact, the memorials and petitions addressed to the governor for protection, together with his own flaming proclamations based thereon, spread a panic throughout the whole country. The frontier was threatened, and the governor promptly called out the militia to protect it. A force of mounted volunteers was soon collected, embracing in its numbers many of the best and most influential citizens in the state. A concentration of forces, says Benjamin Drake in his "Life of Black Hawk," was made at Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River, about thirty miles below the encampment of Black Hawk and his party. Had a conference now been sought with the Indians, their prompt submission cannot be doubted. Black Hawk, whatever might have been his previous expectations, had received no addition of strength from other tribes; he was almost destitute of provisions; had committed no act of hostility against the whites, and with all his women, children and baggage, was in the vicinity of an army, principally of mounted volunteers, many times greater than his own band of braves. He would probably have been glad of any reasonable pretext for retracing his precipitate steps: Unfortunately, no effort for a council was made. A body of impetuous volunteers dashed on, without caution or order, to Sycamore Creek, within three miles of the camp of Black Hawk's party. He instantly sent a white flag to meet them, for the purpose of holding a council, and agreeing to return to the west side of the Mississippi. Unfortunately for the cause of humanity, as well as the good faith of the United States, this flag was held to be but a decoy. The bearers of it were taken into camp. "Shortly after," says Gov. Reynolds, "six armed Indians appeared on horseback. Without orders some officers and a few soldiers immediately gave chase, following the armed Indians some three or four miles, in which two Indians were overtaken and killed. During the skirmish, which extended some four or five miles over the smooth prairie between the encampment and the mouth of Sycamore Creek, the volunteers at the camp, knowing that blood was shed, attempted to kill the three unarmed Indians who had been taken into custody as hostages under the protection of the white flag. One Indian was killed, but in the dark and confusion the other two escaped unhurt." While this fight was going on, Black Hawk (wholly ignorant that hostilities had begun, and

not even anticipating any) was at his camp at the time entertaining a number of his Pottawatomie friends with a feast on dog meat. "The retreating Indians," says Gov. Reynolds, "had almost reached Black Hawk's camp, where the feast was broken up by the whooping, yelling Indians with the whites at their heels. The uproar alarmed Black Hawk and the Indians at the feast, and they, in a hasty, tumultuous manner, snatched up their arms, mounted their horses and rushed out in all the fury of a mad lioness, in defense of their women and children. Black Hawk took a prudent and wise stand, concealing himself behind some woods, it being then nearly dark, and suffered the straggling forces of Maj. Stillman to approach him. This aged warrior and his band (all he could muster at the moment)," continues Gov. Reynolds, "marched out from their concealment and fell with fury and havoc upon the disorderly troops of Stillman, who were scattered for miles over the prairie. It was a crisis—they fought in defense of all they held most sacred on earth. Black Hawk turned the tide of war and chased the whites with great fury." Such were the circumstances under which the first blood in the Black Hawk war was shed, and the battle became known as "Stillman's Defeat."

Emboldened by his brilliant success in this engagement, and finding that he would not be permitted to capitulate, he sent out his war parties, removed his women and children up Rock River, and a regular border war was commenced. The murders which his men committed upon the frontier settlers naturally increased the alarm throughout the state, additional volunteers rushed to the seat of war, and the commanding general commenced his military operations for a regular campaign. One of Black Hawk's war parties, striking across the country southeast from Sycamore Creek, fell upon the Hall family at the mouth of Indian Creek, on Fox River, a few miles above Ottawa, and most brutally murdered them all except two girls, whom they carried off into captivity. At this time there were a few infant settlements, above Ottawa, and upon the Du Page River, at Naperville, and along Hickory Creek that empties into the Des Plaines, near the present city of Joliet. There were no people living nearer those neighborhoods, south and east, than the settlements in Vermilion county. Hence, the endangered settlements looked in this direction as the speediest source of relief. The reader will bear in mind that in those days there were no means of quick transmission of intelligence, and that the people in this part of the state (beyond a few who took the Springfield papers may have known that Black Hawk was again in Illinois) had no

knowledge of the hostile acts which we have enumerated until informed in the following manner: Mr. Kingsbury was conducting religious services in the upper story of Cunningham's store (which was used for such as well as for court purposes). The inhabitants of the Fox River country and Hickory Creek were fleeing from their homes, says the Rev. R. S. Beggs, in his interesting book, through fear of the dreaded enemy. They came with their cattle and horses, some bare-headed and others bare-footed, crying, "the Indians!" "the Indians!" Those that were able hurried on with all speed for Danville. Two or three of them, one without a hat, found their way to Danville, and on that bright sabbath day, all breathless with fatigue and fear, alarmed the town and broke up Mr. Kingsbury's meeting with the dreadful stories. Fast on this came the word that Stillman had been defeated. This was soon exaggerated into rumors, supposed at the time to be well grounded, that all of the white troops had been killed or scattered, and that all of the Indians, having joined Black Hawk's victorious warriors, would soon be down upon us, destroying, burning and killing in every direction.

True there was, as it was afterward learned, no cause for all of this alarm; but at the time the people acted in the full belief that the hour was one of extremest peril. The flying fugitives must be relieved at once from the murderous pursuit of the Indians. Not a moment was to be lost. A call was made for a forlorn force to go to their assistance. "Volunteers were called for, and in less than two hours," says Col. Othneal Gilbert, "thirty-one of us were ready and on the march to save the settlers." The families of the advance expedition hastily cooked them some provisions; shot-guns, squirrel-rifles, flint-lock muskets, and other inferior weapons, were got together hastily, with which the company were armed. Those who had no horses were promptly provided by other citizens, who cheerfully loaned them. A meeting was held by the members of the company for the election of officers, as was customary in all volunteer expeditions, and commanders chosen for the occasion without regard to the position they may have held in the regularly enrolled militia. Dan Beckwith, major of the Vermilion county militia, was elected captain, and by three o'clock in the afternoon the men were on the way toward Joliet. Night overtook them at Bicknell's Crossing of the North Fork, where they went into camp. The next morning they went out upon the great prairie, and in the course of the day got between the retreating families, which they met coming this way, and the Indians, who were supposed to be

in close pursuit. After passing the fugitives, and seeing no sign of Indians, they pursued their course northward still farther for several hours, when they deflected their line of march more to the west, crossing the Iroquois near Spring Creek, that being the more direct route to Hickory Creek. They went into camp late, at the close of a hard day's march. During the next day they crossed the Kankakee River, near the present city of that name, and held their way toward the settlements supposed to be in the greatest danger. Hoping still to render assistance to other settlers, or rescue their property. They went on to Hickory Creek, and scoured the country and groves in that direction. They saw nobody, white or red, except some Pottawatomies along the Kankakee, who were friendly and personally known to the officers and many of the men. Aside from the fatigue and privations endured, the men met with no incident or loss going or coming. However, they were very near one of Black Hawk's war parties, secreted, as they afterward learned, in a grove—supposed from its description to be “the twelve mile grove.” One evening Dr. Fithian and George Beckwith were sent out as spies to reconnoiter this grove, with instructions to return to a designated spot, where it was intended the company should go into camp for the night. The dusk had fallen as the spies were performing the work assigned. They approached quite near the grove, when, from some cause they could not explain, their horses were seized with a fright that rendered them entirely beyond the control of their riders. They became frantic at every effort to urge them forward. By this time it was so dark that the scouts deeming it imprudent to penetrate the grove, returned toward the place where they expected to find their comrades. The latter were alarmed at the protracted absence of their scouts, not knowing what had become of them; and as they approached, the sound of their horses' feet aroused the camp, now all strung with a sense of danger. “Who goes there?” rang out in the still night air. Dr. Fithian says that immediately on hearing the challenge, his ear also caught the clicking sound of the guns as they were being cocked all along the line, a few rods in front of them. He answered, quickly as he could, in a choking way, “friends!” to which the reply instantly followed: “If friends, advance at once and give the counter-sign, or we will blow you to h—l.”

Dr. Fithian tells the writer that Major Beckwith interviewed Black Hawk after the war, at Jefferson's barracks, while the latter was held a prisoner. Black Hawk there told the Major that a band of his warriors had been watching the movements of Beckwith's men dur-

ing the day, and that they were secreted in the grove named on the evening that Fithian and his companion reconnoitered it. The details here given of the first expedition that went out in the Black Hawk war is taken from the accounts given to the writer by Alvan Gilbert, whose lamented death is only of recent occurrence, Dr. William Fithian and Samuel Russell, who still survive. They all actively participated in the events respectively narrated by them. The eminent standing of these gentlemen is so well known that any comments of the writer would be superfluous.

In the meantime, while the advance corps were out, the Vermilion county militia were concentrated at Danville, and put upon the march. Previous to this Col. Isaac R. Moores had been notified by Gov. Reynolds to have his regiment, the Vermilion county militia, in readiness, in the event their services should be required. No marching orders had been given, and no intimation of hostilities had been received. Immediately on the alarm the volunteers got in readiness, and Col. Hubbard furnished several four-horse wagons, loaded with provisions, for their subsistence. The force consisted of three hundred mounted men. Every part of the county was represented in this body by many of its best citizens,—Col. Hubbard among the number,—under command of Col. Moores, John H. Murphy acting as his Aide. Many names of these patriotic citizen-soldiers will be found in the several township histories and biographical sketches, prepared by other writers. The route of the regiment was by way of “Hubbard’s trace” to his trading-post on the Iroquois, and from thence northwest by another Indian trail to Joliet. The first night out the regiment encamped at Bicknell crossing. The next morning, after they had gotten well out on the prairies, they saw ahead of them Major Beckwith’s command, filing over the dividing ridge, on their return. The meeting was very cordial on both sides. Most of Beckwith’s company fell right in with the regiment and went on. A few others, Beckwith among them, returned to Danville to see their families for a moment, when they hastened back, overtook and joined the regiment. From Joliet Capt. Morgan L. Payne, and his command, were dispatched north some thirty miles on Du Page River, with instructions to there erect a block-house and protect property which had been abandoned by the inhabitants in their flight. Col. Moores also commenced a fortification at Joliet, and was prosecuting this work when his command was ordered to Ottawa, the headquarters of Gen. Atkinson. By this time a much larger force of volunteers had been mustered in than the state needed. Black Hawk’s Indians, except a few straggling war parties, were being closely pur-

sued up Fox River toward the Four Lakes country, as the little lakes in the vicinity of Madison, Wisconsin, were then called. There was no use or room for any more troops, and Col. Moore's regiment was discharged and, except Payne's command, allowed immediately to return home.

The writer will relate a few incidents, the first as told by Col. Hubbard and Dr. Fithian. As the regiment was moving from Joliet to Ottawa, Dr. Fithian, Bolilvin, Col. Hubbard and several others struck across the prairie in advance of the troops, Hubbard leading the way, as he was well acquainted with the country. On their way they saw a place where the grass was disturbed, as if by parties who had followed a course nearly at right angles to the direction Hubbard's squad was pursuing. The latter at once followed this trail, while the regiment, which had now come up, was halted. Soon a pair of saddle-bags was found, then a prayer book, then a miniature portrait. The tall grass was bent and broken down, as if a fearful struggle had taken place. A camp kettle was picked up, and just beyond the mutilated remains of a white man. The body was that of the Dunkard and itinerant preacher, Payne, a man well known to the early settlers between the Wabash and Illinois Rivers, as a harmless and eccentric religious enthusiast. He had left the vicinity of Naperville having no fears of the Indians, whom he said would do him no harm. When his friends tried to dissuade him from crossing the county at such a dangerous time, he said, even if the Indians should show an unfriendly disposition, his fine gray mare could outrun any Indian pony. He was mistaken; for falling in with one of Black Hawk's war parties, he was by them most foully murdered. The Indians scalped off his long flowing white beard, which extended quite to his loins, and fastened it to a pole. On the top of the pole, stuck upright in the ground, they fastened a whisp of grass, pointing in the direction they had gone. The beard and the grass waved defiantly, as much as to say, "We killed this man. This is our trail. If you white people do not like it, just come on and help yourselves if you can."

Capt. Payne, according to instructions, built a fort and block-house not a great way from Naperville, and inclosed them with about one half acre of ground, with a palisade about ten feet high. The fort was erected about forty rods from the Du Page River, a short distance west of a large spring. The day after the company arrived at Naperville, William Brown and a boy some fifteen years old were detailed to go with a wagon to Butterfield's pasture, some two miles from camp, and bring in a lot of clapboards that had been

made there by some citizen before the Indian disturbances. A party of five Indians fired upon Brown and the boy. Brown was killed and scalped, the boy escaped to the camp. The Indians captured the wagon and horses. They cut the harness to pieces, and ran the wagon against a tree, and broke one of the fore wheels. It was the only wagon the company had. It was mended by Leander Rutledge, and the harness was repaired by somebody else of the company, and both were brought home. The horses, which were the property of Peleg Spencer, sr., were taken off by the Indians. Young Brown was the only person from this county killed by the enemy. He was the son of a widow lady living near Kyger's Mill. The inhabitants about Naperville had fled, seemingly with great precipitation, abandoning their property. Mr. Naper had left his store unlocked, with a large quantity of goods inside. Cattle and other live stock were roaming about. Mr. Samuel Russell who was assisting in the quartermaster's department, informs the writer that Payne's command, as well as the other companies of the regiment in charge of Col. Moores, would take cattle as their necessities required, and issue requisitions for future payment when the owners might be found. Some seventy women and children, who had escaped to Chicago on the first attack from the Indians, when the cholera broke out in Chicago, were conducted back to Naperville, and placed within the fort for safety. Within a short time after the discharge of Col. Moores' forces, Capt. Payne's command was also relieved, when they returned home, after an absence of between thirty and forty days. For the account here given of the movements of Capt. Payne the writer is indebted to Leander Rutledge and Greenville Graves, both members of Payne's company, and still living.

The early citizens of Vermilion county and Danville, like the present inhabitants, were not lacking in enterprise. We will give a few illustrations in support of this assertion. On the 3d of January, 1831, they memorialized the governor to secure the location of a government land office at Danville. The land office was secured. Samuel McRoberts was the first receiver and J. C. Alexander the register. The land office remained at Danville for a period of nearly twenty-five years, and contributed largely toward attracting settlers to the county. In 1832 a postal route was established from Chicago, via Danville, to Vincennes, and in 1836 from Danville, via Decatur, to Springfield, and in the same year another postal route was secured from Danville to Ottawa, and a fourth route from Indianapolis, via Danville (Indiana), Rockville, Montezuma and Newport, to Danville. A few years later still another mail route was established between Springfield and

La Fayette, via Danville. In this way was Danville and the county connected with the principal mail routes through the forethought and energy of her citizens. The reader will bear in mind that our county and city labored under serious disadvantages as long as the water or river routes were the only highways of commerce. Being back from the Wabash our farmers and the business men in Danville were compelled to take their products to river towns and haul all merchandise and other commodities back. The whole country as far west as the Sangamon was thus made tributary to and wholly dependent upon La Fayette, Attica, Covington, Perryville, Eugene and Clinton for their supplies. It was not until after the modern system of transportation by railroads was successfully inaugurated that we were released from our bondage to the Wabash river or the canal running alongside of it. Had the people been less enterprising it is doubtful if their condition to-day would have been any better, and that railways were not sooner secured was only because the country was not then sufficiently developed to justify a construction of these costly highways.

First the Danville people tried to slack-water the Vermilion and render it navigable to its mouth. Failing in this, they petitioned congress, in company with citizens of other counties, as early as 1831 to grant a strip of land between Vincennes and Chicago for a railroad. In 1835 a charter was secured for the Chicago & Vincennes Railway, and among the charter members appear the names of Gurdon S. Hubbard (who a few years before had taken up his residence at Chicago), John H. Murphy and Isaac R. Moores, of Danville. The same year a charter was secured for a railroad from Quincy to the Indiana state line in the direction of La Fayette, via Springfield, Decatur and Danville, under the name of the "Northern Cross Railroad." This is now none other than the great Wabash.

THE GREAT WABASH.

At this time our county was ably represented in the legislature by Dr. Fithian. He predicted the financial ruin that would surely overwhelm the state if the legislature persisted in its wild scheme of general internal improvements—a project with which the people of the state then seemed infatuated. When he saw he could not prevent the plan from being carried into effect, and that the public money was going to be wasted, anyway, he skillfully managed that work should begin at once on *that part* of the "Northern Cross" running through his county. Accordingly, a large portion of the \$1,800,000 appropriated to the "Northern Cross" was expended in

1837, 1838 and 1839 in grading the road-bed from the Champaign county line east to the Vermilion, and in the heavy cuts and fills adjacent to that stream, and in erecting the three large abutments of piers standing in or near the river itself. Thus the heaviest and most expensive part of the road east of the Sangamon was practically finished before the "crash" came, which put an end to the "system." Here matters rested until 1853, when the project of extending the railroad from Decatur east across the state was again taken up. The heavy work previously done by the state in Vermilion county was too valuable to be thrown away. It was the *lolestone* that *drew* the iron rails to Danville. This is *not all*; another railroad corporation was building a line from Toledo up the Maumee and down the Wabash. Its projectors had intended, originally, to keep down on the east side of the Wabash, through Covington, and make their St. Louis connection by way of Paris. Luckily its projectors met the parties who were extending the Great Western railroad—as the new organization was called—in New York, and learning that the latter road was assured of an early completion to Danville, the former corporation *changed* their route and crossed the Wabash at Attica and came on to Danville. The writer may state, what he knows to be true, that it was the intention of the Wabash road to make Danville its terminal point. They did in fact operate the section between Danville and the state line for a spell, in conformity with its agreement. The two corporations disagreed about a trivial matter, when the Wabash company withdrew to the state line, compelling the Great Western to follow them. Here they remained for eight years, and until the consolidation of the two roads in 1865, when Danville again became the end of a running division.

The first engine that ever ran into Danville was *The Pioneer*. It crossed the bridge over the Vermilion River in the latter part of October, 1856. The writer had the satisfaction of riding over on the engine with the engineer. The connection with the Wabash construction train was made some five miles northeast of Danville, in Makemson's timber, one cold drizzly day well on toward the last of November. The writer was on the ground, as were a large number of other citizens, to see the last spike driven. The next day the Wabash engines were in our town, waking up its quiet streets to new life and busy stir, which has since continued with an ever increasing activity.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS.

Although this is a comparatively new road it must not be presumed that consequently it should be placed among the list of unimportant lines, for just the very opposite is the fact. However much older roads have assumed in the credit of opening up and developing this part of the state, no less can, in justice, be said of the line under consideration. Let any one take a map of eastern Illinois published prior to 1870, and he will observe that much of what is now known as the most desirable portions of the state was entirely without railroad facilities. Some places through which this line now passes were forty miles from a railroad station. It will therefore be seen under what disadvantages this part of the country labored, and a good reason will easily be discovered for its tardy development. Then, also, the country including this county and much more valuable country was cut off entirely from communication with the great metropolis of the west, Chicago. It is, therefore, not surprising that so complete and prosperous a road as the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad should be built up in eight years, for its construction was an urgent necessity, and it takes no philosopher to comprehend that the causes which led to the building of the road will ultimately make it the most important line passing through this section. While numberless roads have been projected, and many built, in different portions of the state, wherever local pride or an itching for speculation could secure the needed aid, with few exceptions they have not only proved failures, but have bankrupted and disgusted their patrons. This line, however, unlike nearly all born under the peculiar law passed by the Illinois legislature but a short time before, has gradually from the first gained in public favor, and though it received large donations from the townships through which it was built, there are few persons, and perhaps none, who regret having aided so worthy an enterprise.

The leading citizens of this county had long felt the necessity of a direct outlet for travel and commercial purposes with Chicago, and to that end, in 1868, a bill was passed by the legislature which authorized the townships through which it was proposed to run, to vote bonds in aid of its construction. Among the prominent ones in this county who interested themselves in the project were John L. Tincher, H. W. Beckwith and Alvan Gilbert. It was through Mr. Tincher's influence that the charter was obtained. The people generally in the eastern part of the county were interested and anxious for the success of the enterprise. Danville township voted \$72,000 for the construction of the road, and \$75,000 for the erection of the car-shops, which are located at that city. Ross township also voted

\$24,000, and Grant \$18,000. In 1871 the road was completed to Danville. J. E. Young, of Chicago, was the contractor, and built the road. The road was originally bonded for \$5,000,000, which represents the supposed value at that time, but in consequence of great shrinkages in all stocks about that time and since, its actual value is probably somewhat less at present. In 1874 the company failed, and the property was placed in the hands of a receiver, in the person of Gen. A. Anderson, who continued to manage the affairs of the line until 1877. On the 17th of April of the year named the road was sold to a new corporation for \$1,450,000. The present officials of the new corporation are F. W. Huidekoper, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, president; Thomas W. Shannon, of New York, vice-president; A. S. Dunham, secretary; J. C. Calhoun, treasurer; O. S. Lyford, general superintendent; Robert Forsyth, general freight agent. Mr. Dunham has been connected with the road ever since the formation of the first company. Mr. J. G. English, of the city of Danville, is a member of the board of directors.

In 1872 the company then in existence began the construction of a branch from Bismark, in Newell township, to Brazil, Indiana. The road is completed and in running order to the coal-fields in Fountain county.

The machine-shops referred to have been built in the northeastern part of the city of Danville, and are in successful operation, employing about two hundred hands.

The whole enterprise may now be said to be on a solid basis, and systematically and successfully conducted. Large expenditures are being made for repairs and for the purchase of new material and steel rails. The business of the line, through the discreet management of its present officers, and by a liberal course toward its patrons, is already very large and rapidly increasing.

Without taking up space to note the many preliminary meetings, conferences, etc., covering a period of four or five years, in which many citizens of Danville spent a good deal of time and money in aid of the "Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville," and the "Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin" railroads, we may say that the first was extended as far west as Crawfordsville late in the year 1869, while the latter was completed from Pekin to Danville in January, 1870. Trains ran from Danville to Pekin for a period of some nine months. In the meantime the gap between Crawfordsville and Danville was closed up. The connection of the rails was made on the prairie some eight miles east of Danville in September, 1870, and through trains were put upon the road shortly afterward.

In November of the following year the route from the Ohio at Evansville to Lake Michigan, at Chicago, was established by the completion of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago and Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad lines. Within the next year the La Fayette, Bloomington & Muncie railroad was extended across the northern part of our county, connecting that most enterprising portion of our population with an eastern outlet for the products of their well-tilled and bountiful fields.

Another enterprise in the way of railroad transportation deserves special mention, not so much for the encouragement it received from citizens of the county, as for the pluck and persistent efforts of its projectors in putting through an enterprise in the face of the most discouraging obstacles. We allude to the "narrow-gauge," built almost entirely through the unaided efforts of Mr. Gifford, and the Penfield Brothers, of Rantoul. This line opens up to market a wide belt of rich agricultural country, extending the entire width of our county; and the annual shipments of live stock and grain would astonish citizens, if they would take the pains to consult the statistics of the business of this company, and see the enormous tonnage of this seemingly little, though important line.

To the above railroad lines has been added still another,—largely aided by local subscription,—the Paris & Danville, giving the southern townships of the county long needed facilities.

Here, then, we have Vermilion county traversed east and west by no less than four of these great and indispensable arteries of communication, and by another trunk line traversing the entire length of the county north and south, making in all over one hundred and thirty miles of completed track within the limits of the county, which is only twenty-two miles broad by forty-two miles long. There are few, very few, other counties in the state so abundantly supplied with railroad facilities as Vermilion, yet the enterprise of our people is not supplied; their demands require still more railroads; and the writer here predicts the early completion of two other roads, one from the southwest part of the county, putting Sidell and Carroll townships in communication with the focal system at Danville; and the other—a branch line—from Marysville to Danville. Then every part of the county will be connected—without more than one transfer—with Chicago, Toledo, Indianapolis, Evansville, Cairo, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and *through these* with all the tide-water ports of the Gulf and the Atlantic.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

CONTRIBUTED BY CAPTAIN ACHILLES MARTIN.

The 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., three companies of which (A, B and D) were from Vermilion county, was organized in Vermilion county, June 1, 1861, and mustered into service at St. Louis, Missouri, August 4, 1861, and from there transported by rail to Jefferson City, Missouri, and thence to Sedalia, Missouri, and marched to Springfield, Missouri, under Gen. Fremont, in pursuit of Gen. Price's army, and from thence to Rolla, Missouri, where, with a portion of Fremont's army, it spent the early part of the winter of 1861 and 1862, but returned to Springfield, Missouri, in February, 1862, under command of Gen. Sigel, and pursued Gen. Price's army to Bentonville, Arkansas, where, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, 1862, the memorable battle of "Pea Ridge" was fought. The 25th Reg., having been held in support until early morn of the third day, took the front under the immediate command of Gen. Sigel, in support of the artillery which opened the engagement. After a fierce contest with grape, canister and shell at short range, the enemy's batteries were silenced, and the memorable order, "Up, 25th, Minutes! Col. Minutes!" was given by Gen. Sigel in person, and the next moment the regiment, under the most terrific fire of musketry, with other troops, charged the enemy in a thick wood, where, after a fierce and deadly contest, the enemy's lines gave way, and the whole army was soon in full retreat, and thus was victory brought out of what but a few hours before was considered, by the general commanding, a defeat. The regiment was highly complimented for its gallantry in this (its first) engagement. Then, in connection with the army, it took up the line eastward, where, after a long and tedious march, it arrived at Batesville, in Arkansas, and was there detached from the army, and, with nine other regiments under command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, marched eastward to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles in nine days, having made an average of about twenty-eight miles per day. The regiment then, by river transportation, joined Gen. Halleck's army in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, which place was soon evacuated by the enemy; and after a short stay in Mississippi marched eastward under command of Gen. Buell by way of Nashville, Tennessee, to Louisville, Kentucky, a distance of nearly five hundred miles, in the month of August, in the most extreme heat and drouth. Here a few days were spent in reorgan-

izing the army, when it was ordered in pursuit of Gen. Bragg's army, then invading Kentucky. Later, the battle of Perryville, or Chaplain Hills, was fought between a portion of the two armies, wherein the 25th Reg., and more than sixty thousand other well-equipped soldiers, were compelled to act as spectators in the slaughter of a portion of our army under command of Gen. McCook, because, the general commanding said, that McCook had brought on the engagement without his orders. After this battle the regiment returned to Nashville, Tennessee, and Gen. Rosecrans put in command of the army then known as the Army of the Cumberland, which remained at Nashville until the last of December, 1862, when it was advanced to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and met the enemy under command of Gen. Bragg at Stone River, Tennessee, on the 30th of December, 1862, and at the dawning of the 31st the enemy attacked in great force. The 25th Reg. being in the unfortunate right wing of our army, was soon sharply engaged, when the charge grew fierce and deadly. The line on the left of the 25th gave way, and being fiercely assailed in front and left, the regiment was compelled to change front under a most withering fire. Here the color-bearer was stricken down and the flag lay on the ground, when Col. Williams, of the regiment (than whom no more worthy patriot has died), raised the colors with his own hands, and having indicated the new line to be formed, he planted the flag firmly, and uttered in loud tones his living and dying words: "*Boys, we will plant the flag here and rally around it, and here we will die!*" The next moment, with flag-staff in hand, he fell. The regiment, after twice repulsing the enemy in front, finding itself flanked on both right and left, retired from its position and fell to the rear, leaving more than one-third of its number dead and wounded on the field. The enemy was finally checked, and the battle continued sullenly until the 2d of January, 1863, when Gen. Breckemridge made his celebrated assault on the left wing of our army. The charge was brilliant beyond comparison. The shock of battle was terrific. Our left was broken, defeated and driven back. Fresh troops were in like manner swept away like chaff before the wind. Fifty pieces of artillery were brought to bear on the enemy's right. The earth trembled and shook as a leaf in the storm beneath the iron monsters, as they poured their storm of death into the advancing column, and yet their onward march was as the march of destiny, until the shout from Gen. Negley rang out—"*Who'll save the left?*" "*The 19th Ill.*" was the reply—the 25th Ill. being close in their support. They did save the left, and the 25th held

the front thus carried until the retreat of the enemy, while the heaps of the enemy's dead testified to gallantry worthy of a better cause. The regiment, in connection with the army, next marched south in pursuit of Gen. Bragg's army till it reached the Tennessee River, near Stevenson, Alabama. To cross this river in the face of the enemy and lay the pontoon bridge was given in charge of this regiment alone; consequently, at early morn our shore was lined with skirmishers and a battery of artillery, while the regiment embarked in pontoon boats and rowed away to the opposite shore a mile distant, drove the enemy back, laid the bridge and was crossing the entire army over by eleven o'clock A.M. The sight of this little circumstance was extremely grand, but the danger great. The regiment next crossed over Sand Mountain and Lookout Mountain and entered into the valley, again engaging the enemy in the terrible battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, where it left more than two-thirds of its number among the dead and wounded on the field, all of whom fell into the hands of the enemy. This battle, for severity, stands second to none in the history of the war, and no regiment in the engagement suffered greater loss than the 25th Ill. The regiment was next called to meet the enemy at the battle of Chattanooga, under command of Gen. U. S. Grant, and when the order came to storm Mission Ridge, the 25th Reg. was assigned the front, or skirmish line, where it advanced slowly until within a few rods of the enemy's guns, when, with a simultaneous charge, in connection with the 35th Ill., carried the enemy's works, captured their batteries, broke their lines on Mission Ridge, and made way for a magnificent victory. Along the entire line here again the carnage was great, but the achievements brilliant in the extreme. The regiment was then ordered to east Tennessee, where it spent the winter in various unimportant campaigns, and in the spring of 1864 rejoined the Army of the Cumberland, near Chattanooga, under command of Gen. Sherman, and started on that memorable campaign to Atlanta, Georgia, at which place it terminated its service and returned home to be mustered out.

During the months of this campaign, the endurance of both officers and men of the regiment was taxed to its utmost—it was one long and tedious battle, often violent and destructive, then slow and sullen, both armies seeking advantage by intrenching, manœuvring, flanking and by sudden and by desperate charges, the 25th Ill. bearing its equal burden of the toils, the dangers and losses, as will more fully appear from the following order or address, delivered by Col.

W. H. Gibson, commanding the brigade, on its taking leave of the army, at Atlanta, Georgia, August 20, 1864, to wit:

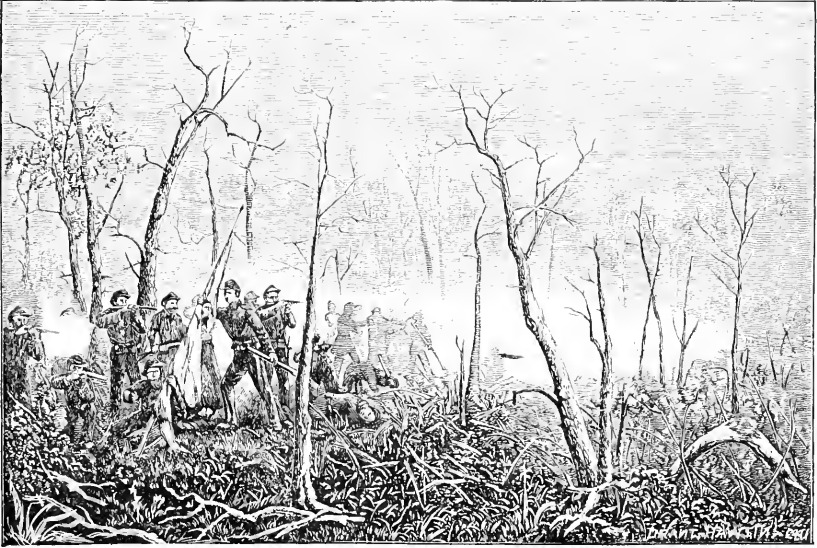
“Soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers: As your term of three years’ service has expired, and you are about to proceed to your state to be mustered out, it is fitting and proper that the colonel commanding should express to each and all his earnest thanks for the cheerful manhood with which, during the present campaign, you have submitted to every hardship, overcome every difficulty, and for the magnificent heroism with which you have met and vanquished the foe. Your deportment in camp has been worthy true soldiers, while your conduct in battle has excited the admiration of your companions in arms. Patriotic thousands and a noble state will give you a reception worthy of your sacrifice and your valor. You have done your duty. The men who rallied under the starry emblem of our nationality at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Chaplain Hills, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Noonday Creek, Pinetop Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta having made history for all time and coming generations to admire, your services will ever be gratefully appreciated. Officers and soldiers, *farewell*. May God guarantee to each health, happiness and usefulness in coming life, and may our country soon merge from the gloom of blood that now surrounds it and again enter upon a career of progress, peace and prosperity.”

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

CONTRIBUTED BY GEN. J. C. BLACK.

This regiment was recruited in the counties of Lake, La Salle, McHenry, McLean, Cook, Vermilion and Rock Island, and was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service on the 18th of September, 1861. Its colonel was Julius White, since major-general; its major was J. C. Black, now of Danville, Illinois, who recruited and took to camp Co. K from Vermilion county. The muster role of Co. K showed representatives from many of the old families of Vermilion county: Fithian, Bandy, English, Morgan, Clapp, Brown, Henderson, Allison, Conover, Black, Culbertson, Johns, Canaday, Lamm, Myers, Payne, Songer, Thrapp, Delay, Folger, Gibson, Liggett, and others. Some of these representatives died in service; some returned home full of the honors of a well-rendered service, and are to day prominent among our business and professional men. Peter Walsh, the late prosecuting attorney;

William P. Black, of Chicago; William M. Bandy, editor of the "Post," Danville; W. H. Fithian, of Fithian, Illinois; George H. English, and many are farming in this vicinity. These are of the living. Among the dead we recall Fitzgerald, Marlatt, Reiser, Snider, Adkins, Barnard, Hyatt, Henderson, Stute, Brewer, Conover, George Johns and Jas. Culbertson. These died without fear and without reproach.



THE LEFT WING OF THE 37TH ILLINOIS REGIMENT AT PEA RIDGE.

Co. K. was distinctively the boys' company; its recruits were most of them under age at the time of enlistment. In the Memorial Hall at Springfield, Illinois, are found only two captured flags; one was taken from the Mexicans at Buena Vista, the other was taken from the rebels at the battle of Pea Ridge by the 37th Ill. Vol. Inf. "The boys" did their share wherever they went. Mustered into service on the 18th of September, they entered the Department of the Missouri the next day, and took part in Hunter's campaign against Price in southwestern Missouri, marching to Springfield and back to Laurine Caulmint. In the dead of winter, breaking up their encampment, they joined in Pope's campaign against the guerrillas. In the spring of 1862 the 37th set out on the route for northwestern Arkansas, and participated in the bloody battle of Pea Ridge on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, which raged with especial fury on the 7th, near Lee town, when the 37th received the charge of McCul-

lough's and McIntosh's column, and when in thirty minutes it lost one hundred and twenty men out of an effective present force of seven hundred and fifty; but the charge was broken, and the enemy withdrew.

After this battle Gen. Custer was ordered to Batesville and Helena with the entire force, except the 37th Ill., one battalion of the 1st Mo. Cav., and one section of the Peoria battery; and until June this force was kept in the extreme front in the enemy's country, fifty-five miles in advance of any assistance, feeling the pulse of rebeldom beating daily in this its farthest extremity. Marching and counter-marching over one hundred miles frontage of mountainous region, ambushed and bushwhacked day and night, it kept the flag at the front, and always flying. In the summer of 1862 the 37th joined the larger forces. It bore its share in the marches and skirmishes in southwestern Missouri, and finally, on the 7th day of December, assisted in the terrible fight and brilliant victory at Prairie Grove, where, in the capture of a battery and the assault upon the enemy in their chosen position, the 37th, reduced to three hundred and fifty men, lost seventy-eight killed and wounded; but they took the battery. It returned to St. Louis from there, and were sent to Cape Girardeau, whence it started after Gen. Marmaduke, overtaking him on the banks of the St. Francis River at Chalk Bluffs. The fight at this point freed southeast Missouri of all rebel forces, and won for the 37th high praise in the reports of the commanding general. They then returned to St. Louis, and joined the forces under Gen. Grant, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg.

From this time on, the path of the 37th was away from its Vermilion county comrades, the 25th, 35th, 79th, 125th Inf., 4th Cav., and the old 12th Reg., some of whom swung across the continent, via Chattanooga and Atlanta, to the sea. The 37th marched to the south; it fought and beat the rebels at Yazoo City, joined in the campaign after Forrest from Memphis, and after chasing him out of Tennessee via Mississippi, returned and took part in the Red River campaign; in the meantime bearing a light share in the fight near Morganzia Bend. From Duvall's Bluff the regiment was sent, via New Orleans, to Barrancas and Pollard; thence to Mobile, and participated in the last great siege of the war, and in its last great battle: for Lee surrendered at 10 o'clock A.M., and at 5.45 P.M. of the same day the federal troops assaulted and captured the Blakeley batteries. The time occupied from the firing of the first gun until they were in possession was ten minutes; the loss was six hundred men on the Union side; captured, three thousand prison-

ers, forty-two cannons and the city of Mobile. In this charge the 37th was the extreme left regiment, and Co. K was the extreme left of the entire line, which advancing in a semicircle, struck the rebel works almost at the same instant along the whole front, the right and left being a little in the advance. After this engagement the 37th was removed to the Department of Texas, where it remained until August, 1866, being among the last of the United States volunteers discharged from service.

The 37th veteranized in 1864. It was in the service five years from the time of recruiting; it marched and moved four times from Lake Michigan to the gulf; it moved on foot nearly six thousand miles, and journeyed by water and land conveyance nearly ten thousand miles more; it bore its part in thirteen battles and skirmishes, and two great sieges. The survivors of Co. K are in Oregon, California, Texas, Missouri and Illinois. They, like the vast mass of their fellow volunteer soldiers, are, most of them, respected and useful citizens. May their age grow green and be honorable, and their days full of prosperity, is the wish of the chronicler.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

CONTRIBUTED BY W. H. NEWLIN AND W. R. LAWRENCE.

Under the call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers, July 6, 1862, Illinois was required to furnish nine regiments. Upon this call the 73d regiment was organized, of which companies C and E were from Vermilion county. Six days after the call, Patterson McNutt, Mark D. Hawes and Richard N. Davis began to recruit a company of infantry in and about Georgetown, and, soon after, Wilson Burroughs, Charles Tilton and David Blosser commenced raising a company near Fairmount. McNutt's company, consisting of eighty-five men, were assembled on the 23d at Georgetown, where they were sworn in by 'Squire John Newlin. After this ceremony, McNutt, Hawes and Davis were elected captain, first and second lieutenant, respectively. The next day the men went to the Y, the present site of Tilton, where they were furnished transportation to Camp Butler, arriving there the next morning. With the exception of a few squads, this was the first company in this camp under that call. Early in August twenty-one recruits arrived from Georgetown, making the total number one hundred and six. About this time Capt. Burroughs, having organized his company,

arrived with seventy men, which, being recruited from Capt. McNutt's company, made their complement.

The first military duty done at this camp was guarding about three thousand prisoners, who had been captured at Fort Donelson.

Toward the latter part of August steps were taken to organize the regiment, and this was accomplished on the 21st, the regiment numbering eight hundred and six men; James F. Jaques being chosen colonel, Benjamin F. Northcott, lieutenant-colonel; Wm. A. Presson, major; R. R. Randall, adjutant, and James S. Barger, chaplain. This has been known as the "preachers' regiment," on account of the fact that all of the principal officers were ministers of the gospel. The regiment was the second mustered into service under the call. Of this regiment McNutt's company was designated C, and was the color company, and Burroughs' company, E. On the 27th the regiment was ordered to the field, and, without arms, they were transported to Louisville.

The first camp was in the outskirts of Louisville, near the L. & N. R.R. depot. After awhile the regiment was armed, and in the early part of September the camp was moved to a point some four miles from the city, where a division was formed with the 73d and 100th Ill. and the 79th and 88th Ind. as one brigade, under the command of Col. Kirk. While in this camp, great commotion was caused by the defeat of the Union troops at Richmond, Kentucky, and the division was ordered under arms, and made a rapid advance of near a day's march, when, meeting the retreating forces, they returned to camp.

About the middle of September the 73d was sent to Cincinnati, to assist in defending it against the threatened attack of Kirby Smith. The regiment returned to Louisville in the latter part of September. A reorganization of the army now caused the 73d to be brigaded with the 44th Ill. and the 2d and 15th Mo., making a part of the division under Gen. Phil Sheridan. On the 1st day of October the army of one hundred thousand, under Gen. Buell, moved from Louisville to meet Gen. Bragg, who with Kirby Smith was overrunning the country in that vicinity. The weather was very hot and dry, and here the experience of all new regiments, of disposing of superfluous accoutrements such as overcoats, knapsacks, etc., began, and the line of march was strewed with a variety of handy, though dispensable articles. On the 8th Sheridan's division neared Doctor's Fork, a fine stream of water near Perryville. The Union soldiers were anxious to reach this point, and the rebels were determined to check their advance, and, from a skirmish, this grew to be a desper-

ate battle. Through some blunder the 73d was advanced nearly a quarter of a mile in front of the main line, up to the very jaws of a rebel battery, and near the columns of the main rebel infantry. In the nick of time it was ordered to fall back, and the rebel battery immediately opening upon them, they obeyed with alacrity, and gained the main line without serious loss. In the fight that ensued the 73d was in the front line. Co. C had in this fight about seventy men engaged, of whom John J. Halstead, Zimri Lewis, Josiah Cooper, James E. Moore, Samuel Boen, John S. Long, F. M. Stevens and D. W. Doops were wounded, Cooper and Lewis subsequently dying of their wounds. In Co. E, John Murdock lost his life, and J. M. Dougherty and John L. Moore were dangerously wounded.

From here the army was marched to Nashville, which place was reached on the 7th of November, and the army went into camp. By this time Gen. Buell had been succeeded by Gen. Rosecrans. The campaign through Kentucky and part of Tennessee, though but of five weeks' duration, was an eventful one to the new troops. It had been almost a continual round of marching, counter-marching, skirmishing and fighting through a rough country that had already been stripped of almost everything in the shape of forage. This sudden baptism into the rugged experiences of war told sadly upon many whose lives had been passed in the quiet scenes of the village or farm. During the six weeks' encampment at Nashville and Mill Creek, eleven men of Co. C died and thirteen were discharged for disability; and of Co. E, ten died and ten were discharged for disability. Hawes and Davis, of Co. C, resigned on account of sickness, and T. D. Kyger and W. R. Lawrence were promoted to the vacancies. Lieut. Blosser, of Co. E, resigned, and one Presson was promoted from another company to fill the vacancy. Less than three months had elapsed, and the two companies had lost fifty-four men.

On the 26th of December the camp at Mill Creek was broken, and the march for Murfreesboro' was begun in further pursuit of Bragg, who had greatly reinforced his army. On the 30th the vicinity of Murfreesboro' was reached, and almost immediately skirmishing began. This was a most hotly contested field, in which, however, the Federal troops proved victorious. The 73d lost in this severely, and the two companies from Vermilion were sufferers, John Dye and James Yoho being killed, Lieut. Lawrence and Daniel Laycott taken prisoner, and George Pierce severely wounded. Rosecrans was proud of this victory and of the men under his com-

mand, and made a special order providing for a roll of honor, to be composed of one name from every company, to be selected by the members of the company. Co. C selected Sergt. Wm. H. Newlin.

In June our regiment came in contact with the rebels at a point near Fairfield, and Alexander Nicholson, of Co. C, was wounded. In August, Capt. McNutt resigned, and Lieut. Kyger was promoted captain, Second Lieut. Lawrence to first lieutenant, and David A. Smith succeeded to the second lieutenancy. Lieut. Lawrence had returned in May after a five months' absence in Libby Prison.

On the 10th of September the army again advanced toward Chattanooga, to dislodge Bragg from that position. In the many engagements in the vicinity of Chattanooga the 73d took active part, but in the one at Crawfish Springs, on the 20th of September, the brigade to which the 73d belonged played a most important part, and displayed a degree of bravery seldom equaled; contending with and holding in check the massed columns of the rebels at a most critical moment. Cos. E and C suffered severely. Sergt. John Lewis, of C, and color bearer, fell, but held the flag aloft. It was taken by Corp. Austin Henderson, of Co. C, but he carried it only a few steps, when he was wounded. Each of the color-guard, who took the flag, was either almost instantly killed or wounded. In this engagement at least a fourth of the brigade had been left on the field, either dead, wounded or prisoners. Lieut. D. A. Smith, Artemus Terrell and Enoch Smith, of Co. C, were killed. Lieut. Lawrence, Sergts. John Lewis and Wm. Sheets, Corp. Henderson, privates John Burk, Samuel Hewit, John Bostwick, Henderson Goodwine and H. C. Henderson were wounded. Sergt. W. H. Newlin, Enoch Brown, W. F. Ellis and John Thornton were taken prisoners. All of these prisoners, except Newlin, died at Andersonville prison.* Newlin was taken to Danville, Virginia, and about six months later made his escape to the Union lines. Of those of Co. C who went into this battle, more than one-third were killed, wounded or captured. Co. E lost Wm. C. McCoy, killed, and H. Neville, wounded. The activity of battle was not the only hardship our heroes had to bear, for at this time, on account of scarcity of rations, and the long continued foraging by both armies on the surrounding country, the soldiers were not only often hungry but in many cases half starved. On the 24th of October Lieut. Lawrence resigned, leaving Capt. Kyger the only commissioned officer in the company.

* Sergt. Newlin, some years ago, published a very interesting narrative of his escape.

In November the fights of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge took place, and as usual the 73d was in front. The flag of the 73d again fell from the hands of the new color-bearer Harty, to be snatched up by Kyger, and by him and Harty, who had risen, was one of the first planted on the heights of the mountain. In this engagement Stephen Newlin and Nathaniel Henderson, of Co. C, and Wm. Hickman, of E, were wounded. In March the 73d marched to Cleveland, Tenn., where it remained in camp until called into the Atlanta campaign. The movement of Sherman's army on the memorable campaign began with the month of May, 1864, and that part to which the 73d belonged broke camp at Cleveland on the 3d of that month. It is safe to say that from this date until September 4, the 73d was under fire eight days out of ten, Sundays not excepted. It was a continuous fight from Caloosa Springs to Lovejoy Station. During the Atlanta campaign, and until the end of the war, the 73d was in the 1st brigade 2d division and 4th Army Corps. In the battles of Buzzard Roost, Dalton and Resaca, the regiment was engaged and suffered some loss. At Burnt Hickory, Dallas and New Hope Church, the regiment was also engaged. The actions at Big Shanty Pine and Lost Mountains, brought the regiment by the middle of June in full view of Kenesaw Mountain. The enemy's works at this place were very strong, and well-nigh impregnable; but when the order came to advance and take them, the lines swept forward and occupied them with comparative ease, but just as the federal soldiers were fairly in possession, the rebels were strongly reinforced, and the Union forces, embracing the 73d, fell back to their original position. In this engagement, though this regiment was in the line of the heaviest firing, but being on the lowest part of the ground, the shots from the enemy passed harmlessly over their heads. On the 17th of July the regiment crossed the Chattahoochee River, and on the 20th was engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. In this battle the 73d occupied a very dangerous position, and did most splendid execution, having but one man killed and a dozen slightly wounded. Shortly after this the army had settled down in front of Atlanta. After the capture of Atlanta, a siege of six weeks, the army marched toward Chattanooga, arriving there about the 20th of September. From Chattanooga the line of march lay through Huntsville and Linnville, arriving in due time at Pulaski, where the skirmishers began to come in contact with those of Hood's army. In the vicinity of Columbia the 73d took an active part, in one instance sustaining the shock of cavalry. This was about the 24th to 28th of November.

All the way to Columbia, whither the Union forces were retiring, followed closely by Hood and his army, there was continual fighting, in which the 73d was almost constantly engaged. This was the last stand of any consequence made by the rebels in Tennessee. It was an obstinately contested field, and seemed to be the destruction of the last hope of the rebels to maintain their cause in this part of the country. The hardships endured by Thomas' army in the last few days of this struggle were extreme, but not more so in the actual conflict than in the forced marches, hunger and loss of sleep: and to accord equal bravery and endurance to the 73d, is only to repeat what has already been written by some of the most critical historians of the country. A few days later the regiment made, in the assault on the enemy at Harpeth Hill, in the vicinity of Nashville, their last charge, which proved to be one of the most splendid in their experience. As if indicating that the 73d had reaped sufficient glory, the remnants of the rebel army withdrew from Tennessee, and left our heroes in possession of the state and twelve or fifteen thousand prisoners.

The Union army marched now to Huntsville, Alabama, arriving there on the 5th of January, 1865; the 73d remaining here until the 28th of March, at which time it left by railroad for East Tennessee. While encamped near Blue Springs the war closed, and the regiment was ordered to Nashville, where, on the 12th of June, it was mustered out, and in a few days started for Springfield, going on the same train with the 79th Ill. Two trains conveyed the 73d as it was going to the theater of war; the war over, one train, no larger than either of the two mentioned, conveyed both the regiments from Nashville to Springfield, indicating that the hardships of army life had dealt severely with their ranks. At Springfield the boys received their final pay and discharges, and dispersed to their several homes, having been absent from the county within a few days of three years. The heroic dead of this regiment, whose absence was most notable on the home trip, lie buried, some in graves dug by friendly hands; but were tombstones erected for those whose bodies were hastily pushed into the unwelcome soil of Kentucky and Tennessee, they would almost be equivalent to the milestones to mark the road of the army through the country, which they fought to retain in the Union. Twenty-six men of the 73d were made prisoners, and of these sixteen died of hunger and ill-treatment. Of the keepers of these last, as did Jefferson on the subject of slavery, so say we: "We tremble" for them, "when we

consider that God is just, and that his vengeance will not sleep forever.”

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

This regiment, nearly five companies of which were from Vermilion county, was organized at Decatur on the 3d of July, 1861, and was one of the very first to go forward to defend the country from the rebel hordes who were not only threatening the life of the nation, but whose grasp seemed to be already encircling it.

Companies D, E, F and I were almost wholly from this county, and also a large number of Co. A, the last named being under the command of Capt. Philip D. Hammond, of Danville. Co. D was raised in Catlin, and had for its officers William R. Timmons, captain; U. J. Fox, first lieutenant, and Josiah Timmons, second lieutenant. Co. E was officered by William L. Oliver, L. J. Eymann, and George C. Maxon, captain, first and second lieutenants, respectively. This company was raised in the townships of Georgetown and Carroll. Co. F was a Danville company, and had for captain, A. C. Keys; first lieutenant, John Q. A. Luddington, and second lieutenant, J. M. Sinks. Co. I was raised in the vicinity of Catlin and Fairmount. Of this company, A. B. B. Lewis was elected captain; Joseph Truax, first, and Joseph F. Clise, second lieutenant.

In the organization of the regiment, W. P. Chandler, of Danville, was elected lieutenant-colonel; and, by the disabling of Col. Smith at the battle of Pea Ridge, Col. Chandler was put in command, and was afterward promoted to the office.

On the 23d of July the regiment was accepted as Colonel G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and on the 4th of August left Decatur for the theatre of war. The regiment arrived at Jefferson barracks, Missonri, the next day, where it remained one week, and then removed to Marine Hospital, St. Louis, where it was mustered into service. On the 5th of September it was transported by rail to Jefferson City, Missouri, and from thence, on the 15th of October, to Sedalia, to join Gen. Sigel's advance on Springfield, arriving at that point on the 26th of October. From November 13 to 19 the regiment was on the march from Springfield to Rolla. From January 24, 1862, the army to which the 35th was attached was in pursuit of Gen. Price, and here our regiment began to experience a taste of real war. At the memorable battle of Pea Ridge the regiment took active part, and lost in killed and wounded a number of its bravest men, among the wounded being Col. Smith. At the siege of Corinth the regiment took an impor-

tant part, and was at that place upon its evacuation on the 30th of May. At Perryville and Stone River the regiment was also engaged, at the latter place losing heavily in killed and wounded. This was during the first three days of January, 1863. The regiment was the first on the south side of the Tennessee River, crossing that stream on the 28th of August. At the battle of Chickamanga, September 20, the regiment was engaged, and again suffered severely. By the 22d of September the regiment was at Chattanooga.

In the battle of Mission Ridge, on November 23-5, the regiment was placed in a most dangerous and important position, being in the front line, and displayed great valor and coolness, being led to within twenty steps of the rebel works on the crest of the hill. In the assault all of the color-guard were shot down, and Col. Chandler carried the flag into the enemy's works, followed by his men. By December 7 the regiment was at Knoxville, from which point it was sent on various important and dangerous expeditions. The regiment was assigned to duty next in the Atlanta campaign, and to recount all of the incidents, skirmishes and fights in which the 35th took part would be only to repeat what has been said over and over in regard to other regiments. The reader will simply turn to the story as related elsewhere, and appropriate it here. Suffice it to say that at Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, Mud Creek and Kennesaw the regiment was fully tested in coolness and bravery, and never disappointed its commanders. On the 31st of August the regiment started to Springfield, Illinois, where it was mustered out on the 27th of September, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

CONTRIBUTED BY COL. WILLIAM MANX.

The 125th Reg. Ill. Vol. was raised under the call by President Lincoln, and was organized and mustered into the service of the United States on the 3d of September, 1862, at Danville, Illinois. It was composed of seven companies (A, B, C, D, G, I, K) from Vermilion, and three companies (E, F and H) from Champaign.

The regiment was organized by the selection of the following officers: Oscar F. Harmon, Danville, colonel; James W. Langley, Champaign, lieutenant-colonel; John B. Lee, Catlin, major; Wm. Mann, Danville, adjutant; Levi W. Sanders, chaplain, and John McElroy, surgeon. The principal officers of Co. A, as organized, were: Clark Ralston, captain; Jackson Charles, first lieutenant, and Harrison Low, second lieutenant. Of Co. B, Robert Steward was

captain; William R. Wilson, first, and S. D. Conover, second lieutenant. Of Co. C, William W. Fellows was captain; Alexander Pollock, first lieutenant, and James D. New, second. Co. D had for captain, George W. Galloway; James B. Stevens, first, and John L. Jones, second lieutenant. John H. Gass was captain of Co. G, Ephraim S. Howells, first, and Josiah Lee, second lieutenant. Co. I was officered by Levin Vinson, John E. Vinson and Stephen Brothers as captain, first and second lieutenants, respectively. The officers of Co. K were: George W. Cook, captain; Oliver P. Hunt, first lieutenant, and Joseph F. Crosby, second.

Immediately on its being received into the service, it was sent to Cincinnati, where it was placed in the fortifications around Covington, Kentucky, but was in a few days sent to Louisville, Kentucky, which at that time was threatened by Bragg, and upon his retreat was connected with the pursuing forces, and received its "baptism of fire" at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, assisting in driving the rebel army out of the state. After the battle above named it took up the line of march for Nashville, Tennessee, which will long be remembered by its members as being the most severe campaign of their service, owing to their inexperience in such duties, and many of the regiment contracted diseases that resulted in death or complete disability. During the winter following the regiment did duty in the fortifications, and on patrol and picket service in and around the city. Owing to the ignorance of camp life and the scarcity of supplies, this period was more disastrous to the organization than any of its subsequent battles. Severe picket duty, tiresome drills, and the dull routine of camp life, made up the sum of the regiment's duties until they were ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, who was about to take up the gauntlet thrown down by Bragg at Chattanooga.

Proceeding by a circuitous route through western Tennessee and northern Alabama, driving the enemy at Rome and other minor points, the brigade to which the regiment belonged, then connected with Gen. Gordon Granger's Reserve Corps, the command found itself in position in front of the enemy on the eve of what proved to be a disastrous battle to the federal forces, the day of Chickamauga. In that battle the 125th took a prominent part, by defending and holding positions of importance. On the retirement of Rosecrans to Chattanooga after his comparative defeat, the brigade, then commanded by Col. Dan. McCook, was placed to defend Rossville Gap, an important pass, while Gen. Thomas collected the remnants of the army, to resist the farther advance of the victorious foe. In the

defense of this important position the regiment was under a severe fire, and met with loss; but held its ground through the day, and checked the enemy in its front. After nightfall it was ordered to retire, and was among the last to leave the field, marching to Chattanooga, where it took part within the fortifications, and awaited the approach of the enemy. Here it remained until it was determined that Bragg did not intend to push his successes farther, when the regiment was sent to a point up the Tennessee River known as "Caldwell's Ford," at the mouth of Chickamauga Creek. Here it experienced an incident which was one of the most startling and trying of its career. The camp was pitched about one half mile back from the river, on the hillside, an exposed position, but rendered necessary by the nature of the ground. On the opposite side of the river was a rebel picket post, and a hill of some dimensions. The opportunity to attack was deemed so favorable by the rebels, that, on the night of the 16th of November, 1863, they placed a heavy battery of eight guns in position, and at the break of day opened fire on the camp. The bursting of shells and the crack of solid shot through the tents was the first sound heard by the command in the morning. It was truly a grand reveille, and certainly the men never responded more quickly than they did on that memorable morning to roll-call. Amid the thunder of the rebel guns, and the quick and gallant response of our own battery (two guns placed to assist the regiment), the command was formed in line of battle, expecting the river to be crossed and the camp attacked. The execution of our guns, however, soon informed the enemy that they had undertaken a difficult task, and, as was afterward learned, finding that they were experiencing loss, retired. The only loss sustained by the regiment was the death of the chaplain, Levi W. Sanders, who was struck by a round shot in the head and instantly killed.

At Caldwell's Ford the regiment remained until the advance was made which culminated in the battle of Mission Ridge, and the defeat of the enemy. In this battle it did not take an active part until the enemy was in full retreat, assisting in driving him beyond reach. Learning of the threatened attack of Knoxville by a portion of the forces from the eastern army, it was sent to the relief of that post. Accomplishing that object, it returned and went into camp on Chickamauga Creek, at a place known as Lee and Gordon Mills, Georgia. Here it awaited the reorganization of the army, and was placed in the 3d brigade, 3d division of the 14th Army Corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, commanding. And now commenced the most vigorous part of the regiment's career. On the advance of the grand army on

what is known as the "Atlanta campaign," it was under fire many times, and participated in several battles in approaching that city. In the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Tennessee, and other engagements, the regiment suffered severely, and at the end of that campaign nearly or quite one half of the command that entered upon it were numbered among the dead or wounded. At Kennesaw Mountain, on the fatal 27th of June, 1864, it lost one half of the command. Just previous to the order to charge being given, the regiment mustered two hundred and forty guns. After the charge, and when the list was made of the casualties, it was found that over one half had been killed or wounded. Here fell Col. Harmon, Capt. Fellows, Capt. Lee, Lieut. McLean, and many a brave private, whose names are embalmed in the hearts of friends, and referred to with sadness after a lapse of fifteen years. Col. Harmon had been chiefly instrumental in raising the regiment. He had left honors and a lucrative profession at home, to respond to his country's call, and gave his life in its defense. His name will be remembered so long as a member of the command lives, and venerated by them.

This campaign ended in the battle of Jonesborough, in which the regiment suffered severe loss, as they did at Peach Tree Creek, and the subsequent capture of Atlanta.

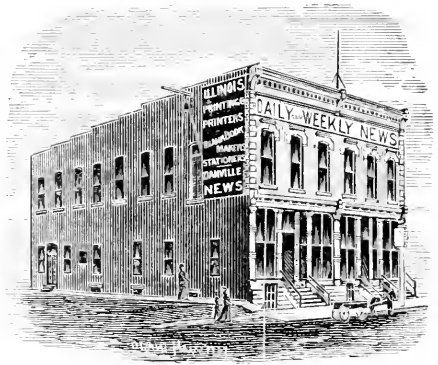
At Atlanta a reorganization of the army occurred, and the concoction of the great campaign known in history as the "March to the Sea," under Sherman. With that army the regiment took up the line of march toward the coast, and without any startling incident aside from skirmishes, etc., reached Savannah about the 20th of December, 1864, and participated in the honor attending the capture of that important post. It lost many men in this campaign, through capture, sickness, etc. Crossing the Savannah at Sister's Ferry, at the commencement of the campaign which culminated in the surrender of the Confederate forces and the suppression of the great rebellion, after the evacuation of Richmond, it advanced with the left wing of the army and participated in its last battle at Bentonville, a small town in North Carolina, losing quite heavily. On the surrender of Johnston it marched to Washington, where it remained several weeks, and was then sent to Chicago, where it was mustered out, paid and discharged from the service of the United States after nearly three years of active service, with hardly one-half of those who had started with it from Danville remaining. Many had died or had been killed in action, others had been discharged from disability arising from wounds or diseases contracted by expo-

sure and the severity of campaign life, and a few, *a very few*, had been lost by desertion. And thus ended the services of the 125th regiment Illinois Volunteers in the "Great Rebellion."

THE PRESS.

The Illinois Printing Company was organized under the laws of the state, in July, 1874, with a capital stock of \$50,000. It has been prosperous from the beginning, and, by fair dealing and energetic effort, has won for itself a large trade in Illinois and adjoining states, and a reputation which places it among the first-class printing and blank-book manufacturing establishments in the state. The company occupy six rooms, 50×100 feet, all of which are filled with the best class of printing and book-binding material, machinery and merchandise adapted to the trade in which it is engaged. The Illinois Printing Company was organized when the times were very hard and money scarce. Its rapid and healthy growth has been a matter of surprise to its competitors and wonder to all who are acquainted with its history. It now has an acquaintance and financial standing in commercial circles which enables it to buy goods at the lowest cash figures, thereby making it possible to compete with the best houses in the country. About forty hands have constant employment at this establishment, at the highest ruling wages. The company expects to manufacture \$100,000 worth of goods this year, and find a ready sale for them.

The Danville *News* was established in October, 1873, and in July, 1874, passed under the control of the Illinois Printing Company, under which management it still remains. The *News* has had a steady and healthy growth of circulation and influence, and ranks in all respects with the best newspapers in the country. The weekly edition is a handsome quarto of forty-eight columns. The daily edition was established on the 13th of October, 1876, at the earnest solicitation of the enterprising citizens of Danville, who desired a morning daily which would give them the latest news in



DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

the famous and critical presidential contest. The *Daily News* has taken the press dispatches from the first, and at once gained a large circulation in the city and a compass of many miles, which has increased steadily to the present time. With every facility for local and general news—a telegraph office being in the editor's room; a diligent and experienced corps of assistants, the best newspaper library to be found in eastern Illinois, the most careful business management, and a constantly increasing patronage, the weekly and daily *News* has a bright and promising outlook for the future.

George W. Flynn, president and manager, was born on the 25th of August, 1828, at Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York. He came to Illinois in May, 1849, and was for several years prominently connected with the *Urbana Union*, Urbana, being a portion of the time sole editor and proprietor; also of the *Gazette and Union*, Champaign, and of the *Champaign County Gazette*. He did faithful duty during the war of the rebellion, giving three years' active service as adjutant of the 25th Ill. Inf. After leaving the army he became the senior member of the firm of G. W. Flynn & Co., job printers and bookbinders, Urbana, Illinois, retaining the position until his removal to Danville, Illinois, in 1874. He was the first to move in the organization of the Illinois Printing Company, and has held the positions of president, manager and director ever since the date of its incorporation.

William Ray Jewell, vice-president and editor, was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, August 7, 1837, and removed with his father's family, in boyhood, to Sullivan county, Indiana, settling twenty miles south of Terre Haute. He worked on a farm until fifteen years of age, when he entered the printing office of the *Wabash Courier* at Terre Haute, where he learned the printing business. He worked his way in the printing office through Moses Soule's select school in Terre Haute, read law under the kind assistance of Henry Musgrove and Hon. R. W. Thompson, and subsequently entered and graduated from the Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana, now Butler University. For some years he was an active and successful preacher of the Christian church. He served in the war of 1861-5, as lieutenant of Co. G, 72d Ind. Inf. Being discharged on account of sickness, he was soon recommissioned as captain by Gov. Morton, and assigned to the recruiting service of the state, but soon accepted a call to the 7th Ind. Inf. as their chaplain, with which regiment he was mustered out of the service at the expiration of the term of enlistment. Mr. Jewell removed from La Fayette, Indiana, to Danville, Illinois, in November, 1873,

being one of the founders of the *News*, and one of the original incorporators of the Illinois Printing Company. He has held the position of vice-president and editor since July, 1875.

Joseph H. Woodmansee, secretary and treasurer, was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 24, 1830. At the age of seventeen he went to Cincinnati, where he learned the trade of machinist, and remained in the city until 1854, when he was married to Susan M. Horr, and soon after removed to Paris, Illinois. In 1856 he removed to Urbana, Illinois, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. G, 76th Reg. Ill. Vol., and was honorably discharged at New Orleans, in June, 1865. In 1871 he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue, which position he held until the office was abolished. In 1873 he became a member of the firm of G. W. Flynn & Co., printers and blank book makers, and in September, 1874, removed to Danville, Illinois, with the printing office, which was incorporated into the Illinois Printing Company. At the first meeting of the directors of said company he was elected secretary and treasurer, which office he still occupies.

The Danville Daily and Weekly *Times*, edited and published by A. G. Smith, is a paper that is widely copied from, and its editorials are often repeated by the press of the state. It is independent republican in politics, and is noted for the freedom with which it discusses popular questions. At times it has enjoyed a larger patronage than was ever accorded to any other Danville newspaper. The *Times* was founded in February, 1868, and has had no change in proprietorship.

The Danville Weekly *Post* was established in the city of Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois, in June, 1878, by Messrs. Jacobs & Thompson. It is the only democratic paper in the county, and has quite an extensive circulation. It is recognized as one of the leading journals of the state printed outside the cities, and is perfectly reliable. It is an eight-column quarto, neatly printed; subscription price, \$1.50 per year. Messrs. Jacobs & Thompson, the editors and proprietors, are both young men, but have had several years' experience in the newspaper business. They were the founders and publishers of the Chrisman (Illinois) *Leader*, and were running that paper previous to their removal to Danville. They are probably the youngest newspaper men in the state. The junior member of the firm,—Mr. Thompson,—has always taken a very active part in politics, and seems to be somewhat of a favorite among leading politicians throughout this part of the state.

The Danville Weekly *Commercial*, the oldest newspaper now

(July, 1879,) published in Vermilion county, was established by the banking and real-estate firm of Short & Wright, and the first number issued on the 5th of April, 1866, under the editorial charge of P. D. Hammond. The paper was originally published in quarto form, eight columns to the page. An A. B. Taylor cylinder press, the first power press ever set up in the county, was used in printing it. In connection with the newspaper department, the presses and material necessary to a first-class job printing office were added, the whole forming an establishment rarely to be found in a city of the size of Danville at that date. The *Commercial* has been a firm and consistent advocate of the principles held by the republican party, though oftentimes criticising methods and men of its party; has advocated and still advocates the cause of temperance and prohibition of the liquor traffic; favored the cause of education; shown itself the friend of good morals and religion, and been foremost in favoring such measures of public policy as have added immensely to the growth and prosperity of Danville and Vermilion county. On the 10th of October, 1867, Mr. J. G. Kingsbury became the editorial associate of Mr. Hammond, the latter still remaining the managing editor. At the same date Mr. Wright retired from the firm of Short & Wright, as proprietors, and was succeeded by Abraham Sandusky and Andrew Gundy, old residents of the county, the proprietorship becoming merged in the firm of John C. Short & Co.

On the 12th of December, 1867, the proprietors of the *Commercial* purchased the stock, material and good will of the Danville *Plaindealer*, and merged the latter journal with the former under the name of the Danville *Commercial and Plaindealer*. Under the consolidation Col. R. H. Johnson, late editor of the *Plaindealer*, became associate editor with Messrs. Hammond and Kingsbury. With the second number, issued in 1868, the paper was enlarged to a nine-column folio. With the issue of May 14, 1868, "Plaindealer" was dropped from the title, and the original name of the paper was resumed. With the issue of the *Commercial* of September 17, 1868, Mr. P. D. Hammond retired from editorial connection with it, in order to assume editorial charge of the Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*. Upon this change Mr. J. G. Kingsbury became managing editor, Col. Johnson remaining associate editor, a position he continued to fill until the 25th of March, 1869. With the issue of the *Commercial* of August 5, 1869, it was announced that Jesse Harper, late of Williamsport, Indiana, had purchased an interest in the paper. On the 14th day of July, 1873, Jesse Harper retired from all editorial connection with, and proprietorship of, the *Commercial*, having sold his interest to A.

Harper, his nephew, and brother of O. E. Harper, who became publishers under the firm name of Harper Brothers. From this date until November 20 of the same year the editorial work of the paper was performed by O. E. Harper and Maj. E. A. Routhé. On the latter date Mr. Park T. Martin, of Shelbyville, Illinois, announced through the columns of the *Commercial* that he had purchased the sole remaining interest of John C. Short & Co., and that he had assumed the editorship from that date, and that the business of the office would be conducted under the firm name of Harpers & Martin. Maj. Routhé was continued on the paper as associate editor.

In the early spring of 1874 Mr. S. H. Huber purchased an interest in the paper, an additional amount of capital was furnished, and the partnership was merged into a joint stock company under the general incorporation law of the state, with the corporate name "The Commercial Company of Danville, Illinois." The authorized capital was \$15,000, of which \$11,200 was paid up, and divided in nearly equal proportions between the four incorporators: O. E. Harper, A. Harper, Park T. Martin and S. H. Huber. The company was organized by the election of A. Harper as president, and Park T. Martin as secretary and business manager. The latter was continued as managing editor, a position still held by him. With the increase of capital great improvements were made in the office, the old hand-power press giving place to a fine Chicago Taylor cylinder, with steam for the motive power, being the first newspaper press in the city run by steam. At the same time the paper was enlarged and changed to a six-column quarto in form. In March, 1876, O. E. Harper disposed of his *Commercial* stock to R. C. Holton, when the latter became superintendent of the mechanical department of the *Commercial*, a position he still holds. In February, 1877, Messrs. Huber and Martin disposed of their stock to their associates, and Mr. Huber retired from all connection with the office, in order to enter the ministry of the M. E. church. In August, 1878, Mr. A. J. Adams, for some years connected with the business management of the Danville *Times*, purchased stock and became business manager of the *Commercial* company, a position he has since held. On the 10th of September, 1878, the first number of the *Daily Danville Commercial* was issued, and the publication has been continued without intermission as an evening paper since, with a continually increasing list of subscribers, and at this writing, July, 1879, the business of the *Commercial* company in all its departments is in an encouragingly prosperous condition.



John L. Tucker

DECD.

DANVILLE.

HISTORY OF TOWNSHIPS.

DANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This locality being so intimately connected with the early history of the county, it was found necessary to notice it quite fully in that connection. We find, therefore, but little else than the more modern facts, progress, incidents and institutions requiring mention. Those of our readers who have carefully followed us thus far, are, by this time, able to enter into the feelings and sympathies of the early settler, who yet lingers for a season with us, and from whom many of the important items contained in these pages have been gleaned. A half century has just passed since the history of this locality, as far as real progress is concerned, began; but what wonderful changes have taken place! Less than fifty years ago, the people of this county, what few of them there were, lived in log cabins utterly devoid of ornament or adornment. The half of one side of the only room was devoted to the fire-place, at which the members of the family toasted their shins, meanwhile the good wife cooked the simple meal of corn cakes and wild meat at the same fire. The one room was the parlor, kitchen, dining-room and bedroom; and, in the coldest weather, some of the few domestic animals were kindly given a night's shelter from the storm.

The furniture consisted of a few splint-bottomed or bark-bottomed chairs of the plainest and roughest sort, made by the use of a hatchet, auger and jack-knife; bedsteads and table of a like character; and a scanty set of cooking utensils, often consisting of no more than a skillet, a boiling pot and a Dutch oven. Our younger readers will hardly believe us when we say that the whole set of tableware, including pewter plates, knives and forks, would not now be considered cheap at twenty-five cents; but, if your grandmother is still living, you need only ask her to have our statements substantiated. There were no pictures on the walls of the pioneer's cabins, no tapestry hung at the windows, and no carpets were on the puncheon floors.

The ornaments of the walls were the rifle and powder horn, bunches of beans, medicinal herbs and ears of corn for the next planting, suspended from pegs driven into the logs of which the walls were built.

The windows needed no curtains, as they were made of a material which not only kept out the strong sunlight and the fierce winds of winter, but admitted a sufficient amount of the former for all practical purposes. In this matter, the pioneers displayed an amount of ingenuity that could be called forth only by the mother of invention—necessity. Sheets of paper were procured and soaked in hog's lard, by which process they became translucent; and these, pasted to some cross sticks in the opening left for the purpose, constituted the window of the ancient log cabin. Puncheon floors were a luxury not to be found in every house, as, in many, the native soil was both floor and carpet. The long winter evenings were spent in conversation over personal events of the day, or of recollections of events of the old homes in the east or south from which they had emigrated. The railroad and telegraph brought no news from the outside world. There were but few books and papers then, the whole library, in many instances, consisting of a Bible, an almanac and a few school books. A tallow dip—an article now almost wholly unknown—afforded the only artificial light.

In 1830 a clock or watch was a great novelty, and our worthy ancestors marked time by the approach of the shadow of the door to the sun mark, or the cravings of the stomach for its ration of corn bread and bacon.

We might go on, describing the ancient modes of farming, of dress, of marketing and of education, to almost an endless length; suffice it to say that, in all of the departments of life, a corresponding simplicity, or, we had almost said, rudeness, was the rule.

How different we find things now! Luxury of every kind, unthought of by the old pioneers, abounds everywhere. Industrious hands and active brains have been at work, and to-day we find in almost every house, not only all of the comforts of life, but the luxuries in endless variety. The old yawning fire-place, with its glowing "back log, fore stick and middle chunks," have given way to the numerously patented cook and parlor stoves. Books and newspapers are on the table and in the shelves of everybody who wants them. The news from London, dated at 8 o'clock A.M., reaches us, is set up, printed and distributed to the readers of the *News* and other daily papers of the city by 6 o'clock the same morning, thus beating time in 3,000 miles by two hours. Had you told the old pioneers this would be done in their day, you would have been set down as a lunatic or a fit subject for the ducking-stool. If there was a piano in the county more than forty years ago, we have failed to find a trace of it; and, as for reed organs, they were only invented at about that time. Now, almost

every other house has one of these. As to clocks and watches, every house has one or more, and a chain dangles from the neck or the vest of nearly every man, woman and youth, indicating that a chronometer is at hand to regulate the movements of the wearer.

To enumerate all of the comforts and modern conveniences now in use and to be had, would be to give up most of the space in this book for the purpose of a catalogue of the articles. On every hand we behold a wonderful, a rapid, a happy change. A wonderful soil, a remarkable climate, a progressive, economical, industrious and intelligent people combined have done this.

EARLY BUILDINGS.

The old log hotel which Solomon Gilbert built in 1827, stood at the west end of Main street. It only remained in use as a "tavern" a few years, for it soon became distanced by more extensive and grander ones. The old sign, according to the custom of the day, hung in a tree near by. Bluford Runyen built a log house on the rear of the old "Pennsylvania House" property in 1828. He sold this to John Leight, who commenced, but sold to Sannel J. Russell, who built the first part (the north end) of the old tavern in 1832. It stood on the west side of Vermilion street, about half way between the public square and the "Etna House." It was a very good house for its time, and was the rival of the "McCormack" in public favor. Russell was selling goods on Main street, and soon sold his house to Willison, who in turn sold to Abram Mann, Senior, who had recently come from England. Mr. Mann put up the southern part of it. The ball-room, which was the necessary appendage to every well-regulated "tavern" in those days, was on the west side, over the dining-room. It remained standing with the old log "house which Runyen built," until 1875, when the march of events called for the lots upon which it stood, for business purposes, and it disappeared. The first part of the famous McCormack House was built by Jesse Gilbert, about 1833. It was a frame building, the planks being fastened on with wooden pins, before nails came into very general use here. Charles S. Galusha built an addition to it soon after. Mr. Cross kept it a while, and then William McCormack took it and enlarged it, making it the best hotel in town. During the flush days of land office business here, this house acquired a national reputation. The people who came here from all over the country to enter land were accommodated, not exactly in princely style, but in good shape, at the McCormack. No "runner" found it necessary to sound its praises in sonorous notes from stentorian lungs, for it was known and read of all men everywhere. From all over the

country men came with their saddle-bags and ax-boxes filled with "shiny boys," for "greenbacks" had not then been invented, to buy the land which was soon to make them or their children rich. The building still stands, close by the side of its "successor in office" and in public favor, the beautiful Arlington, types of the better class of two ages of hotel building: the former being as good a building as any country village before railroad times could support, the latter as fine a building as any young city in the land can show.

The corners north of the public square are historical. On the eastern one, where the court-house now stands, the old, cramped-up building which so long served as the hall of justice for the county of Vermilion, stood. This was not the first court-house, but the first "permanent" one. The two which preceded it were temporary affairs, and were soon dispensed with. The first court-house was the one at Butler's Point, where Judge J. O. Wattles was falsely reported to have been seen paring his toe-nails *secundum artem*, while the bailiff had the different members of the first grand jury treed by honnds in the tall timber along the Salt Fork. The second one was built of hewn logs, and stood on the west side of the public square, south of Main street. The next one was the old square building which so long served the purpose. For nearly forty years it was the only court-house Vermilion county had. When it burned there were few to mourn its loss. It was about fifty feet square, having the court-room below, with a door upon its south front on the public square, and one on its west on Vermilion street. The judge's bench was on the east side of the court-room, which was in the first story, and the second story was divided into two jury-rooms for the grand and petit juries. The county offices were scattered around town, wherever rooms could be found for them, and necessitated much inconvenience, and had the effect of creating much irregularity in the transaction of business. Norman D. Palmer and G. S. Hubbard were the contractors and Thomas Durham the builder in 1832. A wing was built later for the clerks' offices, which answered the purpose very well for a time.

The old court-house was burned in 1872, by some one who wanted to see a better one in the place of it, and the present very neat and commodious structure was erected in 1876. Col. Myers, of Detroit, Mich., was the architect: N. C. Terrell, contractor. The building committee were: J. G. Holden, A. Gilbert, A. H. O'Bryant, H. E. P. Talbott and B. Butterfield. The building cost, complete, including heating, etc., \$105,000. It is in the form of an L, having a front on Vermilion street and one on Main street, having the post office, the janitor's rooms and offices in the basement story; the offices

of the county clerk, county judge, circuit clerk, sheriff and treasurer, with spacious vaults connected with them, and the county court-room on the first floor; the court-room and jury-rooms and other offices in the upper story. The rooms are all nicely finished off, and well adapted to the uses for which they were intended, and convenient. The basement story is of Joliet stone, the superstructure of brick trimmed with cut stone. The first jail stood just north of the court-house which was burned. It was made of hewn logs, dovetailed together and pinned through the corners. It was about thirty feet long, and had a partition across it near the center, to separate the two classes of prisoners which it was at that time legal to put in jail, criminal and debt prisoners. Large river stones were put on the ground and a floor of hewn logs placed on that. It was covered over with a similar floor of hewn logs. There were two windows in it, about eighteen inches square. It was thought to be a very secure institution until it was put to the test. Hiram Hickman, who had considerable to do with running it for several years, says that he never had any trouble in catching a horse thief, but they seldom had any trouble in clearing themselves without seeing a lawyer, for they were sure to dig out before the first day of the next term of court. This worthless old concern was removed in 1873. When the court-house burned it absolutely refused to follow suit. The new jail was built in 1874, and is large, well built, well ventilated and is a beautiful residence, having little about it to remind one of the uses to which it is put. It is built of Joliet stone and brick, and consists of two stories and basement. It has a front of forty-four feet on Vermilion street, and is one hundred and two feet deep, and cost \$53,292. B. V. Enos, of Indianapolis, was architect. The building committee were the same as in the building of the court-house, J. G. Holden acting as chairman, and giving his best endeavors to the work of keeping everybody honest that had anything to do with it.

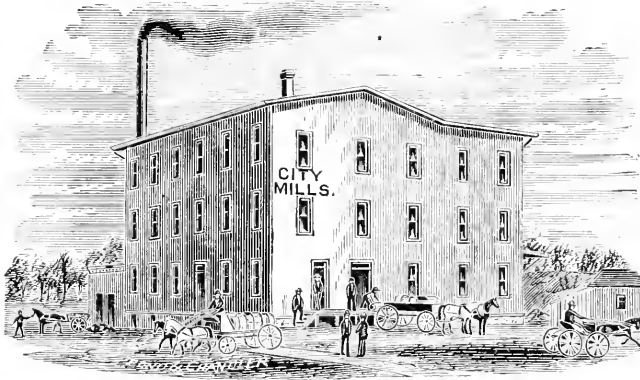
None of the old settlers will ever forget the occasion of the first female prisoner being confined in the county jail. No provision had been made for female prisoners. The jail had but two apartments, one for criminals, and one for those who had been guilty of being in debt. When Mr. Dawson came here with the blooming, dashing woman he introduced here as his wife, and occupied a little cabin where the National Bank now stands, the citizens little thought that she would be the first woman to occupy that old log jail. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and her behavior was above reproach. Her wardrobe was of the most extensive nature, and costly beyond any thing known by the people hereabouts. Silk dresses in the most lavish profusion were to be seen, while Dawson, in the plain garb of a day

laborer, seemed illy mated to the magnificent woman who bore the air and dress of one who had been brought up in almost regal wealth. She fairly dazzled the entire neighborhood. A year later there appeared a worn and weary wanderer who said this woman was his wife, and that she had eloped with Dawson, and that he had been searching for her a year. He made the necessary affidavits, and the two were arrested and thrust into jail. Then all Danville wagged their heads. "I told you so," said the wise women, who seemed to rather delight in her misfortune, and the men who had bowed so obsequiously when she swept by, now just recollected that they "more than half suspected" all along that all was not right. It was then her woman's wits served her. Dawson got bail, and public sentiment began to turn in her favor. She had several consultations with her husband, and promised to return home with him if he would get her out of jail. To accomplish this, he went before another justice of the peace and made a counter affidavit, and then left suddenly, to prevent harsh treatment, which was pretty sure to follow if he remained here. As soon as she was liberated she joined Dawson in going west instead of returning to her persecutor.

The war and the activity of travel incident upon it made a strong demand for more hotel room in Danville, and in 1865 M. M. Redford built the north part of the present "Etna House," and it became at once the popular resort for those whose business called them to the county seat. It was a large and magnificent building for the times, and, with the addition put on in 1873 by William Farmer and D. Gregg, is still the largest hotel in the city. It has a front of one hundred and twenty-five feet on Vermilion street and one hundred and thirty on North street: is three stories and basement, with seventy-six guests' rooms, and the entire block, including ground, has cost \$62,000. William Farmer is proprietor. Messrs. Crane & Son and McCormack built the "Arlington Hotel" on Main street in 1875. It is 75x100, three stories high, having two stores besides the hotel office on the ground floor. It is a splendid building, and probably forms the neatest block in the city. It has fifty rooms. It is owned at present by J. M. Dougherty, of Fairmount, Mrs. Scott and C. R. Brown. White & Rick, who are in charge of it, have been for seven years in the hotel business in the city, having been five years in the "Etna." Ed. Galligan built the "St. James," on Main street, three blocks east of the public square, in 1867, and in 1871 built the addition to it. It has two stores on the ground floor besides the office. It is the same size as the Arlington, and has forty-five rooms. F. B. Freese has conducted it ever since its occupancy. The Tremont, farther east on Main street, an elegant and tasty building, was put

up by Anselm Sieferman, at a cost of over \$16,000. It is 34x100, and is all occupied for hotel purposes, except the basement and two rooms on the ground floor, which are used as a cigar manufactory by the owner of the building. It is three high stories, besides the basement, and presents a fine architectural appearance on both fronts. It contains thirty-three guests' rooms. The Hesse House, on Hazel street, was built by Mr. Hommac, in 1874. It is four stories high, the two upper being thrown into one for a hall. It is a fine building, and cost \$12,000. Hommac sold it to Hesse, who occupies it. The upper room is used by the military company for an armory. The "Sherman House," a three-story brick, is east of the railroad.

MILLS.



CITY MILLS.

The present importance of the milling business in Danville, being now second only to the mining interests, makes a study of its growth a matter of interest. So we inquire into all the little doings and wise sayings of the early days—the baby days—of those who have waxed great in public estimation or in wealth; search out, as if it were of importance, every minute circumstance of his boyhood, if it is creditable, and drop into oblivion all which tends to show that he was not great, even in babyhood, and we build up wondrous heroes, with shining new hatchets, who can't tell a lie: powerful heroes who, even before they are large enough to wear boots, can ride any horse bare-back, or change the natural gait of a trotter into a smooth pacer. Then after we have told our children and grandchildren these beautiful stories about cherry trees and the rugged moral development of "Truthful James," some Parton is raised up to tell us that all these wondrous stories that we had "built our hopes upon" were fables, and our idols

are dashed in pieces. The first mill built in this township, as far as the memory of those now accessible serves, was commenced by Bob Trickle, on the North Fork, near the lower end of Main street. He had not progressed far toward completion before Solomon Gilbert purchased it, and it became known as Gilbert's mill. It was a log building, and the stones were cut out of such as could be found in the stream near by. This answered the purpose of the neighborhood very well for a time, but it could not be deemed a great success in a money-making point of view. Grain was very cheap, and the commissions on grinding were necessarily small. The bolting was done by hand at first, and was a very slow process, but gave work for the boys who needed something to keep them out of mischief. The date of building does not seem to be well settled, but it must have been about 1828, and about two years later a saw-mill was attached. All these old saw-mills used the "gate-saw," which has never been seen by the younger readers. The saw was fixed into a frame, which was about eight feet high by six wide, made so strong that it would hold the saw firmly to the work, and so heavy that it moved up and down very leisurely, which gave rise to the expression that it would go up in the spring and come down with the fall freshets. It moved in grooves cut in the upright timbers. Such an one would not be endured for a day now, but the men who were accustomed to run them could saw two thousand feet a day, and the writer well recollects hearing old sawyers tell of turning out twice that amount; but this latter story he attributes to the unfortunate habit which attaches to some elderly gentlemen of drawing rather strong on the resources of their early recollections. Of course about one thousand feet of lumber for a twelve hours' "trick" was very good work. The price for sawing was universally fifty cents per hundred feet, or a share, so that it will be seen that a saw-mill was about the best piece of property, financially speaking, which could be had in those days. It was better than a bank or county office—theoretically, at least.

Mr. Amos Williams, who held almost all the offices at that time, from postmaster to poundmaster, thought so, and concluded to own one. He bought or built one—most likely both—on the main stream, long known as Cotton's mill. The date of this has also faded from memory. Benjamin Brooks, the relic of Brooks' Point, says that he helped cut and put in the first dam here, which, as near as he can now remember, was forty-three years ago—1836. There is a pretty generally received opinion that the dam was built before that date, but Mr. Brooks can hardly be mistaken in regard to date, though there is a possibility of his having helped to build the second dam at that time. Mr. Will-

iams, while reasonably successful in everything else, found his mill a heavy bill of expense, and so it continued to be as long as he continued to run it. After Mr. Williams' death, Mr. Cotton purchased and refitted it, and continued to run it and the carding machine until about 1867, when the building of the mills now in existence commenced, and he thought his water privilege more valuable to him in another way. The fall was about six feet, and gave sufficient head for the modern wheels. He still keeps up the dam for its supply of ice.

Robert Kirkpatrick built a water-mill on Stoney Creek, in 1835—a saw-mill—and run it some years.

Hale & Galusha built a saw-mill in 1836. Mr. Hale had come here with some considerable money; in fact, was the first "capitalist" who came here, but he soon found ways to dispose of it. Besides the saw-mill, he entered a large amount of land, and the "revulsion" left him with nothing to pay taxes with. Had he been satisfied with half the amount of land, it would have made him immensely rich. He became soured and found fault with "the way this government was run," and growled furiously at the "financial legislation" of the day, and wound up with endeavoring to get up a foray on Mexico—in all probability helped to carry on the war against that country to "extend the area of freedom."

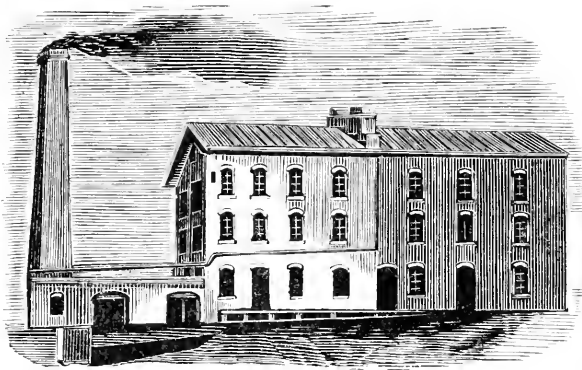
In 1836 a company consisting of Thomas Willison, Thomas McKibben, J. H. Murphy and G. W. Cassidy, and perhaps one or two others, built the first steam saw-mill on the river bottoms, just below the Wabash Railway bridge. The "panic" struck it soon after, and it was allowed to go to decay; even the logs which were drawn there to be sawed were permitted to rot on the yard.

The Kyger mill is also historical in its remembrance and its associations. Mr. William Sheets, one of the most honored and respected citizens of Georgetown, a gentleman whose name will be kindly remembered by many long after he shall have passed away, and Mr. Thomas Morgan built the first mill there in 1835. After Mr. Kyger came into possession of it, he built a large frame and got in new machinery, but has never yet got it to running. There was a corn-cracker and distillery on Brady's Branch, built as early as 1833. The distillery made a very good article of whisky for those days; it would tangle a man's legs just as effectually as any of the later improved varieties. It would run about a barrel a day, which was deemed sufficient for the actual needs of the dwellers along Brady's Branch—that is, to keep them from suffering. Mr. Froman owned the distillery and Mr. Wm. M. Payne had charge of it. Froman built the first flat-boat that ever ran

out of this county, in 1834, to carry his produce to New Orleans. Mr. Payne went down with the boat as supercargo. The trip proved a successful one, no disaster having overtaken the "gallant ship" in her cruise. As is well known to the general reader, this flat-boating was a very important industry in those early days. The man who had never run the river did not know much worth speaking of. He was not considered educated, not fit to run for office, was like his first progenitor in the Garden—did not know "good and evil." A "hard-shell" preacher once described New Orleans as a city where "honest men were scarcer than hens' teeth," where "corn was worth six bits a bushel one day and nary red the next." The boats upon which the produce of the country was borne to market were made on the streams here, and when unloaded were sold there, and the crew found their way back as best they could—on returning steamers, on foot or horseback. One man who was returning proposed to himself to purchase a pony which had been brought in from the western wilds. He bought the animal cheap, but it proved a dear bargain for the boatman. When out a day or two on his way home, the pony got loose from his fastening, and evaded every endeavor of his "master," so to speak, to catch him. After trying until he became thoroughly discouraged, he shouldered his wrath, his bundles and his saddle and started north. In this way he proceeded home, the pony keeping him company just far enough in the rear to keep out of his reach, still following "afar off." Leonard's mill was built about 1834, and Jenkins had one farther down stream, near the state line, which he continued to run until he went to Catlin and put a mill into the huge building which the citizens there presented to him. Henderson & Kyger put up the first steam grist-mill in 1854. The people had been going over to Indiana for their flour, and these gentlemen thought the time had come to make flour nearer home. Mr. M. M. Wright now owns the mill, and it is still in good running order.

The "Amber Mill," near the Wabash depot, was built by Shella-berger & Bowers in 1866, at an original cost of \$28,000. It was burned in 1874 and rebuilt in 1875, by Bowers & Co. It is now owned and run by D. Gregg. It is brick, three stories and basement, 40x110, and has six run of stone. It was remodeled last winter by substituting the "new process," and is a first-class mill in all respects. Mr. Gregg is also largely engaged in buying and shipping grain. There are only three men now engaged in that business on the line of the Wabash railway who were in business when he commenced. The "Globe mill" is 40x80, and stands near the North Fork in the western part of town. It was built by G. W. Knight in 1870. Smith &

Giddings run it on custom and merchant work. It has four run of stone, and has the "patent process" machinery. The "City mill," on Vermilion street, opposite the jail, was built by Samuel Bowers in 1875; frame; is sixty feet front on Vermilion street and fifty-five on South; cost \$20,000. It has four run, and is supplied with all the appliances for a first-class merchant mill. It has a working capacity of five barrels per hour. The old Bushong distillery, in the eastern part of town, began operations in 1859. With the coming of armed rebellion, the stern necessities of the government called for a tax on whisky, commencing at fifty cents per gallon and increasing till it reached two dollars. This last tax made and destroyed



AMBER MILL.

vast fortunes. The men who were in the secret of the proposed advance made large sums by laying in large stocks, for it was decided not to increase the tax on that which was on hand; others evaded the tax, so that while the tax was \$2, whisky was selling on the market for from \$1.90 down to \$1.75 per gallon. Mr. Bushong was running from eighty to one hundred barrels per day, and had about one hundred head of cattle feeding, and all the hogs he could get. When the tax was raised to the highest point he discontinued business. The machinery was taken to Chicago, where they had a process of making \$2 whisky and selling at \$1.75, and the building was made into a mill with two run of stones. As now standing, the business amounts to twenty-two runs, all in active operations.

The first distillery started here was by W. D. Palmer and Peleg Cole, on the Chicago road, a mile and a half north of town, in 1830. This was before the temperance cause was a pronounced success along the tributaries of the Wabash. It did not continue long.

A few feet above the wagon bridge over the Vermilion between Danville and South Danville, lies a mill-stone which at stages of low water can be readily seen. Thousands of people have seen it, without knowing its history. It is popularly supposed to have floated out there at some time of high water, from Gilbert's mill, where for some years it did service in the manufacture of meal and flour. Its story is this: It was one of the first run of stones ever used for milling here, and was cut out of the boulders, usually called "nigger heads," to be put into the first mill built here. After due time, regular buhr stones were procured, and replaced the old ones. When this was done a rope ferry was still in use there, and there was a necessity of some staff or pole toward the center of the stream, to stay the river end of the boat while landing. It was not possible to plant such a staff firmly in the ground, for the waves or ice would be sure to remove it. By framing the staff into the hole in the stone, however, all these difficulties would be obviated; and this plan was tried, which proved a great success. The Historical Society propose to secure the mill-stone as a relic.

OTHER EARLY BUILDINGS.

In 1827 George Haworth built a substantial log store on the corner where the "Bateman Corner" now stands. It was made of huge logs nicely hewn, and was two stories high, and took all the men in the country around to raise it. It was also provided with defensive port-holes above and below. In the eastern end of this formidable-looking "old barracks,"—as the boys would call it now—Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard had his stock of goods for trade with the "poor Indian." Twenty-five years later, Adams & Co. built a two-story frame building on the site of this, which was soon after burned. Mr. Bateman was occupying a portion of this building when it burned, and soon after bought the lot, and erected the present one-story brick building in 1855. From the time that Hubbard commenced there, more than fifty years ago, it has always been a favorite point for trade, and it is often a matter of wonder that a better block is not erected there; but probably the owner is satisfied with the return which the property makes.

About 1830, Dr. Fithian fitted up a handsome residence, with a "planed floor" of hard-wood lumber. Such an extravagance was unknown in Danville until that time. Puncheon floors were all the rage, and some evil genius or something else put it into the doctor's head to have a planed floor; at least, so Harris McDonald thought before he got through with his first night's experience with "that floor." He coaxed the carpenter who was building the house to let the boys have

just one dance on that floor before the latch string was turned over to the stern physician, who, in all probability, would veto any such irregular demonstration. Harris was a natural leader, and having been the originator of the night's frolic, he insisted on leading in the first reel, this, notwithstanding there were several older men and older residents in the crowd, whom a just man would have given precedence to. It caused no little feeling, but he carried the point, and placed himself, in dress gorgeously got up for the occasion, at the head of the first figure. Tight breeches, with straps passing under the shoes, had just come into vogue, and Harris was the only one of the company who had the good fortune to have a pair for the occasion. He was on the top wave of internal ecstacy when the music struck up, and the fantastic toe tripped lightly in unison to its mazy strains. Happiness in great solid chunks beamed from his delighted countenance, as he chasséd down the outside, cutting enlarged pigeon-wings at every draw of the bow. No bean present "could hold a candle" to him, much less discount his graceful step. But, as if "pride must have a fall," as he attempted to bring up to a perpendicular at the foot of the set, he forgot, for the nonce, that he was on a new-fangled "planed floor," and his heels slipped out from under him, and he fell flat. He tried to recover his perpendicular, but the tight pants would not yield an inch and he was as helpless as a babe. After repeated trials, to the evident satisfaction of those who had felt smubbed at his course in assuming the lead, some friend unbuttoned the straps of his pants, and two strong men tilted him up onto his feet again, and the dance went on. It was thought by his simple-hearted comrades that it was "a judgment on him" for his lamentable behavior in thus thrusting himself before his betters.

Judge Samuel McRobberts, who came here as Receiver of the Land Office, built the house south of the square now occupied as a boarding house by Mr. Poddinger. The house was considered a very good one for its "day and age." The Judge had a fine pair of horses that he was sure could not be beat in Vermilion county: but they acquired the bad habit of getting into a neighbor's corn-field, and one of them was treated to a dose of salt from a shot gun—a remedy which, like many advertised at the present day, "proved so successful in its wonderful properties that unscrupulous persons have counterfeited it." The fact was, that the horse never heard a gun afterward, that he did not "run like a white-head," no matter who was driving; so that the Judge decided to adopt the remedy of all respectable horsemen, and "get rid of that horse."

The first frame building put up in Danville stands still on the corner south of the public square and east of Vermilion street. It was

built by Mr. Hubbard for his trade. The lumber and timbers in it were sawed at Denmark saw-mill, and time has shown that it was very substantially built. Murphy & Cunningham, live merchants of that day, built a little log store south of the square and west of Vermilion street, where they kept a "small and select stock of staple dry goods and groceries" for a year, and then built a large two-story frame store in front of it, where Martin's block now stands, in 1829. This building was a good one for the Danville of those times. The upper story was used for various purposes. Occasionally a sermon was preached there by anyone who chanced to be here, and the attendance on such services was always good: for, however the pioneer may have practically viewed the subject of personal religion, he always realized the stubborn fact that it is a good thing in a new settlement.

D. W. Beckwith and James Clyman had a small log store on Main street, opposite where Force's carriage factory now stands. The stocks of all these merchants were light at that time. There was, of course, only a limited trade: the people only being prepared to buy few, and those of the very commonest articles. People made their own candles, soap, cloth and shoes, and, in a great measure, their sugar, tea, medicines, hats, and numerous other articles; but they would at that time buy tobacco, axes, cutlery, tinware, and a few such things as they could not make at home.

Few of the early comers staid more than a season or two, and pushed on further west or north. They were a class of minds who never find themselves satisfied with anything. Hunting and fishing were their principal employments, and their roving dispositions led them farther away from civilization.

The first brick building built in Danville was the one which has recently been demolished to make room for A. L. Webster's spacious hardware store on Main street. McDonald & Roliston were engaged in the business of harness making, and occupied a small building belonging to Dr. Fithian. In 1832 they got the contract for making the holsters for the rangers who were out on the war path. Their contract was for \$3.50 per pair, and it looked like a pretty good thing. They desired to increase their facilities, and commenced to build this brick building for their shop. They dissolved partnership, however, before the building was completed, and the property fell into the hands of "Citizen Smith," as he was familiarly called, and he occupied it for a long time as a small retail establishment. He made a very popular article of beer, which he kept on draught, and when General James Shields was here, after his return from the Mexican war, it was a favorite resort for the veterans; though it is thought that Smith did

not always just exactly relish the free and easy manners which Mexican experience had engendered in these warrior friends; at least, a shade of countenance or mild shrug of shoulder seemed to cause that impression.

The first carding machine was put into a large wooden building on the corner just north of the "Etna House," by Nathaniel Beesley. He put in a large circular tread platform or "horse-power," which was propelled by a lively pair of oxen. Mr. Beesley was a preacher of the Baptist denomination, with strong antinomian or "hard-shell" leanings. He frequently went away Saturdays, taking his wife with him, to preach on the Sabbath. He invariably locked up his building before going away, so, as he used to tell the boys, they would not be tempted to break the Sabbath running his tread-mill for fun. While he held strongly to the doctrine that "what is to be will be," he seemed to have a flickering hope or fear, as it were, that if he locked up his mill, "what was to be wouldn't be." The boys never failed to pick the lock while the good man was gone, and run his tread-mill "for all there was in it." They "wanted to see the wheels go round." On one occasion, the largest boy in the crowd, who was "big enough and old enough and ought to have known better," got his boot caught in between the revolving platform and the side of the building, and the united strength of the frightened youngsters failed to extricate either the foot or the boot. In this predicament, brother Beesley returned home, full of wrath and righteous indignation at this shocking Sabbath breaking, and, but for the mediation of his good wife, would have given the youngsters an exemplification of Calvinistic retribution, as he understood and preached it, which would have been remembered by them until — the next good chance to break the Sabbath.

That which is now known as the woolen-mill was first built by Mr. Carter as a carding-mill. The carding process was much more in demand at that early day, when all the farmers kept a few sheep and made their own cloth. The water to run it was collected from the springs along the bank and conducted by a dike and flume to the overshot wheel, and answered the purpose very well. About 1850 Messrs. Hobson & Aylsworth bought the property and enlarged it, put in the present machinery and built the brick store. Riggs & Menig are the present proprietors. They run one set of machinery, employ about ten hands, and make a very excellent class of goods. The other woolen-mill is not now in running order.

OTHER EARLY INCIDENTS.

W. J. Reynolds, a gentleman of musical tastes, and who had re-

ceived in Boston a thorough musical education, organized the first brass band in the state in 1847, although a reed band had been organized a year previously. He maintained a band here for thirty years, except a short time during the war, when pretty nearly all those who were members of his band were in the service of their country. He devoted his time largely to music teaching, and during the war twenty bands of which he had been leader were in the service. He also organized and directed the first choir in Danville.

The first newspaper established here was in 1832. It was of democratic persuasion. It was started by Mr. Williams and R. H. Bryant. They run it a few years and then Williams sold to Bryant. He then took in Loveless as a partner, and then sold to Delay. Bryant afterward bought it back and removed it to Milwaukee, Wis.

BANKS.

The State Bank of Illinois was chartered in 1835, to answer a demand of the public for such banking facilities as in a new country like this might be considered reasonably safe. Its pattern was the Bank of the United States, and, like it, had various branches in different parts of the state. In 1836 Danville had become, at least in prospect, so important a town that it was deemed suitable that a branch should be started here. The United States Land Office was here, the Northern Cross Railroad had been commenced by the state, and business bid fair to be lively. Mr. Mordecai Mobley was sent here to make the first venture in banking, and rented the little building now standing south of the public square and east of Vermilion street. He was president, cashier, teller and clerk; was a competent and safe business man, and conducted a safe and very good business. He built a stone vault outside the building, which encased his safe, and was the first to make a gratuitous distribution of bank-books among his depositors. This began to look like business. This branch did not issue any bills, but paid out the paper of the parent bank. Everything went prosperously until the crash of 1837 disorganized all business and put an end to the profits of banking here and elsewhere. Mr. Mobley was a lover of good horses and of hunting, and getting a good team he devoted much of his time, after business became dull, in the sport, sufficient provocation for which existed all around the bush. One morning he and his Danville branch of the great State Bank of Illinois, his family, team and all and singular the various "assets" thereunto pertaining were "found missing," to use a term which, notwithstanding its significance, was becoming alarmingly common at that time. But the singular thing about all this was that nobody lost any-

thing by it. It is probably the only case on record where a banker ran away "between two days" without defrauding anybody. The explanation of it is that he supposed that if it should become known that a removal of the bank was contemplated, measures would probably have been taken to prevent it, and that a removal could be made safer if secretly done, than if it had been noised abroad through the country that he was about to transfer his property.

The next bank was started by an eastern man by the name of Cullum, in 1852. It was what was known as a stock security bank—that is, a certain portion of his capital was invested in state stocks, usually in the stocks of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and other southern states. The state of Illinois being bankrupt, not having paid even the interest on its debt for fifteen years, her bonds were not considered bankable, and other bonds were sought after. Eastern state stocks could not be purchased, hence when a bank was started southern state stocks were of necessity taken. When the rebellion occurred, of course it became impossible for such states to pay their bonds or the interest on them, and it is believed that every bank which was established on this system, which had not previously failed, succumbed. While it was in one sense the fault of the system, it is proper to say that, in its day, it seemed like a safe and wise plan. Mr. Guy Merrill was appointed cashier of this bank, and it had quarters in the old frame building which stood then where Adams' block now stands. It had a capital of \$50,000. Later it removed to a building opposite the McCormack House, which was then the center of business. This was run successfully for three years, when it was sold to Daniel Clapp, who had neither the requisite capital or experience for safe business, and in 1856 he failed. As soon as he failed brokers all over the country stood ready to buy his bills for from fifty cents to seventy-five cents on the dollar. Messrs. Tincher & English, who had until that time carried on a large and growing business, were his assignees, and after closing up his business opened a private bank. They were men of large experience in this vicinity, of sufficient capital for the then state of trade, safe and judicious, and, above all, enjoyed the full confidence of every person in the county. Their record since can be summed up in a few words: Commencing as a private institution in 1856, they successfully weathered the financial storm of 1857, made the first application which was received at Washington for a charter under the national bank act of 1864, in 1872 increased the capital to \$150,000, went through the "panic" of 1873 without difficulty, and stand to-day a safe and secure institution. Mr. John L. Tincher, the head of the firm, was a man of rare qualities. With not many of the advantages of early education and

culture, he grew steadily to a business man of first-class ability. During all of the latter years of his life, after he had become so established in his business relations that he could devote the time to the affairs of state, he served his county and district in public as faithfully, honestly and prudently as he had previously himself in business. He was elected to the state senate in 1866, to the constitutional convention in 1869; again to the senate in 1870, and died at Springfield during the early part of the following session, a victim to the exacting labors which an honest devotion to duty there calls for. There are few men, if any, in Vermilion county who have left behind them a name more honored or a reputation so unsullied. Taken away in the prime of life, his death was mourned as a public loss.

The real estate firm of Short & Wright commenced banking in connection with its business about 1865. In 1867 Mr. Abraham Sandusky and Andrew Gundy became partners of Mr. J. C. Short, and continued the business under the style of the "Exchange Bank of J. C. Short & Co." This firm was, under Mr. Short's lead, largely engaged in plans for the development of the great coal interests here, and engaged largely in building railroads, which at that time bid fair to be largely remunerative, not merely to themselves, but greatly to the advantage of the community. That the plan should have proved a failure is not surprising; neither should the plan itself be deemed rash. There was every reason to believe that with the increased market which these new railroads would supply, the coal beds lying west of Danville would become very remunerative, and doubtless they will yet become so. When the Exchange bank failed, the "Danville Banking and Trust Company" was organized upon its ruins. This was of short duration, however, and very soon closed.

In 1873 W. P. & J. G. Cannon formed a partnership under the name and style of the Vermilion County Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, and are carrying on a successful business. The junior member of the firm is now, and has been for several years, the representative in congress from this district. There seems to have been a predisposition on the part of Vermilion county to put their bankers into legislative work. Besides Mr. Cannon's congressional service and Mr. Tincher's two terms in the state senate and seat in the constitutional convention, Mr. Short was a member of the house and of the state senate, and his partner in the Exchange bank, Mr. Gundy, served as a member of the house.

LATER BUILDINGS.

In addition to the buildings spoken of, there are in Danville many which attract notice. The North-street Methodist church, by the taste

shown by its designer and builder, Mr. Smith,—now deceased,—by the nice proportions of its building and spire, delights the eye more than by any elegance which it may have. The Presbyterian church is a substantial and plain edifice, without being extravagant, or out of proportions with the general unassuming character of the buildings of the city. The citizens of Danville have almost universally been fortunate in not spreading out beyond their means in vain attempts at rivalry in building. The Kimler church, in the northwestern portion of the city, is a comfortable though not elegant edifice. The residence of the late Hon. J. L. Tincher, with its ample grounds beautifully displayed with those things which make any home delightful, is one of the pleasantest in the city. Hon. J. G. English has a large and pleasant residence on Pine street, where it is easy to imagine the comfort he may enjoy after the busy hours are over. The fine residence of Mr. Blackburn, which was built by Mr. Townsend in 1874 and 1877, aside from its evident appearance of city airs, is one of the beauties of architecture within and without, replete with evidences of elegant taste and home-like comfort. L. T. Palmer has a large and roomy home, which presents an air of pleasant "old homestead" life which time only can give to any edifice; and near by, his son-in-law, A. C. Daniel, has one in which it seems that a man of moderate means and home-like tastes, might enjoy the hours which are snatched from exacting business pursuits. That old pioneer, Dr. Fithian, who has seen a good many houses and other things "go up" in Danville, has a comfortable and pleasant residence; and Mr. Reason Hooton, whose life runs nearly parallel, has a good home over east of town. The residence built by Mr. Short is also a very good one.

The Vermilion Opera House on the corner of North and Vermilion, was erected by Messrs. English, Chandler and Dale, in 1873. It is a substantial brick building, with Milwaukee brick trimmings, 50×110, with two fine stores on the ground floor, and above, one of the largest halls in the state. Cost \$20,000. Giddings' carriage factory on Hazel street, built in 1874, is of brick, 25×150, three stories high. It is one of the most substantial buildings in town, and constructed for manufacturing purposes. Cost \$9,000. Turner hall, on the east side, is a neat brick building, 24×80, built in 1875. The organ factory of Miller & Son is a two-story building, 30×78, built in 1875.

John Stein built the City Brewery in 1876. It is 60×74, brick, and has a capacity of 400 barrels per month. With its grounds and buildings it has cost \$8,000.

The Illinois Printing Company's building, built in 1875, is two

stories and basement, brick, 48×100 , and was erected expressly for the large and varied business of the company.

Frazier block, corner of Main and Hazel, 48×85 , two stories and basement, brick with cut-stone trimmings, was built in 1876 by Capt. Frazier, and is occupied by stores and offices. The Lincoln Hall block is older, and was built for stores below and offices in second story and hall in the third story. E. B. Martin & Co. put up the block south of the square and west of Vermilion street, in 1875. It is 50×80 , brick, three stories high, and occupied by stores and offices. The Giddings' block on Main street, east of the public square, was one of the earliest good business blocks.

The Metropolitan block, built by Williams & Coffeen, was built about 1873, is two stories and basement, and is a well-built business house. The National Bank block is one of the finest, architecturally, in the city. Leseurs' block and Myers' block just west of the bank building, and Short's block and the marble-front block across Main street, are all first-class buildings; this latter is a fine three-story and basement, with iron and stone front, and in its building no expense was spared to make as solid and substantial building as the best material could make. It is owned by Mrs. Eva C. Schmit and Mr. Bier, and cost upward of \$30,000.

A. L. Webster built, during the past year, the fine large brick store, 37×80 , which is occupied by Giddings & Patterson for their iron trade. It was built expressly for their use, is two stories and basement, and is all occupied by this firm.

The Union Depot building, at the junction in the northeast part of the city, is one of the prominent buildings. It was built to accommodate the traveling public, as all the railroads which enter the city cross there. It is three stories, the first being devoted to the offices of the company, and waiting-rooms; the upper ones to rooms for guests. It is a fine building, and pleasantly arranged.

POST-OFFICE.

Amos Williams, a gentleman whose superiority as an official is recognized by every one who has ever looked into the records of the county offices, was the first postmaster at Danville. He kept the office at his residence in the south part of the town, south of the McCormack House. Mails were received twice a week from Vincennes and twice a week from the east. The mail route south went from here to Georgetown, thence west to a post-office that was kept for a while where Mr. Josiah Sandusky resides; thence on to Paris, in Edgar county. When a change in administration called for a change in postmaster in Dan-

ville (for in those "good old times" civil service reform had not become a party watchword), Col. I. R. Moore was appointed, and removed the office to a store on Main street, west of Smith's block. Josiah Alexander was postmaster for a while, and then Col. Othniel Gilbert was appointed, and removed it to the Pennsylvania House. There was a gentleman boarding there who seemed to have no very important business here; but he had access to the mails. Mr. Cassady mailed \$1,000 to a firm in Cincinnati with whom he was transacting some land business. It never reached its destination, and the genteel boarder leaving soon after that, suspicion attached to him; but he was never traced. Alexander Chesley was next appointed, and took the office to a little building which stood where Captain Frazier's block now is. After him H. G. Boise was appointed, and removed it to the building which has recently been moved back from Main street to make room for Webster's building. While there it was robbed of several small sums, and the depredator was discovered by means of decoy letters and sent to the penitentiary. In 1861 Rev. E. Kingsbury was appointed postmaster, and the office was removed to the old Presbyterian Church building, and another robbery followed. A man by the name of Smith, who was a music teacher, and who was generally respected in the community, was trusted by Mr. Kingsbury to help in the office; but he had not honesty sufficiently developed in his phrenological make up to withstand temptation, and went to stealing. Suspicion turned so strong toward him that Dr. Fithian and Mr. Kingsbury took him one side and asked to search him, and found some of the missing property in his boots. He was put under arrest, but was bailed out and left the country. He was found, however, in Iowa, and had become quite a noted personage there. He was engaged in teaching a singing school, and the ladies had such faith in his honesty that they followed him to the train and cried after him. He was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. William Morgan succeeded Mr. Kingsbury. He had the office on the south side of the public square. Col. McKibben followed him, and died while in office. He kept it in a store near the Etna House. Samuel Fairchild was next, and then C. W. Gregory.

MERCANTILE.

G. S. Hubbard was the first to open mercantile business here. He was an Indian-trader, and his business as such was very large. N. D. Palmer was a partner of his. They often had two or three clerks employed. The furs which the Indians brought in needed a considerable labor. It was necessary to sort and pack the furs, and overhaul them frequently. D. W. Beckwith and James Clyman were early in the

business; then came Murphy & Cunningham, the latter of whom is still residing in Danville, and is the oldest business man residing here. George Scarborough & Bro. were here in trade in 1831. Soon after then Dr. Fithian engaged in trade. He is still living, and has been one of the most important factors in the history of the town. Soon after this J. B. Williams & Co., I. R. Moore, Samuel Russell & Bro. and Galusha & Cole engaged in mercantile trade. W. H. Wells engaged in trade here, made a fortune, went to New York City and loaned his money in this country. Palmer & Leveridge carried on a large business and were prosperous. N. D. Palmer was school commissioner and judge of probate. V. & P. Lesetre commenced business and are still here. Frazier & Gessey engaged in trade, and about the same time Tincher & English commenced a prosperous business. James Whitcom, Drs. Palmer & Son and E. P. Martin & Hesse engaged in trade.

Wm. Bandy & Son opened up trade. Mr. Bandy had been here almost from the very first, and had been engaged in nearly every line of business, and had known nearly every person who had ever lived here. Though not now by any means an old man, he has been more or less actively engaged in business since 1828, and has seen the town grow "from the stump." Among the names that follow after this the following will be recognized: Craig & Crane, Dr. Woodbury, Charley Palmer, Levi Klein, Joseph Peters, Yates & Murphy, A. G. Leverton and Short & Bro. There are now in the leading lines of trade nine dry goods firms, twelve clothing and tailoring, eight hardware and implement firms, two harnessmakers, two furniture firms, five booksellers, three drug stores, eight hotels, five milliners, and upward of thirty firms engaged in the sale of groceries, provisions and fruit.

The earliest settlers came mostly from the southern states and Ohio, few from New England and New York. Later, of those who are of foreign birth the Germans predominate. They enter into every line of business and labor. Those of Irish birth come next; then Belgians, Welsh, Swedes and English, in the order named.

SCHOOLS.

The first school, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain the facts, was taught in a log house which appears to have been put up for this purpose, standing on the ground where Wright's mill stands. It was built of huge burr-oak logs, which were fully two feet in diameter, and the ends were left sticking out without being sawn off, with clap-board roof and puncheon floor. It was rough to outward appearance and had little to change that appearance inside. With the rudest benches,

its walls devoid of anything which would give beauty or help in education, it had more the appearance of a prison than a modern school-house. Maps, charts, blackboards and desks were unknown to the first generation of Danville children, but it was determined that the children should not freeze to death at any rate. The huge fireplace extended nearly across the room. It was a peculiar institution in its way; instead of the chimney beginning at the ground, strong braces extended from the wall near the floor out into the room and upward, and upon these for a "sure foundation" the chimney was constructed. It was not less than six feet wide, and large enough to hoist a good-sized dry-goods box up through it. The fire was built under this, and the first duty of the accomplished teacher was to teach the smoke to go up through this clumsy chimney. The smoke was not at first as prone to ascend as the sparks are to fly upward, but after a little it would make its way out. The wood did not need to be cut up for this fire-place; anything short of "sled-length" would do very well, and after it was once burned in two in the middle the ends were rolled around into position for burning. This educational beginning must have been about 1830. The teacher was Mr. Clark, who, though he did not have to furnish a certificate, was a very successful and accomplished teacher. After teaching very acceptably for a time he engaged in the tanning business, and soon after died. After this a house was built near where the planing-mill now stands, which was used as a school-house and meeting-house. Here several teachers whose names ought to be remembered conducted the school.

A charter was granted incorporating the Danville Academy, a stock company, in 1836. By its terms every "free white person" was entitled to subscribe for the stock, and every subscriber entitled to a year's tuition for each share. No permanent organization was perfected, however. Mrs. Cromwell was a successful school-teacher here at an early day, and several others engaged in teaching private schools up to 1850. The first school taught in the southwestern part of the township, at Payne's Point, was by Wm. M. Payne, who, from that time to the present, has been one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men in the county. He has frequently been intrusted with the public affairs of the town, and served one term as sheriff.

In 1850 the Danville Seminary was incorporated under the provisions of the law which was passed by the legislature in 1849, permitting citizens to become incorporated for the purpose of establishing and conducting institutions of learning. The plan originated with the members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their articles of incorporation provided that a majority of the trustees should be mem-

bers of that church, and the teachers, should be appointed by its authority. The first trustees were Eli Helmick, Benjamin Stewart, E. F. Palmer, Daniel Fairchild, James Partlow, James Dennison and J. H. Gilbert. They purchased two acres of land just north of the west end of Main street, and erected a two-story brick building, about 35 × 65, and employed O. S. Munsell as principal. This act, which was really the first organized effort to provide a suitable school for Danville, gave rise to a bitter controversy from its sectarian organization, which resulted in a sharp, closely-contested slander suit between two of the prominent citizens of Danville. The school prospered notwithstanding all this, and was a source of great advantage to the town. A catalogue of the year 1852-3, which has been preserved by a pupil of that time, shows that in that year Rev. O. S. Munsell was principal and Mrs. Munsell, C. W. Jerome, Miss Sarah Whip and Miss Ellen Green were teachers. The roll of pupils numbered 206, and includes many names which have since become very familiar in the business and social circles of the county. Two courses of study were laid down—classical and scientific—which embraced all the studies of higher academic education. The seminary was conducted in a very successful and satisfactory manner for twelve years, when by common consent it became merged in the common schools and the building was used for several years for such purposes, the corporation still continuing to control the property and drawing rent therefor. Another law-suit has grown out of this, having for its object a testing of the legal right of such a corporation to continue and to hold property for the purposes it now does. However people may, from the accident of their differing standpoint, view the propriety or legality of certain things which have occurred in connection with the history of the seminary, or however much some things may have been and still are regretted, there are no two opinions in regard to the grand educational results of the noble institution and the faithful labors of Messrs. Helmick, Fairchild and others of the board of trust. The corporation may be faulty in its legal essence, but the school itself was, at a time when no other first-class institution of learning was or could be established, the outgrowth of sheer necessity—was established for a just and noble purpose, and its results have justified their judgment and their acts. Prof. Aaron Wood, Prof. P. B. Hammond, Mr. McNutt and J. L. Dickinson followed Dr. Munsell as principals of this school.

The contests which the denominational character of the organization engendered resulted in the establishment of a rival, or, perhaps, rather of another seminary, by citizens who were not members of the church which controlled the first. Union Seminary, a joint-stock company,

was organized March 15, 1851. The trustees were L. T. Palmer, J. A. D. Sconce, S. G. Craig, Guy Merrill and Hamilton White. They secured proper grounds (about three acres) in the northern part of town and erected a good building on it, and conducted a school until 1862. This seminary was, like the other, very successful in its day. All the branches usually taught in high schools and academies were conducted, and a very satisfactory standard of education was maintained. Indeed, it is probable that the rivalry between the two tended to make the instruction in both more thorough and efficient. In the year 1862 the common-school system was for the first time adopted in this city. A levy of a state tax which was to be paid to each district in proportion to the number of pupils which attended the district school, drove all districts into supporting schools. It was well known that the seminaries could not be maintained in opposition to free schools. Both buildings were rented to the school directors, and Mr.



J. L. Dickinson, who had conducted the seminary the preceding year, was employed by the district and remained principal with nine assistants. The following year Mr. Spillman was employed, and during his administration a new building was erected on the ground which the high-school building stands on. The district was increased in bounds by taking in territory, and another school building was added there. Mr. Spillman was in charge four years and during his service the schools steadily grew, not merely in numbers, but in usefulness. He was a strict disciplinarian and a very successful educator. He died here in 1867, just as he was about to commence another year's labors.

Mr. D. D. Evans taught for a short time, after which Mr. J. G. Shedd, the present successful superintendent, was employed as principal, after which Mr. Parker, of Chicago, served the district two years, and C. M. Taylor one, when Mr. Shedd returned, and has acted as superintendent since 1877.

Mr. Shedd was born in Madison county, Ohio, June 23, 1842, and is a son of the Rev. Henry Shedd, a native of New Hampshire, and a minister of the Presbyterian denomination: his mother, Lucretia (George) Shedd, is also a native of New Hampshire. Mr. Shedd graduated in 1865 from the Western Reserve College, of Hudson, Ohio, which at that time was a very prominent institution of learning. He was then engaged as teacher in an academy in Warren county,

Ohio. Thence he removed to Chicago, where he was connected with a private school. In 1868 he came to Danville, Ill., and the following year he connected himself with the public schools of the city, remaining until 1874. He then went to Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., where he took charge of the public school, and remained about two years, after which he returned to Danville, in 1877, and was made superintendent of public schools, which position he now fills.

The rapid increase in population within the past eight years has called for an enormous increase in the cost of the schools, in building and furnishing new buildings, and annually an increase of teachers. Four new buildings have been erected. The high-school building and the new building east of the railroad are splendid structures for the purposes for which they were built. The schools are divided into high school (4 rooms), grammar school (8 rooms), primary (18 rooms): total, 30. The number of teachers employed in the different buildings is: high-school building, 15; East Danville building, 8; South Danville, 3; Tincher school, 3; Backbone, 1; total, 30. The whole number of pupils enrolled in the different departments is: high school, 102; grammar department, 411; primary, 1,273; ungraded school, 38; total, 1,824. Average daily attendants, 1,152; total cost for each pupil enrolled per annum, \$10.42; number of children of school age in the district, 2,579; number of months school, 9; number of private schools in the district, 3; number of pupils reported in attendance on private schools, 317; number of teachers employed in such, 6; total number of teachers employed, 36; total number of children in schools, 2,141.

In the general management of the schools care has been taken not to let thorough scholarship be forgotten in form or in fact. Here, within these walls, under the care of the superintendent, are nearly two thousand children, whose daily business is study. Those parents who make it a care to look after the way their children are being controlled and educated are not by any means numerous. The labor and responsibility rests mostly on the superintendent and the teachers under him. Cases are not rare where parents find the end of their resources and patience in the care of one or two children at home, and feel thoroughly glad when school days come around, that their charges may be off their hands. A close inspection magnifies the work which is being done in these schools. Written examinations are held in all the grades above third each month, and it has not been thought best to complicate this work with term examinations.

M. A. Lapham is principal of the high school, D. S. Pheneger of the east school, L. P. Norvell of the south, and Miss Kate Tennery of the Tincher school.

The first graduates from the high school were in the year 1872. The number graduating each year has been : In 1872, three ; in 1873, six ; in 1874, seven ; in 1875, two ; in 1876, seven ; in 1877, eight ; in 1878, four ; in 1879, ten ; total in eight years, forty-seven. The value of school property now belonging to the district is \$50,000 ; private school property, \$15,000.

The entire course embraces twelve years, six of which comprise the primary, two the grammar and four the high-school courses. The latter of these embraces algebra, physical geography, zoology, analysis, philosophy, botany, chemistry, physiology, geometry, English literature, trigonometry, astronomy, science of wealth, civil government and history, to which are added in the classical course Latin and Greek.

Though commencing at a later day than most of the cities of the state to develop a common school system, the citizens who have had the charge of the matter have been faithful and progressive, and the schools are to-day the pride of the city.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Prof. E. Chilcoate, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, occupies the building of the Danville Seminary, for conducting the Danville Normal and Academic Institute. The course of study includes the higher branches usually taught in such institutes, to which music and drawing have been added. Prof. Vandersteen has charge of vocal and instrumental music.

The German Lutheran school is conducted under the authority of the church and congregation, and is under the charge of Prof. G. A. Albers and an assistant. The school is kept up under the rule of the church in conformity to the old country doctrine that religious instruction is a legitimate portion of school education ; in fact, that the first duty to the child is instruction in the religious doctrines of the church. The rule of the church does not require members of the congregation to send their children to this school, but it does require them to support the school. The average attendance upon this school, which is carried on in a building adjoining the church, is about two hundred. The teacher is appointed by the congregation, and he must report to that body. The expense is annually about \$1,000, and is borne largely by those who pay considerable taxes to support the public schools. All the English branches are taught in English, and reading, spelling and writing in German. The school is too crowded to be as prosperous as it otherwise would be. It has been in existence twelve years.

The German Catholic school has its location upon the east side of the railroad, and is supported by the church. The teacher is appointed

by the bishop of this diocese. It has been irregularly conducted for several years, that is, at irregular times, in consequence of this church being frequently left without a priest in charge. The large increase of German Catholic societies in this country renders frequent vacancies in the smaller churches necessary. The school building is 32×44, and the average attendance about fifty. It is under the charge of L. Halm, who was educated at Aix La Chapelle, Germany. The primary branches are taught in the English language, reading in both languages. Religious instruction in catechism and the duties to the church are obligatory. Prof. Halm is an accomplished teacher, and is making a good impression on the school and community. He has taught two years. Singing is always taught, Mohr's Cantata being used as the singing book.

ORGANIZATIONS.

The County Historical Society was organized under the general law for such associations, October 23, 1877, having for its laudable objects "to collect and preserve samples of the agricultural, pomological, mineralogical, geological and other products of the county; also descriptions and pedigrees of the blooded stock, specimens of birds, fishes, insects, fossils and archeology; and also to collect and preserve a library of historical, scientific and miscellaneous books, periodicals, pamphlets and manuscripts, to be examined, used and preserved under such rules and regulations as the society may adopt." Hiram W. Beckwith, W. R. Jewell and J. C. Winslow were selected as managers the first year. The board of supervisors gave the society the occupancy of the two southwestern rooms in the second story of the court-house, and Mr. Winslow, curator, has made considerable progress in securing and arranging collections. Active, working standing committees were appointed on the following branches of the work of the society: 1st, lectures; 2d, library; 3d, botany, zoology and archeology; 4th, geology and mineralogy; 5th, agricultural products.

The by-laws provide that an initiatory fee of \$5 shall be paid on becoming members, and that the ladies of the families of members shall be entitled to all the rights of membership. The officers are J. G. English, president; W. P. Chandler, vice-president; H. A. Coffeen, secretary; E. D. Steen, treasurer; J. C. Winslow, curator; H. W. Beckwith, W. R. Jewell and C. M. Taylor, managers. Several cases have already been filled with books and articles which come under the various heads of their preserving care, Indian relics, antiquities and interesting articles of merit.

Vermilion county is exceedingly prolific of things which will yet be found in the historical and antiquarian archives of this young society.

The faces of men who have been prominent in her political, business or religious history would of themselves form a most interesting gallery. Early copies of newspapers, catalogues, sketches of the old buildings which are now fast passing away, and hundreds of other interesting things. The researches which have been made in collecting the material for this "History of Vermilion County" have brought to light many interesting things which may be made useful in enriching the material of this society, and even the defects which may be found to exist in it may be made available, in so far as they may call attention to certain corrections and additions necessary to perfect history.

The Danville Lyceum was organized July 4, 1878. Its objects are the mutual improvement of its members in literature and debate. It numbers forty members, and has the nucleus of a library. They hope to succeed in securing the benefit of the bequest of James M. Culbertson, who left at his death \$2,000 to be expended in the purchase of a library, one half of which should be for the permanent benefit of the Presbyterian Church, of which body he had long been an honored member and officer, the other half should go into a public library whenever an equal amount should be raised for that purpose. The books were purchased by a committee chosen under the provisions of the bequest, and are now in the library room of the church, where they are practically free to all. The laudable object of the donor seems now to be in a fair way of being accomplished through the Lyceum. The meetings are held weekly. The officers are: J. D. Benedict, president; W. L. French, vice-president; W. C. Johnson, secretary; A. Sommers, treasurer; W. Heater, marshal; G. W. Whyte, librarian; W. J. Calhoun, J. D. Benedict, J. B. Samuels, P. E. Northrup, J. W. Whyte, directors.

Hacker's Band was organized in 1878, and is composed of the following members and pieces: F. C. Hacker, leader; A. Watson, drum-major; A. Hutter, E-flat clarinet; S. Reams, E-flat cornet; Joseph McAlefee, B-flat cornet; Charles Hacker, B-flat clarinet; Charles Roke, solo alto; Charles Leverage, first alto; Christian Leverage, tenor; John Lewis, baritone; John Anders, B-flat bass; Theodore Poll, tuba; C. M. Colter, tenor drum; Christian Evert, bass drum.

The Danville Orchestra is composed of the following: F. C. Hacker, leader; A. Watson, flute; A. Hutter, clarinet; John Lewis, violin; S. Reams, violin, and Joseph McAlefee, bass viol.

The County Agricultural Society was organized at Danville in 1852. After its second fair it located grounds at Catlin, and a history of it will be found in the sketch of that township. Hon. J. H. Oakwood has been from the first one of its most determined and energetic promoters.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Institute was organized at Danville in 1859, and has held annual fairs since. Their grounds are adjacent to the city limits on the north, where they have sixteen acres, which are beautifully shaded and supplied with comfortable buildings, amphitheater, floral hall, etc. The principal features of their annual fairs have been the mechanical displays and the large show of blooded stock which have been drawn by the liberal premiums offered. L. T. Dickason, president; James Knight, vice-president; W. M. Bandy, secretary; W. S. McClenathan, assistant secretary; V. Leseure, treasurer. This society has always been prosperous in its management, and like the regular county society seems to merit public approbation.

The Moss Bank park was laid out by Hon. John C. Short, when he was proprietor of the property west of town. About eighty acres was laid out in drives and walks, the proprietor intending to make it a pleasant place for spending a shady hour, or a retreat from the dusty streets of Danville. It abounds in shade, and by nature is beautifully situated for such a purpose.

MILITIA.

Battery "A." First Regiment Illinois National Guards, was first organized in 1875. Captain, Scott; first lieutenant, A. P. Matthews; second lieutenant, E. Winter. It was reorganized March 17, 1876. Captain, E. Winter; first lieutenant, J. G. Field; second lieutenant, S. W. Denny; first sergeant, H. J. Hall; quartermaster's sergeant, W. W. Woodbury; commissary sergeant, C. D. Eoff; first duty sergeant, J. Haptenstall; second, S. Thompson; third, Wm. Cummings. It numbers fifty-three men, rank and file; is supplied with two ten-pound Parrott guns, and with the United States regulation uniform. Its armory is in Bier's hall.

"The Danville Guards" was organized February, 1876. Captain, L. T. Dickason; first lieutenant, Edgar C. Dodge; second lieutenant, J. D. Benedict; first sergeant, Jacob Goth; second sergeant, L. D. Gass; third sergeant, A. C. Bristow; fourth sergeant, James Pate; fifth sergeant, J. D. Harrison. The company is the only organized militia company in the county. It numbers thirty-seven men, and is equipped and uniformed. Its armory is Hesse's hall.

COAL.

The coal interest has, since the railroads have opened up a market for it, proved one of the most important to the county. Though largely belonging to, so far as its locality is concerned, Danville township, it appertains in a more general way to the county.

It is a singular arrangement of nature, of which no very satisfactory explanation has yet been given, that coal is generally only found along timber belts, or in close proximity to the streams which are an accompaniment of these belts. As a rule, no coal has been found in this state five miles away from these streams and forests. It is no part of the duty of the historian to advance theories in explanation of this seemingly strange coincident. For several years after the settlement of the county, though coal was known to exist here, there was no demand for it beyond the small amount needed in blacksmithing, and hence there was no mining.

In 1855 the general assembly (February 14) incorporated the Danville Coal Mining Company. Ward H. Lamou and others associated with him were by this act authorized as a corporation to engage in mining coal, iron, salt and other minerals, and the sale of salt, iron, lime and other mineral products. The time had not come, however, to carry on such business, and nothing was done under this charter. Before this date, however, coal was being mined or stripped in small quantities. Dudley Lacoek, who in 1854 removed to Livingston county, owned a considerable tract west of Danville, where the extensive coal mines are, and dug out some of it, which found slow sale. Cyrus Tenmery early commenced the enterprise, which he continued for some years. W. Carruthers and Ball commenced mining as early as 1853, and farther south Mr. Kirkland opened up the business. Chandler & Donlan were the first to engage extensively in mining, and were followed by Peter R. Leonard. Michael Kelley has for more than twenty years carried on an extensive business in stripping along the North Fork, and employs a number of hands in such business yet. Charles Dobbins has for some years carried on the same business, as have also Wm. Shaw and B. Bensei. In the Grape Creek region Wm. Kirkland, Hugh Blakney and Graves and Lofferty have carried on the business; while still farther south, along the streams which flow through Georgetown and Elwood, numerous parties have from time to time opened up small mines, and some continue to operate them. The "Carbon Coal Company," the Ellsworth Company, the Moss Bank Coal Company and others have operated in corporate capacities more or less. In Catlin township several shafts were sunk, accounts of which, and of their failures and successes, more extended notice is made under the appropriate heading.

The fine body of coal lands lying just west of the city, and known as Moss Bank, was opened up and worked by J. C. Short & Co., and became the property of the Paris & Danville railroad, and with that road was transferred and became the property of the Danville & South-

western Railroad Company. General R. H. Carnahan has been for some years past in charge of the mining operations of this company, and is carrying on a large business.

The Ellsworth Company's mines south of the river are now under the exclusive management of A. C. Daniel, Esq., who is successfully raising several hundred tons per day. Various parties have worked small mines or banks all over the coal tract.

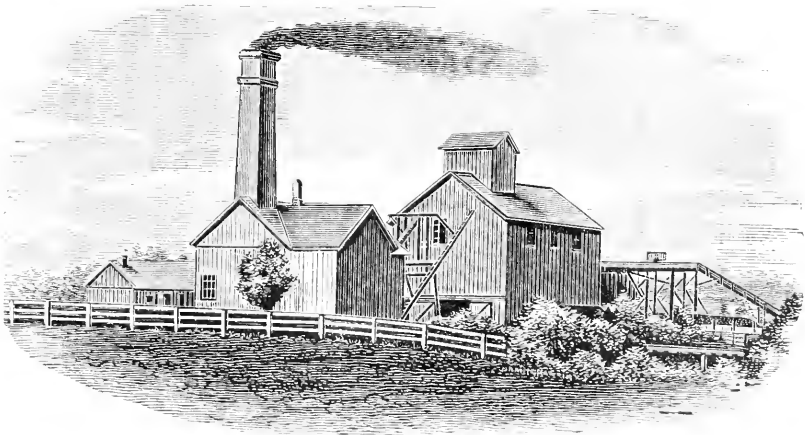
The great depression which the coal interest has gone through has operated to reduce the amount of coal raised and the profits, which seemed to be assured, and many have seen the utter failure of their plans and prospects. A writer in 1870 made the following statement: "And when we call to mind that each acre contains ten thousand tons of coal, and that it is worth *two cents* per bushel to the proprietors when placed in the cars, it is apparent that the only financial question with them is to exhaust the coal, as at that rate the land will yield \$5,000 per acre." This seemed like a very moderate estimate, and probably has been, and yet will be, exceeded. There is a wealth of great magnitude, not only in the value of the hidden mineral there, but in the labor which for ages to come it will afford hundreds of laborers in its mines, and thousands of artisans in the various industrial enterprises which it must draw around it. This does not alone give a profit to the proprietors and the tradesmen, but it spreads through every artery and enlivens every business. No community or state ever became strong, financially or intellectually, which depended alone on one branch of industry, however prosperous it may have been. It is the coal mines of England which have made her "Mistress of the Seas" and has made her Mother-queen Empress of India. The reader should not draw from this that the Moss Bank and South Danville mines will some time make General Carnahan or Mr. Daniel vicegerents of the world, but they will give to Danville a permanent prominence of which nothing can deprive her.

Though changing the subject slightly, a little reminiscence of the war record of the "General of Moss Bank" must find a place here. When the general was plain Mr. Carnahan, residing in Fairbury, Livingston county, he raised company K, of the 3d regiment of Illinois Cavalry, which the Carr brothers led into the heart of "Dixie." While Grant was making that brilliant succession of masterly movements which resulted in closing around Vicksburg, and fulfilling the promise that he "would give us Vicksburg by the 4th of July," Governor Yates went down to "see the boys" and to learn something more of the great leader whom he had given to the army. During the sharp engagement at Port Gibson, civilian like, he found himself in the hot-



A. G. Daniel
"

test of the fight, where they were actually "shooting balls." Captain Carnahan, recognizing his danger and not thinking that it was necessary to sacrifice a "war governor" that victory might be assured, advised the governor to get behind a fallen tree, and held his horse for him until the rebel attack was repulsed. Governor Yates felt grateful for the Captain's aid, and rapid promotion soon followed. When the regiment reenlisted as veterans, Captain Carnahan was assigned to the duty of filling up the regiment, and received the appointment of lieutenant-colonel; was promoted colonel, and at the close of hostilities retired to private life after a short Indian campaign, as general. Somehow he connects his good fortune with that little incident at Port Gibson. In writing the "History of Livingston County" the writer failed to make proper mention of the services of one of her most gallant soldiers, for the reason that in the adjutant-general's report his residence was put down at Danville. Ignorant of the facts then, he desires here to make the only amends in his power to make. No truer soldier or more accomplished officer ever went into the service of his country from that county, and his comrades in arms unite in saying that his promotion was based upon better reasons than the accident of his saving a war governor from a chance rebel bullet. Livingston county having failed to take the credit of his loyal service, Vermilion county will assume it.



ELLSWORTH COAL SHAFT.

The following figures are taken from the last annual report of the county inspector of mines, June, 1879: Number of shafts, 15; number of drifts, 14; number of slopes, 3; number of strip banks, 22; number of men employed, 325; number of mules and horses employed, 100;

number of tons raised in 1878, 200,000, which at four cents per bushel is \$200,000.

BUSINESS.

The Illinois Printing Company was organized under the laws of the state in 1874,—it being a continuation, so far as its business is concerned, of the printing firm of G. W. Flynn & Co., and the "Danville News." Capital, \$50,000. Its business is the carrying on of the printing business, the publication of the "Danville News," a daily morning paper with a weekly edition; the printing and binding of county blanks and records, railroad printing, fair and show printing in all its forms, and everything pertaining to the "art preservative." G. W. Flynn is president and manager; W. R. Jewell is vice-president and editor, and J. H. Woodmansee, secretary and treasurer. The company has a fine building built expressly for the business, and is provided with all latest improved machinery for so large a business. They have the Taylor, Hoe, Gordon and Colter presses, employ about forty hands, and propose to conduct stereotyping as a branch of their business.

The "Danville Commercial" Company was organized under the state law by J. C. Short & Co., for the purpose of publishing the "Danville Commercial," and carrying on a general printing business. Several changes have been made in its officers, but its business has continued to be the same. It publishes the "Daily Commercial" and a weekly edition, carries on a regular printing business in all its branches, has a full supply of all that goes to make up a first-class printing house. In 1874, J. C. Short & Co. having disposed of what stock they still held in the company, a reorganization took place, and A. Harper was elected president; Park T. Martin, secretary and editor, and later, Mr. A. J. Adams became business manager. Under the management of these gentlemen, who have had large experience in the printing and publishing business, a thriving business is being carried on.

The Great Western Machine and Engine Shops are at present being carried on by Mr. R. Pollard, doing a general machine and foundry business, steam and gas-fitting, and engine and boiler making. His buildings and shops are near the Wabash railway depot, and built of brick, with sixty-two feet front on Depot street and one hundred on the railroad,—the pattern shop being two stories. Frisbie & Williams began this business in 1865, and in 1869 J. V. Logne bought Williams' interest, and it continued under the name of Frisbie, Logne & Co. until 1874. During this time and until the "panic," a large and lucrative business was carried on in stationary and portable engines, castings, house-fronts, railroad work, and all the various branches of the trade. About thirty hands were employed, and often it was necessary to run

night and day to fill orders. Thompson & Pollard purchased the works in 1874, and the business was becoming again prosperous and pressing, when Mr. Thompson's death, recently, made a change in the firm name only.

William Stewart is carrying on a general foundry and machine shop near the Junction. The foundry and blacksmith shop is 40×75, brick. The buildings were all burned but the pattern shop last year, and the machine shop has not yet been rebuilt, but will be another year, 60×80, of brick. Mr. Stewart is the successor of Reynolds & Stewart, has \$5,000 capital invested in the business, and employs about fifteen hands.

D. Force commenced the carriage making business here about 1867. His shops are at the west end of Main street, where the town began. He makes only fine work — carriages, spring wagons and sleighs. He occupies seven shops, and employs on an average sixteen hands. His market is principally at home, although he has formerly found market for some in Texas.

William Whitehill, whose shops are in the same vicinity, carries on a similar line of business, and employs eleven hands usually, and like Mr. Force, finds sale for most of his work at home where it is best known.

William Grabs carries on the steam bottling works in his shop on West Main street.

Morris, Hurley & Co., cabinet makers and builders, are established in the old "Grange Store" east of the railroad.

J. Miller & Son are engaged in making cabinet, parlor and church organs. Mr. Miller has been engaged in the business thirty years. In 1875 the firm built their present factory east of the railroad, and employ about eight hands. Their organs have stood the test of the most thorough trial.

The wrought-iron wagon works have carried on a pretty large business in past times.

J. T. Amos has been carrying on the business of tile making for about two years, four miles west of town. The attention of farmers has been so generally called to the advantage of tile-draining that the manufacture of tile has become an important branch of industry. A. C. Garland commenced the manufacture of tile at his factory near the I. B. & W. depot, this spring, and will increase his facilities somewhat.

The "Grange Store" was one of the institutions which the "whirligig of time," or the "march of events," or the "stern logic of facts" brought into existence at Danville. It was a joint stock company with \$3,000 capital, and proposed to do away with "middlemen," large

profits," and all the ills that the farmers of Vermilion county were suffering under. Finding that more capital was necessary it was nominally increased to \$15,000, and the subscriptions to the stock were conditioned on the full amount of the \$15,000 being subscribed. The store did a general business,—a general "trusting" business,—dealing in groceries, implements and every salable thing. When it failed the stock subscriptions could not be collected on account of the stipulations, and notes that had been given had been changed so that they were uncollectable. Mr. Charles Giddings was assignee and succeeded in paying about 45 per cent of the indebtedness. It was so fearfully mixed up that he begs to be excused from ever winding up another "reform" store.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS, CEMETERIES, ETC.

There are in Danville four associations formed under the act of the legislature approved April 4, 1872. "To enable associations of persons to become a body corporate, to raise funds to be loaned only among their members," having for their object the assisting of persons who have small means to secure homes at about the price which they would necessarily pay per week for rent.

"The Danville People's Building and Loan Association" was organized in 1873, with W. P. Carmon, president; Wm. Giddings, vice-president; Asa Partlow, secretary; R. A. Short, treasurer, and F. W. Penwell, attorney, who, with J. H. Miller, O. S. Stewart, W. J. Henry, Geo. Dillon, G. W. Jones, J. R. Holloway and C. U. Morrison, constitute the board of directors. The capital stock is limited to \$400,000. The books were closed when 2,313 shares had been subscribed, at \$100 each. There are now only 775 shares in force.

The Mechanics' Building and Homestead Association of Danville perfected its organization November 22, 1873, with W. W. R. Woodbury, president; W. A. Brown, vice-president; J. H. Phillips, secretary; E. H. Palmer, treasurer, and J. W. Jones, attorney. The 2,500 shares of capital stock authorized was subscribed. No person is permitted to subscribe for more than 40 shares. There are still in force 790 shares. The pressure of the times has compelled the association to assume some of the property which its members had given security on.

The Danville Benefit and Building Association was chartered June 12, 1874, a few days before the act repealing the act authorizing such associations took effect. An organization was effected February 28, 1877, with J. G. Holden, president; S. H. Stewart, secretary, and T. S. Parks treasurer, and twelve directors. The same officers have continued till now. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100 each.

The first series of 2,000 shares is now full, and a second one was opened March, 1879.

The Danville Building and Savings Association, organized August 20, 1873, with Judge E. S. Terry, president; J. G. Holden, vice-president; V. Lescure, secretary; A. S. W. Hawes, treasurer, and J. P. Norvell, attorney. The capital stock was \$250,000. The business of the company has always been very safely managed, and in no case has there been any property thrown on its hands by foreclosures. Four hundred and sixty-eight live shares now remain. The officers are: J. G. Holden, president; Dudley Watrous, vice-president; B. E. Bandy, secretary; A. S. W. Hawes, treasurer; J. P. Norvell, attorney, who, with the following, compose the board of directors: V. Lescure, C. L. English, C. K. Miërs, C. J. Palmer, J. B. Mann, E. E. Boudenott, J. W. Dale.

CEMETERIES.

Like all new places, Danville had for several years various places for burying the dead. At first each country church had its "graveyard," and only those who from religious scruples or by church proscription were compelled to select some particular place which had been set apart by some form, were secure from having the last earthly resting place of their beloved dead interfered with by caprice or carelessness. The tract which was given by Mr. Amos Williams, and in which the remains of the donor and of his wife still lie, was never sufficiently guarded from various encroachments to which such *quasi* public grounds are ever subjected. These and other reasons caused those who had been recently called on to bury some loved one to look around for some more suitable place, and one which could be beautified by art; so that, so far as human hands could do it, the old-fashioned, foolish, "yawning" terrors of the grave might be banished. To Mr. J. G. English, more, perhaps, than to any one other man, the citizens of Danville are indebted for the present appropriate "city of the dead." Making known his views to Mr. J. C. Short, Dr. Woodbury, Mr. Lescure and A. S. Williams, an association was formed under the laws of the state, and fifty acres of land was purchased north of town, for which \$2,000 was paid by these gentlemen, they undertaking the expense, expecting to be reimbursed by the sale of lots when the organization was perfected. April 28, 1864, the name of "Spring Hill Cemetery" was taken. Mr. English was elected president; J. C. Short secretary and treasurer, and Messrs. Woodbury, Williams and Lescure directors. To Mr. Bowman the labor was assigned of visiting other cities and deciding on the plan of laying out; and this labor has been so acceptably done that very little more could be done to add to the

appropriateness of the grounds. Mr. Bowman adopted the park or landscape style of laying out the land, giving here and there, as the make of the surface would suggest, a well-graveled road, a running stream or elegant lake to diversify the beauty of the peaceful place. Several thousand dollars have been expended in the work, and so well has it been received that most of the lots in the first fifteen acres laid out have been disposed of, and the first and second additions are under improvement. The business of the association is still in the hands of the same board of directors, with the exception of the substitution of Mr. W. T. Cunningham in place of Mr. Short since his removal from the city. The rules of the association provide against unsightly fences or inclosures, and any improper buildings, vaults or superstructures; against cutting down the trees; against the growing of unsightly trees or shrubs, and against improper monuments. The care of the grounds is provided for, and places are set apart for the resting place of soldiers and for a monument to the hero dead.

The Roman Catholics and Lutherans have separate burial places, which are under the management and rules of their respective churches.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, ETC.

The following is a list of the principal township officers elected in Danville since the date of township organization:

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor and Collector.
1851....	...	J. A. D. Sconce.....	W. E. Russell.....	W. M. Payne.
1852....	99....	J. A. D. Sconce.....	W. E. Russell.....	J. G. Mills.
1853....	171....	J. A. D. Sconce.....	J. A. Davis.....	J. G. Mills.
1854....	175....	Isaac Froman.....	J. A. Davis.....	W. M. Payne.*
1855....	152....	William Bandy.....	W. M. Payne.....	W. M. Payne.*
1856....	248....	Enoch Kingsbury.....	J. M. Payton.....	W. M. Payne.
1857....	297....	J. W. Miers.....	David Morgan.....	T. R. Forbes.
1858....	329....	J. W. Miers.....	J. M. Lesley.....	J. H. Miller.
1859....	321....	J. W. Miers.....	J. M. Lesley.....	J. H. Miller.
1860....	401....	Levin T. Palmer.....	J. M. Lesley.....	J. H. Miller.
1861....	345....	Levin T. Palmer.....	J. M. Lesley.....	J. H. Miller.
1862....	445....	W. M. Payne.....	J. M. Lesley.....	J. H. Miller.
1863....	553....	W. J. Moore.....	H. W. Beckwith.....	J. H. Miller.
1864....	560....	W. J. Moore.....	H. W. Beckwith.....	J. H. Miller.
1865....	429....	L. T. Palmer.....	A. Matthews.....	J. H. Miller.
1866....	642....	L. T. Palmer.....	A. Matthews.....	J. H. Miller.
1867....	823....	L. T. Palmer.....	C. B. Holloway.....	J. H. Miller.
1868....	898....	L. T. Palmer.....	H. C. Lesley.....	J. H. Miller.
1869....	701....	L. T. Palmer.....	H. C. Lesley.....	J. H. Miller.
1870....	850....	L. T. Palmer.....	W. J. Davis.....	J. H. Miller.
1871....	954....	L. T. Palmer.....	W. J. Stewart.....	J. H. Miller.
1872....	917....	J. G. Holden.....	D. K. Woodbury.....	J. H. Miller.

* In 1854 A. P. Chesley was elected collector, and in 1855, T. R. Forbes.

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor and Collector.
1873....	765....	J. G. Holden.....	John Miers, Jr.....	J. H. Miller.
1874....	1251....	J. G. Holden.....	H. C. Smith.....	T. S. Parks.
1875....	1242....	J. G. Holden.....	H. C. Smith.....	J. H. Miller.
1876....	1254....	J. G. Holden.....	John Lane.....	J. H. Miller.
1877....	1683....	J. G. Holden.....	John Lane.....	J. H. Miller.
1878....	1380....	J. G. Holden.....	John Lane.....	J. H. Miller.
1879....	1378....	J. G. Holden.....	John Lane.....	J. H. Miller.

The justices of the peace have been Nelson Maddox, Milton Lesley, Benj. Stewart, A. E. Howe, H. Cunningham, H. G. Boyce, George Hillary, Benj. Sanders, J. C. Prather, S. Stansbury, A. A. Dunseth, J. A. Bradley, Wm. M. Payne, G. W. English, J. M. Payton, J. W. Stansbury, R. H. McMillen, J. A. Prather, J. McMahan, John Green, H. C. Elliott, G. Klingenspor, James Bracewell, J. W. Parker, Wm. Morgan and Peter Wilber.

Those who have been elected commissioners of highways are S. L. Payne, J. G. Davidson, G. H. Graves, R. Hooton, W. M. Payne, E. G. Cross, M. Moudy, John Johns, L. T. Palmer, Benj. Crane, Nathaniel Henderson, J. L. Tincer, D. Kyger, George Hillary, J. Hinds, J. W. Miers, H. W. Beckwith, W. W. R. Woodbury, V. Leseure, J. Q. Villars, A. S. Williams, Geo. Rust, J. H. Andrews, M. Mitchell.

In the year 1865 Danville became entitled to an assistant supervisor, and J. L. Tincer was elected to that position, and continued to hold it until his death, in 1871, since which H. M. Kimball, Wm. Morgan, James Knight and J. Donnelly have served in that capacity.

RAILROAD BONDS AND SPECIAL VOTES.

In 1857, at the town meeting, the question of forming a new county was voted on, and resulted in a vote of 36 for, to 252 against, such proposed division of the county. In 1859, when the proposition was voted on to erect the county of Ford, the vote was 287 for, to 48 against, such proposition. The same year a vote for or against the continuance of township organization resulted in 53 for, to 254 against, its continuance.

In 1863 a proposition was submitted to vote which was called "A System of Bridges" throughout the county. The vote was 515 for, to 2 against, showing that it was immensely popular at Danville.

The following is the record of all township votes on the various questions of aid to railroads:

In May, 1867, the question of levying a tax in aid of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, provided said road run east of North Fork and through the corporate limits of the city, resulted in 441 for, to 23 against, such levy. July 9 of the same year another special town

meeting voted (the former not seeming to have been specific enough), by 500 to 23, in favor of said aid, "provided the main line run into the corporate limits, as prescribed by the act incorporating Danville, in force February 15, 1855." This proposition to be in lieu of all others that had been voted for previously.

To make this still more specific (it will be seen that the people were learning something all this time), another meeting was held, which voted on the proposition submitted in this form: "For or against giving \$52,000 to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, provided the road is located and shall run into the city of Danville on a line between the North Fork of the Vermilion River and Stony Creek, *and* intersect the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad north of the Vermilion River and within the city limits." Upon this proposition the vote was 407 for, to 6 against. The vote on the proposition leaving out all after the word *and* was only 204 in the affirmative.

August 28 a special town meeting was held to vote for or against a subscription of \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad, under the terms of the act chartering said road, and on condition that the main track of said road be constructed in and to the city of Danville. The vote resulted in 285 for, to 30 against, the proposition.

August 25, 1868, a special town meeting was held to vote for or against a proposition to appropriate \$20,000 additional to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, on terms exactly similar to the former one. The vote was 114 in the affirmative, and 11 in the negative. It will be seen that the voters were getting tired of voting.

December 11, 1869, a special town meeting was held to vote for or against a proposition to subscribe \$25,000 to the capital stock of the Paris & Danville Railroad, "on the express conditions (1st) that said subscription is to be paid for by the bonds of said township, payable in fifteen years absolutely, or sooner at the option of said township, and to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum; and (2d) that said bonds are not to bear date, nor be delivered, nor to bear interest, until said railroad is completed, equipped with rolling stock and running in successful operation from Paris, in Edgar county, in and to the city of Danville, in Vermilion county, Illinois; and (3d) that no part of said railroad shall be located or built west of the North Fork of the Vermilion River in said city of Danville; and (4th) that said railroad shall be completed and in successful operation from Paris to Danville, aforesaid, within five years from this date." Upon this proposition, thus hedged, as it would seem, with conditions of becoming caution,

the vote was 460 for, to 225 against; showing plainly that the people were far from unanimous in regard to this additional debt. Future proceedings show that the caution which was displayed on this occasion was well taken. After the road was so far completed as to be able to run cars into Danville *via* the track of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, the company became insolvent, and was placed in the hands of a receiver. From the point where this railroad made this intersection with the Wabash road, a track was built across the river and along the west side of the North Fork, and thence trains were run into the city over the right of way of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. Then a demand was made upon the supervisor and town clerk for the bonds which had been conditionally voted more than five years before. The demand not being complied with, for the reasons that (1st) the road was not completed in and to the city of Danville within the five years specified; (2d) that it was built west of the North Fork; (3d) that having no independent line into Danville it was not yet completed in and to the city, a suit followed, which, after various ups and downs, was decided in favor of the township, and it was released from any liability to the company.

A special town meeting was held July 20, 1870, to vote upon a proposition to give an additional sum of \$75,000 to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, upon the following very explicit terms and conditions: One-half on condition that Danville should be, and ever remain, the terminus of a running division of said road. The other half, that as soon as practicable, said railroad company should erect, and ever maintain, shops for the repair and building of cars and rolling stock of said company. These terms were accepted by the company, and the money was duly paid over. It resulted in a vote of 666 for, to 240 against. On the same day a proposition was submitted and voted on to contribute \$25,000 to the Rosedale & Danville railroad, upon terms which have not been complied with, and cannot be. The vote was 597 for, to 254 against.

Under the old system of voting township aid to railroads, many towns were victimized by irregularity of proceedings or by the carelessness of officers; but Danville, while pursuing what must be called, with the present light, a very liberal course, has in every case got whatever was bargained for, and by the aid of careful and competent officers, made every step a sure one. The rapid growth and development which has followed this railroad building is convincing proof that it was the course of wisdom to encourage their building in the only way it could be encouraged,—that is, by granting township aid. However much it may be condemned now by some, time will

no doubt justify the course of the men who took the lead in this matter.

GERMANTOWN.

Germantown is a village in Danville township, lying northeast of the Junction. Soon after building the car-shops of the Illinois Eastern Railroad, the employes of the company began to build in that vicinity, and their numbers increased so considerably that it was found that corporate authority was necessary.

A petition was filed in the county court, June 25, 1874, asking that the court would direct the holding of an election to vote for or against village corporation, under the general law of the state, to embrace the territory within the following bounds, and setting forth that there were over four hundred people residing within the said limits, to-wit: Commencing at the point where the eastern boundary of the city of Danville crosses the road leading from Danville to Covington, thence north with said eastern boundary line to the northern boundary line of said city; thence west along the north boundary line to where it crosses Stony Creek; thence up said creek to a point where the road from Danville to Williamsport runs due east from said creek; thence east on said Williamsport road two hundred and thirty rods to a road running south; thence south to the Danville and Covington road; thence west to the place of beginning. The petition contained the signatures of sixty voters who resided in said limits. The court ordered an election to be held for the purposes set forth in the petition, July 6, 1874, and appointed George Rust, August Koch and J. L. Smith, judges. At such election 30 votes were cast for, and 1 against, incorporation. An election was held July 31 for six trustees to perfect the organization, the same gentlemen being appointed to act as judges. At such election 34 votes were cast, resulting in the election of the following trustees: F. Schlieff, August Koch, J. Leverenz, E. Lowe, F. Hause and C. B. Davis. On organization, C. B. Davis was elected president, John L. Smith, clerk, and George Rust, treasurer. In 1875 sixty-one votes were cast. J. L. Smith was elected president; F. Schlieff, L. W. Taylor, A. Rudolph, J. Leverenz and Fred Schoultz, trustees; M. M. Woodward, police magistrate, and G. W. Davidson, clerk.

The present officers are: J. A. Thews, president; D. Lynch, J. F. House, John Bahls, Fred Timm and Wm. Schultz, trustees; Alexander Field, clerk; L. M. Taylor, treasurer; M. M. Woodward, police magistrate.

As will be seen, the residents are principally Germans, and are an industrious, intelligent and worthy class of people, most of them being in the employ of the railroad company.

CAR-SHOPS.

The machine and repair shops of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company are located near here, having located in this place by a vote of Danville township, giving to the company \$75,000 on condition of their permanent location. The car-shop is 75×142, brick, two stories high; machine shop, 75×142, brick; round-house, with twelve stalls, is 210 feet in length, of brick and stone; the blacksmith shop, 50×100, brick; paint shop, 16×24, frame; office and store, 16×30, frame; oil room, 16×25, frame.

The business carried on here is largely the repair and rebuilding of cars, coaches and locomotives of the company, though new ones can be built throughout when occasion requires. The business has been so depressed that new rolling stock has been bought cheaper than it could be made here,—a condition of things not likely to remain long. The works are under the charge of A. Cook, who has had many years' experience on various eastern roads. There are two hundred and seventy-five men employed, and the pay roll for labor alone amounts to \$11,000, being an average of \$40 per man per month.

SOUTH DANVILLE.

South Danville is that portion of the township which lies immediately across the river south of the city, where the coal mining operations of Mr. A. C. Daniel are carried on.

The village was incorporated in 1874. In February, John A. Lewis and thirty-five others, petitioned the county court to order an election to vote for or against incorporating under the general act, with the following boundaries: commencing at the Wabash railway bridge, thence southwest with said railroad to a point where the state road from Danville to Georgetown crosses said railroad; thence west to the Paris & Danville road (now Danville & Southwestern); thence north to the Vermilion River; thence along said river to the place of beginning. The petition set forth that there were five hundred persons residing within said limits. The election was held March 14, at which 77 votes were cast—51 being for incorporation and 25 against.

An election was held April 22, for six trustees to put the organization into effect, at which 73 votes were cast. James Bracewell, James Hall, David Frazee, Joseph Anderson and M. C. Wilkinson were elected. B. T. Hodges and J. H. Lewis received an equal number of votes, and were in consequence summoned before his honor, Judge Hanford, to "draw straws." Lewis drew the short straw, and by this apparent game of chance, the dignity of a trustee of South Danville fell upon Hodges.

David Frazee was elected president, and H. J. Hall, clerk. The Board of Trustees provided a set of ordinances for the government of the village, and set the wheels of government in motion.

In 1875 the following were elected trustees: Isaac Bracewell, Samuel Trisler, Hugh Graham, Joseph Robson, Lewis Bracewell, Philip Pusoy, and Francis Jones was elected clerk.

The present officers are Isaac Bracewell, president; F. Jones, clerk; H. J. Hall, police magistrate; James Bracewell, treasurer; W. J. Brannock and Sylvester Royce, constables.

By ordinance, trustees receive one dollar for each regular meeting and fifty cents for each called meeting; treasurer and clerk, one dollar and twenty-five cents for each meeting. The citizens of South Danville are largely engaged in coal mining which is being carried on there.

ORGANIZATION.

There seems to be an undue amount of mystery thrown around the official life of the city of Danville. That it was early incorporated is generally known, but at a fire which occurred about 1867 all the records of the city were destroyed. Later, or about 1872, the clerk ran away, or for some other reason it became an object for some one to make away with the records,— or, to put it in the other form, there are no records in the city clerk's office prior to 1872.

In the year 1855 a new special charter was given by the legislature, which repealed the former one, and established the limits of the city which should contain all of the original town, and such additions as had been platted, or such as should farther be regularly platted and recorded as additions to it. In 1867 the old charter seems to have been worn out, or at least it was burned up with the records, and a new one was granted, under which the city operated until 1874, when it became incorporated under the general act of 1872.

The following have served as mayors since its organization: J. C. Winslow, J. G. English, W. W. R. Woodbury, T. H. Myers, L. T. Dickason.

The city is now divided into five wards, each entitled to two aldermen. The following is the list of officers at present: Mayor, L. T. Dickason; clerk, A. C. Freeman; treasurer, T. B. Castleman; attorney, G. F. Tincher; aldermen—1st ward, P. Carey, A. Sieferman; 2d ward, A. H. Patterson, B. Brittingham; 3d ward, W. A. Young, D. Watrons; 4th ward, E. Good, H. W. Beckwith; 5th ward, John Schario, W. C. McReynolds; marshal, Leonard Myers; fire-department chief, W. H. Taylor; engineer, J. M. Partlow; police magistrate, John McMahon. The following table of population has been compiled

from "Coffeen's Hand-Book of Vermilion County," and other sources: In 1826, none; 1827, probably 15; 1828, about 55; 1830, nearly 100; 1835, about 500; 1840, 503; 1845, nearly 600; 1850, 736; 1855, 1,125; 1860, 1,632; 1865, nearly 3,000; 1870, township, 7,181; 1875, no census was taken; 1879, township from careful estimates, 13,324.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Of the fire department of the city of Danville but little can be said up to May 6, 1867, at which time Lincoln Fire Company, No. 1, was organized. The company consisted of forty members, without pay, except the empty honors of serving the public — not for glory, but for pastime. They, however, did the best they could with the inferior apparatus at their command, which consisted of a kind of hook and ladder truck, bearing about the same relation to the modern hook and ladder apparatus as does the old flint-lock musket of a century ago to the modern Henry rifle. Of this company D. A. Childs was elected foreman; M. Redford, assistant foreman; Charles Eoff, secretary, and C. Y. Yates, treasurer.

In the year 1867, during the administration of J. C. Winslow as mayor, a second hand engine and 299 feet of leather hose was purchased for \$1,200, and for the time the company felt proud of their machine and the people felt secure from the destructive element. But the former soon became tired of the toy, and lost interest as they found to their sorrow that instead of pastime it was real labor, plenty of curses and no glory; and the latter began to feel less secure as here and there through the city a stable or a shed or a dwelling destroyed by fire gave evidence of the lack of means of effectually "fighting fire." However, things ran along after a fashion until 1872, when, during the administration of T. H. Myers as mayor, it was determined by the council to purchase a steam fire engine. The committee on fire and water at that time consisted of N. S. Monroe, W. H. Taylor and Wm. A. Brown. To this committee was intrusted the selection and purchase of the engine.

After mature deliberation it was determined to purchase one of Messrs. Silsby & Co's rotary engines, also an additional hose cart and 500 feet of best rubber hose. The purchase gave a new impetus to the fire department, and the company was reorganized on a more tangible basis. The number of members was fixed at sixteen, and salaries suitable to the services performed, and of the ability of the city to pay, given to each. Under the new organization the fire department began to rise in importance and efficiency, new water supplies were provided, and the citizens slept with a feeling of security hitherto unknown. As

the city increased in size and number of risks, additional protection was found, if not an absolute necessity at least advisable, and an additional steamer was purchased in 1875 by the committee appointed for the purpose, which consisted of W. H. Taylor, P. Carey and G. W. Hooton. After witnessing a severe test of several leading engines, the committee selected another of the Silsby engines. After the indorsement of a citizens' committee, appointed to report on the same subject, the council purchased the engine, and the city of Danville now justly boasts of a fire department and apparatus unexcelled by those of any city of its size.

Under the excellent supervision of W. H. Taylor, chairman of the committee, all the modern improvements have been introduced. These consist of a heater, by which the water is kept boiling continually, thus facilitating the raising of steam, and thereby saving time; a good team of horses for the engine and hose cart have been purchased, and all of the apparatus is kept in readiness to be used at a moment's warning.

Since 1874 little change has been made in the company, except the appointment of two engineers, one of which is on duty continually. In the year 1879 the company was reorganized, and the office of chief of fire department created. W. H. Taylor was appointed chief, and under his supervision the engines and apparatus have been put in the best possible condition. The following is a list of officers and members of the company, as constituted at this writing, with salaries attached:

W. H. Taylor, Chief of Fire Department.....	\$55 per month.
George Lupt, First Engineer	50 "
Putnam Russell, Second Engineer	50 "
W. D. Dearing	50 "
Isaac Hurlacker.....	20 per quarter.
E. Peables.....	20 "
A. Brant	15 "
C. Lindsey	15 "
William Dallas	13 "
J. Peables.....	13 "
E. Brant	13 "
M. Yearkes.....	13 "
Charles Adams	13 per month.
Frank Wells	13 "
James Harrison.....	13 "
Jackson Brideman	13 "
George Cox.....	13 "

DANVILLE TURN-VEREIN.

This peculiarly German society, established for the purpose of developing the muscle and thereby of conducing to the health of its members, was instituted March 22, 1874, with a membership of twenty-

five. The first officers were: A. Siefertman, president; A. Oberdorfer, vice-president; John Bross, secretary; E. Flemming, treasurer, and Henry Grube, leader of gymnastics. Active steps were immediately taken for the erection of a suitable building in which to practice the art of physical development, and in the following year a frame building was completed, and on the 25th of December was dedicated with fitting ceremonies to the use for which it was designed. This building, however, was destined to a short existence, for on the 9th of February, 1877, only a little over a year after its dedication, it was destroyed by fire. With that pluck and steadfastness of purpose bred, perhaps, in part by the exercises of the gymnasium, they went to work again, and a building much superior followed the same season. This, the present fine hall, is of brick, and is 35 × 90 feet in size, with an addition 14 × 30 feet. It was complete and dedicated on the 12th day of August, 1877. Its value is \$4,000. The present membership of the society is about sixty, of which A. Schatz is president; John Seidel, vice-president; E. Blankenburg, first secretary; F. Blankenburg, second secretary; Fred Theis, treasurer; H. Grube, first leader of gymnastics, and John Molter, second leader.

GEGENSEITIGE DEUTSCHE UNTERSTÜTZUNGS VEREIN.

This society, though it has to non-speaking Germans an unpronounceable name, is yet a very popular and well-patronized institution, established, as its name indicates, for the purpose of mutual aid among its members. It ranks high financially and otherwise among the societies of Danville. The society was organized February 7, 1872, with A. Siefertman as president; George Dudenhofer, vice-president; E. Blankenburg, secretary; W. Schatz, financial secretary, and Stacy Miller, treasurer. The meetings of the society are held in Turner hall.

THE BOOK TRADE.

Nothing indicates more clearly the status of a community in culture and enterprise than the condition of its book trade, for it marks both the intelligence and liberality of a people to find in their midst well-supplied book stores.

In 1868 Danville was just starting out vigorously in its new march of progress. It was about this time that Mr. Coffeen came to Danville and started the first exclusive book store in this place. Previously the book trade had been left to notion dealers and merchants carrying other lines of goods. Mr. Coffeen opened in a store-room belonging to C. K. Mires, now occupied by Elliott's dry-goods store. By enterprise and a proper appreciation of the wants of the growing city, he built up a very

prosperous book trade, and afterward, in 1874, built the elegant store-room on Main street opposite the court-house, where the book store of Coffeen & Pollock is now kept. An idea of this establishment may be obtained from the accompanying illustration :



INTERIOR OF COFFEEN & POLLOCK'S BOOK STORE.

About the same time that Mr. Coffeen moved his book store to its present location, Mr. McCorkle opened out a store of similar character in the room now occupied by E. J. Draper's grocery store. This store continued until 1876. In the meantime L. B. Abdill started in the trade on the east side of Main street. Mr. Abdill has been quite prosperous, and his is one of the many excellent stores of the city.

W. W. R. Woodbury, druggist, also handles goods in this line, and carries a large and well selected stock of drugs and notions.

Besides the regular book stores mentioned there are two news stands that seem to be doing a good business in periodical literature.

CHURCHES.

The following extract from a sermon delivered by Rev. A. L. Brooks on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Presbyterian church of this place, is a fitting tribute, not only to that particular society, but applies with equal propriety to the church in general :

“ We arrogate nothing when we say that it is a church of the living God, that it has been a pillar and ground of those great fundamental and vital truths by which the city in which it is located has been blessed and prospered. We do not hesitate to say that the influence of the church has been very significant and benign upon all the material and social and religious interests of the city. Her teachings have been in accordance with the wisdom and righteousness and love and grace of God. They have served to hold in check the tendencies to lawlessness and crime; they have enforced public morality, stimulated the desire for good government, for commercial integrity, for social purity. Conscience has been enlightened and its judgment enforced. It has carried the peace and piety of our holy religion into many of the homes of the city. It has restrained the youth from the follies and crimes that afflict the homes and communities where church influences are not in the ascendant. It has drawn to our city some of the best and most permanent of our business and social element. It has exerted a significant influence on the educational interests of our community. It has been the conservator of good order and peace, but especially and supremely has it exerted a mighty influence in maintaining these great and fundamental doctrines by which alone is it possible to lead men out from under the dominion and condemnation of sin. It has done a work for this city which no mere secular institution could have done. It has been more to the material, social and christian prosperity than any single industry could have been. It has been more to the happiness and welfare of our families than any or all of the worldly endowments of a gracious providence could have been without it. It has brought to us the best returns of all the investments we have made of our worldly substance, and it has brought us into the highest and noblest fellowship of the pure on earth and of the sinless in heaven.”

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian is the pioneer church of this city and of this part of the country. Though religious services had been held prior to 1829, no definitely organized society existed until the date named. This church was organized on the 8th day of March, 1829, by Rev. Samuel Baldrige, with the following eight persons as the original members: Dr. Asa R. Palmer, Josiah Alexander, Elizabeth Alexander, Mary Ann Alexander, Solomon Gilbert, Submit Gilbert, Lucy Gilbert, and Parmela Tomlinson. Of these Dr. Palmer was selected as first ruling elder. Of the eight named, but one, Lucy Gilbert, still survives. The names given will be recognized as among the most worthy and honored citizens of the city. Their work in the church was unselfish.

and their influence for good was acknowledged by all. Rev. Samuel Baldrige, who was instrumental in organizing the church, was also first pastor, officiating in that capacity, however, but a few months. The honors of the enterprise seem, however, to cluster around the name of the Rev. Enoch Kingsbury, who came to the church in the early part of 1831, and settled here permanently in the year following. Mr. Kingsbury is remembered as a patriot, a hero, a philanthropist, a christian and an enthusiast in the work chosen by him. He served the church as pastor faithfully and most acceptably for over twenty years, and gave up the pastorate after it became absolutely necessary from failing health. Afterward he was engaged in various religious and benevolent enterprises, and labored enthusiastically until 1868, when he received the summons to "come up higher," with the approbation, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

This church has prospered well, both financially and spiritually, under the labors of Mr. Kingsbury and his successors. The present membership numbers two hundred and eighty-seven, of which Rev. A. L. Brooks is present pastor. Under the pastorate of Mr. Brooks, extending from December, 1870, to the present writing, the church has been in a most flourishing condition, there having been received as members during that period two hundred and thirty-seven, ninety-one of whom have been on profession of faith.

Rev. A. L. Brooks was born in Madison county, New York, June 19, 1819, and is the son of Jesse and Olivia (Lyon) Brooks. His father was a native of Connecticut, and in his early life was a merchant, and in later life postmaster and magistrate of Mayville, New York. His mother was a native of Vermont.

Mr. Brooks received the principal part of his education at Trenton, New York, where he graduated in 1842. He also graduated at Auburn Seminary in 1845. In 1846 he was ordained as a minister, and settled at Hamilton of the state named. In 1856 he came west and settled in Chicago, where he remained seven years with the Third Presbyterian Church of that city. From Chicago he went to Peoria, remaining three years in charge of the Fulton Street Presbyterian Church; thence to Decatur, as pastor of the New School Church of that city for three years; and finally, in 1870, to Danville, as already related.

During the first six years of the existence of the church, its meetings were held in the old log court-house, in private houses and vacant rooms in different places, as circumstances demanded or permitted. In 1835, by great personal sacrifice on the part of its friends, a house of worship was erected on the site of the present church. This is believed to have been the second Presbyterian church building in the east part of the

state. This church building proved to be really historical. It was used for many years for almost all public gatherings, Sunday-schools and other schools. The building was used until, on account of the great prosperity of the church, a new house of worship was an actual necessity. This was accomplished in 1858, by the erection of the present commodious and convenient building. The house was dedicated to the worship of God on the 24th of December, 1865, the sermon on that occasion being preached by the Rev. Joseph H. Tuttle, president of Wabash College. The cost of the present building was a little more than \$12,000.

A very interesting and joyful event was the holding, on the 8th and 9th of March of the present year (1879), the semi-centennial of the organization of the society. On that occasion Rev. A. L. Brooks, who, as before intimated, has been connected with the church during its most flourishing period, preached a historical sermon, and other members related interesting incidents, and laid before the society much other valuable facts relating to the church's history. These items have all been compiled and printed in a neat pamphlet, to which the reader is referred for a more detailed account of this historical church enterprise.

In connection with the church is a flourishing Sunday-school, whose organization was almost coincident. The school at present writing is under the efficient superintendency of Mr. Park T. Martin.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first appointment made by the Methodist church at Danville was in 1829, though perhaps some meetings had been held a year earlier. This was then a portion of the Eugene circuit, and covered, also, appointments in Indiana and all of what is now Vermilion and Champaign counties. It was a four weeks' circuit, the preachers upon it holding services every day in the week. Rev. James McKain, a sketch of whose useful life and valuable services to the infant church is given more fully in Blount township, and Rev. J. E. French, of whom the reader will find further notice under the head of Elwood, were the first preachers on this circuit. After them, Rev. William Harshey and Rev. Cotton James appear to have been next.

In February, 1836, G. W. Wallace made a warranty deed to the county commissioners (in trust) for the lot upon which the church now stands. The deed was made to the commissioners for the reason that there seem to have been no trustees of the church at that time. In the meantime services were being held in private residences, in the old log school-house with greased paper windows, and on some occa-

sions, when the narrowness of these quarters (on account of larger congregations) required more room, in the groves — God's first temples — adjacent to the village. The first class leader, as now remembered, was Isaac McKinney, who resided near Kyger's mill. He walked to town and back for the purpose of holding the meetings.

Among the first members of the class and church were Samuel Whitman and wife, Harvey Luddington and wife, James Hulce and wife, Mrs. Mary Sconce and a few others.

About the time the deed from Wallace was made for the lot, the building which now stands in the rear of their present house of worship, and now used as a blacksmith shop, was erected. The frame building alluded to cost about \$800, and continued in use until the present building was erected. The new church cost \$13,500, and at the time of its erection was considered one of the finest houses of worship in eastern Illinois. Indeed, for solidity and convenience it is yet hardly excelled, but its size, though at the time of its erection thought to be commensurate for all time to come, has not prevented several new organizations, which, like swarms of bees, have emerged from the parent hive and gone forth to work in other portions of the Lord's field.

A Sabbath-school was organized in connection with the church, almost coincident with the organization of the first church society. At first there were probably two dozen scholars. Now, besides the large number attending other schools of this denomination in and about the city, the parent school has over three hundred members. The present superintendent is George Abdill, under whose wise supervision the school has attained a degree of excellence seldom enjoyed by schools of this character. The minister in charge of the North Street Church is Rev. F. A. Parker.

Kimber Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in February, 1869, and was so named in honor of the memory of the late Rev. Isaac C. Kimber. No suggestion of this society can be traced to a remoter date than a Sunday afternoon of the month above named. An independent Sabbath-school, under the management of Methodist people, held in a frame school-house in the northwestern part of the city, had been dismissed, when a number of officers and teachers tarried to gather up the books, etc., and while thus employed, incidentally and without premeditation the chorister of the school remarked that a church building was desirable for the accommodation of the school. This led to remarks by others, and it may be said that the church was born there and then. They who were present and took part in the conversation were Joseph G. English, Maria L. English, Jacob L. Hill,

John M. Lamm, Lizzie Lamm, Edward C. Abdill, Sarah Vaughn, Milton Doughty, Anna Doughty and Charles Spedding.

Rev. Enoch Jones was employed to conduct services, and on the 18th of the month following he was officially appointed by Presiding Elder Sampson Shinn as pastor of the charge. He continued this relation until April of the same year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Nelson R. Whitehead, who ministered to the society until the meeting of conference, when the Rev. James C. Rucker assumed the pastorate. At the date of its formal organization the society had twenty members. Its first quarterly conference was held on Monday evening, June 7, 1869. A board of trustees consisting of John McMahan, John M. Lamm, Jacob L. Hill, George W. Hooton, Thomas Neely and J. G. English, who had been appointed by the society, was confirmed by the first quarterly conference. A board of stewards was also appointed, to wit: Thomas McKibben, E. C. Abdill, G. W. Hooton, T. Neely, J. L. Hill, J. M. Lamm, J. G. English and J. Moody. Mr. English was appointed recording steward.

Immediately following the organization of the society the erection of a meeting-house was undertaken, and the dedication occurred in November, 1869, by the Rev. Granville Moody, of the Kentucky conference. The appointment of pastors by conference have been as follows, to wit: Rev. James C. Rucker, two years; Rev. George Stevens, three years; Rev. Wm. S. Hooper, one year; Rev. Wm. F. Gillmore, two years, and Rev. W. H. Musgrove, who is now serving upon his second year.

The church property is appraised at \$10,000, and its parsonage is said by preachers to be the best in the conference. The society's contributions to the missionary fund have averaged \$300 a year. No pastor has left with the church in debt to him. The present membership is two hundred and sixty-one.

It is placed to the credit of the colored people that they are peculiarly a religious race. As a verification of the assertion we find the colored people of Danville fully up to their general reputation in this particular, and, as far as their ability warrants, emulating their white neighbors in good works.

An organization designated as the A. M. E. Church was effected in Danville in September of 1872, with G. W. Nichols and three or four others as original members, and Rev. Henry Pugh as pastor. The membership has increased to twenty at present writing. The society was without a church building until 1877, when they erected what is known as Allen Chapel, so called in honor of their first bishop. The building cost something over \$1,200, is 30×46 feet in size, and is a very

comfortable structure of its kind. The colored people sustain an interesting Sabbath-school in connection with their church, of which Mr. G. W. Nichols is superintendent. Rev. R. Holly is present pastor of the church.

The first meetings of Tilton M. E. Church were held in the school-house at Tilton. Among the first members were C. B. Scharer and wife, M. C. Smith and wife, Noah Morgan and wife and M. Fournier. The present church was built in 1872, at a cost of over \$1,100. The members of this church numbered at one time some fifty; but on account of many removals and some deaths the membership is at present only about fifteen. The church was dedicated by Dr. R. N. Davies. The present pastor is the Rev. S. H. Huber. The present superintendent of the Sunday-school is Mary Lewis; the number of scholars is about twenty-five.

The first meetings of the Mount Zion M. E. Church were held some twenty years ago in the old school-house now on Mr. N. Parish's place. The first members were J. W. Stine, Elizabeth A. Stine, Nathan Parish, Hannah Parish, A. Stine, Eliza Stine and Esther Rose. J. W. Stine was the first preacher. In 1873 they built the present church, at a cost of \$1,025; it was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Davies. Since 1878 there have been no meetings held at this church.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

It was in 1857 when Rev. G. Zeiser was laboring on the so-called Marshall Mission. His field included Marshall, Paris and Clarksville. He was the first one that was invited to come to Danville and preach to the Germans. One of his members, moving from Paris to Danville, invited him to come here. It was in the month of May, 1857, when he visited Danville. He visited the German families from house to house, and appointed a meeting in the second story of the house in which Mr. Jacob Schatz resided, and belonging to Dr. Porter.

The meeting was numerously attended. From that time Danville was considered as a regular appointment. In the fall after the next conference, Danville was given under the charge of Rev. C. Holtkamp, residing then at Urbana, until a man could be found specially for Danville. Mr. Holtkamp came here every three weeks, fifty miles, on horseback, and preached to the Germans of Danville with a remarkable success. About Christmas time, in the same year, the first quarterly meeting was held in the basement of the North Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. Philip Kuhl, Presiding Elder of the Quincy District. On that occasion quite a number joined the church on probation, and the society was formally organized.

As they had no place of their own to hold their meetings in, permission was granted them to hold their devotional services in one room on the second floor of the old court-house. Joseph Bauer and wife, Fred. Loehr and wife, and John Bireline and wife were of the first members. Some of them have gone to their reward. Under the administration of Rev. Schwindt was the first little frame church built and completed in the summer of 1859. The building cost \$700. The following conference was held in Danville, and as the dedication Sunday was very rainy, and consequently unfavorable, one Sunday evening was set aside on which Bishop Simpson preached a sermon in the English church for the purpose of raising subscriptions to free the little German church from debt.

The new brick church, with steeple, 38 × 60 feet, was erected in the summer of 1874, and dedicated November 30 of the same year by Dr. Fowler, then president of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. The church was built under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Stellner, and cost about \$7,000. Under the administration of Rev. J. W. Roecker, their present pastor, the society enjoys a vigorous condition. Their present number is in the neighborhood of one hundred members. The prosperity of the society will undoubtedly be greater when the last obstruction, their burdening church debt, shall have been finally and completely removed.

The society appreciates very highly the kindness of the community, and especially their English friends, in their support and liberal contributions. The Sunday-school was organized in June, 1858. The name of the present superintendent is John Schmidt; the number of scholars, seventy.

The present minister, John W. Roecker, who was born in Adelsheim, Baden, Germany, December 18, 1835, came to America in 1848; located in Washington county, Wis., where he received his principal education. He was ordained as deacon by Bishop Aimes in 1860; as elder, by Bishop Baker in 1862. He was first appointed at Des Moines, Iowa; thence to Burlington, Iowa; Crown Point, Ind.; Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Oshkosh, Milwaukee, Wis.; Laporte, Ind.; and Chicago. In 1877 he came to Danville.

The first meetings of the Asbury M. E. Church were held at the residence of William Delay in about the year 1830. Among the first members were William Delay and wife, Father Boston and wife, Mr. Villars and wife, Mr. Howard and wife, George Dillon and wife, Samuel Roderick and wife, and Mrs. Rigdon. The meetings of the society continued to be held at private residences and in the school-house until 1851, when their present house of worship was erected. It was named,

in honor of one of the great lights of that denomination, Asbury Chapel. Among the first ministers who preached here were Revs. Mr. Lane, Wm. C. Prentis and Oliver Munsell. The last named was afterward connected with the Wesleyan University at Bloomington as president. The pastor in charge at the present writing is Rev. G. B. Goldsmith. The church is in good condition and has an active membership of forty-eight. A good Sunday-school, with a fair attendance, is also sustained.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

The first services of this denomination were held in the city of Danville by Rev. Mr. Osborn, of Chicago, who preached occasionally during the years 1863-4. The founding of the church was brought about by E. J. Purdy, late of Logansport, Ind., who held services here December 10, 1865, and on the next evening called a meeting for the purpose of definite work. At that meeting Mrs. Wm. Hessey, Mrs. Henry S. Forbes, Miss Matilda Holton, and Messrs. John Donlon, J. C. Winslow, Charles Caton, J. R. Baker and R. W. Hanford were appointed as a committee of general extension. At the organization there was only one communicant in town, and though the building up of a church of this faith has been a constant struggle, they have, with a steadfastness of purpose peculiar to that sect, pursued the even tenor of their way, and to-day finds them with a pleasant house of worship, 27 x 50 feet in size, capable of seating comfortably over two hundred persons, a good congregation and a flourishing Sabbath-school. Rev. F. W. Taylor is rector and superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

UNITED BROTHERS IN CHRIST.

The first preaching service held by this denomination in Danville was at the old German church in the winter of 1870. The church was organized with the following five members: George Holycross, Isaiah Smutz, Mary Smutz, G. W. Vangordon and Robert Wilson, the first named being the leader.

The first quarterly meeting was held at the residence of G. W. Barlow in June, 1871. The work of erecting a house of worship was undertaken in April, 1871, and completed the same year. The size of the original building was 32 x 44 feet, and cost \$1,250. Four years later the building was taken down and removed to North Vermilion street, where it was rebuilt and twelve feet added to the length, at an additional cost of \$1,630. Thus the Brethren have a very neat and commodious building for the purpose for which it was designed.

The present membership of the church is twenty-three, of which Rev. F. E. Penney is pastor.

THE GERMAN UNITED BROTHERS IN CHRIST

Held their first meetings at private residences, but their first meeting for organization and to receive members was held in the German Methodist church, at which time and place ten persons—Philip Steube, John Buy, Philip Timm, J. Schoultz and Carl Leverenz, and their wives—united, thus founding the church, since established at the corner of Hayes and North streets. Messrs. Buy and Schoultz were appointed as first trustees. In about the year 1862 they built the little chapel on the corner next to their present building at a cost of about \$600. This building they occupied for about ten years, when, in 1871, they erected a more commodious building, at an outlay of \$3,033. The small building is now used for school purposes.

Over one hundred members now belong to the organization. Rev. Mr. Aessel is the present pastor. A good Sunday-school is sustained, of which J. Schoultz is superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church of Danville was organized in 1873, holding its first meeting for that purpose on the first Sabbath of the year named, in Robert McDonald's hall, over Freese & Bayle's store, on Main street. Though this was the first organized effort of this denomination at this point, it was not the first religious service held by them, as the Baptists—at least a branch of that church—were really pioneers in religion, not only here, but all over this part of the state. At the date to which allusion has been made, Rev. E. S. Graham preached a sermon, after which he advised the brethren and sisters present to organize a Baptist church. To this call E. F. Graham, Mrs. F. B. Freese, Mrs. M. F. C. Wilber, Mrs. K. Bayle, Mrs. H. L. Holton, Mrs. S. Kimball, J. W. Parker, Mrs. J. W. Parker, E. Wilkinson, Mrs. E. Wilkinson and Mrs. Eliza Davis responded by affixing their names to the covenant and adopting the articles of faith.

The church then called Rev. E. S. Graham to be their pastor, which position he has ever since held. The church has prospered well, both financially and spiritually. In the short period of its existence there have been received into its fold by letter, 104 members; by baptism, 38, and by relation, 15, making a total of 157. Of the original eleven members, eight are still connected with the church.

The society owns a very pleasant and commodious house of wor-

ship, valued at about \$7,000, which seats comfortably four hundred persons.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church of Danville was organized January 13, 1873. During the month named Rev. John F. Rowe held the first services, in the hall in the third story of the Lesenre block. The meetings finally resulted in the founding of the society as stated. The church soon after called Elder W. R. Jewell, present pastor, and also editor of the Danville "Daily News," to take charge of the society. The enterprise, though begun under some inauspicious circumstances, has prospered well, and to-day numbers over one hundred and twenty members. The next year after the organization they concluded to erect a house of worship. A very neat and commodious building 34×55 feet in size was erected at a cost of \$3,500.

In connection with this church is an interesting Sabbath-school, which was organized in 1874, Mr. H. A. Coffeen being the first superintendent. From a small beginning, with about thirty members, the school has increased to nearly one hundred. At the present writing, the school is under the superintendence of Elder W. R. Jewell.

The Christian Church of Tilton, by some known as the New Light Church, was erected in 1872, at a cost of about \$1,400, and was dedicated by Elder Wilkins. The first pastor in charge was Rev. John Green, the present preacher. Among the original members of the society were S. Hodge, Benjamin Hodge and wife, William Hodge and wife, John Green and wife and William Butler and wife. The society is in a very flourishing condition and the membership is quite large. A good Sabbath-school, under the superintendence of John Radliff, is also sustained.

CATHOLIC.

The first meetings of the Irish Catholic Church were held in private residences. In 1852 Father Rhian, who was the first preacher, held services in what is known as Tincher Town, in a building near the I. B. & W. railroad bridge. In 1858 they built the present brick church, situated on Chestnut near Elizabeth street. The cost of the building was about \$1,500. The first pastor of the church was Father Lambert, and the first bishop who ever preached in Danville (in 1871) was Bishop Foley, of Chicago. This church has perhaps the largest membership of any in Danville, and is in a flourishing condition. In fact, the present building is entirely too small for the congregation. They are now (1879) taking subscriptions for a new church edifice, which is intended, when complete, to be the finest building of that character in this part of Illinois.

The German Catholic Church, at the corner of Green and College streets, was built in 1868. Previous to this date the congregation held their services in the Irish Catholic house of worship, and it was in that place that their first meetings were held. Indeed, the two branches, prior to the date named, had been under the same charge and organization. The German branch, however, being desirous of having services in their own language, withdrew from the parent church and erected for themselves their present edifice. The building was put up at a cost of \$4,570, and was formally dedicated by the Rt. Rev. John W. Lners, bishop of Fort Wayne. The first priest in charge was Rev. A. M. Reck, and the board of trustees, as first selected, consisted of George Fuchs and Lawrence Little. George Meyer, T. Young, F. Senger, Michael Schroll, Joseph Clements, Frank Stengleberger, August Foehner and John Kneidal were also some of the first members.

The church has prospered well, and now numbers fifty-three families. In 1871 the church erected a school building for their own use, at a cost of \$1,500.* They also have a comfortable parsonage, valued at \$1,300. The whole establishment is under the charge of Rev. Peter Schmal. Father Schmal is a native of Prussia, from whence he came to this country in 1871. In 1877 he came to Danville, and has been in charge ever since.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In November, 1862, Rev. H. Schoenberg, from Lafayette, Indiana, met a few of the German people of the faith under consideration at the house of J. Hacker, and at that meeting were held the first regular services of this denomination in Danville. Occasionally thereafter the people were called together for the same purpose, until in February of the following year it was decided to enter into an organized effort for the purpose of establishing a church of their own choice. Among those who entered into the organization at the first were W. Hubb, M. Heinrich, J. Hacker, F. Hacker, C. Friedrichs, E. Klingenspor, C. Wendt, C. Schultz and F. Anders. The first minister appointed to the charge was Rev. G. Markworth.

In 1865, though a very unfavorable time to begin the erection of a church building, owing to the very high price of materials and labor then prevailing, with an energy for which the German people are justly noted, they went to work and erected a building, at a cost of over \$7,000 and capable of seating four hundred persons. Besides their church enterprise they also sustain a private school for the purpose of

* Mentioned more at length on another page.

teaching the elementary branches of education and the peculiar tenets of their religion. Rev. E. Martens is present pastor.

The Welsh Independent Church was organized in South Danville March 10, 1872. Prior to the date named the United Brethren had erected a church building (the one now occupied and owned by the Welsh church) at a cost of \$1,800. The brethren, however, disbanded at this place and sold out their property in 1875 to the present owners for \$500. The organization of the church under consideration took place at the residence of Mrs W. Watkins, and consisted of twenty-two members. The organization was effected by the Rev. Roderick W. Williams, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. John Price. The church did not seem to prosper well for a number of years, and from a statement made to the Superintendent of Home Missions in September, 1878, we learn that the membership had dwindled down to two persons. At the date last mentioned Rev. John A. Griffin was put in charge of the feeble organization, and through his strenuous efforts new life and energy have been infused, and at this writing thirty-nine active members belong to the society.

In 1872 a Sunday-school was also organized, but, like the church, it had been neglected. An excellent school under the superintendence of John A. Lewis is now sustained, and it is largely due to his efforts that it has attained its present high standard.

In connection with the Welsh church the organization known as the South Danville Temperance Union is kept up. The Union is in a very flourishing condition, and has already done a great amount of good for this community. It numbers about three hundred members, of which Benjamin Dean is president and Joseph Robinson is secretary.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Danville soil seems to be quite well adapted to the growth of such organizations as practice their peculiar rites and ceremonies with none to behold but the All-Seeing Eye and those who have been so fortunate as to be admitted behind the veil of secrecy. To say that in a quiet and unostentatious manner—fulfilling the command of the Great Master to let not the right hand know what its fellow-member is doing—they have performed many acts of benevolence, is to say only what many who have been the recipients of their benefactions would testify. They desire no praise—preferring to let their works recommend them—therefore we will only add that as far as this city is concerned, their reputation, which is based wholly upon what they do and not on what they say, is of a character becoming those who profess the principles of friendship, love, morality, truth and relief.

The Masons are entitled to the credit of being the pioneers, they having established themselves in an organization as early as 1846. At that time Danville was but a small village of five or six hundred inhabitants, with six or eight stores and but little business of any kind. Railroads and telegraphs had not and did not seek out this locality for another decade, yet the principles of the order were even then here.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M., is comparatively one of the "ancient" lodges of the state, there being but a few that have preserved a continuous existence for more than forty-three years. The Grand Lodge of the state was organized in 1840, only six years prior to the granting of Olive Branch charter, and as the charters of all the earliest lodges date from the establishment of the Grand Lodge, and as several of the primary lodges have surrendered their charters or have been merged with other lodges, it gives to the institution at Danville quite a flavor of antiquity. Danville contains but few inhabitants now who witnessed the ceremonies of institution or who were even residents of this locality.

W. E. Russell, John Payne and John Thompson were the first principal officers, being Worshipful Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden, respectively. From a small membership at the time of organization this mother lodge has been the progenitor of a large number of other lodges in the county, besides establishing on her own territory other orders of a higher character. The membership of the lodge at present writing is 155, of which George W. Hooton is W.M.; W. J. Calhoun, S.W.; E. R. Danforth, J.W.; H. P. Boener, S.D.; G. F. Tincher, J.D.; D. S. Pheneger, Sec'y; R. W. Hanford, Treas., and J. T. Culbertson, Tiler.

The fraternity have a very finely furnished and convenient lodge-room in the third story of Schmitt block.

By 1865 the order at this place had greatly increased in numbers, having kept pace with the growth and importance of the city itself, which had grown to number nearly a thousand to the hundred of 1846, and Vermilion Chapter, No. 82, R. A. M., was chartered, with D. R. Love, J. C. Winslow, John L. Smith, J. T. Culbertson and sixteen others as charter members. This order is not confined in its limits to the city of Danville, but embraces territory occupied by several other lodges in the county. The membership has grown to number about 125 members. Of this order A. S. Bixby is present H.P.; H. P. Boener, K.; L. P. Norvell, S.; E. R. Danforth, C. of H.; C. V. Guy, P.S.; T. B. Castleman, R.A.C.; John Treteline, George Probst and C. M. Smith, Masters of Vails; J. B. Sannels, Sec'y; A. L. Webster, Treas., and J. T. Culbertson, Sent.

A Subordinate Council was also (previous to 1877) in operation at this place, but by order of the Grand Bodies all Councils being merged into the other orders, Danville Council, No. 37, has ceased to exist.

Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, of Knights Templar, was chartered October 28, 1874. There being but about fifty societies of this order in the state, Danville is one of the few localities favored with an occasional sight of the imposing evolutions of these somber soldiers and representatives of the twelfth century.

Rev. N. P. Heath was the first Commander at this point. J. B. Mann, W. P. Cannon, J. T. Culbertson, James Knight, R. McCormack, D. Watrous, A. S. Bixby and J. C. Probst were also charter members.

At present writing A. S. Bixby is Eminent Commander; J. P. Norvell, Gen.; B. Brittingham, C.G.; W. J. Calhoun, Prel.; A. L. Webster, S.W.; J. V. Logue, J.W.; B. E. Bandy, Rec., and D. Watrous, Treas. The membership numbers sixty-four. Rev. N. P. Heath, first Commander of Athelstan Commandery, since his removal from this place has held the office of Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Illinois. He has since been a resident of Champaign, at which place he recently died. John P. Norvell, present Generalissimo of this place, has also been honored with offices in the Grand Bodies for the past four years.

The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows were granted a charter for the purpose of performing "mystic rites," and for the purpose of practicing the principles of F. L. & T. in their own peculiar manner, July 25, 1850. The charter members of Danville Lodge, No. 49, were John L. Tincher, Samuel Frazier, J. B. Gilbert, Joshua Holingsworth and H. J. C. Batch.

The order has prospered well both in number and financially. It has numbered among its membership some of the solidest citizens of Danville and vicinity, and, like the Masonic order, is the parent of a number of other lodges in different portions of the county. The membership at the present writing is 105, of which F. Wortman is N.G.; Elias Good, V.G.; F. C. Hacker, Treas.; S. Goodman, R.Sec., and S. Leaverton, P.Sec. John McMahan, F. W. Penwell, Elias Good, Geo. Dillon and S. Leaverton constitute the present board of trustees. An organization of the highest order of Odd-Fellows was established at Danville by charter from the Grand Encampment, December 16, 1857.

The charter members of Marsh Encampment, No. 46, were Robert V. Chesley, John McMahan, J. D. Hartzler, L. H. Sconce, J. P. Brown, Thomas McKibben, G. H. Brown, H. T. Downing and J. H. Davis.

The Encampment numbers about forty members, most of whom are also members of the Subordinate Lodge of this city; however, as an

encampment does not necessarily accompany every lodge, some of its members reside at and hold lodge membership at other points.

In 1872 the German Odd-Fellows of this city being desirous of an organization authorizing lodge-work in their own language, petitioned for a charter for the institution of Fenerbach Lodge, No. 499, and in October of that year such authority was granted to Charles Hesse, George Dudenhofer, Michael Kohler, Otto Bein, George Waltz, L. H. Kalm, Kilian Knell, Jacob Schorr, Anselm Siefertman, E. Blankenburg and F. Brandenberger. George Dudenhofer was first N.G.; Otto Bein, V.G.; L. H. Kalm, Sec., and Kilian Knell, Treas. The lodge has been quite prosperous, and now numbers,—according to the last Grand Lodge Reports,—sixty-three members, of which John Zuhn is N.G.; Theodor Ott, V.G.; Gottlieb Maier, Sec.; A. Oberdorfer, P. Sec., and John Shultz, Treas.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1, was chartered in 1873. The objects of the order are of a charitable nature, and in some respects is intended to fill the place of the secret orders which are not countenanced by the Roman Catholic church. It is not secret, but its membership is confined to Catholics and is under the supervision of the clergy. The officers are: P. Carey, president; P. Burns, vice-president; D. Moore, financial secretary; Wm. Ryan, treasurer; P. Gerety, county delegate; M. J. Hogan, corresponding secretary; John Buckley, marshal; P. Monahan, sergeant-at-arms; W. Dougherty, doorkeeper. The priest in charge acts as chaplain. The order is in good standing and in prosperous condition, having \$600 in the treasury.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Under this head we propose to give extended biographies of a large number of the leading citizens of Danville Township, not only of early settlers, but also of the more modern. Many of them have already been mentioned incidentally in the preceding pages, but we think it will add vastly to the value of the work as a book of reference and as a basis for the future historian, to give to this department the most minute detail. As far as practicable, they have been arranged in chronological order, or rather in the order of coming to this township or county.

Perry O'Neal, Danville, farmer, is one of the old settlers. He was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, one-half mile east of Westville, on the 16th of January, 1825, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Howard) O'Neal. Thomas O'Neal was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1792, and there learnt the trade of a tanner and carrier. He moved from his native state to Indiana, and located in Madison, Jefferson county, where he was engaged in working at his trade. He remained

there until 1821, and in that year with wife and family moved to Illinois, and located in Vermilion county near what is now known as Westville. He first entered eighty acres of land and set out in farming; here he erected a tan-yard which consisted of a large shed, 30×30, and ground his tan-bark with a large round stone by horse-power. This tannery was the first in Vermilion county, and was located about fifty yards southeast of the home of Perry O'Neal. The old log cabin is still standing in the rear of Mr. O'Neal's house. Thomas O'Neal followed the trade of a tanner, and operated the tan-yard for several years, and then spent some time in farming,—he owned at one time five hundred and forty acres of land. He was coroner of Vermilion county for over twenty years; was elected in 1840 and held office until his death. He and his son Samuel O'Neal were both in the Blackhawk war of 1832. His son William was a blacksmith at the salt works at an early day—probably the first blacksmith in Vermilion county. Thomas O'Neal was a man that was known and respected perhaps as well as any man in Vermilion county. He died in 1861, and thus passed away one of Vermilion county's old and honored citizens. His wife was born in Kentucky, in 1794; she died in 1863. She was a kind and good woman. Of the O'Neal family four children are now living. James O'Neal, who was born in Vermilion county on the 20th of April, 1822, one of the first white children born in the county, Perry O'Neal, Nancy (now the wife of Lewis Ballah), and Cynthia Ann (wife of Joel Bates). Perry O'Neal, the subject of this sketch, was brought up as a farmer, and this he has through life followed on the old homestead, with the exception of a few years on the prairie. He has never been married.

George Martin, Danville, retired farmer. This gentleman is one of the pioneers of Vermilion county, having made his home here in 1827. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 18th of October, 1810, and is the son of Hinton and Martha (Lacock) Martin. His father was a native of Virginia, and followed farming; he was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died in Oregon, near Fort Vancouver, in 1851, at an old age. Mr. Martin remained in Ohio until he was six years old, when he moved with his parents to Ripley county, Indiana, where he remained until 1827, engaged in farming. He then, with his parents, moved to Illinois, and located in Newell township, Vermilion county. His father came here with wife and ten children, and now only three girls and Mr. Martin are alive. Mr. Martin, in 1854, moved to Marion county, Illinois, where he was a resident about nine years, at the expiration of which time he returned again to Vermilion county. He married in Vermilion county to Mary McKee, who was born in Fleming county,

Kentucky, in 1812, and is a daughter of William and Hester (Adams) McKee, who moved to Vermilion county in 1832. They came to this county with eleven children, and only four are now living. William McKee was born in Pennsylvania on the 17th of January, 1783, and died in Vermilion county on the 21st of February, 1872. Mrs. Hester McKee was born in Kentucky on the 12th of August, 1785, and died on the 1st of December, 1846. Mr. Martin had two sons in the late war: George M. enlisted from Indiana for one year; he did good service and was honorably discharged. John H. enlisted in the 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. A, for three years, as corporal; he did good service and participated in some of the leading battles: Perryville, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro, where he was wounded in the left shoulder; he was in the Atlanta campaign to Richmond, and was captured at Black River, North Carolina, and taken as a prisoner of war to Richmond, Virginia, where he remained about eight days, and was then paroled, receiving his final discharge at Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Martin states that he and Mr. Norton Beckwith made the first brick in Vermilion county.

Rev. John Villars' grandfather was from England and his grandmother from Ireland. His father was born on the 28th of July, 1774, and his mother was born on the 23d of March, 1770; her maiden name was Rebecca Davison. They were married in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of April, 1796; to them were born five boys and three girls; five were born in Ohio. John, the eldest, was born on the 14th of February, 1797; the names of the others were Mary, James, William and Rachael. They moved to Ohio in April, 1806, and there were born to them George, Rebecca and Hiram. In 1826 the parents and children were all members of the M. E. Church. John joined in 1821 and in 1823 was licensed to exhort; he came to Illinois and settled in Vermilion county in 1830, about four and one-half miles east of Danville; in 1833 he was licensed by the M. E. Church to preach, but in 1838 he joined the United Brethren in Christ, and remained a minister in that church until his death, on the 14th of March, 1858. From Illinois, in 1852, he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, remaining until 1853, when he returned to this county and remained until 1857. He then moved to Nemaha county, Nebraska, and remained there until the 14th of March, 1858, when he died. Rev. John Villars was married to Elizabeth McGee, his first wife, in Ohio on the 14th of March, 1816. She was born on the 25th of September, 1797. To them were born ten children,—six sons and four daughters. Jane was born March 10, 1817; James, November 28, 1819; William, May 22, 1822; Mary, February 14, 1825; Rebecca,

September 7, 1827; John Q., May 1, 1830; George, October 16, 1832; Elizabeth, December 14, 1834; Hiram E., November 25, 1837; Jona, November 10, 1842. Elizabeth Villars died on the 22d of April, 1848; she was a member of the M. E. Church, and her parents were Baptists. John Villars was married to his second wife, Elizabeth Campbell, on the 10th of October, 1849; she was born in what was then known as Harrison county, Virginia, on the 2d of September, 1816. Her father was from Ireland and her mother from Scotland; they were members of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. John Villars, by his second wife, became the father of two sons and one daughter: Josephine R., born July 31, 1850; John B., born February 15, 1853, and Henry B., born February 26, 1857. Mr. John Villars was a life-director in the American Bible Society from the 20th of September, 1856, and at his death gave over \$6,000 to that society. Elizabeth Villars, his second wife, has been a life-member of the same society from the 8th of December, 1856. Rev. John Villars was a man well to do, at one time owning over twelve hundred acres in this county, besides other property in Iowa; he always gave each one of his children a good start when they embarked in life for themselves.

Wm. Fithian, Danville, physician. Dr. Wm. Fithian is one among the oldest settlers of Vermilion county, and a man who has been identified with as much of the development and improvement that has been made in the county since 1830 as any of the pioneers of Danville. He is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born in the year 1800. In 1822 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph T. Carter, of Urbana, Ohio, and was in time granted a diploma by the board of censors. He practiced two years at Mechanicsburgh and four years with Dr. Carter, and in 1830 came west, arriving at Danville on the 1st of June, 1830. Before leaving Ohio we may mention the fact that he built the first house in both the city of Springfield and Urbana, Ohio. In 1834 he became quite interested in politics, and for several terms was a member of the legislature and afterward of the senate. He was also a soldier in the Blackhawk war. He has been very active in the movements which resulted in bringing several railroads to Danville. In 1871 he gave to the I. B. & W. road the right of way through a large tract of land in Oakwood township and five acres of land. The village of Fithian on this line of road was founded and named by the company in honor to the Doctor. He is a member of several of the medical associations, and is one among the oldest practicing physicians of the State of Illinois.

John Q. Villars, Danville, farmer, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 1st of May, 1830, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Villars.

Mr. Villars, with his parents, came to Illinois and located in Vermilion county in 1830. Here Mr. Villars has resided ever since. He has been engaged in farming from the time he was able to hold the plow. He has held several offices of public trust, overseer of highways and school director of Danville township. He married on the 1st of January, 1851, to Miss Rachael Olchy, who was born in Vermilion county and whose parents came to this county at an early day. They have five children, Mary E., James W., William D., John P. and Rebecca J., all born in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Villars are members of the M. E. church. He owns one hundred and eighty-four acres of fine improved land.

Abraham Draper, Danville, retired farmer. The subject of this sketch is one of the old pioneers of Vermilion county. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of February, 1804; his parents were James and Mary (Peden) Draper; his father was a native of Delaware and his mother of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Draper was but five years old he, with his parents, moved to Ohio and located on a farm in Clermont county, where he remained until 1830 engaged in farming. He married in Clermont county on the 21st of October, 1827 (fifty-two years ago), to Miss Eliza Porter, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. She was born on the 17th of January, 1805. In 1830 Mr. Draper, with his wife and one child, came to Illinois and located in Vermilion county, near the present homestead here in Danville township, which has now been his home for forty-nine years. A tree stands on his farm that he remembers of noticing in 1830. Mr. Draper came here very poor, having borrowed a horse and hired a wagon to bring himself, wife and family here from Ohio. He settled on congress land, and with hard labor and good management paid for the place in five years. His first one hundred pounds of flour was obtained on the other side of Attica, Indiana, and the second hundred weight was gotten on the other side of Covington. He found a market for his grain at Terre Haute and Chicago, and hauled it there in wagons. With hard work and economy he accumulated six hundred acres of land. He has given land to each of his children. He had two sons in the late war, Alexander S. and Abraham I., who did good service and were honorably discharged. Mr. and Mrs. Draper have been members of the Baptist church for the last forty-four years.

Eben H. Palmer, Danville, cashier First National Bank, was born in Danville, Illinois, on the 10th of August, 1830, and is the son of Dr. A. R. Palmer, who was born in South Coventry, Connecticut, on the 9th of March, 1783. He, with his parents, moved to Vermont when he was very young, where he remained until he was about eigh-

teen years old; he then moved to the Black River country, in New York. At Moscow he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from a medical college, where he received his diploma and commenced the practice of medicine in about 1824 or 1825. In 1826 he, with his wife and three children, came west to Indiana, coming down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh in a flat-boat and then up the Wabash River, and located in Vermilion county on a farm, where he was engaged in farming and the practice of medicine, which extended to a circuit of forty miles. In 1828 they moved to Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois, where he was engaged at his profession and in the drug business in company with his son, E. F. Palmer, thus forming the firm of E. F. Palmer & Co., which was perhaps the first drug store in Danville. It was located on the corner of Main and Walnut, in the house now occupied by Mr. Woods, the latter. Dr. Palmer continued his practice of medicine for a number of years, his circuit extending throughout Vermilion county. He was married three times; twice in the east, and his third wife, Delia Hawkins (the mother of E. H. Palmer), he married in Vermilion county, Indiana. She was a native of West Bloomfield, New York, having come west with her parents at an early day; she died in 1851, and Dr. Palmer died in August, 1861. Thus one by one the old settlers of Vermilion county are passing beyond the shore of the unknown river. By the marriage of Dr. A. R. Palmer and Delia Hawkins they had eight children; of this family only three are now living, Clara, John J. and Eben H. Our subject at fourteen years of age commenced clerking in a drug store; at twenty-five years of age he entered, in company with S. A. Humphreys and R. Partlow, the dry-goods business, which continued about two years. He then was appointed school commissioner, to fill the vacancy left by his uncle, N. D. Palmer, who died. In 1859 he entered the private bank of English & Tinscher as clerk and book-keeper, which position he held until the organization of the First National Bank of Danville, when he was elected cashier, which position he has held ever since. In 1854 Mr. Palmer married Fannie B. Nelson, of Pennsylvania; by this union they have four children. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which his father was one of the founders and elders.

Sarah Ann Olehy, Danville, was born in Kentucky on the 11th of October, 1822, and is the wife of the late Dennis Olehy, who was born in Ohio, on the 12th of October, 1802. In about 1830 he, with his mother (his father having died in Ohio) and one brother, came to Vermilion county and located on the farm where Mrs. Olehy now lives. Here he set out in farming, first building a place out of rails in which

they might live. This served until they could find better quarters, which he afterward built with a hewn tree, making a puncheon floor, a door and a table for the cabin. They came here very poor, he having but ten dollars in his pocket. His first clearing and farming was done with one horse, on a forty-acre farm very thick with timber and hazel-brush. He worked hard and faithfully, and before his death had accumulated two hundred and sixty acres of land. He married his first wife, Elizabeth Glaze, in Vermillion county. She lived some sixteen years after marriage. He then married, on the 6th of May, 1847, to Miss Sarah Ann Jones, the subject of this sketch. He had eleven children—three by the first wife and eight by the second. Mr. Dennis Olehy died a good Christian, being a member of the Baptist Church for a number of years. He died on the 2d of March, 1877. Thus one by one the old settlers of Vermillion county are passing away.

Edmund P. Jones, Danville, farmer, was born in Vermillion county, on the 13th of January, 1830, and is the son of William^r and Jane (Martin) Jones. His father was a native of Kentucky, and came to Vermillion county with his wife and family at an early day, locating on a farm and commenced farming, which he followed up to his death. William Jones was born on the 24th of February, 1796; died on the 30th of October, 1859. Jane (Martin) Jones was born on the 15th of April, 1795; died on the 10th of September, 1867. They were married on the 25th of January, 1816. Edmund P. Jones was brought up on the farm, engaged in farming, and to-day he owns a good improved farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres, made by his own industry. He has twice been married: First to Sarah Cox, of Vermillion county, on the 19th of October, 1854; she died in 1858. He married the second wife, Mary E. Villars, on the 21st of February, 1861; she was born on the 11th of December, 1840. They have four children living. Mr. Jones is a member of the Christian Church.

Joseph T. Ross, Danville, retired farmer. The above-named gentleman is, perhaps, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Vermillion county. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 30th of May, 1810, and is the son of John Ross, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Kentucky at an early day, when there were plenty of Indians. There he remained until 1830, and then, with his wife and ten children, he came to Illinois and located in Vermillion county, on Stony creek. Here he died a respected and good citizen, leaving a wife and family to mourn his loss; his wife died on the farm. Mr. Joseph T. Ross has been engaged in farming from the time he was able to hold the plow until some years ago. He at one time owned eight hundred and fifty acres of fine land, and gave to each of his children

a fine farm. Mr. Ross made a trip from Vermilion county to New Orleans, Louisiana, on a flat-boat loaded with produce. He had two sons in the late war, James and Hiram, who enlisted in the 125th Ill. Vol. Inf. for three years; both did good service. James served three years and was honorably discharged; he died* about 1871 with the heart disease and lung fever, contracted principally while in the war. Hiram, on the account of sickness, was honorably discharged; he is now farming in Danville township, near his father's home. Mr. Ross has been married three times. His first wife was Minerva Ticknor, a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of James Ticknor, who came to Vermilion county with a family in about 1824 or 1825. He then married A. J. Black, a native of Kentucky; his third wife is Olivia Ann Morton, of New York; he is the father of five children living—four by his first wife and one by the second.

A. S. Williams, Danville, dealer in queensware. A. S. Williams, of the firm of Hawes & Williams, was born in Danville on the 22d of August, 1831. His father, Amos Williams, whose name is found so often in the general history of this county, was, as will be found in that history, one of the early and prominent pioneers of the county. A. S. had been engaged in several kinds of business until February of 1877, when he and V. L. Hawes became proprietors of the establishment they are now running; Hawes having been in the business for several years previous to the organization of the present firm. Theirs is the only large and exclusively queensware house in the city, their store-room being $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet front by 125 feet in depth, with a basement and part of the second story; in addition to this they have a ware-room $22\frac{1}{2} \times 30$. All of this extensive establishment is well stocked with everything pertaining to the queensware trade. Mr. Williams has never sought any favors of the public, but has always given liberally to any enterprise pertaining to the public good; though, we may add, from 1875 until 1878 he held the office of Commissioner of Highways. He is so old a resident of the city and so well known that any compliments of the press are wholly unnecessary.

William C. Wait, Danville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 12th of July, 1831, and is the son of George and Nancy (Ray) Wait. His mother was a native of Indiana; his father, who was from New York, with parents, moved to Ohio and located near Columbus; he then moved to Vigo county, Indiana, and there married. He and his wife then came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and located at Marysville in about 1826, where he was engaged in farming, and then moved on the farm now owned by Mr. Wait. His wife died in Marysville, and he, after going west and

remaining two years in Missouri, one year in Texas and one in Arkansas, returned to Vermilion county, Illinois, and died in 1857, at the age of sixty-six; he had married the second wife, Eulia Cox, who died in Woodford county, Illinois. There are four children living—Stephen, James, Catharine, and William C., the subject of this sketch, who has since followed farming and stock-raising, owning a fine improved farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land. Mr. Wait has been married three times. His first wife was Catharine Foley, now deceased; his second wife was Margaret M. Moudy, and his third wife Sallie M. Farris. She was born in Monroe county, Indiana. He is the father of six children living—four by his second and two by his present wife.

George M. Villars, Danville, farmer, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on his present farm, on the 16th of October, 1832, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Villars, who were among the early settlers of Vermilion county. Mr. Villars was raised on the farm, and has been engaged in farming on the old homestead since he was able to hold the plow up to the present time. He owns a fine improved farm of two hundred and six acres of land, and also eighty acres in Sidell township and eighty acres in Warren county, Indiana. Mr. Villars has held several offices of public trust,— school director and school trustee. The latter office he now holds. He was married in 1854 to Miss Amanda Sronf, of Indiana. They have ten children, all born on the old homestead. Mr. Villars is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church he has been a member for the last twenty years.

William Emley, Danville, farmer, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 11th of December, 1832, and is the son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hathaway) Emley. Isaac Emley was born in Virginia on the 21st of April, 1806. He moved to Ohio with his parents when he was about two years old, and here remained for a number of years, engaged in farming. From Ohio he went to Perrysville, Indiana, where he was married in about 1829 to Rebecca Hathaway, who was born on the 4th of May, 1810, and died about 1874. From Perrysville they moved to Vermilion county, and located about four miles east of Danville; here he set out in farming. He was for a number of years a preacher in the Christian Church, of which he was one of the founders in that neighborhood. He died on the 14th of June, 1877, on the farm adjoining that of Mr. E. P. Jones. Thus passed away another of the old settlers, honored and respected. Mr. William Emley, the subject of this sketch, has all his life been engaged in farming here in Vermilion county, with the exception of about two years, when he was herding and driving

cattle. He was married in Vermilion county to Catharine Lynn, of Vermilion county, Indiana. They have four children living. Mr. Enley owns one hundred and ninety-six acres of land.

Daniel Kyger, Danville, proprietor of Kyger's Mill. This gentleman was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 22d of January, 1829, and is the son of John and Mary (Sheets) Kyger. He started from Grandview, Ohio, on the Ohio River, in a flatboat for Illinois. They floated down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Wabash, and with ropes pulled the boat up stream to the Vermilion River, and camped a short distance up that stream. They landed and located in Vermilion county, Illinois, on a farm near Georgetown. Here Mr. Kyger was raised on the farm until he was about eighteen years old. He then commenced to work at the millwright business. In 1849 he, in company with Wm. Sheets, Thomas Morgan and H. T. Kyger, commenced the erection of a steam flour-mill in Georgetown, which was the first steam flour-mill built in Vermilion county. In 1850 it was finished by Daniel Kyger, Thomas Morgan, N. Henderson and Son at a cost of about \$6,000. This mill had three run of stone. Here Mr. Kyger remained in the mill until 1854. This year, in company with Nathaniel Henderson and Sons, he went to Danville and commenced the erection of what is now known as the Danville Flour Mills. This was also the first steam flour-mill erected in Danville. It had three run of stone and commenced grinding in 1856. Here Mr. Kyger remained about eight years. In 1865 he came to the present mill. This mill was first built by William Sheets and Thomas Morgan in about 1833, and commenced grinding in 1834. It was known for a number of years as the Morgan & Sheets Mill. In connection with their grist-mill they erected a saw-mill. This was one of the first water mills in this neighborhood, and drew custom for forty miles around. They first commenced with one run of stone, but soon after had two run of stone. Morgan & Sheets continued until about 1842. In 1850 Henry Kyger became owner of the mill. In 1865 the firm of Kyger Brothers was formed, and continued until 1873, when Mr. D. Kyger took full charge. In 1865 the Kyger Brothers made improvements to the mill at a cost of about \$8,000.

Henry Martin, Danville, farmer, was born in Elwood township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 22d of February, 1832, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Morgan) Martin, natives of Virginia, who made their home there at an early day. Mr. Martin, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm and was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted, on the 27th of August, 1861, for three years, in the 4th Ill. Cav., Co. F, as private. He partici-

pated in some of the most severe battles during the war, such as Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. After serving his three years he reënlisted in the same regiment and served until the 29th of May, 1866, having served four years, nine months and two days. He entered as private, but was promoted, first to sergeant, then to orderly sergeant and from that to first lieutenant. This office he filled for over one year. Mr. Martin had one horse shot from under him during one of the engagements. He was sick about four months, and with this exception he served full time. At the close of the war he returned to Vermilion county, and has been a resident there ever since. Mr. Martin was married in 1854 to Miss Miranda H. Gebhart, daughter of Anthony and Ellen Gebhart, who made their home here in Vermilion county at an early day. By this marriage they have seven children. Mr. Martin has held several offices of public trust,—that of justice of the peace, constable and town collector of Georgetown township. In these offices he has given entire satisfaction.

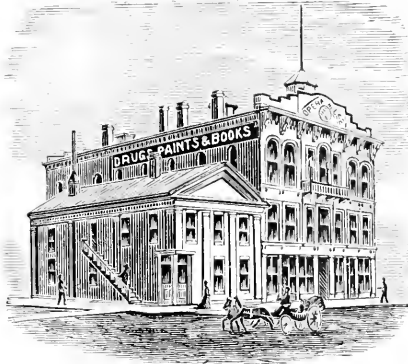
Martha McMillen, Danville, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 13th of October, 1821, and is the wife of the late R. H. McMillen, who was born in Ohio, near Columbus, on the 17th of June, 1816. His father was a farmer and a miller by trade, having in operation a flour and saw-mill on his farm. Here Mr. McMillen was engaged in working in the mill and on the farm. In 1832 he, with his parents, came to Illinois, and located in Vermilion county. His father built about the first saw and flour-mill in Denmark, and here Mr. McMillen helped his father. He was married near Denmark, in this county, to Martha Oder, the subject of this sketch. She moved with her parents from Kentucky to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Vermilion county, Illinois, at an early day. Some twenty-two years ago they moved from Blount township to Danville township, on the farm opposite the present homestead, and from there they moved to where Mrs. McMillen still resides. Here Mr. R. H. McMillen died, on the 4th of May, 1876, with ulcer of the stomach, after being sick some three months. Thus passed away one of the good old settlers of Vermilion county, and a man that was loved and respected by all. He and Mrs. McMillen had been members of the Christian Church for the last thirty years. They had two sons in the late war,—J. G. and Wm. M. Both enlisted in the 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., and did good service, being honorably mustered out. William is now farming on the old homestead, and J. G. is farming in the county. By the marriage of R. H. McMillen to Martha Oder they had nine children, seven of whom are living.

Joseph Peters, deceased. Joseph Peters, the subject of this sketch

and whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on the 19th of May, 1819. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia. They were of English and German descent. But little of the surroundings of his early life is known. In 1833 he came to Vermilion county, Illinois. For several years he was engaged in almost any honorable employment that would furnish means for him to complete his education. After completing his literary studies he began the study of law under Mr. J. J. Brown, of Danville. In 1840 he went to the city of Springfield to be examined, with a view to being admitted to the bar. Here he was directed to the residence of Mr. Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln had been married but a short time, and when called upon by Mr. Peters was found sitting in the shade of a tree, reading to Mrs. Lincoln. He often remarked many years afterward, when hearing people speak lightly of her, that he could only think of Mrs. Lincoln as he saw her when making that call—pleasant, social, and in every word and jesture a lady. After being examined by Mr. Lincoln, at the proper time and place he was admitted to the bar. From Springfield he went to Marion county, where he practiced law until 1845, when he returned to Danville. Here he followed the practice of his profession as a principal business. For a time he filled the office of police magistrate, and in 1858 was elected county judge. He also represented the county in the lower house, and at the time of his death, which occurred on the 4th of July, 1866, he was a member of the state senate. During the rebellion of 1861-65 Mr. Peters served his country as quartermaster of the 135th Ill. Vol. Inf., a history of which regiment is found in this work. He was a member of the order of A. F. and A. M., and also of the M. E. Church. On the 20th of October, 1842, he was married to Miss Henrietta Blakeley, who is a native of Christian county, Kentucky. Their family consists of four children, as follows: Anna B., Mary E., Prier G. and Willie.

W. W. R. Woodbury, Danville, druggist and bookseller. One among the oldest residents of the city of Danville or of Vermilion county is Dr. W. W. R. Woodbury. He was born on the 19th of November, 1824, in Ripley county, Indiana. In 1833 he came with his father's people to Vermilion county, Illinois. During his early life the Doctor had but few chances of getting an education. His father being permanently crippled, there were but few advantages to be had either by going to school, which was the old subscription system, or by studying at home. All due honor, however, must be given his father, who, to raise money to pay for the Doctor's last term of school, sold the old family clock. Not being able to give him the advantages he would like, his father allowed him to become a member of old Dr. Fithian's

family, with whom he began and completed the study of medicine, graduating at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, on the 7th of February, 1850. Returning to Danville after graduating, he proposed to follow his profession; but became interested in the drug trade with Dr. J. A. D. Seonce, and finally made it a permanent business. He began in the drug trade in April of 1850, and is now the only man engaged in the mercantile trade that was at that date doing business in the city of Danville. In company with John W. Myers, in 1859 he built the Lincoln Opera Hall, which at that time was the wonder of the country.



LINCOLN OPERA HALL.

The proprietors were laughed at very much for building their monument of folly, as it was called. But real estate about that time taking an upward turn, Mr. Woodbury came out all right. He has filled several public offices, among which may be mentioned that of commissioner of highways and the office of mayor of the city of Danville. He has built some twelve or fifteen different buildings in the city and added four additions to the city plat. In 1853 Mr. Seonce sold out to Stephen and John W. Myers. In 1857 Stephen died, and Mr. Woodbury then bought their interest in the business, and has since conducted it alone. It is now twenty-nine years since he began on the same ground where he is still engaged as one of the successful men of Danville.

Samuel Frazier, Danville. This gentleman, perhaps, is one of the best known and highly respected citizens of Vermilion county. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 18th of September, 1806, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Massey) Frazier, natives of Maryland. His father was a boot and shoe-maker by trade; he was also a soldier of the war of 1812 — a major in General Harrison's army. In 1818 he moved to Indiana and located in Dearborn county. Here he commenced farming, and remained there until 1838, when he came to Vermilion county and located where Catlin township now is. Here they set out in farming and remained until they both died, in Catlin township, and were buried in the Danville City Cemetery. Mr. Frazier, the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm in Ohio until 1833; he then came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and entered two hundred acres of land. He returned to Ohio, and in 1834 came to Vermilion county, which has been his home ever since; he came here

with his wife and one child, and settled in what is now Catlin township: here he remained until 1838, when he moved to Danville. In 1840 Mr. Frazier was elected sheriff of Vermilion county, and filled this office until 1846: in 1850 he was re-elected to the same office, and filled it until 1852: this office he filled with honor and credit to himself and to the people of Vermilion county. When the announcement of the fall of Fort Sumter was made the people were at once aroused, and no time was lost in setting about to solve the problem as to what could be done to help to restore and save the union of the states. Captain Frazier raised company C of the 12th Ill. Vol. Inf., which was the first company raised in Vermilion county. It was mustered in for three months and did good service. Mr. Frazier was captain and William Mann first lieutenant. Edward, the son of Captain Frazier, enlisted in company A, 71st Ill. Vol. Inf., for three months. He took sick near Columbus, Kentucky, was brought home, and died with that dreadful disease, camp diarrhoea, in 1862. His remains were interred in the Danville City Cemetery. Captain Frazier married in Ohio, to Beulah Ann Finley, by whom they have had twelve children.

Achilles Martin, post-office Danville; real estate and abstract office, township Danville, was born in Georgetown, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 25th of February, 1834, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Morgan) Martin, who were both natives of Virginia and among the first settlers of Vermilion county, having made their home here at an early day. Mr. Martin, our subject, was brought up on his father's farm, where he remained until he was about twenty-two years of age. In 1861, at the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted for three years in the 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. A, as private. He was in a number of the most severe battles fought during the war: Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickasaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta and other engagements. He received a wound in the left arm. From private Mr. Martin rose to first sergeant, then to second lieutenant, and from thence to first lieutenant. In 1864 he was mustered out, at which time he returned to Vermilion county. In 1868 he moved to Danville, which he has made his home ever since, and has here been engaged in the real estate and abstract business. Mr. Martin married Miss Lucretia Underwood, of Wisconsin. She died in 1859. He then married Miss Helena Monroe, of New York. He is the father of one child by his first wife.

W. T. Cunningham, Danville, deputy circuit clerk. This gentleman was born in Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 5th of February, 1834, and is the son of Hezekiah Cunningham, who was born in Virginia on the 3d of March, 1803. He was the son of David

and Nellie (Burnett) Cunningham. Both parents were of Irish descent. His father was a farmer. In 1819 Mr. Cunningham came west with his mother and the Murphy family, by wagon, taking them seven weeks in making the trip. They arrived and located on the North Arm, in Edgar county, Illinois, in the fall of 1819, there being but ten families in that part of the country. In 1825 Mr. Cunningham came to Vermilion county and married Mary Alexander, daughter of John B. Alexander, by whom they had five children, two of whom are living,—the wife of Judge O. L. Davis and of W. T. Cunningham, the subject of this sketch. In 1828 Mr. Hezekiah Cunningham moved to Danville, where he has resided ever since. While a resident here he has been engaged in the mercantile business some ten years. He was a soldier in the Blackhawk war of 1832-3. His wife was born in 1791, and died on the 5th of September, 1867. She was buried in the old Danville Cemetery. Mr. Cunningham helped to bury the first corpse in the Danville Cemetery, which was in 1828. W. T. Cunningham, our subject, was raised and educated in Danville. He was clerk in a drug store for five years, and for a number of years clerk in other departments here in Danville and Washington City. He was appointed collector of the seventh district by President A. Lincoln. During his term of office he collected over \$3,700,000. He is now deputy circuit clerk, which office he has filled for some eight years. Mr. Cunningham married, in 1859, Miss Lucy A. Lemon, daughter of John Lemon, one of the early settlers of Vermilion county. She died in 1876. By this union they had five children, four of whom are living, two boys and two girls.

Theodore Lemon, Danville, physician. Dr. Theodore Lemon, one of the old pioneers of Danville, was born on the 16th of December, 1812. He began the study of medicine in Banker Hill, Virginia, coming to Vermilion county in 1835. His first business was to teach a term of school in what at that time was the Presbyterian church. After this he began the practice of his profession, and at that early day was sometimes called upon to ride fifteen miles to attend the calls of his patients. He has passed a long life of usefulness in Vermilion county, and has seen and helped to make many of the changes in the development and improvement that have taken place since he became a resident of the county. He married Miss L. E. Seonce, who is a native of Kentucky. They have a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. The doctor is of that class of men who have not been seekers of notoriety, yet he has made many warm friends, and will long be remembered by the citizens with whom he has spent so many years.

William I. Moore, deceased. William I. Moore (now deceased) was probably as well known to the citizens of Danville and vicinity as any old resident of the county. He was born in the State of New Jersey in the year 1804, his ancestors being formerly of England. He came west and located in Vermilion county as early as the year 1835, beginning in the mercantile trade, which he followed until 1857, when he retired from active business. During the early days in this county, when it was impossible to do business with the rush and jam of the present times, Mr. Moore used to buy large quantities of flour, pork and other produce, which he used to stow away in a large wareroom which he had built at Perrysville, Indiana, and when sufficient quantities had accumulated he shipped to New Orleans. His method of transportation was by the old-time flatboat, well remembered by the early settlers, who thus transported their goods down the Wabash and Ohio rivers. About the year 1844 or 1845 Mr. Moore served the people of this county as their representative in the state legislature. In March of 1857 he was married to Miss Mary A. Rowland, daughter of Thomas Rowland, who was one of the early pioneers of Vermilion county. Coming to the county in the fall of 1826, he located at what was known for miles around as the salt-works. He remained there until the following spring, when he, with his family, moved to Champaign county, remaining there for about seven years. When he had completed all arrangements for returning to Vermilion county he was taken sick and died, leaving the family to return alone, which they subsequently did. Mr. Moore, after his marriage, remained a resident of Danville until his death, which occurred in April of 1877, he being in his seventy-fourth year. But little of the surroundings of his early life are known, but with over forty years of the latter part of his life many of the old citizens of this county are familiar. He was a man liberal in his support of all public institutions for the benefit of the people. After a residence of over forty years in this county he died, leaving a wife, but no children, to mourn his loss.

E. R. Lynch, Danville, farmer, was born in what was then known as Harrison county, Virginia, on the 16th of May, 1830, and is the son of John and Mariah (Campbell) Lynch. His father, born on the 8th of July, 1794, was a cabinet-maker by trade, but lived on a farm. He moved from Virginia with his family to Lancaster, Ohio, where he remained about three years. He then went to Illinois, and located in Pontiac, Livingston county, which at that time had but two cabins in the town. He remained there but a short time when, in 1835, he came to Vermilion county, and here, on the 21st of July, 1836, he

died, and was buried in the Lynch graveyard, being the first person buried in that graveyard. His wife (Mariah Campbell Lynch) died on the 22d of November, 1874; she was born on the 13th of February, 1802. Here, on the farm, Mr. E. R. Lynch, the subject of this sketch, commenced farming at nine years of age, and has been engaged on the present farm since. He owns a fine improved farm, obtained by his hard work and industry. He was married on the 16th of September, 1850, to Elizabeth Villars, who was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 14th of September, 1834, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Magee) Villars, whose biographies appear in this history; they have had nine children, seven living.

E. W. Cramer, Danville, farmer, was born in Virginia, on the 9th of September, 1825; son of John Cramer, of Virginia; both parents were of German descent. His father was a farmer, but a carpenter by trade. From Virginia they moved to Ohio, and remained there for about eight years; then, in about 1835, moved to Vermilion county, Illinois. They first located in Blount township on a farm, and his father and mother died at a good old age. Thus passed away two of the old pioneers of Vermilion county. Mr. Cramer commenced a poor man, but by hard work and good management he owns one hundred and twenty acres of fine improved land. He married Maria Jane Hiller; she died, and he was married the second time to Malindia Albart. They have one adopted child, Charles W. Mr. Cramer's father was a soldier of the war of 1812 in the six month's service.

C. J. Langley, Danville, farmer, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 25th of February, 1835, and is the son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Holthouser) Langley, both natives of Kentucky, who were married in Nelson county of that state, and with two children (Elizabeth and Thomas) came to Illinois and located on a farm in Danville township, Vermilion county, in 1832. Nathaniel Langley was a soldier of the war of 1812. Having come here with moderate means, he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, but with hard labor and good management he owned four hundred and eighty-seven acres. He died in March, 1848, at about sixty years of age. Margaret Langley died in 1864 or 1865; she was nearly sixty-five years old. Thus passed away two of Vermilion county's old and respected citizens. Both were buried in what is known as Langley's graveyard. Mr. Langley, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm, and this business he has followed through life. He owns a fine improved farm of four hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Langley was married in 1865 to Miss Belle Anderson, of New York, by whom they have six children, Leona, Nora, Maggie, Hortense, Laura Belle and James Roscoe.

Richard T. Leverich, Danville, farmer. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Queens county, New York, on the 27th of August, 1815, and is the son of John and Alletta (Berrien) Leverich. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and lived on a farm, and here Mr. Leverich was brought up, engaged in farming. In 1835 he, in company with Dr. Fithian, left New York for Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois. He had made arrangements with Dr. Fithian to clerk in his store. Mr. Leverich went to Dayton, Ohio, riding Dr. Fithian's horse from there to Indianapolis. From here he took the stage to Perrysville, Vermilion county, Indiana, and from there to Danville, where he arrived on the 14th of September, 1835, taking him about two weeks in making the trip. The first two years he clerked for Dr. Fithian at twelve dollars per month, and on account of business he worked for his board the third year. From there he entered into partnership with L. T. Palmer in the general store business. These gentlemen continued in partnership some fourteen years. From that he entered into partnership with his brother, J. G. Leverich, which connection continued about five years. Then Mr. Leverich continued alone in business some five years longer. He then came to the farm, where he has resided ever since. He was married in Danville, on the 22d of November, 1843, to Miss Lydia F. Gilbert, who was born in Ontario county, New York, on the 15th of September, 1822, and is the daughter of Solomon Gilbert, who was one of the pioneers of Vermilion county. Mrs. Leverich states that her parents brought the first stove to Danville. On her way to Danville from New York, with her parents, who came down the Ohio river in a flat-boat, she fell into the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and came near drowning. She was rescued by a stranger, after going under water the third time. By their union they have had seven children, five living.

Edward L. Gutteridge, Danville, farmer, was born in Virginia in 1799, and is the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Thrap) Gutteridge. Mr. Gutteridge, with his parents, moved to Ohio when he was very small. In 1835 he moved to Vermilion county, where he has been a resident ever since. He located on the present homestead, and here he has made nearly all the improvements. He was married in Ohio to Elizabeth Thompson.

Levin T. Palmer, Danville, real estate and loan agent, was born on Long Island, New York, on the 3d of December, 1814. His father, Charles Palmer, was born on the 18th of December, 1790, in Newtown, New York; he was engaged in farming, and died on the 30th of August, 1822. Mr. Palmer received a common-school education in his native



R J Leverch

DANVILLE.

state. In 1835 he came west to Illinois, and in July of the same year located in Danville, which he has made his home principally ever since. He first commenced to clerk for Dr. Fithian, having arrived here a poor boy, and with only twenty-five dollars. He clerked one year for Dr. Fithian, and then went to Milwaukee, where he remained for several years, when he returned to Danville and entered the dry-goods and general store business in company with Richard T. Leverich, whose biography and portrait appears in this work. These gentlemen continued in business about fourteen years. From the mercantile business Mr. Palmer entered the loan and real-estate business with Thos. C. Forbes. This firm was dissolved, and Mr. Palmer then, in 1872, entered into partnership with his son, Charles J. Palmer, which firm to-day is L. T. and C. J. Palmer, real estate and loan agents. Mr. Palmer was married on the 17th of August, 1842, to Miss Esther Gilbert, who was born in Ontario county, New York, on the 29th of November, 1824, and is the daughter of Solomon Gilbert, who was born in Massachusetts on the 19th of June, 1787, and died on the 5th of February, 1857. He married Esther Green on the 6th of April, 1809; she was born in Massachusetts on the 13th of December, 1789; she died in Danville on the 31st of January, 1839. Solomon Gilbert, when very young, moved with his parents to Ontario county, New York, where he married Esther Green, a daughter of Captain Henry Green, who was a soldier of the war of 1812; Mr. Gilbert also was a soldier of the war of 1812. In 1828 they started for the far west, and arrived in Danville in July, after being out since April. They came *via* Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by flatboat to Cincinnati, then by wagon to Iroquois county. Mr. Gilbert built the first grist-mill in Danville.

M. A. McDonald, Danville, hardware merchant. The subject of our sketch was born on the 11th of November, 1836, in Vermilion county, Illinois, and is the son of Alexander McDonald, who was born in Elbert county, Georgia, on the 14th of February, 1796. Mr. Alexander McDonald was engaged in farming, and moved from Georgia to Tennessee. He was married on the 24th of November, 1818, in Lincoln county, to Katherine, daughter of John B. Alexander. She was born on the 20th of April, 1800. From Tennessee they moved to Illinois, and located in Vermilion county about 1821. The land not being surveyed they moved to Edgar county, where they raised one crop, when they returned to Vermilion county and located on the Little Vermilion river, near Indianola, on a farm, where he remained for a number of years. He then moved to Georgetown to school his children. He had held several offices of public trust; he was assessor and collector for several years. He died in Georgetown about 1861. Thus

passed away one of the pioneers of Vermilion and Edgar counties,—a man that was loved and respected by all. M. A. McDonald, our subject, remained on the farm until he was about eighteen years old, when he entered school, where he received a common-school education. He then commenced clerking in his father's drug-store in Georgetown, and from there he went to Pontiae. He was married in Terre Haute to Anna W. Jackson; she was born on the 17th of July, 1840, and is the daughter of Charles D. Jackson, of New York, who moved west and settled in Vincennes, Indiana, in 1817, and from there he went to Terre Haute. By this marriage they have had eleven children. In 1861 Mr. McDonald came to Danville and commenced clerking in a dry-goods store. He then went into the hardware business, and has continued in this since.

J. G. Davidson, Danville, farmer, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, on the 24th of June, 1817, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Goodbar) Davidson, of Virginia. His father was a carpenter by trade, and followed farming; he was also a soldier of the war of 1812. They both died in Virginia. Mr. Davidson first went to Ohio in 1835, and remained there until 1837, when he came to Vermilion county, Illinois. Here he was first engaged in school-teaching, and was the first regular school-teacher. He organized the first singing-class in that neighborhood which is now Catlin township. He taught school until 1840. He married Harriet J. Rodgers, of Butler county, Ohio, the daughter of Samuel and Annie Rodgers. They have eleven children. Mr. Davidson has held the office of school-director for a number of years. He had one son in the late war, John G., who enlisted in the 125th Ill. Vol. Inf. (a history of which regiment appears in this work); he, after serving about eight months, took sick, and was honorably discharged.

George Dillon, Danville, clerk of the circuit court. This gentleman was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, near Georgetown, on the 16th of January, 1837, and is the son of Luke and Charity (Wright) Dillon. His father was born in North Carolina in 1790, and moved at an early day to Ohio, where he married Miss Charity Wright, who died in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1838. She was the mother of ten children. From Ohio Mr. Luke Dillon moved and located in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1830, on a farm near Georgetown, where he was engaged in farming. He married the second wife, Miss Sarah Haworth. He died in 1852, and was interred in the cemetery of the Friends, near Georgetown, where rest the remains of his first wife, they both having been connected during life with this religious order. Mr. Dillon, the subject of this sketch, was engaged in farming until

the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted as private in Co. D, 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., for three years; he did good service, and participated in some of the most prominent battles. He was wounded June, 1864, in a skirmish after night near Dallas, Georgia, and from the effects of this he lost his right arm: he was first sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, then to Nashville, Tennessee, and finally to Mound City, Illinois, where he received his final discharge in 1865. He returned to Vermilion county, and in 1866 he moved to Georgetown. Mr. Dillon has held several offices of public trust. In 1866 he was elected town clerk of Georgetown township; in 1867 he was elected assessor and collector of the same township, and in 1868 reelected to the same office; in the fall of 1868 he was elected to the office he now fills, and in which he has served since he was first elected. He has ably and punctually discharged the duties of these offices, and shares, as a result, a gratifying degree of popularity. The officers of Vermilion county, more than any other gathering of county officers in the state, are soldiers, and to their honor be it said they are, without exception, soldiers who earned their spurs by the faithful performance of duty, their courage in action and their meritorious conduct. No higher tribute could be paid to the people of Vermilion county than to take a stranger into the court-house, and point out the maimed heroes of the war busily filling the positions that the people of Vermilion county have bestowed upon them. Mr. Dillon married in Vermilion county, on the 7th of March, 1861, Miss Desdmona Martin, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Morgan) Martin, who made their homes in Vermilion county in about 1818. By this marriage they have had seven children, five living.

William Bandy, Danville, money-broker. This subject is one of the old pioneers of Vermilion county. He was born in Bedford county, Virginia, on the 22d of July, 1812, and is the son of James and Nancy (Brown) Bandy, both natives of Virginia. His father was a farmer, and about 1820 he moved to Tennessee, near Nashville. Mr. Bandy remained in Virginia, working on the farm, until 1828, and then, with his brother, Washington Bandy, who died in about 1837, and Samuel Howell and wife, he came by wagon and team to Illinois, and located in Vermilion county, taking about forty days to make the journey. Mr. Bandy came here very poor. He first was engaged in clerking in an Indian store, which was a trading-point for Gurdon S. Hubbard. When he came here he located on one hundred and sixty acres of land, but his brother married, and moved on the place and improved it. Mr. Bandy was also clerking for Dr. W. Fithian in a general store. About this time the Blackhawk war broke out, and he enlisted as a volun-

teer under Colonel Moore; with a command of about four hundred men went to Joliet and built the fort at that place. Here was where the first man was killed by the Indians out of this regiment. From Joliet the regiment reported at Ottawa, and from there they returned home. He enlisted the second time, after making two applications, and did service in Illinois and Wisconsin. During this time the soldiers suffered very much from cholera in Wisconsin. All returned home except sixteen men who remained there until the time expired. Mr. Bandy was one of the sixteen men. He returned to Danville, and was made marshal of this district. He read medicine for a short time. On the 16th of October, 1833, he married Harriet J. Murphy, daughter of William Murphy, who was one of the first settlers of Edgar county, Illinois, having moved there about 1818. Mrs. Bandy was born in Virginia on the 27th of July, 1812; came to Edgar county, Illinois, with her parents. By this union they have had seven children, five boys and two girls. They had two sons in the late war, William M. and Samuel J., and both did good service. Mr. Bandy, at the breaking out of the late war, took an active part in raising a company of cavalry, but on account of the quota being filled he was rejected. Many are the interesting stories of the good old times in Vermilion county that Mr. Bandy can relate.

The Giddings family. There is probably not an old settler in the city of Danville or Vermilion county but who, if he were asked who the Giddings family are, would answer without any hesitation, "One among the first and most honorable families of the county." Mr. William Giddings, the father of the family, and whose portrait appears in this history, was born in Silso, Bedfordshire, England, on the 8th of January, 1813; his death occurred on the 20th of September, 1875, the superscription upon the silver tablet of his metallic burial-case being as follows: "William Giddings. Died September 20, 1875. Aged 62 years, 8 months and 12 days." His wife, who died on the 25th of May, 1874, was also a native of England. She was born on the 29th of July, 1814. They were married on the 3d of December, 1834. They came to the United States in 1837, coming direct to Danville, where they arrived on the 21st day of April of the year above mentioned. At the date of their deaths they were both consistent members of the North Street Methodist Episcopal Church. They came to Danville during the pioneer days of the county, and were obliged to put up with many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Mr. Giddings was a manufacturer of wagons, carriages and plows, and began business in Danville when it was necessary to go to the timber to find a tree whose crooked growth was of

the proper shape for the manufacture of mold-boards, which he used in the construction of plows of that date. Beginning business in this manner, he, by a life of energy, honest industry and a close attention to his business, accumulated a property of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Danville, at his death, mourned the loss of one of her best citizens. The citizens, in respect for him, closed their business houses during the funeral services. His four sons, to whom the following sketch relates, are among the honorable business men of the city, and have not thus far disgraced the teachings of their father in a single instance. J. W. Giddings, the eldest of the four sons, was born in Danville on the 21st of April, 1842. His early life was spent with his father, with whom he learned the trade of manufacturing wagons and carriages. In 1863 he entered the Union army in the war of 1861-65, enlisting first in Co. A, 71st Regiment, three-months service. Upon the completion of this term of service he again enlisted, this time in the 135th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. K. On returning from the army he again became a resident of Danville, and in 1879 began business in his present line (that of heavy hardware), his partner being Mr. J. A. Patterson, and the firm name being Giddings & Patterson. They are located on the corner of Main and Franklin streets. They are the only dealers in this line of goods in the city. Though they have been engaged in the business but a short time they have every prospect of success. Charles H. Giddings, the second eldest of the brothers, is also a native of Danville. He was born on the 11th of March, 1844. He also learned the trade of his father, and for some time after his father retired from the business in 1865, was, in company with his brother, John W., and O. S. Stewart, engaged in the same line of manufacture under the firm name of Giddings, Stewart & Co. They were together about nine years, when the brothers bought the interest of Mr. Stewart, and continued the business together for about one and one-half years. He then sold out to his brother, John W. He, Mr. I. H. Philips, and his brother, John W., were the executors of his father's large estate. This business they settled to the satisfaction of all parties interested, and without any of the wrangling which so often occurs in the division of a large property. One request in the will of Wm. Giddings was that all his children might be pleased and satisfied with his apportionment of the property. Charles H. was appointed receiver of the Vermilion County Grange, when that institution collapsed. This business he also settled up satisfactorily. He has recently engaged, in company with Mr. Ganor, in the ice trade; they have begun only on a small scale, but they have commenced with a view of increasing the business as they become familiar with it.

They began business in 1879. He, like the rest of the brothers, is a good financier, and there is but little doubt of his success in this undertaking. George E. Giddings, the third son, is now junior member of the firm of Smith & Giddings, proprietors of the Lustru Mills. He was born in Danville on the 20th of July, 1848. His early life having been spent at home, he very naturally learned the business of his father. For five years previous to his engaging in the milling business, he had been engaged in the hardware trade. Closing out business in this line, he, in March, 1875, became a partner of Mr. Smith in the Lustru Mills. Though not a practical miller by trade, he has already become quite familiar with the business. He, like the others, seems to have chosen a business that, with proper energy and industry, can only bring him success. Albert Giddings, the youngest of the four sons, was born in Danville on the 3d of December, 1850. He, like his brothers, has received a good education, and like them also the early part of his life was spent at the business in which his father was engaged. He is now junior member of the firm of Johns & Giddings, dealers in groceries, the partnership having been formed in September of 1876. The building they occupy belongs to him, and is located on the corner of Main and Hazel streets. It is a fine brick structure, built by his father in 1866. In size it is 21 feet front by 85 feet deep, two stories and basement, and is known as the Giddings block. Here he may be found during business hours engaged in a business that, if one may judge by his pleasant and courteous treatment of friends and customers, is both pleasant and profitable. In conclusion, we may say it has seldom been our good fortune to meet a family of brothers situated similar to these four, who seem each to have the friendship for the other that existed in the times gone by when they were four boys under the care and guidance of their parents. We can only add that there are three sisters, whom we hope will be pleased with our sketch of the Giddings family, and our only apology for its being less complete than they might wish, is an ignorance of the necessary facts relative to themselves.

E. W. Eakin, Danville, county treasurer, was born in what was then known as Wythe county, Virginia, on the 12th of August, 1828, and is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Lockett) Eakin. His mother was a native of Virginia, and his father of Georgia. He was a farmer. In 1838 Mr. Eakin, with his parents, moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, and located on a farm in Georgetown township. Here Mr. Eakin was brought up, engaged in farming in the summer and in the winter months attending school. He received his principal education in the Georgetown Seminary, then one of the leading institutions of learning in eastern Illinois. He, when twenty years old, was engaged in teach-

ing school. The first school which he taught was in Coles county, and of that county he was afterward appointed assistant county surveyor. From there he was engaged in stock-trading and farming. In 1859 he was married in Vermilion county, Illinois, to Miss Ellen M. Fairbank, of Vermont. He then moved to a farm in Carroll township, this county, where he was engaged until 1862, when he enlisted for three years in the 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. D., as fourth sergeant. He did good service, and participated in some of the most prominent battles during the war. He was in the battle of Perrysville, Chickasaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta and Jonesborough, Georgia. Here Mr. Eakin received a very painful wound in the face while his company was making an assault on the enemy's works. He was honorably mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1865, when he returned home to Vermilion county, where he was engaged in farming. In 1877 he was nominated and elected by the republican party treasurer of Vermilion county, which office he now holds. Mr. Eakin is a strong republican in politics, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last forty years.

Joseph Smith, Danville, miller. The Lustro Mills, which are now so well known to the people of Vermilion county, were built in 1870 by Knight & Fairchild, the firm making several changes before the present proprietors, Smith & Giddings, took it. This firm was established in 1875, though Mr. Smith, the senior member of the firm, was connected with the mills as early as 1874. The mills have three run of stone and a capacity of flouring about forty barrels per day. Their trade is both merchant and custom milling.

Mr. Joseph Smith was born on the 1st of August, 1819, in Oxfordshire, England. In 1834 he came to the United States with his people, they locating in Herkimer county, New York. He came to Vermilion county as early as 1838, though he only remained about one year. In 1840 he began learning the trade of a miller in Elmira, New York. He remained milling in that state about ten years, then came to Indiana and began in the same business at La Fayette. From there he went to Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, where he purchased an interest in a mill and continued the business until about 1855, when he came to Vermilion county and located at Myersville, still in the same line. From there he came to Danville, and was for one year connected with M. M. Wright. About this time he was unfortunate enough to have a team run away with him, and by this accident was crippled for five years. There seemed sometimes to him to be but little chance of recovery, but he did recover, and at present may be found almost any time at the Lustro Mills or on his farm, which is

located close to the city, a pleasant, genial gentleman as well as a good financier.

E. J. Draper, Danville, grocer, was born in Vermilion county in 1838, and is the son of Jonathan and Filena (Galusha) Draper, his mother being the daughter of Governor Galusha. When he was five years old his people moved to the State of Vermont, and there E. J. remained until the age of nineteen years, receiving his education at North Bennington. In 1857 he came west, stopping at Sidney, where he engaged in business, and from that time until thirteen years ago, when he began business in Danville, in the grocery trade, was engaged in different kinds of business and in different localities. In September of 1862 he entered the Union army in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in Co. C, 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., three-years service, Captain Wm. W. Fellows. He participated in many of the heavy battles, among which may be mentioned the battle of Perrysville, siege of Chattanooga, and the Atlanta campaign. During this campaign, for about three months, there was fighting nearly all the time. During his service he was a part of the time engaged as adjutant's clerk and some of the time as hospital steward. When he returned from the war, in 1865, he was for a time employed in the office of J. C. Short, county clerk. After engaging in the grocery trade, he was for eight years located on Main street, but is now at No. 62 Vermilion, where he has an establishment 20 x 110, well stocked with everything pertaining to the grocery business.

Samuel G. Craig, Danville (deceased), was one of the old pioneers of Danville. He was born in the state of Kentucky in 1812. From that state he moved to Indiana, and from there to Danville in 1838. For twelve years he filled the office of circuit clerk. He then engaged in the dry-goods trade, which he followed for many years. For a time he represented Vermilion county in the state legislature. His death occurred in 1871. In 1856 Mr. Craig was married to Mrs. Gilbert. She is the daughter of Henry Klien, and a native of the state of Pennsylvania. Her home is still in Danville.

Frank M. Riley, farmer, lives in Indiana, was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 14th of April, 1844, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Nichols) Riley. Mr. Riley's father, Jacob Riley, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on the 10th of February, 1803. In 1827 he came to Perrysville, Vermilion county, Indiana, and was engaged in the saddle and harness business for about twelve years. He was married in Perrysville, in 1831, to Elizabeth Nichols, of Virginia. From Perrysville they moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, some forty years ago. Here Mr. Riley has been a resident ever since. His first

wife died on the old homestead. He then married the second time to Catharine Blunk, of Kentucky. He is the father of five children, living, all by his first wife. Mr. Frank M. Riley was brought up on the farm, engaged in farming. He, in 1861, at the first call, enlisted in the hundred-day service in the 71st Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. II, and did good service. He was honorably mustered out. Mr. Riley is a member of the Perrysville, No. 344, Masonic society. He is a republican in politics. He was married in 1877, to Miss Martha W. Rodgers, of Warren county, Indiana, daughter of Elisha and Mary Ann Rodgers. Mr. Riley is flagman for the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, which makes it convenient for any one to get on the cars at his farm, as it is a flag station. He also took an active part in helping to get the right of way for this railroad in this vicinity. Mr. Riley was in Wayne county, Illinois, one and one-half years, in the stock business.

R. M. Price & Bro., Danville, livery stable. These gentlemen were both born in Vermilion county, Illinois. R. M. Price was born on the 9th of April, 1840, on his father's farm, where he remained until he became of age. He then commenced school-teaching, and from that he commenced the practice of law in Danville. In 1863 he enlisted in the late war, in Jacksonville, Illinois, in the 61st Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. A. He was detailed as clerk in the quartermaster's department, and then in the United States arsenal at Little Rock, Arkansas, and from there he went to Franklin, Tennessee. He then went to Nashville, where he acted as clerk for the government. He remained in service until the close of the war. His brother, Thomas J. Price, was born in 1842, and was raised on a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in the late war, in the 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. B, for three years, but after serving about nine months, he took sick and was discharged, returning to Vermilion county. These gentlemen to-day own one of the leading livery stables of Danville. They keep on hand twelve horses, with a good stock of carriages and buggies. Their father, Lloyd H. Price, was born in Pike county, Ohio, in 1812, and is the son of Robert G. Price, who, with a family, came to Illinois and located in Vermilion county, near Denmark, in 1835. Here Robert G. Price died in 1850, and he and his wife were buried on the farm near Denmark. Lloyd H. Price remained on his father's farm until he was about twenty-three years of age, when he married Minerva Howard, who was born in Pike county, Ohio, in 1817. By this union they had nine children, four of whom are living. Lloyd H. Price commenced farming, a poor boy, but with hard work and good management had accumulated considerable property, and was recognized as one of the most successful farmers of Vermilion county. He owned sixteen hundred acres of fine land, and other valuable prop-

erty. He died a christian, being a member of the Christian Church. He departed this life in 1876, respected and honored, and was buried at Newell Grove, in Newell township, in the graveyard where his wife was buried in 1864.

Oliver L. Davis, Danville, judge of the circuit court, was born in New York city on the 20th of December, 1819, and is the son of Wm. and Olivia (Thompson) Davis. His father was a native of New York, and was born near Saratoga Springs. He was a commission merchant in New York city. Judge Davis received his principal education at an academy in New York state. He was in the employ of the American Fur Company as clerk for seven years. In 1841, in company with J. G. Leverich, Esq., he came west and located in Danville, Illinois, where he has made his home ever since. Here he commenced the study of law with Isaac P. Walker in December, 1842, and was admitted to practice law at the Illinois state bar. While at his profession he associated himself as law partner with Colonel O. F. Harmon and J. B. Mann, Esq. In 1851 Judge Davis was elected by the democratic party a member of the legislature. In 1857 he was elected to the same office by the republican party. In 1861 he was made judge of the twenty-seventh circuit. In 1861, when the new circuit was formed, he was reelected. This office he filled until 1866, when he resigned. In 1873 he was elected judge of the fifteenth circuit. In 1877 he was made a member of the appellate court, third district. By the consolidation of the fifteenth and sixteenth circuits the fourth judicial circuit was formed, and Mr. Davis has been judge of this circuit ever since it was organized. Judge Davis was married on the 5th of December, 1844, in Danville, Illinois, to Miss Sarah M. Cunningham, who was born in Illinois on the 3d of September, 1827. She is the daughter of Hezekiah Cunningham, one of the pioneers of Vermilion county, Illinois. By this union they have six children.

John G. Leverich, Danville, master in chancery, whose portrait appears in this work, is a fair example of what may be attained by perseverance, industry and energy. He was born on the 10th of October, 1819, in Newtown, Queens county, New York, a suburb of New York city, and is the son of John and Alletta (Berrien) Leverich, both natives of New York. John Leverich, the father of Mr. Leverich, was a blacksmith by trade, and followed farming. He was a sergeant in a company of New York militia in the war of 1812. Both parents died on Long Island, New York. At fourteen years of age Mr. Leverich accepted a clerkship in New York city, where he remained until 1841. This year, in company with Judge O. L. Davis, he set out for the far west, arriving and locating the same year in Danville, which has been

his home ever since. Here he commenced clerking in a store, and from that he entered the mercantile business in company with his brother, R. T. Leverich, keeping a general stock of merchandise. He continued in business with his brother about five years. In 1860 he was appointed master in chancery, which office he has held ever since, and to-day is perhaps the oldest master in chancery in the state of Illinois. He has ably and punctually discharged his official duties, and shares as a result a gratifying degree of popularity. In 1847 Mr. Leverich married Miss Sarah Tilton, by whom they have had five children, two deceased. In politics he is a republican, of which party he has been a member ever since its organization.

Francis M. Allhands, Danville, ex-county treasurer, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 17th of January, 1832, and is the son of Andrew and Margaret (Swank) Allhands. His father, a native of Ohio, was engaged in farming. He moved, with his wife, from Ohio to Indiana, where she died. He then married Mrs. Martha Campbell, formerly Miss Willhite. By these two companions he raised a family of nine children,—five by the first and four by the second. Mr. Allhands can trace his family through the paternal line back to Germany, when his great-grandfather came over from that country to America. In 1842 Mr. Allhands, with his parents, moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, and located in what is now Catlin township. Here they set out in farming, and here, also, his father, born in 1806, died in 1851. Mr. Allhands learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which business he engaged in until the breaking out of the war. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted as a recruit in Co. E, 35th Ill. Vol. Inf., and participated in some of the most severe battles. In the engagement at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, he was struck three times with grape and musket balls. One very painful wound was in the big toe, by which he was temporarily disabled, and fell a prisoner into the enemy's hands. He was taken to the hospital with the rest of the wounded, and there bound up his own wound, which bled quite freely, thus making it look more severe than it really was. The next day they received orders that all who could walk would be obliged to move forward; but seeing Mr. Allhands' foot bandaged and bloody, they allowed him to remain with a rear guard, who left him in a farm-house by the roadside. He managed to get hold of an old broken-down mule, which he rode back to the Union lines, and rejoined his regiment. He was afterward engaged in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and other battles. He was again wounded at Tunnel Hill, or Rocky Face, Georgia, from the effects of which it became necessary to amputate his right foot, which was done at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 18th

of July, 1864. Mr. Allhands entered the army as a private, but on his soldierly qualities he was promoted to second, and afterward to first, lieutenant. He was honorably mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Allhands has held several offices of public trust, and has proven himself a man of acknowledged ability. In 1865 he was elected assessor and collector of Catlin township. In 1867 he was elected treasurer of Vermilion county, Illinois, and held the office for ten years. On the 4th of March, 1858, he married Mary J. Hilliary, daughter of George and Sarah Hilliary, who were among the early settlers of Vermilion county. Mr. Allhands is the father of seven children; three died with scarlet fever.

William H. Newlin, Danville, deputy circuit clerk, was born in Georgetown, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 4th of September, 1842, and is the son of John and A. (Henderson) Newlin. His father was born in North Carolina. He was a saddler by trade, and coming west located in Indiana about 1830. In 1832 he came to Illinois, and was for a number of years a justice of the peace. Mr. William H. Newlin received his principal education at Georgetown. He was a soldier in the late civil war. He enlisted July, 1862, as a private in Co. C, 73d Ill. Vol. Inf. (a history of which regiment appears in this work). He participated in some severe battles, and was taken prisoner by the enemy in the battle of Chickamanga, Georgia, on the 20th of September, 1863. He was taken to Richmond, Virginia, where he remained until the 14th of November, 1863, when the prisoners were moved to Danville, Virginia. Here the small-pox had made its appearance among the prisoners, and on the 14th of December Mr. Newlin was taken sick with that disease, and was sent to the hospital, where, after receiving sufficient strength, on the night of the 19th of February, 1864, with five other Union soldiers, he made his escape and set out for the Union lines. Mr. Newlin has written and published a very interesting work of one hundred and twelve pages, relating their escape to the Federal camp. Of the six that made their escape only four are known to have ever reached the Union lines, and they arrived there on the 20th of March, 1864, and on the 29th of March they reported at post-headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, where they received a furlough. Mr. Newlin arrived home on the 3d of April. His visit was unexpected, and the first intimation his parents had received for many weeks that he was yet alive was when he entered the old home. Mr. Newlin rejoined his regiment, and served until the close of the war, being made first lieutenant of his company. At the close of the war he returned to Georgetown, where he was engaged in the mercantile business about three years. Mr. Newlin has held several offices of

public trust. He was collector and assessor, township clerk and school-director; he filled each of these offices for several years with marked ability, giving entire satisfaction. In 1876 he was made deputy circuit clerk, which office he has filled ever since. Mr. Newlin was married in 1868 to Miss Amanda Ann Hawes, of Georgetown, daughter of Dr. A. Hawes, one of the pioneers of Vermilion county. By this marriage they have three children.

G. W. Hooton, Danville, lumber dealer, is a native of Clermont county, Ohio, though he came to Vermilion county with his people when he was but seven years old. This was in 1842, and he has since remained a resident of the county. During his early life he had not the advantages of getting an education that are enjoyed by the present generation, though he improved all opportunities and became a fair scholar. He did some farming; learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, at which he did some work, and taught several terms of school, as well as spending about three years on the road, though this was in later years. The firm of Hankey & Hooton has been familiar to the people since 1876, the Mr. Hankey being a brother of his present partner, Mr. C. F. Hankey, who became a member of the firm on the 1st of January, 1879. Mr. Hooton has dabbled a little in political affairs, having been a member of the city council during the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. He is also W. M. of the Olive Branch Lodge of A. F. and A. M. In business affairs they have established a good trade and reputation, their trade now amounting to about twenty-five thousand dollars per year.

William Cast, Danville, farmer, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 17th of April, 1821, and is the son of A. and Mary (Villars) Cast. His father was a farmer, and a native of Kentucky, having moved to Ohio at an early day, and died there in about 1831. Mr. Cast was brought up on his father's farm. He was married in 1843 to Miss Rachael Villars, of Ohio, and the same year they came to Illinois and located in Vermilion county. Here they have remained ever since on the present farm. Mr. Cast came to Vermilion county worth about five hundred dollars; he invested in one hundred and forty acres of land, and commenced farming; to-day he owns three hundred and twenty acres of fine improved land, which he has accumulated by his own industry. They have had four children, three living.

George F. Coburn, Danville, attorney at law, is one of the successful attorneys of Vermilion county. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 29th of December, 1841, and is the son of Francis D. Coburn, a native of New Hampshire, who, with a wife and three children, moved to Illinois and located on a farm in Danville township, Vermil-

ion county, in 1843. Here he was engaged in farming until 1871, when he departed this life, an honored and respected man. Here, on the farm, Mr. Coburn grew into manhood; engaged in farming from the time he was able to hold the hoe or handle the plow, and in the winter months attending the district schools of the period. When nineteen years old he commenced teaching school, and taught five winters and one summer. He was also engaged in the study of law. He came to Danville and commenced reading law under Judge O. L. Davis, where he remained about one year. In 1867 he was admitted to practice law at the Illinois bar. Here he has been engaged in Danville in the practice of law ever since, with the exception of one year. Mr. Coburn has formed a partnership with Joseph W. Jones and Daniel W. Limder, now law partner of W. H. Mallory, which was formed in the fall of 1878. Mr. Mallory was born in Cortland county, New York, on the 14th of December, 1812, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He came west in 1841, first locating in Fountain county, Indiana, thence (1867) to Du Page county, Illinois, and in 1870 came to Danville. Mr. Mallory is one of the oldest practicing attorneys of the Vermilion county bar.

Hiram W. Ross, Danville, farmer, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 8th of November, 1843, and is the son of Joseph T. Ross, whose biography appears in this work. Mr. Ross was raised on the farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. B. He participated in the battle of Perrysville. He was taken sick and moved to the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until 1863, and on account of sickness he was honorably discharged. He returned home, and in 1872 he married Tilda Ann Smith, daughter of Abraham Smith, who was an early settler of this county. They have one child.

The following appropriate tribute to the memory of Hon. John L. Tincher has been prepared and kindly furnished us by A. G. Smith:

John L. Tincher was born in Kentucky in 1821. Eight years later his parents removed to Vermilion county, Indiana. When the subject of this sketch had arrived at the age of seventeen years his parents had died, and then he addressed himself to acquiring an education. He attended school for about three years in Coles county, Illinois, and then took service in the store of Jones & Culbertson, at Newport, Indiana. In 1843 he came with J. M. Culbertson to Danville, and was a clerk in his store until 1853, when the notable firm of Tincher & English was organized—first as merchants and afterward as bankers. The First National Bank of Danville stands as a monument of their united energy, labor and prudence. Mr. Tincher acquired a handsome property, to which his wife and children became heirs without the interfer-

ence of a will. In 1864 Mr. Tincher was elected a member of the lower house of the general assembly of the state. In 1867 he was transferred to the senate, to membership in which he was re-elected in 1870. He was also, in 1870, a member of the convention that revised the fundamental law of the state. For many years Mr. Tincher's business affairs were very exacting, and in the later years of his life official trusts increased the demands upon his energies, and added to these were churchly and social obligations, in all, making the demands upon him exceedingly onerous; the unceasing strain upon his mind and body may be supposed to have shortened his life. In 1845 Mr. Tincher united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and soon afterward was chosen to occupy a subordinate clerical relation to the church, which relation he maintained until his death. He was frequently called upon to preach. Though without classical education or technical theological training, he was a forcible, logical and acceptable preacher. It would be impossible for one not endowed with superior powers of mind to meet the degree of success in business, in politics and in social life that attended Mr. Tincher. It is not an extravagance of language to say that he was a gifted man. The Hon. John L. Tincher died at the Revere House, Springfield, Illinois, at half-past six o'clock, on Sunday evening, the 17th of December, 1871. His disease was pleuro-pneumonia. During the greater part of his life he had been in delicate health, and as far back as 1855 it was thought that his career would be terminated by consumption. In the summer of 1869 he was attacked by apoplexy, and thenceforward he complained of cerebral irregularities, and was never without apprehensions of a return of apoplexy. His attack came upon him while sitting in the office of his bank. The Rev. James P. Dinmilt observed his drooping head and pallid countenance. Upon being spoken to, Mr. Tincher said he was sick and thought he would die; and then starting with a couple of friends to walk home, no carriage being convenient, he sank down after walking about a square, named Eben H. Palmer to settle his estate, and passed into unconsciousness. He recovered, however, and was restored to the degree of health above spoken of. At the time of his death Mr. Tincher was in Springfield attending to his duties as senator. He was surrounded in his dying hour by his wife and children; Mr. C. L. English, Mr. C. B. Holloway, Mrs. J. G. English, the Rev. James Coe and the writer of these lines were also with him. On the morning following, Mr. Tincher's remains were brought to Danville for burial. An immense throng of two or three thousand people were at the depot, shivering in the bitter winter air, waiting to catch a glimpse of the casket that contained the mortal parts of their old friend and neighbor.

Funeral services were conducted in Kimber Church, of which Mr. Tincher was a member, on the Thursday following his death. A memorial address was read by the Hon. O. L. Davis, and a discourse was preached by the Rev. George Stevens. Rev. A. L. Brooks, Rev. W. N. McElroy and Rev. P. Woods assisted in conducting the service. Pall-bearers were chosen from a list of Mr. Tincher's oldest acquaintances, namely: Dr. W. H. H. Scott, Hon. Alvan Gilbert, John W. Mires, Samuel Frazier and Victor Leseure. By common consent, Mr. Tincher was recognized as the controlling spirit of this community. He made the poor man's cause his cause; he left no one to charge him with circumvention; he left no taint upon his name and memory.

“ How populous, how vital is the grave!
 This is creation's melancholy vault,
 The *val funereal*, the sad cypress gloom;
 The land of apparitions, empty shades;
 All, all on earth, is shadow; all beyond
 Is substance; the reverse is Folly's creed:
 How solid all, where change shall be no more!”

We hope in God's good time to meet our dear friend in the vernal fields of paradise, and to engage with him in the rapturous exercises that fancy paints as belonging to them who enter the kingdom of eternal rest. Farewell! dear friend, brother, farewell! As we march down life's uneven main, we are cheered by sweet memories that come unbidden, but ever welcome, hopefully trusting that in the realms of the blest, where are no aching brains, nor weary limbs, nor congested lungs, we may enjoy in perennial day the abiding friendship begun below. Farewell, Tincher! once more, farewell!

W. H. Johns, Danville, grocer, is a native of Vermilion county, Blount being his native township. He had the advantage of free schools, and received a good education. In 1862 he entered the army in the rebellion of 1861-5, enlisting first in Co. A, 71st Ill. Vol. Inf., three-months service, under Colonel Gilbert, who was elected captain at Springfield and made colonel at Chicago. After this term of service he reenlisted, in 1864, this time in Co. K, 135th Ill. Vol. Inf., hundred-day service, under Colonel Wolf. The first time he was mustered in at Camp Butler, Springfield, and the last time at Mattoon, Illinois, the 135th being mustered in at that place. Previous to his engaging in his present business he had been in the mercantile business, three years in the dry-goods and grocery trade, and five years in the lumber business. He is one of the natives of the county, who, by an honorable treatment of his friends and customers, has won for himself a good name and reputation.

John Charles Black was born on the 27th of January, 1839. His

father, John Black, of Pennsylvania, was born on the 19th of July, 1809, and was married to Josephine L. Culbertson, of the old Pennsylvania family of that name, on the 9th of September, 1834. From this marriage four children grew up, three of whom still survive. The father entered the Presbyterian ministry, and went south when twenty-three years of age, remaining there until about a year prior to his death, which occurred on the 13th of February, 1847. The mother still survives, and is now the wife of Dr. Wm. Fithian, of Danville, to which place Mrs. Black removed in the spring of 1847, after the death of her husband, above referred to, taking with her her four children. Before his death the father obtained a wide repute as a preacher of unusual power, eloquence and fervor, and was made a Doctor of Divinity when thirty-six years of age. At the time of his death he was the pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania. Since her removal to Danville, in 1847, General Black's mother has been continuously a resident of that place, and there, too, General Black has resided during the greater part of this interval, so that they class among the old residents of Vermilion county. In 1858 J. C. Black entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, remaining there until he abandoned "the groves of the academy" for the tented field, in April, 1861. On the very day on which Fort Sumter was attacked he enlisted as a private soldier in the "Montgomery Guards," of Crawfordsville, which company was, a few days later, mustered into the three-months service as Co. I, 11th Ind. Inf. Zouaves, Colonel (afterward Major-General) Lew Wallace commanding. Upon the organization of this regiment J. C. Black was made its sergeant-major, which position he occupied until the muster out of the regiment, some four months afterward. Immediately thereafter he returned to Danville, and engaged in recruiting a company for the three-years service, which was mustered in as Co. K, 37th Ill. Inf., Colonel (afterward Major-General) Julius White commanding. In the organization of this regiment General Black was chosen and commissioned its major. From this position he fought his way up, being commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and finally brigadier-general, by brevet, for gallant services on the field of battle. Each commission issued to him by the state and national authorities was by them marked as for gallantry in some special engagement, or for meritorious conduct. General Black remained in the military service until after the last battle was fought, commanding a brigade, of which the 37th Illinois, which "veteranized" in 1864, formed a part, and participated in the storming of "The Blakeleys" and the capture of Mobile, as well as in the subsequent military events in Alabama and Texas which formed the closing scenes of the rebellion. Then, in the

summer of 1865, he returned to civil life, in which he has since been engaged, taking a very active and prominent part in the political affairs of his district and state. On coming out of the army he studied law in Chicago with the firm of Gookins and Roberts, and commenced the practice of his profession in the early part of 1867 in Danville, but he shortly thereafter removed to Champaign, where he resided until about June, 1874, since which time he has resumed residence in Danville, which is now his home. As souvenirs of his service General Black bears two wounds. The first was received in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on the 7th of March, 1862, being a gun-shot through the right arm. The second wound was received in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, on the 7th of December, 1862. He has suffered intensely, and for years, from these wounds and the surgical operations necessitated thereby, his life being several times despaired of and his death currently reported. But a strong constitution has enabled him to maintain the struggle for life, and he survives, in the full vigor of intellect and with fair general health, although crippled in both arms. Upon returning to civil life General Black became identified with the democratic party, in a state and congressional district which were alike strongly republican. Twice since then has he been selected by his party as its candidate for congress, and once by the democracy of the state as candidate for lieutenant-governor. While unsuccessful in these contests, yet in them all General Black has run largely ahead of his ticket, reducing the majority in his district when a candidate for congress, and running many thousands ahead of his ticket when a candidate for lieutenant-governor. Finally, General Black received the entire democratic vote for the office of United States senator in 1878, when General Logan was elected to that office. He is the senior partner in the prosperous and successful law firm of Black & Blackburn. He is enjoying a large practice in the state and federal courts, and is paying earnest attention to his business affairs.

R. B. Leverich, Danville, farmer, was born in Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 17th of October, 1847, and is the son of Richard T. and Lydia F. (Gilbert) Leverich. Mr. Leverich was raised in Danville; he clerked in his father's store; in April, 1865, he came on the farm, where he has remained ever since engaged in farming. He married on the 24th of December, 1868, to Miss Hannah M. Silliven, who was born on the 1st of August, 1848. She is the daughter of Andrew and Frances Silliven. By this marriage they have had six children, four of whom are living (Conrad R., born on the 19th of May, 1870; Richard A., born on the 10th of January, 1873; Othniel G., born on the 17th of September, 1874; Charles E., born on the 4th of September, 1876).

Two are deceased: Lydia, born on the 15th of September, 1869, died on the 19th of September, 1870, and Lulu, born on the 7th of March, 1878, and died on the 7th of May, 1878.

R. L. Porter, Danville, physician, is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a physician of about forty years' practice. He is one of the early settlers of Danville, having been a resident of the place since 1848. His wife is also a graduate of medicine, and while a resident of Danville has sometimes done a practice of several thousand dollars per year. In 1874 the Doctor and his wife went to England, his object being to have a very difficult surgical operation performed upon himself by the celebrated Sir Henry Thompson, of London, one of the finest physicians and surgeons of Europe. The operation was performed successfully, Sir Henry refusing any remuneration, though his usual price was \$500 for similar service. Dr. Porter has not only proven himself a success professionally, but also as a financier. Besides his property in Danville he has a splendid farm of eight hundred acres, located on sections 28, 29 and 32 of Sidell township, this county. He can very truthfully be called one of the successful men of the county.

C. V. Baldwin, Danville, dentist, is a native of Henry county, Indiana, his people being among the early and prominent pioneers of that county. His father was the representative of Henry county in 1847. In 1849 Dr. Baldwin came to Vermilion county, Illinois, with his people, he being at that time fifteen years old. He has since remained a resident of the county. In 1866 he began the study of dentistry. On account of ill-health for the past ten years the Doctor has spent the winters in Franklin, Louisiana. There he has established a fine business in his line, the people waiting patiently his return for the execution of dental work at his hands.

M. Ganor, Danville, dealer in lime, cement, etc. There is probably not a resident of Danville who has been more observing of the changes that have been made during his time than Mr. Ganor. He is a native of Ireland, coming to the United States in 1844 with his parents. They located on Long Island, he being at that time about four years old. Here they remained about five years, and then came west, and on the 20th of September, 1849, arrived at the then village of Danville. They made the journey from Chicago in wagons, hiring a man to bring them and their goods from that point to Danville for \$15. Mr. Ganor's father, who died on the 14th of October, 1861, aged sixty-one years and four months, probably did more toward clearing up the land where Danville now stands than any of the old pioneers. For years he carried on farming on the land now known as Tinchertown. Mr. Ganor tells us that he and his dogs have spent many hours of lively sport chasing

rabbits over what is now the eastern part of the city, and is yet known as Rabbittown. He began business for himself in 1859, and is now located corner of Main and Hazel streets, where he is carrying on quite an extensive business in lime, cement, hay, oats, corn, etc., and is also interested with Mr. C. H. Giddings in the ice trade. He is a lively, energetic business man; in the habit of looking out for No. 1, and managing his own business affairs.

Victor Leseure, Danville, merchant, was born in France, on the 25th December, 1816, and is the son of Peter and Ann Lesenre, both natives of France. In 1832 Mr. Leseure immigrated to America, and located in Covington, Kentucky, where he was engaged in farming; from thence he went to Clarke county, Indiana, and from thence he came to Illinois. He first embarked in the mercantile business in Georgetown, Vermilion county. In 1849 he came to Danville, Illinois, where he remained for several years, when he returned to Georgetown. In 1851 he returned to Danville, which he has made his home ever since he entered the mercantile business, which he has followed principally from that time. In 1876 he entered the hardware business. Mr. Lesenre has held several offices of public trust. He was mayor of the city of Danville one term, and was commissioner of highways three terms. He is a republican in politics. He married, in 1849, Caroline B. McDonald, daughter of Alexander McDonald, one of the old pioneers of Vermilion county. She died; he then married Mrs. Mary J. McDonald, *nee* Smith. Mr. Leseure is treasurer, secretary and superintendent of the Danville Gas-Light Company.

W. R. Lawrence, Danville, attorney-at-law, was born in Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, on the 14th of January, 1840, and is the son of John Lawrence, a native of New York, who was a mechanic and farmer. He moved to Indiana, and located in Bloomington, Monroe county, about 1836, being among the early settlers. In 1849 Mr. W. R. Lawrence, with his parents, moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, and located in Georgetown, where he received his principal education at the Georgetown Seminary. In 1862 he enlisted, for three years, as private, in Co. C, 73d Ill. Vol. Inf. (of which a history appears in this work). He participated in a number of engagements: Perrysville, Stone River and Chickamauga, at which battle he received a wound in the face. At Stone River he was captured, and taken as a prisoner of war to Libby prison, but was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment. Mr. Lawrence, from private, was first made sergeant, and then second lieutenant, and afterward first lieutenant. In 1864 he resigned, and came home to Vermilion county. He went to Bloomington, McLean county, Illinois, where he commenced the study of law

with Tipton & Benjamin, and, in 1865, he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law at Boonesborough, Iowa, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Danville, and has here been engaged at his chosen profession ever since, ranking among the leading lawyers of the Vermilion county bar. Mr. Lawrence's political opinions are republican. He married, in 1867, Miss Josephine Frazier, daughter of John Frazier, one of the old settlers of Vermilion county; by this marriage they have two children.

O. Leseure, Danville, physician and surgeon, is a native of Danville, Vermilion county, where, in 1869, he began reading medicine under Dr. Morse. He later studied with Dr. Lemon, and became a graduate of medicine at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1873. For a time succeeding this he was in the United States Hospital at Detroit, Michigan, where he remained but a short time, and then went to New York, and in 1874 became a graduate of the Bellevue Medical Hospital, and the same year began his practice in Danville, where he has since resided, giving his time fully and exclusively to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons of the Wabash, and though he has practiced in Danville but since 1874, he has already established a name and reputation professionally of which he need not be ashamed.

Charles Moran, Danville, groceries and provisions, is a native of County Antrim, Ireland. Before leaving his native country he had learned the trade of a brick and stone mason, the latter being worked by him the most. In September of 1850 he landed in the city of New York, where he remained a resident for nearly two years; then, in 1852, he came to Danville, where he has since resided. On the 18th of March, 1855, he married Miss Catharine O'Conner, who is also a native of Ireland. Until five and a half years ago, when he engaged in the grocery trade, Mr. Moran had been following his trade. There is probably not a single resident of the city of Danville who has made as many changes in the mechanical work of the city as himself. He used to employ a large number of men, and hardly a building of any importance in the city but of what he did the stone-work. Among them may be mentioned the residence of Mr. L. T. Palmer, the Danville Mills, the Danville high-school building, H. W. Beckwith's residence, and many others. His last job of stone-work was for the city, being a curbing contract of four thousand dollars, which he executed satisfactorily. His present place of business is No. 151 East Main street. His store is 22×80, and stocked with a nice fresh line of everything pertaining to the grocery trade.

James H. Miller, Danville, tax-collector, is one of the self-made men

of Danville. He was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, on the 20th of December, 1823. His mother died when he was four years old; he then resided with his grandmother until he was ten years of age, and since then has been dependent upon his own resources. In the early part of his life he had but little opportunity of securing an education, but by his own efforts he became a fair scholar. In 1846 he went from Virginia to Pickaway county, Ohio, and there remained about six years. In 1852 he came to Danville, where he has since resided. He has built two residences and one business-house. He, by energy and good financiering, has accumulated a good property. For the last twenty years he has held the office of tax-collector, except during the year 1874, when Mr. Thos. Parks held the office one term; he is also assessor of Danville township, the entire revenue derived from taxation passing through his hands. Any man who, being left an orphan, as he was, and beginning work for himself as he did, at a salary of seventy-five cents per week, and paying his own expenses out of this, and who, by an honest and legitimate business, has accumulated a good property, is certainly worthy the respect of the better class of citizens of any community. He has not only won, but enjoys, and he is surely entitled to, the confidence of the citizens of Danville.

Colonel O. F. Harmon (deceased), the subject of this sketch, and whose portrait appears in this history, was born in the year 1827, in Monroe county, New York. But little of the surroundings of his early life are known. In 1853 he came west, and shortly after began the practice of law, this being his profession, subsequently becoming the partner of Judge O. L. Davis, with whom he practiced for many years, being well known as one of the leading attorneys of the county. In 1857 he served the people of Vermilion county as their representative in the state legislature. During the war of the rebellion of 1861-5 he, in August of 1862, entered the Union army as colonel of the 125th Ill. Vol. Inf. This regiment was made up almost entirely of Vermilion county men, a complete history of which is given in this work, written by William Mann, adjutant of the regiment. Colonel Harmon was much above the average height, being six feet three inches, and well proportioned mentally, morally and physically. No better man of the regiment could be found to be their commander. This regiment, with Colonel Harmon at its head, participated in many of the hard battles, among which may be mentioned the battles of Perrysville, Chickamanga, Mission Ridge and the Atlanta campaign, during which, while making a charge at the head of his regiment at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, on the 27th of June, 1864, he was shot and almost instantly killed. In his death the 125th mourned the loss of a brave

and honest commander, a family in the far north the loss of a father and husband's kind care and protection, and old neighbors and associates the loss of a true and honest friend. Colonel Harmon was married in 1854 to Mrs. E. C. Hill, her maiden name being McDonald. Her father was one of the early settlers of Vermilion county, and this is Mrs. Harmon's native county. She still resides in Danville, one of the honored and respected ladies of the city.

J. M. Sirpless, Danville, as a grocer of Danville, requires more than a passing notice. He is a native of this county. His parents, James and Catharine (Wright) Sirpless came to the county as early as 1852, entering government land at that date. The name is of Irish origin. J. M. is a printer by trade. He first began learning the trade in Homer, Illinois. Previous to his engaging in the grocery trade, in March of 1878, he had for five years been at work in the office of the Danville "Times." He has been dependent upon his own resources in the accumulation of property. The grocery business, when he began it in 1878, was entirely new to him, though he soon made himself thoroughly familiar with the business, and has already built up a good trade, running a free delivery wagon in connection with his business. He is still a young man, but by his own efforts has acquired a fair property. Should he succeed financially in the future as well as he has in the past he will soon have established a business of which he may well be proud.

A. G. Webster, Danville, grocer, was born in St. Albans, Franklin county, Vermont, in 1822. Leaving there with his people in 1836 he went to Saline, Michigan, remaining there eight years, and then removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he remained also eight years, during which time he was employed in the capacity of clerk. From there he came to Danville in 1853, bringing with him a small stock of dry goods. Here he was engaged in the dry-goods trade for about two years, and in 1856, after having closed out his stock of dry goods, he began in the grocery business, which he has principally been engaged in since, having for the past ten years been doing business in the building he now occupies. He is now the oldest groceryman in the city, there being none other now engaged in the business who began as early as 1856. He is a man who has always been interested in any matters pertaining to the public good, and has done his share toward the development and improvement of Danville and Vermilion county, of which he has now been a resident twenty-six years.

C. D. Henton, Danville, physician and surgeon, has been a resident of Vermilion county since 1853. He was located at Marysville until May of 1872, when he removed to Danville, where he has since resided.

He is a native of Fountain county, Indiana. At the age of six his people took him to Hillsborough, Ohio, where the early part of his life was spent. In 1861 he became a graduate of the Rush Medical College, of Chicago. After graduating he located at Marysville, and began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed. The doctor is a man who has been wholly dependent upon his own resources both for his literary and medical education, having when only sixteen years old taught his first term of day-school. He is now a member of the Vermilion County Association of Physicians and Surgeons, and a man whose standing is high in the community, both in professional and private life.

Charles V. Guy, Danville, superintendent of public schools, was born in South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio, on the 28th of June, 1850, and is the son of Asa H. and Ruth (Jams) Guy, natives of Ohio. A. H. Guy was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the 16th of March, 1823, and is the son of Willis and Jane (Hawkins) Guy, of Virginia, they having moved to Ohio about 1808 or 1810. When Mr. Guy was young, his parents moved to Madison county, Ohio, where Mr. Guy was brought up on a farm. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in 1849. He then was engaged in teaching school in Ohio, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he taught school in Georgetown, and other parts of Vermilion county. In 1855 Mr. Guy was elected by the republican party surveyor of Vermilion county. This office he has held off and on for the last twenty-four years. Mr. Guy, in his official duties, has given entire satisfaction. He has laid out and surveyed the villages of Fairmount, Catlin, Paxton (Ford county), part of Hoopeston, and other towns. In 1862 Mr. Guy was appointed assistant revenue assessor, which office he filled until 1865. Mr. Guy married Miss Ruth Jams, of Licking county, Ohio, daughter of William and Lydia (Foster) Jams, of Pennsylvania. By this marriage they have had seven children, five living. Mr. Guy is a republican in politics, and has been a member of the M. E. Church for the last thirty-eight years. Charles V. Guy, the subject of this sketch, with his parents, came to Vermilion county when he was three years old. He received his principal education at Georgetown. When sixteen years old he commenced teaching school, his first school being near Fairmount. Mr. Guy remained teaching school until he was nineteen years old. He then entered the State Normal School, at Normal, Illinois, where he received a good normal education. He returned to Vermilion county and was appointed deputy clerk, which office he filled for one and a-half years. In November, 1873, he was elected superintendent

of the county schools, to which office he was reëlected in 1877, and still holds. In this office Mr. Gny has given entire satisfaction, having proved himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability. Mr. Gny was also principal of the high school of Hoopeston, with his wife as assistant. He married Miss Ellen Bales, of Georgetown, Illinois, daughter of Elwood Bales, who was one of the early settlers. They have two children. Mr. Gny is engaged in conducting a Normal Summer Institute, which is meeting with good success.

Joseph G. English, Danville, president First National Bank of Danville, began his career a poor boy, and has by his own effort risen to an honorable position both in business and social life. He was born in Ohio county, Indiana, on the 17th of December, 1820, and is the son of Charles and Nancy (Wright) English. His mother was a native of England and his father of Connecticut. Mr. Charles English was a blacksmith by trade, and followed it for a time at the Washington navy yard, but in his latter days he was engaged in keeping tavern. In 1829 Mr. J. G. English, with his parents, moved from Ohio county, Indiana, to the Wabash valley, and located at Perrysville, Vermilion county, Indiana. Here his father was engaged in keeping tavern (the first tavern in Perrysville), which he did until his death, which occurred in 1856. Mr. English is a lineal descendant of the old Mayflower stock. The subject of this sketch at nine years of age entered the "district school of the period" here in Perrysville. He remained until 1834, finishing and receiving a common education in a log cabin with a puncheon floor. In 1834 he first embarked for himself by engaging himself as a clerk in a prominent dry-goods store in Lafayette, Indiana, where he remained until 1839, working for his board and clothes. He returned to Perrysville and again filled the capacity of clerk until 1843. In the fall of that year he married Miss Mary Hicks, who was born in Perrysville on the 13th of June, 1824, and is the daughter of George and Mary (Curtis) Hicks, who had located in Perrysville in about 1820. In 1844, in connection with his father-in-law (George Hicks), Mr. English opened an extensive general store in Perrysville, which occupied his attention until 1852. During this time they traded very extensively in produce, which they sold at the New Orleans market. They would build a flat-bottom boat on the shores of the Wabash, load it with their produce, etc., and with assistance, and Mr. Joseph G. English acting as bow-hand, would float down to New Orleans; the voyage being long and tedious, taking them sometimes twenty-five days in making the trip. There they would sell their stock and return by steamboat to Evansville, Indiana, and travel from there to Perrysville by wagon. In this business Mr. English made some four or five

trips, all being very profitable. In 1853, with his wife and four children, he came to Danville, where he entered the dry-goods business with John L. Tineher (whose biography and portrait appear in this work). They continued in the dry-goods business in a frame house on the corner of the alley on Main street, above the present bank, until 1856. In 1856 they became assignee of the Stock Security Bank, which had failed. This bank was owned and operated by Daniel Clapp. They then commenced a general brokerage and banking business, doing business as private bankers until 1864. During this year the "National Banking Act" was passed and they were among the first to organize a national bank in the state. The "First National Bank" of Danville being established, Mr. English, at its first meeting, was duly elected as president, which position he holds to-day. This bank was owned by Messrs. English and Tineher, with the exception of three thousand dollars, which was owned by William I. Moore, Benjamin Crane and E. H. Palmer. Under Mr. English's management and control the "First National Bank" has increased steadily from year to year, until now its business exceeds that of any national bank in the state outside of Chicago. Mr. English, in 1870 and 1871, was elected mayor of the city of Danville. He also was alderman of his ward. To these respective offices he was elected by the temperance people of Danville. In 1865 Mr. English was one of six who laid out the Spring Hill cemetery. In 1863 he had charge of the subscription list for filling the quota of men for the late war from Danville township. This money was raised without tax. He is one of the original stock-owners of the Danville Gas Works, of which he has been president almost ever since its organization. Mr. English's political opinions are republican. He is a member of the M. E. Church, of which church he has been a member since 1856, being superintendent of the Sabbath-school for a number of years. He, in 1871, was selected by the lay delegates of the Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church to represent them in their general conference in Brooklyn, held in 1872. Messrs. English and Tineher were perhaps the largest real estate dealers in town lots and plats in Danville. They bought land cheap. Where the fair grounds are they paid \$16 per acre. Where the junction now is they obtained for \$10 per acre. In 1864 the wife of Mr. English died. By this marriage they had eight children; six living. In the spring of 1865 he married his second wife, Mrs. Maria L. Partlow, *née* Casseday, who was born in Paris, Illinois, on the 10th of November, 1828, and is the daughter of George W. and Delilah (Murphy) Casseday, who were married in 1824. George W. Casseday was born in Bedford county, Virginia, on the 1st of December, 1803. In 1825, with his wife, he moved to Vermilion county,

Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1827 he went to Edgar county, Illinois, and from there he moved to Paris, of the same county. In 1834 he returned to Vermilion county, and in 1851 went to Joliet, where he died on the 23d of July, 1863. Thus passed away one of the old and prominent settlers of Illinois, and so, one by one, they are passing beyond the shores of the unknown river, and in a few years not one will be left of the noble band of pioneers who made their homes in what was then a wilderness, inhabited by red men. However, their descendants, and those who come after them, will live to enjoy the full measure of happiness and prosperity built upon the solid foundations laid by the old settlers.

F. C. Haacker & Bro., Danville, dry goods and groceries. In 1873 the above named gentlemen opened their present business, and since then no men have been more uniformly successful than they. In the first place they rank among the shrewdest and hardest working citizens of Danville, while their complete knowledge of the business in which they are engaged, and their geniality to customers and all with whom they come in contact, give them many advantages of which all business men have not possession. These gentlemen were both born in Prussia. They emigrated to America with their parents, John and Dorothy (Lev-erence) Haacker, and came west to Illinois, locating in Chicago in 1852. In 1853 they came to Vermilion county, in which place they have made their home ever since. F. C. Haacker was for a short time engaged in farming, and from that was engaged in the woolen mills of Danville. He was also for a number of years clerking in Charles Palmer's store. In this way he saved enough money to embark in the mercantile business in 1872. Then, in 1873, he took in as a partner his brother, C. F. W. Haacker, which forms the well known firm of F. C. Haacker & Bro. Mr. C. F. W. Haacker was engaged for a number of years working for Peter Beyer, in the boot and shoe business. These gentlemen own one of the leading dry goods and grocery houses of Danville; the size of grocery store is 20×75 and the dry goods 22×85. They have eight or nine clerks, and are doing a good business.

Peter Beyer, Danville, boot and shoe dealer, is one of the old settlers of this county. He is a native of Germany, and at the age of eighteen years came to the United States, and located first at Rochester, New York, where he learned the trade of manufacturing boots and shoes. In 1854 he came west and expected to buy land or engage in the mercantile business, but unfortunately for him the bank where he had his money on deposit, like the majority of other banks of that time, failed, and he was obliged to begin at the beginning once more, which he did by going back to the cobbler's bench. From this humble beginning, in

1854, Mr. Beyer has accumulated his fine property. His store is located at No. 73 West Main street, and is thirty feet front by one hundred deep, stocked with everything pertaining to a full and well selected stock of boots and shoes. The basement, which is the same size, has been remodeled and stocked with a fine line of fresh groceries. In this later enterprise he engaged in the spring of 1879. Thus far it has proved a success, and is only in keeping with his other movements, which are those of a first-class financier.

John McMahan, Danville, police-justice, was born in Harrison county, Indiana, on the 18th of November, 1822. In 1833 he went to Clermont county, where he remained until 1840. He has been dependent upon his own resources since the age of fourteen. He began learning the trade of a blacksmith in Clermont county, and in 1840 went to Cincinnati, where he completed his trade and followed it many years as a business. In 1854 he came to Danville, and began business for himself by opening a blacksmith-shop and following his trade until about 1870. In 1869 he was elected mayor of the city, and in 1872 he was elected justice of the peace and police-magistrate, both of which offices he has held since. He is one of the honorable and well-respected citizens of the city. Whatever he may have accomplished during life has been the result of his own enterprise, as during his early life he had no opportunities for schooling, there being nothing but the old subscription system, and the old log school-houses with puncheon floors and seats and greased paper for windows. With these few remarks we close our sketch in regard to the man known so well to the citizens as 'Squire McMahan.

James T. Amis, Danville, tile manufacturer and farmer, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on the 18th of June, 1831, and his parents are Wilburn and Frances (Davis) Amis, both natives of Tennessee. His father was a farmer. Mr. Amis, with his parents, moved to Vermilion county, Indiana, when he was about two years of age, and here remained on the farm until 1854, when he moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, and located near Pilot Grove, there working by the month on a farm. In 1869 he came to Danville township, which has been his home ever since. In 1877 Mr. Amis commenced the manufacture of tile on his place, putting up a first-class factory with great facilities for manufacturing a large amount of tile, and having a capacity for manufacturing from ten to twelve thousand per day. He manufactures all the sizes needed by the farmer: $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 5, 6. Mr. Amis owns two hundred and twelve acres of land. He was married in Vermilion county in 1855 to Nancy Hesse, of Nelson county, Kentucky. By this union they have had ten children, four of whom are living. Mr.

Amis has held several offices of public trust in his township; that of school-treasurer, trustee and road-overseer, and in these offices he has given entire satisfaction. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the United Brethren Church. His father died in Iowa and his mother in Indiana.

John Kilborn, Danville, farmer, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 17th of April, 1817, and is the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Howe) Kilborn, both natives of Virginia. His father was a comb maker by trade, but principally followed farming. Both parents died when Mr. Kilborn was very young. He set out in the world and commenced farming in the summer time and in the winters attended the district schools of the period. When about nineteen years old he commenced teaching school, and taught until he was twenty-two. He then entered the mercantile business at Venice, Ohio, which he followed some eight years. In 1850 he was chosen and elected by the democratic party as representative of Butler and Warren counties, Ohio. He was reelected to the same office in 1852, which he held until 1854. He was a member of several very important committees; he was a member of the committee on militia, and chairman of the committee on canals. This office Mr. Kilborn filled with honor and credit, having proven himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability. In 1854 he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and located in Danville. Here he was engaged in land speculation. He built and improved the brick residence, east of Danville, now owned by R. Hooton. In 1862 Mr. Kilborn moved on the present farm on which he has been ever since he commenced to farm. He has on his place a steam saw-mill. Mr. Kilborn was married in Ohio in 1841 to Miss Susan M. Lutes, who was born near the birthplace of Mr. Kilborn. They have had nine children, six of whom are living.

George F. Tincher, Danville, attorney-at-law, was born in Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 14th of June, 1854, and is the son of John L. and Caroline R. Tincher. Mr. Tincher received his principal education at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois; he also attended the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to practice law at the Illinois bar in 1875. No young attorney at the Vermilion county bar stands higher in the estimation of his colleagues than Geo. F. Tincher. In 1879 Mr. Tincher was elected city attorney, which office he is filling with entire satisfaction.

Ephraim Burroughs, Danville, blacksmith, is a native of Marion county, Ohio. He was born on the 4th of January, 1815, and when but a child his people removed to Dearborn county, Indiana. Here

the early part of his life was spent, having but few opportunities for gaining an education. At the age of eighteen years he went to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and began an apprenticeship of three years with Mr. C. Cassatt at the trade of manufacturing edged tools. He remained in Cincinnati for about fourteen years, and then went south for a year or so. Returning to Indiana he married Miss Emeline Randall, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio. They had one son in the army in the war of 1861-65. Mr. B. came to Vermilion county first in the spring of 1855, and located in the city of Danville in 1861. Since his residence here he has been engaged in the blacksmithing business, which he learned very readily after having learned and worked at the trade of manufacturing edged tools. Mr. Burroughs' people are of Scotch origin. He is one of the early settlers of Vermilion county, and has witnessed many of the changes from a new region to a well-improved country.

Charles L. English, Danville, timber merchant, of the firm of Dickason & English, is a native of Vermilion county, Indiana. He was born in 1847, and at the age of eight years came with his people to Vermilion county, Illinois. From this time until the age of twenty he was kept at school, receiving a very liberal education. For about six years after leaving school he was employed in the First National Bank of Danville, of which his father is president, and in 1872 began, in company with Mr. L. T. Dickason, the grain trade. This they are still engaged in, though not so extensively as formerly, their business being now principally the timber trade, in which they have become quite extensively engaged, giving employment to from three to five hundred men. Their business now extends over several different states. The firm of Dickason & English has become well and favorably known, not only in Vermilion county, where during the winter they are engaged extensively in mining coal, but among prominent railroad men outside of the State of Illinois.

Peter Walsh, attorney-at-law, Danville, was born in 1845 in New York city, and is the son of John and Mary (Warren) Walsh, who were natives of Ireland. Mr. Walsh in 1855 came west to Illinois, and located in Danville, which place he has made his home ever since. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, and served for three years in Co. K, 37th Ill. Vol. Inf., and participated in some of the most prominent battles during the war—Pea Ridge, Perry Grove, etc. He did good service, and was honorably mustered out. At the close of his war experience he returned to Danville, and commenced the study of law. He attended the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in 1867 was admitted to practice law at the Illinois state bar. Mr. Walsh, when studying for

the bar, was under the instruction of Mark Hawes, who is now a prominent preacher. Mr. Walsh has held several offices of public trust: city attorney for the city of Danville for five terms, and state's attorney for one term. In these offices he has given entire satisfaction, having proven himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability, whose duties have been performed in a faithful manner. Mr. Walsh's political opinions are republican.

Spencer N. Monroe, Danville, jeweler, is one of the oldest merchants of Danville. He was born in Vernon, Oneida county, New York, in September, 1820, and is the son of William and Elmira (Willard) Monroe, natives of Virginia. His father was a glass manufacturer. Mr. Monroe remained at his native home until he was eighteen years old. He then went to Syracuse, New York, and commenced to learn the jewelry trade. In 1853 he came west to Indiana and worked at his trade in Attica and Oxford until 1855, when he came to Danville and opened a jewelry store in a small frame house on the corner where Short's block now stands. From there he moved to a frame building on the ground where he is now located, 67 Main street. Here he has remained ever since, with the exception of a short time when he occupied a room across the street until the old frame building was torn down and the present building erected. Mr. Monroe is to-day the owner of one of the leading jewelry stores of this part of Illinois. He employs two men. In 1861 he married Miss Matilda Boyce, of Ohio, she having made her home in Danville about the same time Mr. Monroe did. They have two children. Mr. Monroe has represented with credit the city of Danville for two terms as alderman of the third ward.

William Craig, Danville, livery, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1848, and is the son of Samuel G. and Catharine A. (McCrea) Craig, whose history appears in this work. Mr. Craig, our subject, was raised in Danville. His first business in life was clerking for his father in a dry-goods and shoe store. In 1875 he entered the livery business with Wm. and Jacob Kuykendall, and formed the firm of Kuykendall Bros. & Craig, which is the leading livery firm in Danville. These gentlemen own two first-class stables, one located in the rear of the Aetna House, on North street, and the other on Hazel, between North and Main streets.

Joseph Bauer, Danville, miller, was born in Baden, Germany, on the 2d of February, 1831. The early part of his life was spent in his native land. In 1854 he came to the United States, though not before he had received a good education and had learned the trade of a miller. He first spent a couple of years in the eastern states, and in 1856 came

to Danville. Upon his arrival here he helped to organize the German M. E. Church, of which he has since been one of the leading members. A more complete history of this church is given elsewhere. Mr. Bauer is something of a genius, having mastered the different trades of milling, carpentering, cabinet making and engineering, though milling has been his principal business, having followed this for about twenty-four years. At present we find him filling the capacity of head miller in the City Mills. He is well known in Danville as a steady, sober and upright citizen.

William Morgan, Danville, justice of the peace and insurance agent, is one of the old settlers of this county. He is a native of Jefferson county, Virginia, where the early part of his life was spent. He had but few advantages in the way of schooling, there being nothing but the old subscription system, schools being so few and far apart that he, at the age of seven years, was obliged to walk four miles in his daily attendance. At the age of twenty-three he was called upon to take charge of the farm by the death of his father. This he did until 1856, when he came to Vermilion county, where he has since resided. During his first summer he followed teaming, and in the winter did something of a coal business. In the spring of 1858 he was elected constable and deputy county sheriff. He also held the office of deputy collector of revenue under W. T. Cunningham, his territory or district being Iroquois, Ford and Vermilion counties. After this he again farmed for three years, and then took the post-office under Andrew Johnson's administration for two years and a half. Following this he was in the insurance and mercantile trade until 1877, when he was elected justice. In connection with his official duties he does quite an extensive insurance business. He is well known to the citizens of Danville as a man whose word is as good as his bond.

J. E. Tuttle, Danville, physician, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, in 1844. In 1856 he became a resident of Vermilion county, locating at Marysville. He there began the study of medicine with Dr. C. D. Henton in 1862, and in 1865 became a graduate of the Rush Medical College, of Chicago. After graduating he returned to Vermilion county, and continued his practice at Blue Grass, where he had done some practice before graduating. He remained there until 1869. He then went to Marysville, and there was engaged in practice until 1874. At this date he removed to Danville, where he has become firmly established and is already known as one of the thoroughly reliable M.D.'s of the city.

H. M. Kimball, Danville, grocer, may be classed among the old settlers of Danville. He is a native of New Hampshire, spending the



J. J. Harmon
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early part of his life and receiving his education in that state. He came to Danville in 1856, after having spent some time in contracting and doing stone-work on some of the different railroads which at that date were being constructed throughout the middle states. Among other jobs under his supervision was the stone piers and abutments of the Wabash railroad bridge across the Vermilion river at Danville. He also started the first marble works at Danville. He has never sought public offices, though he held the office of supervisor of Danville township in 1872. He has now been engaged in the grocery trade about twelve years. During this time he has some years done a business of \$40,000 per year. He is now located on North Vermilion street, where he is doing a fair business, giving employment to two men.

J. H. Palmer, Danville, was born in Queen's county, New York. His parents are Samuel and Elizabeth (Hyde) Palmer. His father was a farmer. Mr. Palmer was partially brought up on the farm. In 1856 he came west to Illinois and located in Danville, Vermilion county, which has been his home ever since. In 1862 he enlisted for three years in the 37th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. K., as a private, and was on detached duty with the General Department of the Gulf. He served full time and was honorably mustered out in 1865. When he returned to Danville he commenced farming. He was in Short's bank for a time, and from that he entered the dry-goods trade. In 1877 the firm of J. H. Palmer & Co. was formed, which continued until May of 1879, when he sold his interest to the coal company. Since then Mr. Palmer has been engaged with the company.

Xaver Miller, Danville, was born in Germany on the 25th of November, 1838. In September, 1856, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York city. He then came direct to Illinois, and located in Danville, where he has been a resident since with the exception of two years. While here in Danville Mr. Miller was in the hotel business, and afterward started a sample and billiard room. This he has now. Mr. Miller came to America a poor man, but, with hard labor and good management, he has been quite successful in life, and ranks among Danville's prominent Germans. He was married in Danville to Abelina Uhlein, of Baden, Germany, by whom they have seven children.

John Beard, Danville, grocer, corner of South and College streets, is a native of Brooklyn, New York, though he has been a resident of Danville twenty-two years, being but a child when he was brought to this place. For the last eight years he has been engaged in the grocery trade on his own account. He is a much larger dealer than at

first might be supposed, his trade reaching about \$25,000 per year. In connection with groceries he handles a line of queensware and tinware. He gives employment to two men. His store is twenty feet front by fifty feet deep. By good financiering and careful management he has established a good trade and permanent business.

Joseph McClure, Danville, miller, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, on the 23d of January, 1819, and at ten years of age came to Greene county, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship as a miller, which trade he completed at twenty-one years of age. In 1857 he came west and located in Danville, Illinois, where he has been one of the foremost in his trade. He ground the first grist in Henderson & Kyger's mill. He has been engaged with the firm now known as M. M. Wright for fifteen years as manager. He has been twice married. The name of his present wife was Margaret Sanders, a native of Virginia. He has a family of five children by his former wife, Elizabeth Charles: Walter, Lether, Albert, Harvey and Mary.

A. C. Daniel, Danville, coal operator, whose portrait appears in this history, was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, in 1835. During his early life he had but little opportunity of attending school, but, being of that peculiar class of men who do not seem to be dependent upon anybody except themselves, he "helped himself" to a good business education. In 1857 he came to Danville, arriving at the place in the spring. His whole "stock and store" at that time was an ordinary suit of clothes and \$2.50 in money. Beginning work in the mines, at whatever they had for him to do, he gradually worked his way up, until now he is the principal stockholder in the Ellsworth Coal Company, and its general manager. As general manager of this company he has done more to develop the mining resources of Vermilion county than any of the operators who, from time to time, have been interested in this line of business. We do not design giving a history of the mines here, as a more complete sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Daniel is a man who has not thus far become mixed up in political affairs or "public wranglings," further than to help forward any enterprise for the improvement of the city or the public good generally. He has provided himself with an elegant home on West North street, and is satisfied in attending to his own business. By his own exertions he has changed his position and station in life from a poor boy's to that of one of the wealthy, influential and prominent citizens of the community. On the 3d of January, 1865, he was married to Miss Jane C. Palmer, daughter of L. T. Palmer, one of the early and prominent pioneers of Vermilion county. They have one daughter, Gertrude, who was born in 1865.

Raymond W. Hanford, Danville, judge of the Vermilion county court, was born in Middlebury, Summit county, Ohio, on the 24th of June, 1829, and is the son of John and Sarah E. (Noble) Hanford. His father was born in Vermont on the 16th of April, 1792; he was a hatter by trade, but followed farming for the last twenty years of his life. Judge Hanford left home when he was about fifteen years old to learn the printer's trade; he entered a printing-office in Portage county, Ohio, where he remained until he learned his trade as a printer. By working at his trade he managed to save money and school himself, his father not being a man of means. He entered Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, where he graduated in 1855. He returned to his trade, and was afterward editor of the "Ashtabula Telegraph," of Ashtabula, Ohio, and the "Vermilion County Press," of this county. In 1857 he arrived in Danville very poor. Here he finished his legal studies under John M. Lesley, and was duly admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 he entered the United States service (12th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. C) in response to the first call of the government for troops for a term of three months. At the expiration of his term he immediately reënlisted for three years in the 4th Ill. Cav., Co. F, and was elected second, and in a short time afterward first, lieutenant of his company. He was, on the organization of his regiment, detailed as quartermaster of the second battalion. In 1862 he was detailed as regimental quartermaster, and in December of the same year he was again detailed as post-quartermaster at Trenton, Tennessee, serving afterward in same capacity at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. He afterward returned with his regiment, and continued with it till the expiration of his term of enlistment. Judge Hanford was captured by General Forrest at Trenton, Tennessee, and was immediately paroled. In 1864 he returned to Danville and commenced the practice of law with H. W. Beckwith, which continued as a law-firm until the 1st of December, 1868. In 1868 he was elected to the office of county judge, filling the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Daniel Clapp; he was reëlected in 1869, and again in 1873 and 1877. Judge Hanford was married on the 5th of November, 1866, to Miss Henrietta M. Prince, by whom they had two children, one living: Henrietta N. Mr. Hanford is a republican in politics, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

James H. Wells, Danville, was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 28th of March, 1836, and is the son of Robert and Emily Wells, of Nicholas county, Kentucky. Mr. Wells was raised on the farm until he was about fourteen years of age; he then went to Indianapolis and commenced to learn the trade of a harness-maker, which business he

has followed principally ever since. From Indianapolis Mr. Wells went to Kokomo, Indiana, and in 1857 he came to Illinois and located in Danville, Vermilion county. From Danville he went to Indianola, Vermilion county, where he remained about ten years. While a resident of Indianola Mr. Wells enlisted in Co. E, 150th Ill. Vol. Inf., on the 14th of February, 1865, as first lieutenant. The 150th was organized at Camp Butler on the 14th of February, 1865, for one year's service. A full sketch of the movements of this regiment appears in the War History of this volume. Mr. Wells resigned and came home in July, 1865. In 1875 he returned to Danville and was engaged as traveling salesman for D. K. Woodbury in the harness business for one year. He then went to Marysville, Vermilion county, and remained there until August, 1878, when he came back to Danville and entered Messrs. Good & Cowan's saddlery and harness establishment. Mr. Wells held the office of township clerk in Carroll township of this county. He was married in Peru, Indiana, to Miss Rebecca E. Kimble. They have had seven children, of whom two are deceased.

William Mann, Danville, dry goods, was born in Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey, on the 3d of February, 1836, and is the son of John M. and Eliza (Bonnell) Mann. His mother was a native of New Jersey, and his father a very prominent attorney of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Mann was only fourteen years old he entered a leading dry-goods house in Somerville as clerk. From there he went to Philadelphia and entered a prominent wholesale house, and from thence came west to Illinois and located in Danville. In 1861 he entered the service and participated in the late war. He enlisted in the 12th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. C, as first lieutenant for three months. After serving his time out he reenlisted in the 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was made adjutant of the regiment. Here he served until the close of the war, when he returned to Danville and embarked in the dry-goods business, and to-day ranks as one of the leading dry-goods merchants of Danville. Mr. Mann married Miss Kate E. Harmon, daughter of Sylvester Harmon; they are the parents of two children, one boy and one girl.

Leonard Myers, Danville, city-marshal. It is something quite common to meet old citizens who have held an office for several terms, but we do not remember having met any who have held one office, and so difficult a one through which the people may be pleased, so long as Mr. Leonard Myers, who, for nine years, has been marshal of the city of Danville, having been elected to the office eight different times and appointed once. He is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The early portion of his life was spent in his native county and Fairfield county, Ohio. In 1858 he came to Vermilion county, and began

farming and dealing in stock. This he followed for about five years, when he moved to Danville and began the butchering business, and at the same time bought and shipped stock, horses being his principal line of stock-trade, of which he bought and shipped many a car-load to the east. He is one of the old residents of Danville and Vermilion county, and as an officer has probably traveled more miles, made more arrests, and sent more criminals to the penitentiary, than any officer of the law in eastern Illinois. He also has the supervision of the police department, and has been an officer so long that he seems to be recognized as authority in almost any of the city offices and under any circumstances.

Joseph Shipner, Danville, grocer, of the firm of J. Shipner & Son, grocerymen, No. 67 North Vermilion street, is a native of Prussia, Germany. He came to the United States in 1846, and for a number of years was located in Detroit, Michigan. He afterward came to Chicago, where he remained a short time, and in 1858 came to Danville. He is one of the old soldiers of the rebellion of 1861-5, having first enlisted in Co. C, 12th Ill. Vol. Inf., three-months service. At the expiration of this term of service he again enlisted in the same company and in the same regiment, three-years service. After this service he again enlisted, this time also in the same company. He served a longer time and saw more hard fighting than the average soldier. Among some of the hard battles in which he was engaged are the following: the sieges of Fort Henry, Donelson and Corinth, the battle of Shiloh and the Atlanta campaign, which was a succession of hard-fought battles. Returning from the war, he again became a resident of Danville, and for eleven years was superintendent in the mills of Samuel Bowers. He, in company with his son, as above stated, is now engaged in the grocery trade, in which they have already established a good trade, in connection with which they run a free delivery wagon.

A. H. Van Allen, Danville, car inspector of the Wabash Railroad. When speaking of the railroad men of Danville we wish to make a personal mention of Mr. A. H. Van Allen, who is a native of Paterson county, New Jersey. When he first left Paterson county he went to New York, and from there to Ontario county, New York. He remained there about eighteen years. In the spring of 1858 he came west and located at State Line, where for about three years he was engaged at the carpenter's trade. He then began work for the then Great Western Railroad Company, but what is now known as the Wabash road. In 1865 he came to Danville, still acting in the same capacity, that is, car inspector for the Wabash Railroad Company at this point. He has usually about three men in his department subject

to his instructions. They have in all about four hundred cars on an average to inspect daily. Mr. Van Allen has been at this business so long that it is common for new men that he employs to come to the conclusion that he can smell a flaw or break in the mechanism of a car if by chance he should happen not to see it. He is a man possessing the confidence of both the company and the citizens of Danville, and has done his share of improving by providing himself with a good home on South Vermilion street.

Carl Leverenz, Danville, No. 69 Vermilion street, dealer in and manufacturer of boots and shoes, is a native of Prussia, Germany. He is now a man fifty-one years old. He came to Danville twenty-one years ago, after having spent a short time in Toledo, Ohio, when he first came from the old country. He has been a man of energy and hard work. For many years he had nothing to depend upon except the earnings of his day labor; but by this he finally earned and saved enough to engage in the boot and shoe trade—fourteen years ago. This he has followed quietly, doing a strictly cash business, until now he has a nice trade established, doing a business of about \$8,000 per year. This has been the result of his own efforts, energy and industry.

There are probably few people in Danville or vicinity who are not acquainted with T. H. Myers, "the express agent." He is a native of Jefferson county, Virginia, but left that county when fourteen years old, and in 1858 came to Danville. During his early life he had the advantages of none but the old subscription system of schools. When he came to Danville he opened a grocery store, and has been engaged in this business since in connection with his business as express agent. He has now been agent for the United States Express Company for twenty years, and for the American Express Company two years. Under his management the people have all the advantages that can possibly be given them by this method of transportation. His express business in Danville requires the employing of five men; two wagons are also kept busy. This, in connection with his grocery business, does not leave much idle time on his hands. We may also mention that recently he has taken a partner in the grocery business, the firm now being Myers & Hesse. Their business house is located at No. 68 Main street, and is 20 feet front by 80 feet deep, with basement. This is stocked with everything pertaining to the grocery line.

Fred Bay, Danville, grocer, of the firm of E. B. Martin & Co., is a native of Prussia. He came to the United States in 1857 with his parents, they locating in York state, where he was for about one year. He then came to Danville. For five years he was engaged at work in

the Danville woolen factory. He then began clerking in a dry-goods store, where he remained about one year, and then began as a grocery clerk. He is now junior partner in a firm that does a business of about \$30,000 per annum. During the war of 1861-5 he entered the Union army, enlisting in 135th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. K, a history of which regiment is found in this work. This was the hundred-day service in which he enlisted. After serving his time he again enlisted—this time in the 149th regiment, under Colonel Kefner. His wife, who is also a native of Germany, was a Miss Mary Stuebe previous to their marriage. They have a family of four children—three boys and one girl. Mr. Buy is a man who has been dependent upon his own resources, and by energy and industry has accumulated a nice property, and is now one of the honorable business men of the city.

Dr. A. H. Kimbrough, Danville, physician and surgeon, one of the successful men of Vermilion county, is a native of Hardin county, Kentucky. He was born in 1822, and at the age of three years came to Illinois with his people, locating in Edgar county, about nine miles southeast of the city of Paris. They were among the early pioneers of that county, it having been organized but a few years previous to their coming. Here the Doctor spent his early life, and in 1854 began the study of medicine with Dr. Ten Brook, of Paris. In 1857 he became a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He has since that period given his time and attention almost exclusively to his profession. In 1858 he located at Georgetown, Vermilion county, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Danville. The Doctor is a man who has not only made a success of life professionally, but also financially. He is one of the old residents of the county, having long ago established a name and reputation of which any man might justly feel proud.

E. R. E. Kimbrough, Danville, attorney-at-law, was born in Stratton township, Edgar county, on the 28th of March, 1851, and is the son of Dr. Andrew H. Kimbrough, whose biography appears in this work. In 1858 Mr. Kimbrough moved with his parents to Vermilion county, and located in Georgetown, where Mr. Kimbrough received a common-school education. He entered the Normal University, of Illinois, and graduated from this school in the class of 1873. From there he entered school in Chicago. In 1873 Mr. Kimbrough commenced the reading of law with Judge Elias S. Terry. Then he commenced the practice of law with Wm. D. Lindsey, Esq. Messrs. Lindsey and Kimbrough rank among the prominent attorneys of the Vermilion county bar. Mr. Kimbrough was married on the 14th of September, 1876, to Miss Julia Tincher, of Danville, Illinois, daughter of the Hon. John

L. Tincher, whose portrait and biography appear in this history. By this union they have one child,—a son.

Wm. E. Fithian, Danville, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 20th of July, 1858, and is the son of George and Edwilda Anderson (Cromwell) Fithian. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education at the Danville public schools. He in 1877 entered the Mayhew Business College, of Detroit, Michigan, from which he graduated. In 1878 he returned to Danville, and entered the L'Etna House office as bookkeeper, and by his accommodating ways won a host of friends, and was considered by the traveling public to have been the right man in the right place.

George Rust, Danville, was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, on the 22d of January, 1827; came to America on the 16th of September, 1858; landed in New York; came west and located in Vermilion county, Illinois, near Rossville. He came here poor; was engaged in working on a farm for six years. In 1864 he entered the saw-mill business, and followed this some six years. This business was very profitable to Mr. Rust. In 1872 he married Louisa Blankenburg, of Germany. They have two children,—one boy and one girl. Mr. Rust has held several offices of public trust. He was commissioner of highways for three years, and trustee of Germantown from its organization until 1879. In these offices he acquitted himself in a very creditable and efficient manner. Mr. Rust ranks as one of the leading German citizens of Danville township.

Joseph E. Tincher, Danville, dealer in hats and caps, was born in Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 1st of April, 1858, and is the son of John L. and Caroline R. Tincher. Mr. Joe Tincher commenced in the business of hats and caps in 1878. This house has the largest and most complete stock in the city. Since Mr. Tincher's commencement in business he has exhibited unusual energy and enterprise, and from time to time has increased his trade until now he has one of the finest trades in Danville. His store is located on Main street.

H. Raimier, the oldest merchant tailor in Danville, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. When fourteen years of age he learned the trade of a merchant tailor in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and served his apprenticeship until he was twenty-one. In 1856 he came west and located in Logansport, Indiana, where he remained but a short time, when he returned east, and then went to La Fayette, Indiana. He was at Attica for a short time, and from there he came to Danville in 1858 and commenced to work at his trade, which business he has been engaged in ever since, and to-day is recognized as one of the leading merchant tailors of this vicinity. He employs some eight hands.

N. A. Kimball, undertaker, No. 59 West Main street, Danville, is a native of Grafton county, New Hampshire. There the early part of his life was spent and his education received. In 1858, when he was nineteen years old, he came west, and until the spring of 1859 was a resident of Kendall county, Illinois. In the spring of 1859 he came to Danville, coming first to accept the position of weighmaster with Colonel Chandler, who at that time was operating quite extensively in the coal mines. This he followed for a short time, and then for three years was farming, and after this he engaged in different business enterprises until 1872. when, in company with Charles W. Morrison, he engaged in the furniture trade. They did business together until 1874, when they dissolved partnership, or rather he sold out, in August, and in December took the stock of coffins, which had been one branch of their business, and since then has been engaged in the business of undertaking, and, as before stated, is now located at No. 59 West Main street.

After many years of experience people now see clearly the importance of insuring their property. A leading newspaper, while commenting on the business of insurance, says: "Insurance distributes over the multitude a loss that would crush the individual. Many who read these lines will be able to recall the time when men argued that if it was a profitable business for companies it might be the same for individuals, forgetting that the company's risks are widely scattered, that the average could be predicted with tolerable certainty, and that the individual had no means of calculating chances, while his loss would in all probability prove his utter ruin." Persons engaged in the business of insurance calculate the losses by fire with the greatest accuracy, and govern their rates for premiums accordingly. An active competition keeps the premiums as low as safety allows. Great care should be taken never to take a policy from a company which insures too cheaply, for exceeding low rates indicate either that a first-class swindle is intended or that the company taking such policies is now doing business on a safe basis. Peter Wilber, who was born in Germany in 1832, came to America with his parents when very young. In 1862 he entered the insurance business, and has perhaps had as much experience both in life and fire insurance as any man in eastern Illinois. He has been general agent for the State of Illinois for two leading companies of the United States. Mr. Wilber has been a resident of Danville first in 1859, when he remained about three years; whence he went to Kankakee, Illinois, and in 1866 returned to Danville, which has been his home ever since. In 1877 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he now holds. Mr. Wilber has held the office of city clerk of

Danville for three terms. Mr. Wilber represents some of the leading insurance companies of America: Continental, of New York; Phoenix, of Brooklyn, New York; North British and Mercantile, London and Edinburgh; Queen, of England; Howard, New York; Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Connecticut, with a total of assets of over \$25,000,000. These companies are all old and reliable. Mr. Wilber is also engaged in the real estate and collecting business. He is agent for several mail steamship lines running to and from all European and continental ports. Persons dealing with Peter Wilber may be sure of honorable treatment.

Miss Minerva Watson, Danville, teacher, was born in Vermilion county, near Danville. Her father is John R. Watson, of Danville. Miss W. is one of the young lady teachers of the county. She taught in the summer of 1879 in the west end of Pilot. Her father provided not only for his sons, but gave his daughter a good dowry. Miss W. is amiable, intelligent, and a good exponent of the profession which she honors.

Gustav Klingenspor, the leading florist of Danville, is a native of Brunswick, Germany, where he was born, on the 13th of May, 1831. He came to the United States in 1856, and stopped at Baltimore about two years and a half before he was able to send for his family. Wishing to come west, he was obliged to pawn some of his clothing to buy a ticket to Chicago. There he remained about two years, at work to raise money to bring his family west; and to add to his misfortunes, he was cheated out of some of his earnings. In 1861 he came to Danville, and worked one year to raise money to bring his family to this place. His friends finally made up a purse of \$25 for him, with which he brought his family to the place which has since been his home. Before beginning his present business he had learned the trade of a painter, which he followed for some time, gradually growing into his present line of business. He now has a fine place of business located near the east end of Main street, and seems to have established a trade that is satisfactory to himself. As will be seen above, he has been dependent upon his own resources in the accumulation of property. He has probably seen as hard times as any one who came to the city in an early day; but by hard work and economy he has provided for himself a good business and a good home.

Alexander Pollock, Danville, physician and surgeon. Before engaging in any profession it would be well for any person to thoroughly study his adaptability for that profession of which he proposes to make a life-study. No physician or attorney, from the time he begins his studies with Blackstone or Gray's Anatomy, can lay aside his books

and say his days of study are over. It is the study of a lifetime. This Dr. Alex. Pollock, the subject of our sketch, and a leading physician and surgeon of Danville, seemed to comprehend when he began the study of medicine. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of May, 1829, being of Scotch-Irish parentage. In the fall of 1852 he came west, locating at Springfield, Illinois, where, for a time, he was engaged in teaching. Deciding to study medicine, he began with Dr. R. E. W. Adams, of Springfield. In 1860 he became a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis. In the fall of the same year he came to Vermilion county, and began the practice of his profession, which he followed until 1862, when he entered the army in the war of the rebellion of 1861-65. He enlisted in Co. C, 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., as first lieutenant. When he entered the service he carried with him a private store of medicines, prescribing and filling his prescriptions free of charge so long as his store lasted. For this act of kindness he made more than one life-long friend who is now residing in Vermilion county. In 1864 he resigned his commission and returned to Illinois, locating at Decatur for about nine months, and then returning to Danville, where he has since resided, engaging in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Wabash Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, and is the physician who first introduced the practice of Homœopathy in Vermilion county in 1860. He not only had the ignorance of the people to fight against, but the prejudice of the allopathic school of physicians to overcome, both of which he has succeeded so well in doing that to-day his practice is so large that there is no room left for doubt. He is a citizen standing among the first in the community, and whose name and reputation are above reproach.

Dr. J. C. Winslow, Danville, dentist, a lineal descendant of the old Mayflower stock, is a native of Barnard, Windsor county, Vermont. He was born in 1819, and remained a resident of the old home until fourteen years of age. His first occupation after leaving home was at the trade of manufacturing musical instruments. In a short time he began teaching music, and in 1846 began railroading, first with the Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad. Later he became master mechanic of the New York & New Haven Railroad, and in 1856 came west and accepted the position of assistant master mechanic of the then Great Western Railroad, but what is now known as the Wabash. This he followed until 1859, when he decided to give up railroading altogether, though he was offered full charge of the road as master mechanic if he would stay. But his decision to do no more of this kind of work could not be changed by these offers. In 1846-7 the Doctor had begun the

study of dentistry, and in 1859, when he left the road, he went to Springfield, Illinois, and spent six months more in the study of his profession. In 1860 he came to Danville and began practice, where he has since resided. By his own efforts the Doctor has also become a geologist of so much note as to be quoted as authority in some scientific discoveries that he has made, not only among scientists of this country but also in Europe. We may also mention a very complete article upon the geology of Vermilion county, compiled by himself and Prof. Wm. Gurley. To the Doctor must also be given the credit of agitating the movement which resulted in the organization of the Vermilion County Historical Society, of which he is the curator. He was the first mayor of the city of Danville, to which office he was elected in May of 1868. He is a man who has been identified with public improvements of almost every kind, and is so well known to the people that any compliments of the press are wholly unneeded on his part.

John W. Dale, Danville, county clerk, the subject of this sketch, was born in South Charleston, Clarke county, Ohio, on the 15th of January, 1842, and is the son of John J. and Elizabeth (Davison) Dale. His mother was a native of Ohio, and his father, who was born in 1809, of Maryland. Mr. John J. Dale moved to Clarke county, Ohio, and there married, and raised a family of eight children. In 1856 the family moved to Warren county, Indiana, and remained until 1860, when they moved to Vermilion county and located about six miles south of Rossville. Mr. J. W. was brought up on the farm. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted as private in Co. B, 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., for three years. He participated in some of the most prominent battles of the war, such as Pea Ridge, siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga. At the battle of Chickamauga, on Sunday afternoon, September 20, 1863, he received a wound in the left elbow, and was then sent to the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, where he had his arm amputated. He remained in the hospital until 1864, when he was finally mustered out. He returned to his home in Vermilion county, and from there he went to Greencastle, Indiana, and attended college. Mr. Dale has held several offices of public trust in Vermilion county. He was elected assessor and collector of Ross township, which office he held for two years. In 1869 he was nominated by the republican party and elected clerk of Vermilion county, and to this office he was reelected in 1873 and 1877, and is the present incumbent. The war history of Mr. Dale is that he did his duty. So might it be said in regard to his serving the people of Vermilion county as a county officer. Mr. Dale was married on the 26th of June, 1873, to

Harriet I. Hicks, of Perryville, Indiana, daughter of Georg Hicks. They have two children.

John H. Long, Danville, saloon-keeper, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of March, 1838. While in Pennsylvania Mr. Long was engaged in teaching school. He, in 1860, came west to Illinois, and joined a circus at Freeport. He remained with the circus but a short time, and in 1860 he came to Danville, where he has been a resident ever since. When he first came here he was engaged in teaching school in South Danville, thence as superintendent of the Carbon coal mines, which was a very extensive mine, employing as high as two hundred and fifty hands, with the capacity of mining five hundred tons of coal daily. He remained with the coal company for four or five years. He then entered the grocery business, which he continued for about one year. Then he opened a billiard-room, where he was very successful. Then in the saloon business, and this he has carried on in a very orderly manner. He is now improving his room to enter into the theater business, and will be known as Long's Gaiety Theater. Mr. Long represented the first ward as alderman for four years in a faithful manner. He was married in Columbia City, Indiana, to Phœbia Shavey, a native of Paris, France, by whom they had two children. She died on the 15th of February, 1879, of consumption, after suffering many weary months.

We do not expect to give a history or biography of the life of the detective, T. E. Halls, of Danville, for a detailed sketch of some of his exploits alone would make a good-sized book, a number of which have already been written by sensational writers. He is a native of Enfield, Middlesex county, England, and is a man now about thirty-four years old. At the age of twelve years he came to the United States, and became a resident of Warren county, Indiana, where he remained until 1861; then came to Danville. In 1865, while filling the office of deputy sheriff, under Joseph M. Payton, his ability in arresting and handling criminals was first taken particular notice of by the people. In 1865 there was an old man by the name of Ball living on the banks of the Vermilion, near Dallas, Vermilion county, called out of his door after night and shot by some unseen person or persons. Six persons were charged with this murder, warrants issued for their arrest, and placed in the hands of T. E. Halls. A posse of men was offered him to help make the arrests, but this he refused and started after them alone. It is not necessary to detail the manner in which he made these arrests, but enough to say that the next day after starting after them he came into Danville on horseback, driving the six prisoners before him. This starting out alone to arrest a lot of men seems to be

a peculiarity with him. Whether this method of making arrests is common among detectives we do not know. In the fifteen years' experience he has had as a detective he has been shot several times, though no time dangerously hurt or crippled. Since 1873 he has been in the employ of the I. B. & W. railroad, and for C. & E. I. road has been detective since 1879. On the former road, in 1875, he made ninety arrests for car robbery, placing obstructions on the track, and for other offenses. His services have been appreciated by these roads. Besides being well paid, he has received many valuable presents, presented by the officers and employes. He has recently learned telegraphy, and now has an instrument in his own residence, the wires being connected with the main lines. We might add to this short sketch many pages of interesting matter relative to himself and his business. Though we may add that it is one thing to be a detective in name, and another thing by nature, his record will certainly entitle him to claim the latter. His ability has already been recognized by some of the governors, who have given him important and dangerous work to do. Should no misfortune befall him, we hope yet to see the name of T. E. Halls among the list of noted detectives of the west.

A grocery establishment recently opened in the city of Danville, and one which bids fair to do its share of the business in this line, is that of W. M. Carnahan. He is a native of Attica, Indiana, though he has been a resident of Vermilion county for about eighteen years. He began business in his present line in April of 1879. His first year's business will probably aggregate about fifteen thousand dollars, a specialty with him being the miners' trade. To supply this he is located near the North Fork bridge, which is as convenient as possible to the Moss Bank mines. His store is twenty-four feet front by eighty deep, and well stocked with everything pertaining to the grocery trade.

Among the stirring business firms of the city of Danville we may mention the Glindmeier Bros., manufacturing coopers. They are both natives of Prussia. Chris, the elder brother, came to the states one year ahead of his brother of whom we write. Henry, the younger of the two, came to the United States in 1860. He was born in Prussia in 1842, and before leaving his native country had received a good education. In 1861, when they came to Danville, he, with his brother, engaged in the manufacture of coopers' work, a more detailed account of the extent of which business is given elsewhere. They have two establishments, one located near the Wabash Depot in Danville, and the other a short way in the country. The one in Danville comes directly under the supervision of himself, and being a practical cooper by trade, he has little trouble in managing the work at this point,

though there is a large force of men who look to him for orders in the execution of their work. He is still a young man, and by his sober, steady habits and close attention to business, has already accumulated a good property and established a good name and reputation among his fellow-citizens.

For the past five years Mr. A. C. Freeman has held the office of city clerk of the city of Danville. He is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in August, 1834. For the past eighteen years he has been a resident of Vermilion county, though not located at Danville all this time. In 1861 he was employed by the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, being stationed at Fairmount. Later he went to State Line, where the division shops used to be. In 1866 he was stationed at Danville, where he remained in the employ of the company until 1872; thus spending more of his life in the railroad business than the average railroad man, viz: seven years. He is still located where he can hear the whistles blow, and probably the most notable feature of his change of occupation is the absence of the "pay-car."

W. T. Myers, Danville, livery-keeper, is the son of Elias and Ann Myers, who were of German descent, and formerly of Fairfield county, Ohio, where W. T. Myers was born, on the 17th of February, 1846. In 1862 the family removed to Danville, where they now reside, and where of late W. T. has been engaged in the livery business. He, by his gentlemanly and courteous treatment of his many customers, now has a business equal to that of anyone else in the same business.

S. B. Holloway, Danville, proprietor of the omnibus line, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 5th of April, 1831, and at eight years of age his parents removed to Morgan county, Ohio, where Mr. Holloway remained until grown to be a man, and had married. His choice was Miss A. Plummer, a native of Morgan county, Ohio. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Henry county, Indiana, and engaged in the saw-mill business. In 1856 he removed and purchased a steam saw-mill, which he run until 1858. He then removed to Knightstown, where he was engaged in the same business, which he continued to do for eighteen months, and in 1859 purchased a saw-mill in Rush county, Indiana, which he run for a short time. In 1860 he went to Hancock county, Indiana, and bought a mill, which he run for one year, and in 1861 he went to Indianapolis and engaged in the grocery business. In 1862 he came to Danville, where he has been doing a successful livery and omnibus business.

W. H. Taylor, the present chief of the fire department of the city of Danville, was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1831. He removed to

Hancock county, Ohio, in 1844, and to Illinois in 1851, arriving at Decatur, Macon county, on the 4th of June of that year. He settled in Sullivan in August, 1851, and removed to Mount Pleasant (now Farmer City), Dewitt county, in 1856, and then to Danville in 1862. The same year he volunteered in the 107th Ill. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He was in the siege at Knoxville and in all the battles from Rocky Face to Atlanta. He was wounded at Franklin, Tennessee. He commanded the company through most of the Georgia campaign, though a non-commissioned officer; the officers of his company being (an exception to the rule) home on furlough, in hospital, or absent on long marches and during engagements. After the war he located at Danville, Illinois, and was elected alderman of the fourth ward in 1871 and served two years. He was reelected from the second ward in 1874 and served two years, during which time he was chairman of the committee on fire and water, and always evinced a great interest in the welfare of the city. To him the city is probably more indebted for the efficiency of the fire department than to any other citizen of Danville.

J. A. Lewis, Danville, contractor and builder, is a native of the Isle of Wight, England. In 1858 he went to Toronto, Canada, where he remained only one year, and then removed to St. Louis, Missouri, remaining a resident of that city and vicinity until 1861, when he entered the Federal army from St. Clair county, Missouri, enlisting in the 7th Mo. Inf., Co. D, as company bugler. He first enlisted for a three-months term of service, but afterward joined the 7th Mo., which was for three years. In 1862, while his command was marching from Kansas City to Independence, he, with a couple other members of his company, stopped at a farm-house for refreshments. The command had got some way in advance, when they stepped out at the door and were ordered to surrender by the notorious guerrilla Quantrell. As there was but little use of fighting and no use of running, he and one comrade quietly surrendered. The third broke and ran, having been the last and somewhat the latest one out of the house. The rebels immediately fired upon him, killing him instantly. Mr. Lewis was kept until the next day, when, for some reason, he and his fellow-prisoner were quietly required to swear never to again take up arms against the Confederate cause, instead, as was the usual custom, of putting prisoners to death. This was the end of his army life. In 1862 he came to Danville and began work at his trade of a brick and stone mason, having learned this trade before leaving England. In 1876, when the Danville Contracting and Building Company was organized, he became interested in it, and was elected president, which office he held until

1878, when he bought the property and interests of the company, and has since been contracting and building on his own account. He is now doing a large business in his line, employing from fifteen to twenty men most of the time. He has been a resident of Danville seventeen years, and is well known to the people as an honorable and upright citizen.

L. B. Wolf, Danville, grocer, proprietor of the Cottage Bakery, located on the southwest corner of Pine and Madison streets, is a native of Wyandotte county, Ohio. He came to Vermilion county in 1862, and since 1867 has been a resident of Danville. In 1877 he engaged in his present business. The Cottage Bakery has already become well known. Mr. Wolf now gives employment to two men, and runs a delivery wagon in connection with his business. He has already established a trade that in 1879 will aggregate about \$15,000. This he has done by energy, industry, and a close attention to business.

The gardening business, if properly managed, seems to be both pleasant and profitable.—at least Mr. G. L. Holton, the subject of this sketch, seems to have brought the business to this state by his good management. He is a native of Bracken county, Kentucky, and is a man now thirty-eight years old. In 1851 he went to Crawfordsville, Indiana, with his people. He has now been a resident of this place for about seventeen years. In 1869 he began as a gardener and florist, but for three years ran behind at the business, though as he became more familiar with the business he met with better success. His hothouse which he has now leased is in size 36×50, with an addition of 12×35. The front is used as an office, packing-room, etc. He has brought the land up from a wild state to what it now is. Most of his seeds he buys in New York, though he uses some imported seeds. In connection with his business he runs a fine market-wagon, gotten up expressly for the purpose. During the winter he is engaged as a coal operator, his farm, like the balance of land in the vicinity, being underlaid with a fine six-foot vein of coal, besides a smaller one underneath. He both in the summer and winter gives employment to several men, his method of mining being what is known as drift mining.

Dr. I. M. Gillam, physician and surgeon, is a native of Warren county, Ohio. In 1862, when he was twenty years old, his people moved to this county, locating at Oakwood. In 1866 the Doctor began the study of medicine with Dr. R. B. Ray, of Fairmount, a man who is well known throughout this county. He afterward came to Danville, and finished his studies with Dr. Fithian. He in procuring his education has been dependent upon his own resources. Not only this, but he had the care of his parents also upon his hands. He has

been practicing in Danville since 1867. His office is located at 69 Main street, and his residence at 105 Hazel. He is a very quiet, undemonstrative kind of a man, and still possessed of a good, firm will, that seldom fails to carry him through any difficulty.

Christian Glindmeier, Danville, cooper, was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 19th of November, 1827. He came to America in 1857, with his sister, coming directly west and stopping in Vermilion county, Indiana, where the first winter he was engaged in working in a pork-house. He then went to Terre Haute, where he worked at the cooper's trade, which he had learned in Germany. He remained in Terre Haute about six months, and then returned to Vermilion county, Indiana, where he married Elizabeth Aspelmeire, a playmate of his boyhood days in Prussia, Germany, and a passenger on the same ship in which he came to America. He moved to Fountain county and remained there about eighteen months, and then went to farming. In 1862 he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and located on the present farm, where he commenced his cooper business. He first worked two hands, and from that he gradually built up a very large trade. In 1874 he and his brother built a cooper shop in Danville, which was destroyed by fire. They then rebuilt, and to-day do an immense business, employing some sixty hands on the farm and in the cooper department. Their pay-roll amounts to \$250 to \$300 per week. They manufacture about twelve thousand lard and pork barrels per year, finding sales for their barrels principally in St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. Glindmeier started from his native home with \$800; when he arrived at his destination he was worth, perhaps, about \$400, and from this start he has made what he is worth to-day. He owns seven hundred and forty-four acres of land, which has been made by industry and good management. He is the father of five children: Mary E., Louisa C., Kissie Alice, Minnie May and Henry Franklin.

James Jones, Danville, civil engineer, of the Ellsworth Coal Company, is a native of Liverpool, England. He was born in 1843, and at the age of thirteen years left home and went to sea for about six and a half years. In 1862 he joined the American navy, in the war of 1861-5, remaining in the service until April of 1863. During this time he was in the battles of Fort Pillow, Memphis, and White River. At the latter place he was one of a crew of one hundred and eighty men. The boat "blew up," and of this number only twenty came out alive, and some of these were crippled. Besides receiving several bad wounds, he was shot through the calf of the leg with the rib of some poor fellow who was blown to pieces. This mishap kept him in the hospital for eight months. During his six and a half years of life on the sea he had

learned marine engineering. This varies quite materially from his present work. He has been dependent wholly upon his own resources in fitting himself for the work of civil engineering. Since he has been with the Ellsworth Coal Company he has executed some very neat and difficult work, having made the surveys for the three connections in the mine, varying from seven hundred to eleven hundred and fifty yards. He has now been with this company for eight years, though in all he has had about sixteen years' experience in mining, having begun the business in the Kirkland carbon mines. He has been so long with the company, and by his suggestions so many changes and improvements have been made, that now the whole, or nearly the whole, supervision of the mines is left to him. If he says everything is "all right," Mr. Daniel, the manager, pays no more attention to it.

R. H. Mater, Danville, contractor and builder, whose office is found at 88 Vermilion street, is a native of Indiana, and was born in February of 1839. He began learning the trade of carpenter and joiner in 1859. In 1863 he went to Fairmount, this county, where he remained about four years, and then removed to Terre Haute, Indiana. He remained there but about one year, and then returned to this county, locating at Danville, where he has established a good business, sometimes giving employment to as many as twenty-two men at one time. Among some of the prominent buildings which he has built may be mentioned the Vermilion-street Opera House, the residences of E. B. Martin and B. Brittenhouse. These buildings will, no doubt, for many years after his death, be known as monuments of his workmanship.

Wm. J. Moore, M.D., Danville, physician and surgeon, is a native of Champaign county, Illinois, where he was born in 1846. When seventeen years old he began the study of medicine with Dr. W. W. R. Woodbury, of Danville, and graduated at the Rush Medical College in 1870. At the age of twenty-four years he began practice at Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, where he remained about two years, and then came to Danville, where he has since resided engaged in the practice of his profession. On the 23d of March, 1863, he enlisted in Co. L, 16th Ill. Cavalry, in the three-years service, remaining in the service until the close of the war and participating in many of the heavy battles, among which may be mentioned those of the Atlanta campaign, the battle of Nashville and at Jonesville, Virginia, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, lying for seven weeks at a farm-house, and finally making his escape. The Doctor is what is termed one of the regular physicians, and is a member of the Association of Physicians and Surgeons of Vermilion county, and also of the Illinois State Medical Association. By his close attention to business he has established

a good name and reputation, these being two of the important things necessary to the success of any physician.

David A. Smith, Danville, farmer, was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 2d of September, 1812, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Harmon) Smith. His father was a paper-maker by trade. He was married in Virginia, and with his wife moved to Ohio, where he followed his trade, and there remained until 1863, when he moved to Vermilion county. He died in Indiana, but was buried here; his wife also died, and was buried in Vermilion county. Mr. Smith, the subject of this sketch, learned the paper-maker's trade, then the trade of a millwright, and afterward that of a miller. He was married to Martha J. Parker, of North Carolina, who came to Indiana when she was quite young. Mr. Smith was a resident of Richmond, Indiana, but went to La Fayette, where he remained some five or six years in the mill business; thence to Warren county, and remained there in same business about five years. Mr. Smith was very successful in the mill business, having retired in good circumstances. In 1853 he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and purchased land, and also the present homestead. He returned to Indiana, and in 1855 he moved on the present farm, where he has remained since. Here his first wife, who was a good and kind mother and loving wife, died. He then married Mrs. Hannah Brant Lee. Mr. Smith had three sons in the late war, who did good service. William H. enlisted in the 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., and on account of sickness was honorably discharged after serving over two years. David J. enlisted at the first call. After his time was up he reënlisted in a battery, and did good service. Samuel P. enlisted in the one-hundred-days service. He, after his time was up, tried to reënlist in the three-years service, but, on account of being too young, was refused. There are six children living, all by the first wife: William H., David J., Samuel P., Andrew J., Casius Wilson and Sarah Jane.

Anton Schatz, Danville, saloon-keeper, was born in Baden, Germany, on the 6th of April, 1840, and came to Danville, Illinois, in 1864, where he engaged with Samuel Craig for seven years and accumulated money enough to start in his present business. On the 1st of March, 1870, he was married to Miss Theresia Lottler. They have seven children: Columbus, John, Anton, Caroline, Anna, Louisa and Stacy. Mr. Schatz is a member of the I.O.O.F., No. 499, and has filled all the chairs. He is also a member of the Turner Society. In politics he is a democrat.

Jno. C. Mengle, Danville, butcher, is a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania. He came west in 1864 and located in Danville. He learned the butcher business with his father. He is now located on

the corner of Vermilion and North streets, and is doing the leading business in his line in the city. In all he gives employment to about three men on an average. He kills annually about 1,000 head of stock. For this he pays to the farmers about \$10,000. Everything about his place is neat and clean. This, coupled with his pleasant and courteous treatment of customers, must insure him success in the future, as it has already done in the past.

Messrs. T. and J. Donnelly have been in the grocery business in Danville for fifteen years, and may truly be classed among the old grocerymen of the city. They are both natives of County Cavan, Ireland. They are located corner of Jackson and South streets. The store they occupy is 20×40, but they have warehouse room outside of this. Besides doing a general grocery business, during the winter they buy dressed pork and other produce. Probably one secret of their success is that they have both been farmers, and know better how to supply the wants of this class of custom, and know also what the loss of a crop is, and how hard it is sometimes for farmers to pay without a sacrifice of property. Mr. J. Donnelly was fourteen years old when he came to the United States in 1851. For one year he was in Troy, New York. He then came west and located at Attica, Fountain county, Indiana, and there, in 1855, in company with his brother, began farming. This they followed until 1864, when they began business in the grocery trade in Danville. In 1867 he was elected to the council from the first ward, and is now holding the office of assistant supervisor of Danville township. They have done more toward the improvement of Danville than many citizens who are much older residents, as they have built twelve new buildings and repaired six others, making them good residences.

L. C. Hovey, Danville, yardmaster, was born in Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1825. During his early life he had the advantages of good schools, and received a good business education. About 1853 he began railroading, having been at the business now about twenty-six years. He was first connected with what used to be the Cincinnati & Chicago Short Line, but was afterward with the New London & Northern, and fifteen years ago began with what is now the Wabash road, with which he has since remained, excepting three years spent on the I. C. & L., being engaged most of the time while on the road as an engineer. He now has charge of the Wabash yard at this point. Danville being the joint station between the eastern and western divisions of the road, requires a yard five miles in length. All trains from either division when run into this yard are in his charge. He also has the supervision of about twenty men; but being an old railroad man he

has become so used to doing his duty as regularly as clock-work, that seldom any errors or blunders creep into his management, either of the men or other matters pertaining to his department. He is probably the oldest railroad man residing in Danville. His record as such is certainly as free from errors or accidents as any who follow railroading as a business.

W. A. Brown, Danville, physician and surgeon, was born in Knox county, Tennessee, in 1830, and at the age of seven years went with his people to Macoupin county, Illinois. He became a graduate of the McDowell College of Medicine, of St. Louis, in 1857; after graduating he went to Iowa, where he remained but a short time, removing to Missouri in 1859, where he was engaged in practice for three years. In 1862 he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the 1st Missouri Militia, serving two years, and upon leaving the army he came to Danville and began his practice in July of 1864. He has since given his time exclusively to his profession. He is a member of the Vermilion County Association of Physicians and Surgeons, and a man whose name and reputation are above reproach.

D. D. Evans, Danville, attorney-at-law, is a native of the old Keystone State, was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of April, 1829, and is the son of David and Anna (Lloyd) Evans, both natives of England, having emigrated to America when they were children. Mr. Evans' father was a stonemason and contractor, but in his latter days was engaged in farming here. Mr. Evans remained until he was about twenty-four years of age, engaged in farming in the summer, and in the winter months attending the district schools, where he received sufficient education to enable him to teach school for several years in his native county. He then entered the Eclectic Institute of Ohio, which at that time was one of the leading institutions of learning in that state. General James A. Garfield, who afterward became president of the institution, was a pupil of this school at this time. At about thirty years of age Mr. Evans commenced the study of law, and in 1861 he entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating from the law school in the spring of 1863. He returned to Ohio, and in the summer of the same year enlisted in the one-hundred-days service as orderly in Co. E, 167th Ohio National Guards, and served for four months. The following year he came to Danville, and was for a short time engaged in school teaching. Mr. Evans, for some time, was editor of the Vermilion county "Plaindealer," which at that time was one of the leading republican newspapers of this vicinity, and the only paper published in the county. Since Mr. Evans began the practice of law in Danville he has had associated with him, as partners, John A.

Kumler, Mark D. Hawes and Charles M. Swallow, the two former of whom are now ministers of the gospel, and the latter a prominent attorney of the Vermilion county bar. Mr. Evans' political opinions are republican. In 1876 he was a delegate to the republican presidential convention which was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was one of the five delegates who worked so hard for the nomination of Mr. Bristow. Mr. Evans married Mrs. Edwilda Anderson (Cromwell) Fithian. By this marriage they have had three children — two deceased.

Oliver P. Kistler, Danville, farmer, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 20th of January, 1837, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (King) Kistler. His father was a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania, he moving to Ohio at an early day. Here Mr. Kistler, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm, and engaged in farming from the time he was able to hold the plow. In 1864 he came to Vermilion county and located on the present homestead, which has been his home ever since. He was married in Ohio to Miss Mary C. Lake. They have four children. He owns four hundred and eighty-eight acres of fine improved land. His father and mother died in Ohio; his father being seventy-four years, nine months and thirteen days old, and his mother about sixty-nine years old, when they died.

Robert D. McDonald, Danville, attorney-at-law, was born near Columbia, Tennessee, on the 23d of June, 1834, and is the son of C. R. and Nancy (Baldrich) McDonald, of South Carolina. His father was a tanner by trade, and followed farming. Here, on the farm, Mr. McDonald remained until he was about thirteen years of age. He then came to Danville and clerked in a store, where he remained about six years. He then went to Pontiac, Livingston county, and entered the mercantile business, where he remained about five years. He then returned to Danville, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for about four years longer, and afterward in the real-estate business. In 1870 Mr. McDonald commenced the study of law, and in 1872 he was admitted to practice law at the Illinois bar, and began business in Danville. To-day he ranks among the prominent attorneys of the Vermilion county bar.

The dry-goods store in Schmitt's new marble block, 75 Main street, and managed by Mr. Albert Oberdorfer, of Danville, is an institution that takes rank with the very leading ones of Danville, and one that does an extensive business, and which has been in successful existence during the past fifteen years. Mr. Oberdorfer is a gentleman full of vim, enterprise and business capacity, and thoroughly alive to the wants of his patrons and the necessities of the trade. Mr. Oberdorfer

was born in Austria on the 15th of September, 1838, and is the son of Moses and Thresa (Bernheimer) Oberdorfer. His mother was a native of Prussia, and his father of Bavaria. Mr. Oberdorfer came to America in 1859, and first located in Louisville, Kentucky, where he was engaged in the dry-goods business. Since then he has been engaged in the same business in Tennessee, and Versailles, Kentucky. From there, in 1864, he came to Danville, where he entered the dry-goods business on Main street. He then removed to the present stand, which consists of two floors, each 22×100. Here may be found a full line of dry goods and carpets, and patrons will be well treated by his four accommodating clerks.

Dayton C. Moorehouse, Danville, county sheriff, was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 1st of September, 1818. His parents were Nathan B. and Mary (Potter) Moorehouse, natives of New Jersey, they moving to Ohio at an early day. His father was in the war of 1812. Mr. Moorehouse was brought up on his father's farm, where he remained until he was about fourteen years old. He then went to Greenville, Ohio, and was engaged in his uncle's store as a clerk, where he remained about six years. In 1837 he went to Covington, Indiana, and here was engaged in the mercantile business. He remained until 1856, when he moved to Galesburg, Illinois, and there staid about three and a half years, when he returned to Covington, Indiana. Here, in 1861, he enlisted in a company as first lieutenant which went to Washington city and finally disbanded. Mr. Moorehouse then entered the government department in Washington city, and remained in service until 1864. He then returned to Covington, Indiana, and in December of 1864, with his family, came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and located in Danville, where he has remained. Since Mr. Moorehouse has been a resident of Vermilion county he has held several offices of public trust; that of deputy county sheriff for four years under J. W. Myers, and the same office for four years under E. S. Gregory. He then, in 1878, was elected sheriff of the county by the republican party, which office he still holds. Mr. Moorehouse has given entire satisfaction, having proven himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability. He is a republican in politics. He was married in 1841 to Miss J. W. Bilsland. They have three children living.

Alexander Bowman, Danville, civil engineer, was born in New York city on the 26th of November, 1826, and is the son of Alexander and Catharine Bowman. His father was a native of Georgia, and was a captain on the sea; he died in Savannah. His mother, a native of New York, died in Florida. Mr. Bowman, when a young man, was engaged in teaching school in New York state, and while east was

there engaged in his profession. In 1864 he came to Danville, Illinois, where he has been engaged principally at his vocation. He has drawn the plan of a number of prominent buildings: the court-house of Champaign county, Illinois, the plan of the Episcopal church, Short's block, and the city building of Danville, Illinois. He has drawn and published two maps of Danville and one map of Vermilion county, Illinois, which are pronounced the best maps yet published. Mr. Bowman has held several public offices. He was county surveyor four years and city engineer of Danville three terms. Mr. Bowman has surveyed and laid out perhaps more villages in Vermilion county than any other one man. He laid out Rankin, Pellsville, East Lynn, Marysville, Alvin, Bismark and a portion of Hoopeston, Ridge Farm, Danville, and other places in the county.

George Walz, Danville, furniture dealer and undertaker, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, on the 1st of October, 1830, and is the son of Martin Walz, who was a farmer. Here, on the farm, Mr. Walz remained until he was sixteen years of age. He then learned the cabinet-maker's trade near his native home. At twenty-one years of age he enlisted in the German army and served for three years. In 1854 he emigrated to America, and landed in New York city with but little money. He worked at his trade in New York, Philadelphia, Manch Chunk, St. Louis and Pike county, Illinois. In Williamsport he first embarked for himself in the furniture business. He came to Danville and commenced business in 1864, and here he has gradually improved his stock so that to-day he ranks among the leading houses of this vicinity. He occupies two rooms and has in his employ four men. Mr. Walz is also doing a very extensive business in the undertaking line, owning a fine hearse, and he is now prepared to do this business at any time. Mr. Walz was married in Danville, in 1864, to Miss Fredericka Steebe, of Germany, who came to America when she was a child. By this marriage they have five children.

C. F. Hankey, who has been for many years engaged in Danville in the business of contracting and building, and now in the lumber trade, is a native of Germany. At the age of ten years he was brought to the United States by his parents, they locating in Washtenaw county, Michigan. For the following sixteen years this and Jackson county were his home. It was in the latter that he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. In 1861 he was on a trip through Illinois, and when he reached Galesburg he enlisted in the federal army. He first entered company C, 10th Ill. Inf., three-years service. He served most of his term of enlistment as sergeant. As the expiration of their term of enlistment drew nigh, he, with most of the regiment, reënlisted, they

being granted a short deduction of time of service for so doing. This last enlistment was for three years, or during the war, he still being connected with the same company and regiment. During the last six months of his service he held the commission of second lieutenant. In all, he was in seventy-four different engagements, the first being at Island No. 10, which is said to have been one among the sharpest engagements of the war. Following this was the siege of Corinth, Murfreesborough, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and Sherman's march to the sea. He was finally mustered out of service in Chicago in 1865. This same year he came to Danville, and in company with his brother, began contracting and building. He later sold out to his brother, and has since entered into a partnership with Mr. G. W. Hooton in the lumber trade. Mr. Hankey deserves much credit for the introduction of a superior style of architecture in and around Danville. The firm sometimes employs as many as fifty men. Among some of the buildings designed by him and constructed by the firm may be mentioned the Arlington Hotel, Byers' block, Chas. Palmer's residence and that of O. F. Maxon.

M. D. L. Adams, Danville, butcher, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of June, 1841, and came to Freeport, Illinois, in 1865. He thence came to Danville in the same year, where he has been in his present business ever since. In 1860 he married Miss Amelia Lubt. She was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1842. They have eight children: Chas., Victory, Alice, William, John, U. S. A., Flora, Elizabeth. Mr. Adams served in the late rebellion, in the 69th Penn. Vol. Inf., in company A. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., 499, and of the K.P., of which he has passed all the chairs.

Geo. W. English, agent of the C. & E. I. railroad, is a native of Vermilion county, Indiana. He is a man who is well known to the people of Vermilion county, Indiana, as from 1856 to 1860 he filled the office of county treasurer, and was auditor of the county from 1860 to 1864. Previous to filling the office of county treasurer he had been in the mercantile trade in Perrysville for about six years. His father was one of the early settlers of that county, having come there from Rising Sun, Indiana, in 1830. It was he who built the first rolling mill west of the mountains. Mr. English came to Danville in 1865, and began in the furniture trade, but lost in this business, by fire, about six thousand dollars. Later he was elected police magistrate, and in 1870 began railroading with what was then the C. D. & V. railway, but in 1877 the name was changed to C. & E. I. railroad. He has also been ticket agent for the E. T. H. & C. railroad since 1872. He is a

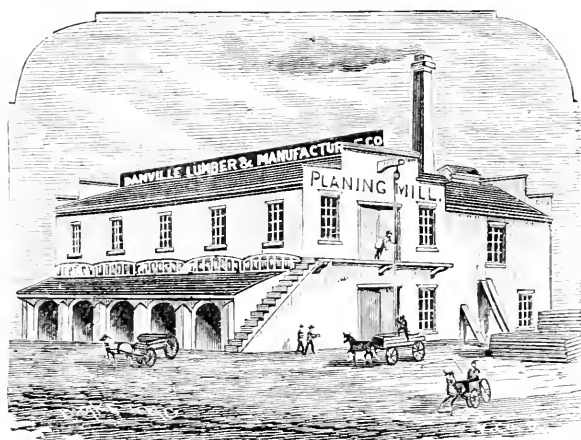
man who has met with a good many adversities financially, both by fire and the failures of other firms.

Dr. J. A. Hall, Danville, physician and druggist, of 68 Vermilion street, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, though his people left there when he was quite small. Later in life he returned to Cincinnati and began the study of medicine with Dr. Kelly. He began his studies in 1844, and in 1847 became a graduate of the Nashville University of Medicine, of Nashville, Tennessee. He has also given much study to the eclectic theory and practice of medicine, and is at present a member of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society and of the National Eclectic Medical Association. In 1861 he entered the army, remaining in the service four and one-half years. He is now located at 68 Vermilion street, where he has fitted up one of the finest drug establishments in the city, the firm name being J. A. Hall & Son. Their store is twenty-two feet front by eighty-seven and one-half deep, three stories and basement. Here they have everything pertaining to a full and complete line of drugs and druggists' sundries. The Doctor has been a resident of Danville since 1865, and is well known to the people.

There are many men in every city who are known and honored by the title of M.D. from the fact of a diploma having been granted them; there are others who have earned the title by years of hard study and a close attention to business. Among this latter class we find Dr. Geo. Wheeler Jones, of Danville, the subject of this brief notice. He was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1839. At the age of nine years his people moved west, locating at Covington, Indiana, where his father began the practice of his profession, that of an M.D. Here Geo. W. received his literary education and began the study of medicine with his father. In 1861 he became a graduate of the Northwestern Medical College, of Chicago. The same year he began practice in Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained but about three months, when he entered the army of the war of 1861-65 as a volunteer surgeon, being among the first to enlist. He was consigned to the 26th Ill. At Pittsburg Landing he was attacked by yellow fever. His term of enlistment being but for three months, upon recovering from the fever he returned to the north, and again in 1862 entered the army; this time with the 63d Ind. Vol. Inf., as senior assistant surgeon, remaining with this regiment until the close of the war. He did a great deal of extra and detached duty in the field hospital and on the operating board, doing the duty of the latter for two years in connection with the third division of the 23d army corps. In 1865, after the close of the war, the Doctor came to Danville and began his practice. Here, by a close attention to business, he has become the most popular of the allopath physicians,

his practice being large and increasing gradually. He is a member of the American Medical Association and State Medical Society; has been surgeon of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad; is connected with the Vermilion County Medical Society, and is vice-president of the State Medical Society; also chairman of the Committee on Practice of Medicine.

One of the leading business men of Danville is Mr. E. A. Leonard, president of the Danville Lumber and Manufacturing Company. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1828. During his early life he had the advantage of none but common schools, yet by his own efforts he has acquired a good business education. About 1853 he went to California, where he spent five years and a half mining, prospecting, etc. Returning in 1858, he located in Defiance county,



DANVILLE PLANING MILL.

Ohio, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Danville and began in the lumber trade with Mr. Holden, the firm name being Leonard & Holden. In one year he bought Mr. Holden's interest, and conducted the business alone until 1871, when the firm became Leonard & Yeomans. In 1873 there was a change made again, which resulted in the establishing of the present company, with Mr. Leonard as president, which position he still holds. They employ from fifteen to twenty men, and do a business aggregating from \$75,000 to \$80,000 per annum. In 1872 there were consigned to them at this point 258 cars of lumber and building materials; in 1873, 194; in 1874, 202; in 1875, 195; in 1876, 133. They are the leading business firm of Danville in this line of manufacturing, their facilities for furnishing good stock at low prices being unequalled.

Edward S. Gregory, Danville, deputy county sheriff, was born in Broome county, New York, on the 29th of July, 1843, and is the son of Henry W. and Phrelove (Seamon) Gregory, who were the parents of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters. Mr. Gregory's grandfathers were Continental soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His ancestors were in this country very early during the colonial period of the nation's history. In May, 1865, Mr. Gregory came to Danville and entered the drug business with J. Partlow, and remained in this business about five years. In 1869 he was elected marshal of the city of Danville, which position he filled some six years. He was then elected sheriff of Vermilion county, which position he held until 1878. He is now filling the office of deputy county sheriff. Mr. Gregory was married on the 16th of June, 1868, to Miss Anna M. Maxon, of Danville. They have one child.

William A. Young, Danville, attorney-at-law, was born in Danville, Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 9th of December, 1839, and is the son of John A. and Mary B. (Blair) Young. His father was a native of Kentucky and followed farming. Mr. Young made his home on the farm with his parents until about 1859; he went to Martinsville, Clark county, Illinois, where he was engaged in teaching school. From here he went to Charleston, and in this vicinity he was engaged in teaching school and practicing law before a justice of the peace. In 1861, at the first call, he enlisted as private in the 8th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. C, for three months. He served until the expiration of this time and was honorably mustered out in 1862. He then re-enlisted for three years, but on account of disability was rejected. He then went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and was engaged in recruiting soldiers. Here he remained until 1865, when he came to Vermilion county. He located at State Line, where he was engaged for the first three months in teaching school. From this he entered the drug business. In 1868 Mr. Young was admitted to practice law at the Illinois state bar, and commenced his practice at State Line. In 1870 he moved to Danville, where he has been engaged at his profession ever since. In October, 1877, he entered as law partner with Frank W. Penwell, Esq. (whose biography appears in this work), and formed the present law firm of Young & Penwell, who stand high among the leading attorneys of the Vermilion county bar. Mr. Young was elected alderman from the third ward in the spring of 1878. In 1879 the temperance people of Danville nominated and placed him on their ticket for mayor of Danville, but he was defeated on account of the city being strongly anti-temperance. He married Miss Elizabeth Maddox, who was born in Danville, Illinois, daughter of the Rev. Nelson Maddox, who was

among the first settlers of Danville. By this union they have one child.

James Bracewell, Danville, justice of the peace, was born in what was then Mason county, Virginia, on the 29th of January, 1838; his parents are John and Minerva (Lewis) Bracewell; his father was from England, and was engaged in working in the coal mines. When Mr. Bracewell was very young his parents moved to Ohio, and here, when he was but seven years old, he entered the mines with his father. He remained in Ohio until 1865, when he came to Illinois and located in Danville. He first commenced to work in the mines of Chandler & Donlan. In 1873 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1877 re-elected to the same office, which he still holds; he is also commissioner of highways, to which office he was elected the same year. Mr. Bracewell also holds the very important office of inspector of mines of Vermilion county, having been appointed in 1878. He married in Stark county, Ohio, on the 18th of May, 1857, Miss Mary Jones, of England. They have five children. Mr. Bracewell is agent for the Inman line of steamships.

Adolph Rudolph, Danville, saloon-keeper, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, on the 17th of August, 1840; coming to America in 1865, direct to Illinois, and locating in Danville, where he has been a resident ever since. He married Martha E. Lingner, of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, who came over at the same time that Mr. Rudolph did. They have three children. When he first came here he commenced to work in a brickyard, and followed this business about three years; then he was engaged by Mr. John Long in attending bar, and from there he entered into business for himself, which he has continued since. Mr. Rudolph was alderman of Germantown, and filled that office with credit. In 1872 he made a trip to Germany, to see his old friends. Mr. Rudolph keeps a model saloon and restaurant, and a first-class stock of wines and liquors.

John E. Davis, Danville, proprietor of J. E. Davis' coal mines, was born in South Wales on the 15th of April, 1826; his father was William Davis, a coal miner in South Wales. Mr. Davis commenced work in the coal mines when he was about eight years old, working with his father. In 1838 he sailed on the ship "Tobarious" for America, and landed in Baltimore, Maryland. He was first engaged in working in the coal mines in that state, and remained there some four or five years, his father then moving on a farm where he was part of the time engaged in farming, and part of the time working in the coal mines. He went to Ohio, and was working in the coal mines near Youngstown, and after this he worked in the coal mines in different parts of the

country, on the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, where he remained until 1865. When he came to Danville he worked for A. C. Daniel some seven years, and then purchased ground and commenced mining for himself. He owns eight acres of land where his coal shaft is, which was sunk in 1878; employs from six to seven men, and is able to mine from ten to twelve tons per day, for which he finds sale in Danville and vicinity. Mr. Davis was in the late war and did good service, enlisting in the 97th Ohio Vol. Inf., as private in Co. F, for three years; participating in the battle of Murfreesborough and several skirmishes. He was detailed to carry the wounded from the battlefield, and in carrying one of his wounded comrades he slipped and strained the main artery of his stomach, which was very painful to him, and he states that to-day he suffers from the effects of it. He was then transferred to the 1st Battalion 7th Veterans, Co. B, and stationed at Washington, D. C., and was honorably mustered out in 1865. He married Martha McNabb, of Coshocton county, Ohio. Mr. Davis has been treasurer and a member of the board of trustees of South Danville.

Alexander Moore, Danville, was born in the county of Kildare, Ireland, on the 19th of December, 1843, and is the son of Richard and Mary Ann (Hannagen) Moore, of Ireland. His father was a farmer, and here Mr. Moore spent his boyhood days. In about 1852 his parents sailed for America, and located in Brazil, Indiana. Here his father died in 1875. His mother is still living at Brazil. Mr. Moore remained in Ireland until 1865, when he emigrated to America, came west and located at Danville, in which place he has been a resident ever since. When he first came here he was engaged in weighing coal for Chandler & Danton for about two years. He was then bookkeeper for Patrick Carey for some five or six years. He then started a sample and billiard room, which business he has carried on ever since. Mr. Moore was married in Danville, in 1872, to Miss Mary Doyle, of County Clare, Ireland. They have two children. Mr. Moore was elected a member of the city board of education in 1877, and still retains the office.

J. G. Holden, Danville, lumber dealer, was born in Charlestown, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, on the 3d of June, 1835, and is the son of Richard Holden, a native of New Hampshire, who was engaged in the dry-goods business in Charlestown. His mother was Sophia (Allen) Holden, also a native of New Hampshire. In 1851 Mr. Holden, with his parents, came west to Illinois, and located in Winnebago county. His parents moved then to Kane county, and from there to Chicago. Mr. Holden entered a dry-goods store in Winnebago county and filled the position of clerk about four years. He was

also a clerk in a grocery store in New York state. In 1861 he went to Dayton, Ohio, and was married to Edena Vanburen, of Genesee county, New York. By this marriage they have had four children, one deceased. After his marriage he returned to New York state, and then went to Defiance, Ohio, where he entered the grocery business. He remained there about four years, and in 1865 came to Danville, and has been a resident here ever since. In 1865 he entered the lumber business, and to-day is one of the leading lumber merchants of this vicinity. We may say here, he has represented the people in Danville in a great many public offices, and has always proven himself a man of acknowledged ability. He was a member of the city council two years. In 1872 the people of Danville township elected him supervisor of Danville township, which office he has held ever since. He was a member of the city board of education for two years. He has held all the prominent offices of the Agricultural Society. In 1878 he was elected by the republican party a member of the state legislature. He was appointed one of the committee on finance, insurance and drainage. Mr. Holden, when supervisor, was chairman of the building committee that built the new court-house and jail of Vermilion county. Mr. Holden's political opinions are republican.

George Dudenhofer, Danville, cigar manufacturer, was born in Hesse Providence, Germany, in 1834. He learned the trade of a cigar-maker in Germany. In 1856, with his parents, he emigrated to America and landed in New York city. He came west to Indiana, and located in Fort Wayne, where he remained about two years, when he went to La Fayette, and there he remained about one year. Here he was married to Elizabeth Burkley, of Germany, who came to America when she about eleven years old. By this union they have five children. In 1859 they went to Alton, and there remained one year and then returned to La Fayette, and in 1865 came to Danville. Here Mr. Dudenhofer has remained ever since. He employs four hands in the manufacture of cigars, and has made as high as twenty thousand in one year, and paid to the government \$14,000 taxes on cigars for the same length of time. He finds sale for his goods in this vicinity. Mr. Dudenhofer enlisted in the 76th Indiana, and was in the campaign after the guerrilla John Morgan. His parents were George and Eliza Dudenhofer. His father died in Germany and his mother died in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. L. Hill, Danville, contractor and builder, for about twenty-three years a resident of Edgar and this county, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. During his early life he had but little opportunity of getting an education, there being nothing but the old subscrip-

tion school system then in vogue, and he not having the advantage of even this but about nine months altogether. He, for some time before coming west, was engaged in the mercantile trade. This he gave up on account of ill health. In 1856 he located in Edgar county, Illinois, in what is now Ross township, where for about ten years he was engaged in farming. While a resident of Edgar he was drafted for the army of the war of 1861-65, but on account of disability was rejected, very much against his wishes, as the entreaty of his family and friends had only kept him from enlisting long before. While a resident of Pennsylvania he had learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. This for several years has been of advantage to him, though it is but for the past year or two that he has built much for other parties, most of his time being occupied by building residences upon his own city property, of which he owns considerable. This, as well as all his property, has been the result of his own energy and good financiering.

S. H. Riggs, Danville, of the firm of Riggs & Menig, woolen manufacturers, is now about thirty-five years old, and a wide-awake, shrewd business man. His native place is Gallipolis, Ohio. He has been a resident of this place for about thirteen years, and has thus far been dependent upon his own resources in the accumulating of property, of which, if we may judge by appearances and reports, he has succeeded very well. He is a thoroughly practical man in the manufacture of woolen goods, having had about ten years' experience in the business. Previous to becoming interested in the Danville mills he was in a mill at Perrysville, Indiana. He first became interested in this mill in connection with a brother, in 1875, they renting the mill and running it together for about one year. He then managed it alone for one year, and then formed the partnership now existing. Mr. Riggs spends the most of his time at the factory which he superintends. In connection with the factory they have two well-stocked stores, one located near the mill and the other on West Main street. These come more particularly under the care of Mr. Menig. Their soap business is probably of more importance than many of the citizens of Danville are aware of. They are manufacturing four different brands, and shipping quite large quantities to Indiana, Ohio and through Illinois. They have also shipped some as far as Colorado. They are already classed among the leading business houses of Danville. By their energy, industry and good financiering they have established a business of which they may well be proud.

J. W. Elliott, Danville, bookkeeper, Vermilion County Bank, is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, though when he was one year old his people moved to Warren county, Ohio. This was in 1831. In

1842 he went to Shelby county, Indiana, and from there to Indianapolis, where he learned the trade of a printer with Messrs. G. A. and J. P. Chapman, state printers, and publishers of the "Sentinel." In 1861 he entered the army as chief clerk of Captain H. H. Boggess, A. Q. M. In 1864 he was appointed paymaster, which position he held until he was mustered out of the service, in August of 1865. In 1866 he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Danville, which he followed until 1871, when he went to the village of Hoopston, Vermilion county, which was then just being founded. Mr. Elliott erected the third house ever built in that city. He remained there but about one year, when he returned to Danville and engaged in the grocery trade, which he followed until December of 1878. He then sold out and accepted the position of book-keeper in the Vermilion County Bank, where we at present find him, a man whose reputation is above reproach, and whose word is as good as his bond.

John W. Lowell, of Danville, Illinois, although a young man at this time, has an extensive and valuable experience. He was born at Noblesville, Indiana, on the 16th of January, 1846. His parents (Andrew J. and Nancy Lowell) soon afterward removed from thence to their old home in Brown county, Ohio, four miles north of the city of Maysville, Kentucky, where the family resided but a short time, again removing to Bentonville, Adams county, Ohio, for a permanent home. John was about three years old at this time. The most of his boyhood years were spent in school, where he learned rapidly, always being among the first in his class. When the cloud of war burst upon the country he was eager to join the Union forces: but, being young and delicate, did not find an opportunity to get into the ranks until in 1863, when he joined the 4th Ohio Battalion of Cavalry, under Col. Wheeler. He served in Kentucky and east Tennessee in scouting expeditions until mustered out in 1864, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was home only a few weeks when he again enlisted in the 173d O. Vol. Inf., and September, 1864, the regiment encamped at Nashville, Tennessee. Here he was soon detailed by Gen. Miller, commanding the post, as a clerk in his headquarters. His regiment was afterward ordered to Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river: he therefore resigned his position at headquarters and went with the regiment, where he received a responsible position at the hands of Col. Hurd, which he held until discharged, after the close of the war, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in July, 1865. After his discharge he spent a few weeks among his friends in Adams county, and then bid adieu to the scenes of childhood, for a home in the west, landing in September of that year in Lafayette, Indiana, where he taught a winter school. He arrived in Danville on the 1st

of March, 1866, and on the same day John C. Short, county clerk, engaged his services. The first work he did for Mr. Short was to prepare a set of abstract records of the lands in Vermilion county, and which are now owned by A. Martin, after which Mr. Short appointed him deputy county clerk. He remained in the county clerk's office for nearly three years, afterward serving with Mr. Dillon as his deputy circuit clerk from the 1st of February, 1869, to the 1st of December, 1876. He was a very efficient and accommodating officer, a splendid penman, quick and accurate in his work. Thus has Mr. Lowell served not only his country well, but also the people of his county, devoting to them the most valuable period of a young man's life (that from seventeen to thirty). After leaving the clerk's office he read law in the office of Mr. Townsend, of this city, and was admitted to practice law at Springfield, in January of 1878. In politics Mr. Lowell is a republican, and he cast his first vote for Lincoln, while in the army. He has been a member of the M. E. Church since he was nine years of age. Certain it is that so far Mr. Lowell's life has been full of labor and usefulness, and the prospects in the future are bright, and we wish him all the success which a young man of talents, character and energy deserves to have. At present he has a law and abstract office opposite the First National Bank, Danville, Illinois.

There are employed in the coal mines of Vermilion county about six hundred men, and John Timm used to be one of this kind of workmen, but by economy and good management he saved money enough to engage in business. He now has a neat little grocery store located on College street, between South and Main, where he is doing a fair business, in connection with which he runs a delivery wagon. He is a native of Prussia. He came to the United States in 1866, and stopped at New York for a short time, and then came west and located at Danville, where he began working in the coal mines, which business he followed for eleven years, being "laid up" one year with the rheumatism. Nine years of the time he was engaged in laying track in the mines, and the last two years he enjoyed the responsibilities of boss. He was married in 1870. His wife, whose name previous to their marriage was Dora Wanderlich, is a native of Germany also.

E. C. Abdill, of the firm of Abdill Bros., hardware dealers, Danville, is a native of Vermilion county, Indiana, his old home being Perrysville, where he was born on the 14th of May, 1840. In 1861, when he was twenty-one years old, he entered the Federal army of the war of 1861-65. He enlisted in Co. B, 11th Ind. Inf., Col. L. Wallace. For eighteen months he was with Gen. Grant, he and three other parties having charge of the dispatches and mail. After serving

this length of time he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the 23d army corps. During his service he passed through many of the heavy battles, among which may be mentioned the battle of Fort Donelson and those of Vicksburg, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Peachtree Creek, Lost Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, and many others of the Atlanta campaign. He remained in the service a little over three years, when he resigned on account of ill-health. Upon returning from the army he became a resident of Danville for a short time, being engaged in the provost marshal's office. In 1866 he went to Fairmount, and engaged in the hardware trade. This he continued until 1868, when he came to Danville, and engaged in business with his brother. His wife, who was a Miss Peters, was the daughter of Judge Peters, one of the first judges and early settlers of Vermilion county.

James C. Thompson, Danville, machinist, is a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and was born in 1836. He has had twenty-five years' experience as a machinist, having learned the trade in Logansport, Indiana, serving a three years' apprenticeship. He first came to Vermilion county in 1866, coming to accept the position of foreman, which he filled for five years. He then was engaged in the business of gas-fitting for about the same length of time, and in 1877 bought an interest in the Great Western Machine Works. Some time afterward Mr. Pollard became a partner. They are now one of the leading manufacturing firms of the city. They are still doing an extensive business in the gas-fitting line, though their specialty is steam engines and mill machinery. Their engine is about forty-horse power, and in all they employ about fourteen men. Mr. Thompson is one of the honorable business men of the city, who, by a just and fair treatment of all men, has won for himself a name and reputation that perhaps may outlive him in the memory of the better class of citizens of Danville and Vermilion county.

There is probably no man engaged in the milling trade in Vermilion county who is better or more favorably known in connection with the milling trade than Mr. Samuel Bowers, the subject of this sketch. Since his residence in Danville he has erected two large flouring-mills, known as the Amber and City Mills, an illustration of each appearing in this work. He is a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, though he left there at the age of seven years and went with his people to Richland county, Ohio. This was in 1846. He remained a resident of Ohio until after he had arrived at man's estate. While there he learned the miller's trade. He has made two trips to California, going first by water about the year 1865, and returning via the Platte River route. He went back to Ohio, where he again engaged in the

mill business for a time, and in 1866 came to Danville, where he has since resided, except a short time in 1874, when he, with his family, made a second trip to California, returning the same year. He finished building the City Mills, which he is now running, in 1875. During the four years since it has been completed it has never stood idle a single day for want of work. The mill has four run of stone, with a capacity of five barrels per hour. He gives employment to about six men. He has also built two very fine residence buildings in the city: one corner of Depot and North, and the other where he now resides, corner Franklin and Harrison streets. During the war of 1861-65 he entered the Federal army, enlisting the first time in the 32d Ohio Inf.; the second time in the 82d.

J. B. Mann, Danville, attorney-at-law, is perhaps known throughout this vicinity as well as any attorney of the Vermilion county bar. He was born in Somerville, New Jersey, on the 9th of November, 1843, and is the son of John M. Mann, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and a prominent attorney of Somerville, New Jersey, where he was elected to the legislature for two terms and refused the nomination for congress. His mother, Eliza (Bonnell) Mann, was a native of New Jersey. Mr. Mann, the subject of our sketch, received his principal education in New Jersey, where he graduated from one of the leading colleges of that state. In 1865 he entered the Michigan University of Ann Arbor, and graduated from the law-school in 1866. He then came to Danville, and here entered the office of Judge O. L. Davis. In 1867 he was admitted to practice law at the Illinois state bar. He associated himself with Judge E. S. Terry. When this firm dissolved Mr. Mann formed a partnership with Judge O. L. Davis, and since then he has formed a partnership with W. J. Calhoun and D. C. Frazier, forming the law-firm of Mann, Calhoun & Frazier, which is one of the strongest of Vermilion county. Mr. Mann, in 1867, was elected city attorney of Danville, and was the first that Danville had. His political opinions are democratic. Mr. Mann was married in 1874, to Miss Lucy A. Davis, daughter of Judge O. L. Davis, and by this union they have two children.

David Mayer, Danville, farmer, was born in Wedenburg, Germany, on the 7th of March, 1826. He came to America in 1851 and went to Sandusky, Ohio, where he met a sister. He was married in Sandusky, to Annie Shroder, of Hanover, Germany. With his wife and sister he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where his wife died. He then went to Illinois, and worked at the carpenter's trade. From there he went to Missouri, locating on two hundred acres of land. He returned to Illinois, and then went to Kansas and located in Anderson county, near

Greeley. Mr. Mayer was in the late war, and did good service. He enlisted in the 2d Kansas Battery as bugler, and served for three years. This battery did noble service. He remained in Kansas some fifteen and a half years, and had some experience with the grasshoppers, which caused such havoc in Kansas. Mr. Mayer states, however, that the grasshoppers bothered him but little. Mr. Mayer was engaged in farming three hundred and twenty acres of land. He was married the second time, to Rosie Fritz, of Wedenburg, Germany. They have five children: Rosie, Caroline, Fredericka, David and Amie. Mr. Mayer is bugler of Battery A, 1st Brigade Illinois National Guards.

Charles Hesse, Danville, proprietor of the Hesse House, was born in Germany on the 18th of March, 1833, and came to America and landed in New York city in 1855. Mr. Hesse was engaged in farming in Germany. His father, Trangott Hesse, was a very prominent man in Germany. He was assessor and collector. Mr. Hesse came to America with about \$500, and came west to Illinois, locating in Scott county, where he had a brother in the confectionery business. Here Mr. Hesse remained about six years, engaged at work in a brickyard, and also learning the trade of a brick-mason. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, and participated in the late war. He enlisted for three years in the 4th Mo. Cav., Co. C, as orderly-sergeant. He participated in twenty-six severe battles, such as Pea Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Dallas, Resaca, Farmingtown, etc. He never received a wound, but had two horses shot from under him. His brother, Fred Hesse, was a brave soldier. He enlisted in the 129th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the battle of Resaca when the 129th was making a charge on the rebels' intrenchments. He was planting the Union flag on the fortifications, and was shot dead. Mr. Hesse, our subject, was honorably mustered out of service. He then went to St. Louis, and at that place and Lincoln, Logan county, Illinois, was engaged at his trade of brickmaker and contractor. He then came to Danville, where he was engaged at his trade and contracting. He has contracted and built some of the finest buildings in Danville. Mr. Hesse was made a member of the I.O.O.F. in 1864 at Lincoln, Illinois, and to-day is one of the leading Odd-Fellows of Illinois. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the state. He was married in St. Louis, to Lena Dhernan, of Germany. By this union they have six children.

Mr. A. C. Garland, Danville, proprietor of the Stone Steam Saw-Mill and Tile Factory, was born in New Hampshire, where he learned the trade of a stone-mason. He was engaged east at his trade and was a large bridge contractor on the Erie railroad. He also superintended the stonework in the erection of the water-works reservoir at Brook-

lyn, New York. Mr. Garland came to Danville in 1866, and since his residence here has built and contracted for stonework on some of the prominent bridges in Vermilion county. He in 1875 erected the present steam stone saw-mill, and since then most of the best business houses and private residences in this vicinity have been furnished with stone from his establishment. Recently Mr. Garland has established a tile factory, size 210 × 20, where he is able to turn out the finest quality of tile at from two to eight inches in size. His capacity in the manufacture of tile is six thousand per day. He has all the latest improvements, and when in full blast employs ten men. He is also engaged in the manufacture of brick of a superior quality. Mr. Garland's son, Ira, is engineer of the steam saw-mill.

August Blankenburg, Danville, jeweler, was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 12th of October, 1845, and is the son of Frederick W. and Catharine (Torge) Blankenburg, of Germany. When Mr. Blankenburg was fourteen years old he commenced to learn the jewelry trade in Stettin, Germany, and served an apprenticeship of four years. He followed his profession up to 1866, when he embarked for America. He came direct to Danville, Illinois, and commenced work in the employ of S. N. Monroe. He then went to Kansas and worked about six years at his trade in Baxter Springs. He returned to Danville in 1874 and commenced the jewelry business in the present establishment, which is located at 60 Vermilion street, where may be found a full line of watches, clocks and jewelry.

In the line of sporting goods Mr. John Schario, the gunsmith of Danville, is the principal dealer. His establishment is located at No. 124 East Main street. Here he has on hand a full line of guns of all descriptions (except cannon), ammunition, fishing tackle, and in fact everything pertaining to his line of trade. He is a native of Dansville, New York. The early part of his life, or until he had become a man, was spent in different parts of the United States and Canada. It was at Waterloo, Canada, that he learned the trade of a locksmith. This being so closely related to the gunsmith trade he very readily mastered the latter. In 1867 he became a resident of Danville, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of sporting goods. His sales will probably aggregate \$3,000 or \$3,500 per year. In 1876 he was elected a member of the city council, and again in 1878 he was called upon to fill the same office. This is the second term and third year that he has been a councilman. He is one of that class of men who do not make so much fuss and noise over their affairs, but go quietly about their own business, but nevertheless a citizen whose word may be depended upon and whose influence is felt.

A. J. Cox, the leading blacksmith of Danville, is a native of La Fayette, Indiana, where he was born on the 12th of February, 1839. At the age of sixteen years he began learning the trade of a blacksmith and wagon manufacturer. This he followed as a business until 1863, when he entered the army, enlisting in Co. A, 76th Ind. Vol. Inf., three-years service. In 1865 he veteranized, which connected him with Co. B, 37th regiment. He remained in the service until the close of the war. He was in many heavy battles, among which we mention the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and that of Mobile, Alabama. After the close of the war he came to Danville, where he has since remained.

The Amber mills were built in 1866 by Bowers & Shellebarger, burned in 1875, and were rebuilt by S. Bowers & Co. In 1878, when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, Mr. D. Gregg, it was what is known as a four-run mill. Mr. Gregg has remodeled and changed the mill to six run of stone, and to what is known as the patent process of manufacturing flour. This patent process is to make as large a quantity of middlings as possible, and these, after regrinding and passing through several processes of purifying, furnish a much finer grade of flour than that obtained by the first grinding. Mr. Gregg is also engaged quite extensively in the grain trade, buying about 250,000 bushels per year. In all he gives employment to about twenty men regularly, sometimes there being more than this number. He pays out to these about \$15,000 per annum. Since his residence in Danville he has invested about \$20,000 in buildings, the Etna House block being one which he built. He was born in the north of Ireland in 1831. There he received a good education, and in 1850, when nineteen years old, came to the United States. From this date until 1867 he was engaged in different kinds of business enterprises, and in different states. From 1853 to 1866 he was engaged in the dry-goods trade in Bluffton, Ohio. In 1867 he came to Danville and began buying grain, and has now been running the Amber mills about one year. He is one of the self-made men of Danville, having been dependent upon his own resources in the accumulation of property, and is now well known as one of the substantial men of Danville.

D. M. Gurley, Danville, retired, was born in Bennington county, Vermont, in 1805. When he was twelve years old his people moved to what they then termed the western frontier — Oswego county, New York. Here the early part of his life was spent. His chances for schooling were very poor, though by close attention he acquired a good education. In 1853 he moved to Quincy, Michigan. He remained a resident of that place until coming to Danville in 1867. During his

residence in Oswego county he became the first abolitionist of the county, but becoming somewhat disgusted with the political movements of the day, he for eleven years refused to cast a vote. His business for many years was that of a hide and leather dealer. He continued in this until the change in the financial prospects of the country, in 1873, when he closed out, and has not since been actively engaged in business.

Judge J. W. Stansbury, Danville, justice, was born in the city of New York in 1808, where he remained a resident until twelve years old. Then he became a resident of New Haven, and afterward became a graduate of the schools at Schenectady. At the age of twenty-five years he began reading law at Geneva; went to New York city to be examined, and was admitted to the bar, after which he went back to Geneva and practiced his profession for three years. From there he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he remained but a short time, and then went to Livingston county, Michigan, where he remained a resident for about sixteen years. While a resident of this county he was elected to the office of probate judge, which office he filled for four years. From Livingston county he went to New York again, locating at Ithaca, where he resided about fifteen years, and in 1867 came to Danville. Two years after he came he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has now held for ten years. In 1838 he was married to Miss L. Dudgeon, of New Hartford, New York. By this union they have had a family of five children.

In 1867 Mr. A. L. Webster, of Danville, in company with G. B. Yeomans, engaged in the hardware trade in Danville. They remained in business together about four years, when G. B. sold his interest in the business to his brother, Charles T. Yeomans. This firm continued to do business together about three years, when they dissolved partnership, Mr. Yeomans taking the light and shelf hardware, and Mr. Webster retaining the heavy. From this time until February of 1879 he was engaged in the heavy hardware trade, which is almost entirely a jobbing trade. At the date above mentioned he sold out to the firm of Giddings & Patterson, they becoming his successors and occupying a new building which he has just completed, located at the corner of Main and Franklin streets. Mr. Webster is a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio. For sixteen years he has been engaged in the hardware trade, a part of this time in Ohio and at Aurora, Illinois. At present he is engaged in settling up old accounts relating to his business in Danville.

L. T. Dickason, the present mayor of the city of Danville, is a native of Marion county, Ohio, where most of his early life was spent. In 1861 he entered the Federal army, in the war of 1861-5, enlisting in Co. H,

4th Ohio, three-months service. After serving this term he reënlisted in Co. D, 64th Ohio, three-years service. He participated in many of the heavy battles, being engaged at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, the siege of Corinth and the battle of Chickamauga, being severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, on account of which he was discharged from further service, though he had served nearly his full term of enlistment. In 1867 he came to Vermilion county, where he has since resided, being one among the most active business men of the county. For a time he was engaged in buying and shipping grain, being located at Fairmount. Moving from there to Danville, he soon became very popular politically, and is now enjoying his "third term" of mayorship. He is also very extensively engaged in the coal and timber trade, in company with Charles L. English. They give in all employment to about four hundred men, their timber contracts with the different railroad companies amounting to hundreds of thousands per year, and extending over several different states.

Charles W. Gregory, postmaster of Danville, is a native of Bloomville, Delaware county, New York. He was born on the 11th of November, 1833. His father, Henry W. Gregory, was born in New Bedford, Westchester county, New York, where he served for many years at the trade of a blacksmith and carriage-maker. He made the first blister-steel axes in New York state. These celebrated Maxwell & Gregory axes, are known all over the country. He followed farming in his latter days. He was in the war of 1812 as fife-major. He died in Danville, Vermilion county, on the 18th of September, 1873, at the age of seventy-nine. When Mr. Gregory, our subject, was but ten years old his father moved on a farm, where he remained until he was about seventeen years old, when he was connected with a surveying party as roadsman, in surveying the New York & Erie railroad. He followed surveying about four years; he lost one eye from this. Mr. Gregory gave up surveying, and then commenced to learn telegraphing. He went to Canada and served the Great Western railroad as telegraph operator about three years and a half, and then, in 1856, he came to Illinois and went to Springfield, where he was engaged in helping to erect a telegraph line from Tolono to Danville. He then received an appointment as telegraph operator at Danville, also acting as express and ticket agent. Here he remained about one year, and then accepted a similar position at State Line, where he remained until 1862, when he received from Abraham Lincoln an appointment as mail agent on the Toledo & Wabash railroad, running from State Line to Springfield. He held this position about five years and a half, when he came to Danville and entered the mercantile business, which he

continued up to 1873. In 1875 he was appointed by Gen. U. S. Grant postmaster of Danville. This position he has held ever since. Mr. Gregory was married in 1865, to Miss Charlotte A. Neher, of New York, daughter of Anther Neher. By this marriage they have had three children, one of whom is deceased.

William C. McReynolds, Danville, book-keeper in the Danville Mills, was born in Edgar county, Illinois, on the 16th of September, 1825, and is the son of the Rev. John W. and Lean (Morgan) McReynolds. His father was a Methodist preacher, and was born in Culpepper county, Virginia. From there he moved to Allen county, Kentucky, and then to Indiana. He then removed to Edgar county, Illinois, where he was among the first settlers of that county. When Mr. McReynolds was but a few months old his parents moved to Indiana and remained there until he was ten years old, when they returned to Edgar county. Here he remained until he was about twenty-four years old, when he embarked in the mercantile business in Paris, Illinois, and Terre Haute, Indiana. He then went to Rushville, where he was made cashier of the Rushville Bank, a branch of the Indiana State Bank. Here he remained about seven years. He then went to Chicago, where he embarked in the commission business, which he followed about one year, when he came to Danville, in 1867, and here entered the coal business. He then went into the mill business, in which he is now engaged as book-keeper in the Danville Mills. This is one of the largest flour mills in this vicinity, and was erected by Daniel Kyger. N. Henderson & Sons commenced building it in 1854, and it was completed in 1856; this was the first steam flour mill in Danville, and the second one in Vermilion county. Mr. McReynolds is a democrat in politics. He was elected alderman in 1875, and reelected in 1877-79. He married in Danville to Miss Elizabeth M. Pearson, of New York, daughter of the Hon. John Pearson. By this marriage they have nine children—five boys and four girls.

Mary Gattermann, Danville, proprietor of the garden on the Covington road, was born in Germany, on the 25th of August, 1845, and is the wife of the late William Gattermann, who was born in Germany in 1835, came to America in 1857 and landed in New York. He was engaged in the manufacture of soda-water. In 1867 he came west with his wife and located in Danville. Here they remained until 1871, when they went to New York, and afterward returned to Danville and purchased the present place, where he commenced to make improvements. He first paid some three hundred dollars for the property: since then he made all the improvements, amounting to some five or six thousand dollars. He was a soldier in the late war, and did good

service; he was also a soldier of the New York state militia, being a member of the 3d New York Militia; he was also a member of the German Aid Society and a member of the Turn Verein Society. He died in 1878, and was buried on the 1st of January.

Ernest and L. Blankenburg, Danville, proprietors of the *Ætna* House saloon and billiard room, were born in Germany. Ernest Blankenburg was born on the 6th of October, 1843. He emigrated to America and landed in New York in 1867, and came direct to Danville, first commencing work as a clerk in a dry-goods store. Here he remained about four years, when he entered the saloon business. L. Blankenburg was born on the 11th of July, 1853, and emigrated to America in 1867. He came direct to Danville and commenced clerking in a retail grocery store, and afterward in a wholesale grocery house. From there he entered the saloon business in company with his brother. These gentlemen keep one of the leading saloons and billiard rooms in the city, located in the basement of the *Ætna* House.

H. A. Coffeen, the enterprising bookseller of Danville, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, on the 14th of February, 1841, being now thirty-eight years old. His parents, Alvah P. and Olive Coffeen, have lived in Champaign county, Illinois, on a farm near Homer, since 1852. They gave their children a good collegiate education, and this, with good habits and character, was the stock with which they started in life. Henry A. Coffeen, the second son, whose portrait appears in this work, started for himself at the age of eighteen as a school teacher, using such means as he could thus earn in furnishing his scientific course, receiving his diploma at the age of twenty-two. He continued teaching, at constantly advancing salaries, until he was twenty-seven years old, lastly at Hiram College, in Ohio, as teacher of natural sciences, and at Bement, Illinois, as superintendent of a fine graded school that he developed at that place. We extract the following reference to Mr. Coffeen's singular abilities as an educator from Judge Speare's "History of Bement": "Mr. Coffeen was a superior instructor for young men and young ladies. The course of study was most thorough and diversified. All his plans of inculcation were of a character to lead the student of abstruse science interestingly on, affording a wide range of thought, giving strength and vigor to mind, and with his pleasant, forcible and peculiar faculty drove the roots of moral and scientific subjects so deeply into the minds of the most stupid, that the same could not be eradicated; but to-day his reflex influence is most strikingly apparent, and will reach far down into the future. Such teachers are rectifiers of society, like a fountain of pure water sending limpid streams through fertile fields, from which many parched tongues

of the thirsty world may be slaked." This brief extract from Judge Speare's eulogy upon the character and abilities of Mr. Coffeen serves also to show the thoroughness and spirit with which he engages in whatever work there is before him. In an earnest, unflinching manner he stands by the convictions of a clear head and pure purpose in every department of life, and considering this his success as a merchant has been somewhat singular, for he turns neither to the right nor the left either for men or parties, in his pursuance of what he believes to be right. It is generally found that less decided minds succeed best as merchants. Besides building up one of the finest bookstores in the country, he has accumulated some additional property, and is developing a fine fruit farm, or garden, on the north side of the city. He takes a lively interest in the political movements of the times, but from an independent standpoint rather than as a partisan. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois Knights of Honor ever since it was organized, and has for two years represented his state in the Supreme Lodge meetings at Nashville and Boston, commanding the respect and confidence of the supreme assemblage as well as that of his own state. The first history of Vermilion county, a little book of considerable merit, published in 1871, owes its publication to the pen and enterprise of Mr. Coffeen. Charles A. Pollock is now associated with him in the book business, and their store is one of the finest in the city, as will be seen by reference to an interior view of their store, given on another page of this work.

A. H. Doane, Danville, freight and ticket agent for the Wabash road, is a native of the State of Wisconsin. He has now been engaged at the railroad business since 1862. His parents, F. W. and Angeline (Holmes) Doane, were natives of the State of New York. His father was a railroad man, having first begun the business when roads were built with the old strap rail. He was killed while running a passenger train over the same road with which A. H. is now connected, though at that time it was known as the Great Western road. A. H. first began the business at Tolono, Illinois, in the employ of the Illinois Central road. For a time he was on a switch-engine, and then did office work for awhile. From Tolono he went to State Line, and there was check clerk in the employ of what was then the Toledo, Wabash & Western road. After a time he again entered the employ of the Illinois Central road, though he remained with them but about one year. Quitting the business of railroading, he tried hotel keeping, but in May, 1868, he accepted a position with the then Toledo, Wabash & Western. For eleven years he has filled the position of ticket agent. In addition

to this he also does the freight business, his ticket receipts amounting to about \$30,000 per year; the total receipts are about \$180,000.

H. K. Gregory, Danville, dealer in railroad timber, though a young man, has probably been as extensively engaged in contracting as any man of his age in Vermilion county. He is a native of Broome county, New York. In 1868 he, with his people, came west, locating at Danville. His father died in 1871, aged seventy-nine years. His mother now resides with him, and is now eighty-four years old. H. K. and his brother, C. W. Gregory, were for several years associated together in furnishing large supplies of ties, posts, bridge timbers, etc., to the different lines of railroad in progress of construction. Among them was a contract for supplying the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western road, between Crawfordsville and Urbana. They dissolved partnership in 1872. Afterward Mr. H. K. Gregory became associated with J. Knight for three years in the same line of business. During this time they put out about six hundred thousand ties. This was on a contract in the construction of the L. B. & M. R.R. He then did business alone until the winter of 1879, when Mr. W. H. Alexander became his partner. Mr. Gregory is now a man but little past thirty years of age. His standing in the community as a business man and an honorable citizen cannot be questioned by any.

George W. Abdill, Danville, hardware, was born in Warsaw, Kentucky, in February, of 1838. When two years old he was taken by his people to Perrysville, Indiana, and there he remained a resident until he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1868. His father, I. Abdill, who is now a resident of Danville, was one of the early settlers of Perrysville. For many years he was engaged in the hardware trade and in the manufacture of tinware, at which he used to do a large business, supplying about thirty-two points between Terre Haute and La Fayette, and employing about ten men in the manufacture of this line of goods. George W. has been familiar with the hardware trade, as he says, "since he has been large enough to black a stove." In later years he became a partner with his father in the business, the firm being known as I. Abdill & Son; this partnership lasting about ten years, or until the firm of Abdill Bros. began business in Danville in 1868. The firm is composed of George W. and E. C. Abdill, and they located at No. 57 Vermilion street where they have erected a fine building twenty-three feet front by one hundred deep, two floors and basement, all well stocked with goods in the line of hardware, stoves, tinware, oils, glass, paints, etc. etc. George W. is a very active member of society, giving liberally to any enterprise pertaining to the public good and especially to the churches, he being a very active member of the M. E.

Church, and a man who has hosts of friends among all classes of people.

Anselm Siefertman, Danville, cigar manufacturer, was born in Baden, Germany, on the 10th of November, 1836, and is the son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Adam) Siefertman, of Germany. In 1853 he started for America, and landed in New York on the 15th of August of the same year. He came direct west and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he first commenced to work in a machine-shop, remaining some three years, when the shops closed. In 1861 he commenced in the tobacco business in Cincinnati, and followed this there until 1868, when he came to Danville, which has been his home ever since. He here commenced the tobacco business, and has in his employ three hands. In 1879 he was elected alderman of the first ward, which office he still holds. He was married on the 1st of September, 1859, to Agatha Kreuzburg, of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. They have one child. Mr. Siefertman has taken a very active part in the welfare of the city of Danville, and ranks as one of its leading German citizens.

W. E. Shedd, Danville, hardware merchant, of the firm of Yeomans & Shedd, is a native of Ohio, and has now been in the hardware trade about ten years, most of which time has been spent in Danville. He was three years with the firm of Webster & Yeomans; two years with the hardware-jobbing house of Pratt & Co., of Buffalo, New York, and the present firm was organized in January, 1875. During the war of 1861-5 he, at the age of sixteen years, entered the Union army, enlisting in Co. C, 15th Ohio Vol. Inf., three-years service. Like many another Union soldier he has a tale to tell of southern prisons, he having with others spent five months in the famous Andersonville prison. Yeomans & Shedd's business house is located on West Main street, and is twenty feet front by one hundred deep, and stocked with a general line of hardware. They do not seem to complain of hard times or poor trade, and the indications are that they are doing their share of the business that is done in Danville.

C. R. Dwight, Danville, dentist, though not the oldest of the city, is certainly one of the leading and most popular. His popularity has been earned by a straightforward, honorable course in his professional life and by his pleasant and courteous treatment of his now large circle of friends. He is a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, though he left there when quite small, and came west with his people, they locating in Peoria county, Illinois. This was as early as 1839. In 1858 he began the study of dentistry, but gave it up to enter the Federal army in the war of 1861-5, enlisting in Co. B, 92d Ill. Inf., three-years service, from Byron, Illinois. He served

his full term of enlistment, and returned to Illinois somewhat broken down on account of long and hard marching. Regaining his health, he again took up and finished the study of his profession at Rockford, Illinois. He first began his practice in Rochelle, Illinois, in 1867, remaining there two years, when he removed again, locating permanently in Danville. He is a member of the Illinois State Dental Society, and has made frequent contributions to the different journals of the day, treating upon his profession. Though he has been a resident of the city of Danville but about ten years, he has probably as few enemies and as many friends as any man in the city.

John Lane, Danville, was born in Eugene, Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 3d of November, 1839, and is the son of Enoch W. and Christina (Washburn) Lane. His mother died at Eugene on the 15th of January, 1841, being but twenty-eight years of age. His father, John Lane, was born on the 21st of May, 1798. He was raised in Pickaway county, Ohio, and in 1829 moved to Eugene, Vermilion county, Indiana, where he was engaged at his trade as cabinet-maker. He died in Eugene on the 12th of December, 1875. Mr. Lane, the subject of our sketch, was raised and received his schooling at Eugene. On the 17th of May, 1869, he left the scenes of his boyhood. At that time there were no railroads from Eugene to Danville, so he started on foot and walked from Eugene to Danville, where he has remained ever since. He was married to Miss Julia Davis on the 1st of November, 1870, by whom they have had three children.

The firm of C. B. & J. R. Holloway, Danville, is one of the leading dry-goods and carpet houses in this vicinity. It is located on the north-west corner of Main and Walnut streets. These gentlemen commenced business in Danville in 1869, and ever since have constantly improved in trade. Cornelius B. Holloway was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1826. His experience in the dry-goods business has been very extensive, having entered a dry-goods store with his father in Smyrna, Harrison county, Ohio, when he was a boy. He came to Danville in 1862, where he has resided ever since. Jesse R. Holloway was born in Winchester, Virginia, and moved to Vermilion county with his parents at an early day. He settled near Georgetown, where he was engaged in the dry-goods business for some twenty years, being among the first dry-goods merchants of that place. He came to Danville and was connected with the Vermilion County Bank for several years, and then returned to the dry-goods business, which business he has continued in ever since. They erected their present store at a cost of some \$18,000, and are doing a business amounting to some \$50,000 per year.

The leading house in the manufacture of boots and shoes is that of



Very truly
Yours
H. A. Coffey

E. P. Doll, No. 121 East Main street, Danville. He has now been engaged in this business about two years. When he began business in 1877 he was in company with Mr. Smith, but later he purchased Mr. Smith's interest in the business and has since been conducting it alone. He gives employment to about five men, on an average, and manufactures per annum about \$5,000 worth of goods. His style and manufacture of goods has gained so much of a reputation that he is not troubled with any old or dry stock on hand. He is a man who has had nearly twenty years' experience in the boot and shoe trade. His trade has increased so much now as to warrant him in the use of machinery so far as can be done without the durability of the goods being lessened. He is a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and has the energy and enterprise about him that we usually find about a man who has been dependent upon his own resources. Should no misfortune befall him he will yet be known as one of the largest manufacturers and dealers in his line.

Edward Jones, Danville, engineer, who is holding quite a responsible position with the Ellsworth Mining Company, is a native of Briarley Hill, South Staffordshire, England. He was born in 1842. The early part of his life was spent and his education received in that country. He also learned the trade of an engineer with the British Iron Company. In 1868 he came to the United States and stopped at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for six months, where he was engaged with Marshall, Graft & Co. Then he went to Sharon, Pennsylvania, for about a year and a half, and in 1870 came to Danville, and in January, 1876, began work for A. C. Daniel, who is manager of the Ellsworth company. Mr. Daniel tells us that for over three years Mr. Jones has never but once failed to blow the whistle regularly at 6.40 and 7.00 o'clock A.M., and that once was forgetfulness, as he was at his post as regular as at any time. He does his own firing, and keeps the machinery in order himself, and is a healthy, robust "Johnny Bull," free from intemperate and other bad habits; a man always ready for duty and competent to attend to it. This fact is apparent to Mr. Daniel, who has concluded in this instance that he has the right man in the right place.

George W. Daines, Danville, real estate agent, though not so old a resident as many of the citizens of Danville, is yet a man well known in the city and in the county. He is a native of Miami county, Indiana. His home has been in Danville since 1870. From 1870 to 1876 he was general western agent for the American Lubricating Oil Company. Leaving the road in 1876, he opened a real estate office in Danville, his office being in Germand's block, on Vermilion street. Here he is preparing to do a more extensive business in the real estate trade.

which he has already pretty well worked up. This, in connection with his insurance business and his own real estate which is on the market, warrants us in classing him among the leading business men of the city. In the fall of 1878 he added to the city plat what is known as Daines' addition. He has already built a number of new residence buildings. He is constantly improving property in different parts of the city, and were all the real estate holders of Danville equal to him in enterprise and improvement, the city would soon outstrip herself.

William Whitehill, the subject of this sketch, a cut of whose establishment appears in this work, is the leading manufacturer of buggies and carriages in the city. He began business in Danville in 1871, under circumstances that would have made many men hesitate before investing money, the competition being more than commonly strong; but understanding that "opposition is the life of trade," he opened his factory



WHITEHILL'S CARRIAGE SHOPS.

with a full understanding of the difficulties to be surmounted. The result has been success; this has been accomplished by giving to his patrons the very best line of goods possible for the money invested. He has acquired for his work now such a reputation as any dealer or manufacturer may well feel proud of. He is a native of Summit county, Ohio. In 1856 he came to Attica, Indiana, and there began learning his trade, serving a regular apprenticeship, and remaining until 1859, when he went back to Ohio and located at Akron, where for a time he did "jour" work. In 1862 he began business there on his own account, continuing (excepting time spent in the army) until 1870; he then came to Danville. During the war of 1861-5, he in 1863 entered the Union army, serving in the 124th O. Vol. Inf., Co. I. During this service he was wounded so badly as to be discharged. At present we find him one of the honorable citizens of Danville.

C. B. Fenton, Danville, hardware dealer, who for twenty-three years has been familiar with the hardware business, and is now one among the leading hardware dealers of Danville, is a native of Pennsylvania, though at the age of four years he went with his people to the state of Ohio. The early part of his life was spent, and his education received, in that state. He is also a practical tinner by trade, having learned this branch of his present business at Conneaut, Ohio. In 1861, at the

breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he became a volunteer in the Union army, joining the 2d Independent Battery of Ohio troops, three-years service. He remained in the service about fourteen months, when, on account of disability caused by hard marching and sickness, he was discharged at Helena, Arkansas. During his service he saw some hard fighting, the battle of Pea Ridge being one of the engagements in which he participated. Returning from the army, he again became a resident of Ohio, subsequently removing to Danville, where from 1870 until 1876 he was engaged in business alone; he now has a partner, the firm being C. B. Fenton & Co. They are now located on East Main street, in what is known as Kelley's new block, and are occupying a space 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, second story and double basement. This is stocked with everything pertaining to a general hardware business, including stoves and tinware. In addition to this he has some novelties, among which may be mentioned the new gasoline stove, the advantages of which are very apparent, especially to the ladies.

James A. Outland, Danville, attorney-at-law, is, perhaps, respected and known as well as any man of the Vermilion county bar. He was born in Northampton county, North Carolina, on the 25th of February, 1848, and is the son of Thomas J. and Asenath (Prichard) Outland, both natives of North Carolina and members of the Quaker Church. In 1858 the subject of our sketch, with his parents, came to Illinois, and located in Ridge Farm, Vermilion county. His father was a farmer, and here on the farm Mr. Outland remained until 1862. When only fourteen years of age he entered the army and participated in the late war. He enlisted for three years in the 79th Ill. Vol. Inf., a private in Company A (the history of this regiment, written by Mr. Outland, appears in this work). Mr. Outland participated in some of the most severe battles—Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickasaw Mountain, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta. At Franklin, Tennessee, on the 30th of November, 1864, he received a very severe musket-ball wound in the thigh, from the effects of which he is a cripple. He was taken prisoner by the enemy, where he was very poorly cared for. He was recaptured by the Union army and sent to the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until the close of the war. He then entered the Illinois Soldiers' College, at Fulton, Illinois, where he remained for five years, and from which he graduated in 1872. He then was engaged in teaching school one winter. He then read law with D. D. Evans, Esq. In 1873 he entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated from the law school in 1875. He then returned to

Danville and commenced the practice of law. In 1876 he was elected city attorney of Danville, which office he filled with marked ability for two terms. Mrs. Outland's maiden name was Mary S. Peters. She was born in Licking county, Ohio, on the 13th of December, 1855, and is the daughter of Oliver E. (a physician, now residing near Bismarek, Vermilion county,) and Margaret (Walcott) Peters.

E. Winter, Danville, deputy clerk, was born in Kenton county, Kentucky, on the 10th of July, 1847, and is the son of Charles H. and E. A. (Herod) Winter. His father was a native of London, England, and his mother of Kentucky. When Mr. Winter was very young, he, with his parents, moved to Indiana, where they were engaged in farming about four years, when they moved to Columbus, Indiana, and entered the mercantile business. In March, 1864, Mr. Winter enlisted in Battery F, 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, and participated in several severe engagements, such as the siege of Fort Morgan, siege of Mobile, etc. He did duty at Fort Darranens and Fort Pickens. He was mustered out on the 15th of January, 1866, when he returned to Indiana. He entered college at Moore's Hill, where he received a sufficient education to enable him to teach school at Versailles, Indiana. He then studied law and was admitted to practice in 1868. He went to Vermilion county, Indiana, and remained there until 1870, when he came to Danville, and in 1873 was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1873 he was appointed deputy county clerk, which office he has filled ever since, and in which he has won a host of friends. Mr. Winter was married in Versailles, Indiana, to Miss Belle Wilson, of Indiana. They have two children. Mr. Winter is captain of Battery A, 1st Illinois National Guards.

The firm of Messrs. Good and Cowan, Danville, saddle and harness makers, which has been established since the year 1874, is one of the largest, most reputable and successful in the city, and holds a position for integrity in business above an average character, and has gained a popularity of which it may well feel proud. The members of the firm stand among that liberal class of business men who believe in the various enterprises of the city being pushed forward. Their store is located at No. 38 Vermilion street. They employ four men. The proprietors have attained a prominent business position, and socially are blessed with a large number of friends. Elias Good was born in Pennsylvania in 1841. He learned his trade—that of a harness-maker—in Pennsylvania, where he followed it for a number of years. He came to Illinois in 1865. Mr. Good was a soldier in the late war. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Co. C, 1st Pa. Vol. Inf., and did good service. He was honorably mustered out, but again enlisted, this time in the 34th Pa.

Vol. Inf., Co. D, for three years. After serving about sixteen months, and participating in some very prominent battles, he was honorably discharged on account of sickness. Amos S. Cowan was also a soldier of the late war. He enlisted, August, 1861, in Co. G, 11th Ill. Vol. Inf., for three years. He enlisted as a private, doing good service, and participating in a number of the most prominent battles of the war. He was at the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, etc. He received two slight wounds in arm and leg at Champion Hills. He was first lieutenant of the 46th U. S. Col. Troops, which did skirmishing near Memphis, Tennessee. He was then assistant inspector-general of the 2d Brig. 1st Div. 25th Army Corps: was mustered out at Brownville, Texas, 1865, and was finally discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas. He returned to Illinois, and entered the Normal University, where he remained one year. In 1870 he came to Danville, which has been his home ever since. Mr. Cowan is major of the 9th Bat. Ill. N. G.

J. M. Clark, Danville, merchant, was born in Waldo county, Maine, on the 21st of April, 1824, and is the son of Stephen and Prudence (Martin) Clark. His father, a native of Maine, was engaged as a seafaring man until he reached the age of forty-five; after this he followed farming. His mother was a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Clark was raised on the farm, where he remained until he was twenty-one years old. He then went to West Virginia, where he remained about two years; from there located in the southern part of Ohio, near Gallipolis. Here he was engaged in the dry-goods and general store business some twenty-two years. While in Gallia county, Ohio, Mr. Clark held the office of county commissioner, which office he resigned when he came to Danville, Illinois. In 1861 Mr. Clark enlisted in the 36th Ohio Vol. Inf., Co. I, as first lieutenant. He was with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in some of its most severe battles. Mr. Clark was in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Lewisburg and several skirmishes. In 1863 he was detailed to organize militia, and was made colonel of the 1st Ohio Vol. Inf., which regiment helped to capture the notorious guerrilla, John Morgan, during his raid through Indiana and Ohio. At the close of the war Mr. Clark returned to Gallia county, Ohio. He married Miss Lucy Chambers, of Marietta, Ohio, by whom they have ten children. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Clark came to Danville and commenced the dry-goods business, and to-day he owns one of the leading dry-goods and carpet stores in Danville. He is located at No. 66 Vermilion street. He employs five salesmen, doing a business amounting to as high as \$50,000 a year. Mr. Clark is a member of the school board.

James Knight, Danville, boots and shoes, was born in Clinton county, New York, on the 12th of May, 1833, and is the son of James and Alice (Henderson) Knight, both natives of Scotland. His father was a farmer here, and Mr. Knight was brought up on the farm and there remained until he was about fifteen years old. He was then engaged in helping to survey the Ogdenburg railroad, and was then clerk in a hardware store. About 1843 he came west to Illinois and located in Chicago. He then returned east and clerked in the hardware business, but returned to Illinois and was connected with the Great Western railroad, running a train to Champaign. He followed rail-roading about thirteen years; but was in Texas a short time engaged in trading in Texas cattle. In 1869 he went to California where he remained until the following year, seeking for his brother Robert. He returned to Danville and has been engaged in the mercantile business principally ever since. Mr. Knight was married on the 15th of February, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Probst, of Danville. They have three children. Mr. Knight is now filling the position of assistant supervisor of Danville township, which office he has held for the last six years. He is a republican in politics.

Irad Abdill, Danville, retired, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, on the 29th of October, 1812, and is the son of Connell Abdill, who was a hotel-keeper in Cadiz. Mr. Abdill, the subject of this sketch, remained in his native place until he was about seventeen years of age, when he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and learned the tinner's trade. In 1830 he went to Paris, Kentucky, where he engaged in work at his trade, and on the 5th of September, 1833, he married, near Lexington, Kentucky, Rebecca Ann Watson. In the same year he moved to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and there set up a tinshop and carried on business until 1836, when he moved to Indiana and located in Vincennes, where he was also engaged in the tin business. In April, 1839, he moved to Perrysville, Vermilion county, Indiana, and commenced the tin and hardware business on a very large scale, doing an extensive business until about 1869, when he retired from business. In 1862 Mr. Abdill was elected a member of the legislature by the republican party, from Vermilion county, Indiana. On the 4th of October, 1871, Mr. Abdill moved to Danville, where he has been a resident ever since. His first vote cast for president of the United States was for General Andrew Jackson, and he was a Jackson democrat. In 1860 he voted for President Abraham Lincoln, and since then he has been a republican in politics.

Matthias Brandenberger, Danville, sign-painter, was born in Germany on the 27th of January, 1840, and came to America when about

fourteen years of age, first locating in St. Louis in 1857. He went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and while there learned his present trade. The following year he went to New Orleans where he remained one year, and then went to Baton Rouge, but afterward returned to St. Louis and enlisted, in 1861, in Co. A, 13th Mo. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war, engaging in some of the prominent battles, such as Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, where he was wounded, a ball passing through his right arm, which caused his absence from the regiment for seventy days. He afterward participated in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and was engaged in the three-months siege of Vicksburg and Little Rock, also in other minor engagements. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, returned to St. Louis, and from there came to Springfield, Illinois, where he remained until 1867. He then went to Kansas City, and in 1871 came to Danville. He was married in 1870 to Miss Julia Getiser. She was a native of Switzerland, and was born in 1847.

A. J. T. Joslin, Danville, photographer, was born in Montgomery county, New York, on the 16th of June, 1839. At the age of sixteen years he went to Osage, and from there to Wankegan, Illinois. From there he moved to Gilman, and then to Danville, where he has made his home since. At Osage he built the third log house of the place, and painted the first sign ever put up in that town. He remained a resident of that place about thirteen years. He first learned the trade of a carriage and sign-painter, but subsequently took up photography, and now has had in all sixteen years' experience in this business, six years of the time in Danville. He first began alone, but the firm afterward became Joslin & Phillips. They continued to do business together about four years. He is now located at 112 East Main street, where, by close attention to business, and keeping pace with the improvements made in the art of photography, he has established a good business.

E. C. Winslow, Danville, of No. 107 Main street, dealer in drugs, is a native of Hampshire county, Massachusetts. He came west in 1871 and began business in Danville, after having spent twelve years in the drug trade in Boston. He is a graduate of pharmacy and is thoroughly educated in all the details of the drug trade. His store is twenty-five feet front by eighty feet deep, two stories and basement. He has it thoroughly stocked in everything pertaining to a full and complete line of drugs, cigars, tobacco, perfumeries, etc. These are all conducive to his success, which he has gained and earned by an honorable and upright method of business.

L. James, Danville, contractor and builder, is a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1840. The early part of

his life was spent in his native state, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he entered the army and enlisted in Co. E, 45th Pa. Inf., three-years service. He was in many of the hard fought battles, among which may be mentioned those of Stoner Landing, Antietam and Fredericksburg. At both of the latter battles he was wounded, though not crippled, and in 1864 was mustered out at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He has now been a resident of Danville for eight years, most of which time he has been engaged at his trade. At present he has on hand the contract of doing the woodwork on the Gernand building. By honest work he has won for himself a good reputation, both as a workman and a citizen.

Chas. T. Yeomans, Danville, hardware dealer, of the firm of Yeomans & Shedd, is a native of Wyoming county, New York. He has now been engaged in the hardware trade about eight years. Previous to his entering business in this line he had been a resident of Chicago, where from 1866 until 1871 he was employed at keeping books. In 1871 he came to Danville, and in partnership with Mr. A. L. Webster engaged in the hardware trade; they continuing to do business together until 1875, when the present partnership was formed. When leaving Mr. Webster, he took the shelf and general hardware, while Mr. W. kept what is known to the trade as the heavy hardware. Under the management of the present firm they have established quite an extensive business, a more detailed account of which is given elsewhere. They are both good financiers, and are known as one of the solid, substantial business firms of the city.

Every business man dependent upon the patronage of the public for success must endeavor to please that public. This Mr. J. A. Phillips, the photographer, of Danville, and the subject of this sketch, has seemed to do, if we may judge of his success by this rule. He first began the business of photography in 1864. He followed it for two years, then quit and began painting, which he continued for about six years. In the spring of 1871 he began business in Danville. He has kept pace with the progress made in the art of photography. This assertion may be very easily proven by a visit to his parlors, which are located at the southwest corner of the public square. He is a native of Fountain county, Indiana. Though not a resident of the city so long as many, he has established a good name and reputation.

Chas. M. Swallow, attorney-at-law, Danville, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of September, 1844, and is the son of George and Sallie (Thompson) Swallow. Mr. Swallow's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and followed farming. Here on the farm Mr.

Swallow remained until he was about seventeen years old, at which time he went to Pittston, and from there to Scranton, where he entered a printing-office and commenced to learn his trade. This he followed for several years, and was the main support in getting money to school himself. Mr. Swallow received his principal education at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Cazenovia, New York. In 1869 he entered the law school of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in 1871. In April, 1871, he came to Danville and entered the office of Messrs. Davis & Mann, and remained with that law firm until 1872. He was then admitted to practice law at the Illinois state bar. In 1874 he entered partnership with D. D. Evans, which firm continued until January of 1879. Since then Mr. Swallow has been practicing alone. He held the office of city attorney for one term, and performed his duty in a faithful manner. Mr. Swallow was married on the 15th of December, 1874, to Miss Clara A. Northup, who was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of May, 1850. She died on the 7th of February, 1879. He is the father of one child, Howard A., born on the 18th of August, 1878.

We believe that many people fail of success in the livery business through a lack of attention to the general wants of the public, coupled with a disregard for proper neatness and cleanliness. Kuykendall Bros. & Craig, livery-men, of Danville, own two livery stables, one located east side of Hazel, between North and Main streets, and the other on North street, in the rear of the Etna House. At both livery stables is kept a fine lot of stock and a number of vehicles which, for style and quality, cannot be excelled in Danville. The firm is composed of William and Jacob Kuykendall, who were born in Hampshire county, Virginia. With their parents they moved to Indiana, and from thence to Vermilion county, Illinois, and located on a farm in Middle Fork township. Here they were engaged in farming until 1871, when they came to Danville and entered the livery business. In 1875 they entered partnership with William Craig, and thus formed the above named firm. Mr. Craig was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1848. These gentlemen are courteous and gentlemanly in their business, and prompt in transactions, all of which has made them popular and successful livery-men.

The Chicago Store, 53 Vermilion street, Danville, Illinois, was first opened at No. 41, Vermilion street, on the 22d of July, 1872, and on the 7th of August, 1872, H. B. Villars, the youngest son of the Rev. John Villars, commenced clerking for S. T. Kern at \$1.50 per week, and remained as general clerk until the spring of 1873, when Mr. Robison left, going farther west. H. B. Villars, being the oldest clerk with

the firm, was made head clerk, and manager of the business in Mr. Kern's absence, holding that position until about 1874, when he left, taking a rest for about six weeks. He, however, returned to his former position as manager of the business in the absence of Mr. Kern, this being at Mr. Kern's request. About two years after opening at No. 41 Vermilion street, Mr. Kern moved to No. 53 Vermilion street, the present location. H. B. Villars still held that position until the death of Mr. Kern, on the 18th of April, 1876, after which the store was left to W. T. Kern, the business, however, being still in the charge of H. B. Villars. In July, 1876, Mr. Kern was taken sick in Logansport, and lingered until the 13th of November, 1876, when he died, leaving the store to his sister, the firm name becoming C. J. Kern & Sister. Mr. C. J. Kern, having a store in Logansport to look after, still left the Danville store in charge of H. B. Villars until the 28th of March, 1877, when, desiring to discontinue the business in Danville, he sold the stock to the firm of Villars Bros. & Co., who are now doing a large business in the same room.

B. M. Chaffee, Danville, freight and ticket agent, is a native of Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont. He came west in 1869, and for one year was engaged in business in Chicago. He then went to Kentland, Indiana, where, for two years, he was located in the employ of the Pan-Handle railroad. He resigned his position and returned to Chicago with the intention of again engaging in business there, but instead he came to Danville, and accepted the position of station-agent on the I. B. & W. R. R. He is now also doing the business for the P. & D. road, and is both ticket and freight agent for both roads. The receipts and shipments of the I. B. & W. are much greater than the P. & D., though the transferring of all east and southward bound freight on the latter road is necessary at this point; this also comes under his charge. He has, in all, six men under his supervision. Mr. Chaffee has been a resident of Danville only since 1872, but is already as well known as many of the old settlers.

J. A. Patterson, Danville, hardware dealer, of the firm of Giddings & Patterson, is probably the most thoroughly educated man in the hardware line of any dealer in this line of goods in the city, he having had the advantage of five years' experience as traveling-man for a jobbing-house in the line they are now handling. He is a native of Virginia, his early life being spent in that state, Ohio and Indiana. He has now been a resident of Danville seven years, three years of which time he was with the firm of Webster & Yeomans, and four years with A. L. Webster. In February of 1879 he engaged, in company with Mr. Jno. W. Giddings, in the heavy hardware trade, they being suc-

cessors to A. L. Webster. Their trade extends to a radius of about one hundred and twenty-five miles. Mr. Patterson, being used to the road, does this part of the work when necessary. Though they have been in business as a firm but a short time, they have every reason to hope for success, if the future may be judged by the past. They are both men of that caliber who seldom fail to carry any enterprise undertaken through successfully, and in this undertaking they propose to stop nothing short of success.

Robert Pollard, Danville, gas-fitting and foundry, of the firm of Thompson & Pollard, was born in London, England, in 1848. At the age of twenty-two he came to the United States, and located at La Fayette, Indiana, where, for about two years, he was engaged in the business of gas-fitting, a trade which he learned in England. In November of 1872 he came to Danville and began, with Mr. Thompson, in the same business. He first began as a "jour" with Mr. Thompson, but in a short time became a partner. They are now conducting one of the largest manufacturing establishments in this part of Illinois, a more complete description of which has already been given.

Watson Bros., Danville, butchers, located at No. 45 Vermilion street, have a very neat, well arranged meat market, which they conduct and own; besides which they have a fine farm in Vermilion county, where they raise the stock for their market. They are practical butchers of long experience, and have the reputation of exposing for sale the finest quality of fresh meat, through which and their fairness of prices and strict probity in business transactions they have secured them a paying business. They have, in connection with their meat market, a steam power sausage mill, with which they furnish the surrounding towns with sausage. Alva Watson was born in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1845, and is the son of Stephen Watson, of Rhode Island, who came to Illinois about 1840, and was engaged in stock raising and farming. Mr. Alva Watson remained on the farm until he was about fourteen years old and then entered a grist mill and learned the engineer's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He then went into the butcher business in Danville. He has also been in the hotel business, managing for a time the St. James Hotel of Danville. Daniel Watson, a brother of Alva, is with these two gentlemen. They compose the oldest butcher firm in the city.

H. P. Blackburn, Danville, attorney-at-law, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 23d of August, 1850, and is the son of John T. and Mary A. (Powell) Blackburn, both natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of Fountain county, Indiana. Mr. Blackburn received his principal education from the Wesley Academy, near Crawfordsville,

Indiana, Bloomingdale Academy, near Annapolis, Indiana, and the Illinois State University at Champaign. He then entered the Michigan University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which he graduated in 1872. He then came to Danville and commenced the practice of law. Since he began here he has associated himself as partner with Wm. H. Malloy, B. F. Cook, George W. Gere and General J. C. Black.

E. R. Danforth, dealer in groceries and provisions, No. 36 Vermilion street, is a native of Wabash, Indiana. He began business in his present location in January, 1879, by buying the grocery establishment of J. W. Elliott. He began his mercantile life in his old home, Wabash, Indiana, where he spent several years as a clerk in a general store. In 1869 he left Wabash and located in Homer, Illinois, where he spent three years clerking in a grocery establishment. In 1873 he accepted a situation as clerk with Mr. Wm. Hessey, dry-goods merchant of Danville. He remained with Mr. Hessey until he decided to engage in business on his own account. His store is eighteen feet front by one hundred feet deep, located where there is but little doubt of success and stocked with a fine class of groceries and provisions, queensware, crockery, tinware, and many other useful and staple lines of goods that experience and good judgment have taught him were necessary for success. For a man who has never been engaged in business for himself, Mr. Danforth is certainly exhibiting some very good financiering qualities. Should his business in the future be conducted as carefully as it has been in the past, there is but little doubt of his ambition for success being realized.

C. M. Axtell, Danville, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, though at the age of four years he was brought to Iroquois county by his parents, they coming to that county in company with eleven other families from Pennsylvania. There the early part of his life was spent, and an education received from such facilities as the country afforded at that time. He remained a resident of that county until 1873, when he came to Danville. For some time before leaving Iroquois county he had been engaged in business on his own account: in the harness trade for three years, and in the livery business four years. He built the building on the corner of Madison and Pine streets, which he still owns. This he occupied for about four years, engaged in the grocery business, Mr. Sirpless becoming his successor in business. In 1878 he was elected a member of the police force of Danville, but failed to be renominated again in 1879 on account of not supporting the administration, which declared in favor of licensing the sale of liquor.

Gottlieb Maier, Danville, leather and findings, was born in Wur-

temburg, Germany, on the 28th of April, 1840. He remained a resident of his native country until he had received a good education, and had learned the trade of a tanner. In 1867 he came to the United States, first locating at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he remained about one and a half years. He then went to Loudonville, Ohio, for about the same length of time, and then to Augusta, Kentucky, where he was engaged in business on his own account as a tanner. He remained in Augusta about three years, and in 1873 came to Danville. Where he is now, on East Main street, he has a store 22 x 70, with basement. He pays out annually about twenty thousand dollars for hides, furs, tallow, "sheeps," etc., shipping most of these goods to Boston, Mass. He also carries a fine stock of leather and findings. He is a man who pays little attention to anybody's business except his own, but is one of that class of men who are ranked among the best citizens of any community.

G. L. Klugel, Danville, of No. 47 West Main street, dealer in and manufacturer of galvanized-iron work, is probably a better workman, and is engaged more extensively in this business, than many of the citizens of Vermilion county are aware of. He has had sixteen years' experience in this line, first serving an apprenticeship of seven years with his brother. He is a native of Berlin, Prussia, coming to the United States in 1859, when he was six years old, becoming a resident of Dayton, Ohio. It was there he learned his trade. He has traveled over quite a number of the states, executing large contracts in his line of business. Among these we mention a few. In 1870 he first came to Danville, and did the iron-work of the high-school building; in 1872 he did the cornice-work on Abe Sandusky's residence; in 1877 he did that of the court-house of Washington, Indiana, and in 1878 finished the Ann Arbor court-house; in 1879 he finished the Wabash court-house of Indiana. These are some of the important jobs he has done, and are certainly evidence enough of his ability as a workman and contractor. In 1873 he became a resident of Danville, and now gives employment to about four men regularly, and is doing a business, in point of execution, equal to any in the west.

D. C. Vaughn, Danville, saw-mill, is a native of the state of Iowa, and has been a resident of Danville since 1873. He was for five years connected with the bus line of S. B. Holloway & Co., the last two years as a partner in the business. In the summer of 1879 they (he and S. B. Holloway) purchased the saw-mill located at the I. B. & W. depot, and formerly run by Noah Wilkins. This business now comes directly under Mr. Vaughn's supervision. Their specialty is hardwood lumber, of which they have a manufacturing capacity of about 6,000

feet per day. In all they give employment to about twenty men, seven of whom are at work in the mill. Their annual pay-roll amounts to about \$4,000. They have an engine of forty-horse power. The mill is new. Mr. Vaughn is a live, energetic business man, and though the enterprise is a new one there is every probability of their success. Mr. Holloway is an old mill man.

Among the few large grocery and bakery establishments of Danville is that of Bredehoff Bros., located at No. 135 East Main street. The elder of the two, George W., has had about six years' experience in the business in Danville, and in that time has become a thoroughly practical business man. In 1873 he engaged in the trade in company with Mr. Charles Stellner, they doing business together until the present firm was organized. Their store-room is twenty-four feet front by eighty feet deep, with basement. In addition to this they have the Lossom bakery, built in the rear of the store. This is 20 × 24. In this line they have acquired a reputation that keeps them very busy delivering goods, their business aggregating now about \$50,000 per annum in both lines of trade. They give employment to about four men regularly, and should their trade increase in the future as it has in the past they will shortly be the leading house in the city in their line. Their business is a fair illustration of what may be accomplished by pluck and perseverance. They have worked for the trade they now command, both by means of a pleasant and courteous treatment of their customers, supplying them with nice fresh goods, and by keeping their place of business neat and clean.

The largest and most important clothing and gents' furnishing establishment in the city of Danville is that of H. Kahn & Co., the members of the firm being H. Kahn and the subject of our sketch, Mr. Isaac Stern, who was born in 1846 in Wurtemberg, Germany. There he received a good education, and had six years' experience in the clothing trade, and at the age of twenty years came to the United States, locating at Champaign, Illinois, where for four years he was engaged as a clerk in the clothing trade. He then went south and located near Salem, Alabama, where for three years he was engaged in the mercantile trade. Returning north in 1873 he located at Danville and engaged in business, where we now find him one of the most successful merchants of the city. Their establishment is located at No. 51 Vermilion street, and is known as the Arcade Clothing House. The building is 100 × 24 feet, and they occupy the first floor and basement with a stock of goods not equaled in the city. Mr. Stern, though a resident of the city but a few years, is already well and favorably known both in society and business circles.

William P. Cannon, Danville, president of the Vermilion County Bank, was born in Morgan county, Indiana, September 18, 1841, and is the son of Horace F. Cannon, who was born in North Carolina, and was a doctor by profession. He moved to Indiana in 1840. Mr. W. P. Cannon, after receiving his principal education at the Earlem College of Indiana, commenced the study of law with his brother, Joseph G. Cannon. In 1862 he was admitted to practice law at the bar. He entered partnership with his brother and commenced practice at Tuscola, Illinois. In 1865 he entered the private banking business with Wyeth, Cannon & Co., and remained there, acting as manager until 1870, when he organized the First National Bank of Tuscola, and was made president, maintaining this position until 1873, when he moved to Danville and organized the Vermilion County Bank, of which he holds the position of president. The other officers are: Thos. S. Parks, cashier; J. W. Elliott, book-keeper, and Chas. Knight, teller. This bank is doing a general banking business, and is in a very flourishing condition. In 1864 Mr. Cannon married Miss Anna M. Wamsley, of Indiana, daughter of William Wamsley, and by this union they have three children.

Frank W. Penwell, Danville, attorney-at-law, was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, on the 14th of September, 1843, and is the son of Enos and Martha (Holloway) Penwell. In 1853 he, with his parents, moved to Illinois, and located in Shelbyville, Shelby county. Here his father was engaged in the practice of medicine. Mr. Penwell received a common school education at Shelbyville. He then completed his studies at South Bend, Indiana. He was a soldier in the late civil war. In 1862 he enlisted for three years as sergeant in the 21st Ind. Battery, Light Artillery. This battery did service with the army of the Cumberland, participating in some of the most severe battles: Chickamanga, Nashville, etc. At the close of the war Mr. Penwell returned home and commenced the study of law. In 1867 he graduated in the law-school of the Michigan University of Ann Arbor. In 1867 he commenced the practice of law. In 1873 he came to Danville, and associated himself with W. J. Henry, and formed the law-firm of Henry & Penwell, which continued until 1876, when the present firm was formed of Young & Penwell. His political opinions are republican. He married Miss May Bowman, of New York.

J. E. Field, Danville, merchant tailor, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 28th of July, 1843. He learned the tailor's trade in Lorain county, Ohio, in 1866 and 1867. He then went to Michigan and located at Three Rivers, where he worked at his trade until 1868, when he came to Illinois, and worked at his trade at Rockford. Here he remained until 1873, when he came to Danville, and has here been

engaged at his trade ever since. He opened his present merchant-tailor establishment in 1878. He is one of the leading merchant tailors of Danville, having in his employ six hands. Mr. Field, in 1861, enlisted in the late war. He entered, from Lorain county, Ohio, the 2d Ohio Cavalry, Co. H.; he enlisted for three years, and did good service, being in a number of battles and skirmishes. He served full time and was honorably mustered out. He re-enlisted in the same regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was with Gen. Grant, on his eastern campaign, in the battles of Cold Harbor, the battle of the Wilderness, St. Mary's Church, Fairfax Court House, and other battles and skirmishes. In his first enlistment, on the 9th of September 1861, until his final discharge, on the 20th of September, 1865, he was sick but two weeks, and during these two weeks he remained with his regiment. Neither he nor his horse received the slightest wound. The 2d Ohio started from Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 4th of July, 1863, after the notorious guerrilla John Morgan, at the time he made his raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. The 2d Ohio was in the engagement when Morgan was captured at Columbus county, Ohio. The 2d Ohio, during its service in the war, traveled over thirty thousand miles through the various states. This was the greatest distance traveled by any regiment during the war. Mr. Field has a medal that was given to him at the first reunion of the 2d Ohio Cavalry at Cleveland, O. Mr. Field is first lieutenant of Battery A, 1st Brig. Ill. Nat. G., of which he has been a member for over three years.

Among the leading merchants of Danville may be mentioned Wm. Woods, the latter, who was born in London, England. A number of years ago he came to America, where he has been engaged in different pursuits. He has had a wide experience in the shirt, hosiery and glove business, having been connected with one of the leading houses of that kind in the country. In 1873 Mr. Woods came to Danville and entered the hat and cap business with his brother, A. Woods, on Main street. Since the retirement of his brother, Mr. Woods has continued in the business alone, and to-day is the oldest hat and cap merchant in Danville. His present new store on Vermilion street is one of the most attractive and finest stores in the city. Here may be found a full line of hats, caps, furs and gents' furnishing goods.

J. C. Helm, Danville, W. U. telegraph agent, is a native of Marion county, Indiana. The early portion of his life was spent in the country, on a farm. He has now for ten years been engaged at telegraphing. Those who are familiar with the business pronounce him a fine operator. He began learning telegraphy at Anderson, Indiana, in 1869. In October, 1874, he took charge of the Western Union business at Dan-

ville, which was then in connection with the railroad, being located at the Wabash depot. In October of 1878 they moved to their present quarters, which is No. 108 East Main. Here Mr. Helm has a very neatly arranged office, having in all seven wires, viz: three of the Wabash, the I. B. & W., P. & D., E. T. H. & C. and C. & E. I. The business is so extensive as to require an assistant, this gentleman being Mr. E. C. Dodge, of Erie county, New York. The aggregate business, strictly commercial, now done by the office is about \$250 per month. Though Mr. Helm has been a resident of Danville but a few years, he already is known as a man whose word and promise may be relied upon.

The Arkansas & Texas Railway Land Company, located in the "Times" building, is probably a much more extensive institution than many of the people of this county are aware of. It is a business, too, that would well repay many people who contemplate buying real estate to examine. Mr. E. D. Steen, the gentleman in charge at this point, is a native of the old Keystone State, his birth-place being near the city of Pittsburgh. He has been a resident of the State of Illinois for about twenty-seven years, though of Danville but for five years. When he came to the city he began business in the furniture trade, in company with Mr. J. W. Dove, the firm name being Dove & Steen. This they followed until 1878, when Walker & Staymen became their successors. The land office of the company named was located in Danville in the summer of 1879. They have in Texas 3,000,000 acres; Arkansas, 30,000; Kansas, 10,000; and Nebraska 10,000, besides a large number of improved farms in the state of Missouri. There is probably no real-estate firm in the west that offers such inducements as this one. Mr. Steen is treasurer of the Vermilion County Historical Society, and a man having the respect and esteem of a large number of citizens.

Wm. Stewart, Danville, machine and boiler manufacturer, successor to the firm of Reynolds & Stewart, manufacturers of boilers and machinery, is a native of Scotland, where he was born on the 26th of January, 1840. He came to the United States in the fall of 1861. Before leaving his native country he had acquired a good education, and had learned the trade of a machinist. He first located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where for eleven years he was employed in the shops of the Wabash Railway Company. On the first of January, 1874, he came to Danville and took charge of the shops of the C. D. & V. R. R., where he remained for two years, then in 1877 he became a partner of Mr. Reynolds in the foundry and machine shops, later succeeding Mr. Reynolds in the business. He is a thorough machinist, having served a five-years apprenticeship in learning the trade in Scotland. He is

now giving employment to about fifteen men, and is already designing a new boiler factory in addition to his present works, a more complete conception of which may be had by referring to his card in the directory of this work. Mr. Stewart, though a resident of Danville but a few years, has already established a name and reputation of which any man who is a native of a foreign land may well be proud.

H. L. Dunham, Danville, was born on the 12th of March, 1848, at Northfield, Vermont. When he was about fifteen years old he entered the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad as clerk. Here he remained for a number of years. He then accepted a position with the Union Pacific railroad as superintendent's clerk, which place he filled about three years. Then, for a time, he was in the employ of the Southern Minnesota railroad. On the 17th of April, 1871, Mr. Dunham entered the service of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. He was first stationed at Momence as shop-clerk, and from that he was appointed superintendent's clerk, making his headquarters at Chicago. In 1872 he was made paymaster of the same road, which place he filled until 1874, when the company adopted the plan of paying off by checks, and by this system they dispensed with the paymaster. In 1874 Mr. Dunham came to Danville, and was made shop-clerk, which position he has filled since.

To the men who can look back upon the trade in the early days of Danville, the magnitude of some of the present business establishments must look amazing. A few of them, in immensity and in the variety, quality and quantity of goods offered for sale, fully equal the stores in cities of fifty thousand inhabitants. Among them the establishment of Messrs. Hull & Hulce is a notable example of the progress made in the past few years in the agricultural department. Their valuable experience in all matters pertaining to this business; their keen appreciation of the wants of the farmer; their promptitude and the completeness with which they meet these wants; their resources and extended facilities for supplying every demand of the farm, together with the careful and systematic methods followed in the management of their affairs, afford some little explanation for the prosperity which has attended their business career. This, the largest agricultural establishment in this vicinity, is owned by James G. Hull and Martin H. Hulce. The former, James G. Hull, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1841. He, with his parents, came west in 1851, and located on a farm in Marshall county, Illinois. Here Mr. Hull was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted in the 11th Ill. Cav., Co. H, and participated in some of the most severe battles of the western campaign: Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, etc.;

was with the noted Garson raid through to the Gulf. For six months the soldiers of the 11th were never known to have their clothes off. Mr. Hull has had two horses shot from under him. He enlisted in 1861 as private; from that he rose first to corporal, then sergeant, and then to first lieutenant, and finally to captain of Co. II. He served until 1865, the close of the war, when he returned to his home, and embarked in the agricultural business in Henry, Marshall county, Illinois. In 1868 Mr. Martin H. Hulce entered partnership. This gentleman was born in New Jersey, having come west when a young man. He is a carriage-maker by trade. In 1874 these gentlemen came to Danville, and commenced business in the present building: size, 48x132, two stories. This establishment is the largest in this section of Illinois, and perhaps sells as much as any other three establishments of the kind in Danville. Here may be found all kinds of implements that are used on a farm, from a linch-pin up to a steam threshing machine. They keep constantly on hand a fine stock of seeds.

F. W. Button, Danville, manufacturer of boilers, proprietor of the Button Steam Boiler Factory, is a native of the state of New York. Previous to his engaging in the manufacture of this line of goods in Danville, he had for some time had charge of the boiler works of the Wabash railroad, at Springfield. He is a thoroughly practical man in his line of trade and manufacture, having had about twenty years' experience in the manufacture of boilers. In 1866 he came west as far as Chicago, where he remained but a short time. He then made a trip through the southern states during the same year and 1867. Returning north, he spent some time in Galesburg and Springfield, as before mentioned, and located in Danville in 1875. Here he has established something of a name and reputation, and has a trade established reaching about forty miles around the city. On an average he employs about four men, and is doing his work in such a manner that his trade has been gradually increasing. He is giving his customers such goods as will bear inspection.

C. V. Feldkamp, Danville, dealer in confectionery and fruits, North Vermilion street, is a native of Germany, where he remained a resident until nineteen years of age. There he received a good education and served an apprenticeship of three years learning the wholesale and retail grocery business. In addition to working three years he was obliged to pay the firm \$125. He has now been engaged in business in Danville about four years, though previous to this he had spent three years in Springfield, Illinois, in the same line of trade. When he began here he had a partner in the business, but now is conducting it alone. His place of business is neatly fitted up and well stocked

with fresh fruits and confectionery. He has an elegant soda fountain which cost him \$1,000. By a pleasant and courteous treatment of his customers he has established the leading business in the city in his line.

Among the business men of Danville who have been dependent upon their own resources we mention Mr. W. A. Clements. He is a native of the District of Columbia, was born in 1827, and while yet a child became a resident of Maryland, where his people remained but a few years, he coming to Shelbyville, Illinois, with his mother in 1836. At the age of nine years he began to support himself. He first worked about four years on a farm, and then began carrying the United States mail between Shelbyville and Vandalia, a distance of forty miles. This he followed for seven years, and then entered the army in the Mexican war, enlisting in Co. G, 1st Ill., Col. E. W. B. Newby. He remained in the army about two years, most of the time on detached duty. Returning from the war, he again became a resident of Shelbyville, where he resided until 1875, engaging in different lines of mercantile business. In January, 1875, he came to Danville and embarked in the grocery trade, in which business he is still engaged, located at old No. 54 Vermilion street, where he has a good establishment, well stocked with everything pertaining to a general line of groceries. This has been the result of his own energy and industry. He can certainly be classed among the self-made men of Danville.

Wm. Bahls, Danville, dealer in and manufacturer of boots and shoes, is a native of Prussia, and came to the United States in 1854. When he was seventeen years old he began railroading, which he followed for a time. He then served a three years' apprenticeship in La Fayette, Indiana, in learning the trade of a boot and shoe maker. He has now been in the business about ten years, the last four of which have been in an establishment of his own. His specialty is fine sewed work. He has now established a trade that requires the employment of three men; and in connection with his manufacturing, he carries a stock of ready-made goods, and has a trade now established amounting to about \$6,000 per year. Though he does not claim to do the largest business in the city, he has succeeded in doing one that gives satisfaction to his customers.

C. E. Doyle, railroad agent at the Danville Junction, is a native of the state of Florida, and is a man now about twenty-eight years old. He has had about thirteen years' experience in the railroad business. He began first with the Iron Mountain road, in 1866; he was afterward located for two and a half years at La Fayette, Indiana, in the employ of the Wabash road; in 1875 he came to Danville and accepted the position of ticket agent at the Junction. Here he has the ticket

business of five different roads to which to attend. In 1878 the ticket sales of this office were \$50,000. Daily, he has about eighteen regular passenger trains. He also understands telegraphy, but he has a man to attend to this part of the business. Though he has been a resident of Danville but a few years, he has already won the respect and confidence of the better class of the citizens.

George Gordon Mabin, Danville, attorney, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, on the 30th of March, 1853. Through the misfortune of his parents, he was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of ten years. By the assistance of Prof. H. S. Perrigo, he was sent to school at Mount Carroll Seminary, of Carroll county, Illinois. There he made rapid progress in the common branches, and in 1871 entered the Illinois Industrial University, and began a literary course which he pursued for three years. He then left college without completing his collegiate course, and began the study of law with T. J. Smith, of Champaign, Illinois. In 1875 he came to Danville and finished his course of law under W. R. Lawrence and Young & Penwell. In 1877, at the age of twenty-four, he was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, and began the practice of law in Danville the same year, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of law.

F. G. Irwin, Danville, druggist, corner Main and Hazel streets, is a native of Bartholomew county, Indiana. He was born in 1846, and remained a resident of that county until 1863, when he removed to Rushville, Indiana, and from there to Eugene, Vermilion county, of the same state, where he was engaged in the drug trade from 1865 to 1875; he then removed to Danville and began business in the same line. Many men with less enterprise would have feared to engage in a business which was already so well represented; but understanding from past experience that "opposition is the life of trade," he began with a full understanding of the difficulties to be overcome. His store is twenty-four feet front by seventy deep, and stocked with a full line of pure drugs and medicines, perfumeries, cigars, tobaccos, etc. etc. These, with a neat and tastily arranged store, are all conducive to his success; but no more so than a fine family recipe department, over which he presides personally. He is a thoroughly educated druggist of sixteen years' experience. By his close attention to business, and polite and courteous treatment of customers, he has already established a fine business in Danville.

W. F. Baum, one of the popular druggists of Danville, is a native of Fountain county, Indiana. He has had ten years' experience in the drug trade,—beginning in the business first in Covington, Indiana. From there he went to Marshfield in August of 1872, where he spent

three years in the business,—one year of this time he managed an establishment of his own. Closing out in business there he came to Danville, where he now has one of the neatest and most centrally located establishments in the city. He was first located on Vermilion street, but in December of 1878 removed to his present quarters, northwest corner Vermilion and Main streets. Here he has his establishment stocked with a nice fresh line of goods, consisting of pure drugs, medicines, perfumeries, paints, oils, cigars, tobaccos, etc. etc. He has a neat and tastily arranged store, and is enjoying the success merited by his enterprise and close attention to business.

It is seldom we find a man at the age of Mr. John Stein, the brewer of Danville,—he being twenty-eight years old,—who by his own efforts has accumulated the property that he has. He is a native of Germany; there he learned the trade of a brewer with his father, who followed the brewery business in Germany. In 1868 he came to the United States. For a time he was located near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but later moved to Covington, Indiana, where he lived for a time engaged in his line, and in 1875 came to Danville and began business for himself. Here, by a close attention to business, he has accumulated a fine property and established a good business. He built the brewery he is now running, and though he at one time lost heavily on account of not having ice in proper time, he still has a property valued at near \$12,000. Some idea of the extent of his business may be gained when it is known that he manufactures from eighteen to nineteen thousand barrels of beer annually,—his business aggregating about \$18,000 per annum. He supplies a large part of the home demand and does some shipping. Should he be as successful in the future as he has been in the past, he may yet rank among the large brewers of the west.

Fried Miller & Son, Danville, manufacturers of what is known as the Beethoven organs, is one of the most enterprising firms of the city. Fried Miller, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Baden, Germany, and in 1830 came to the United States with his parents, he being six years old. His parents first located in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where they remained about seven years, and then removed to Richland county, Ohio. It was there, while Mr. Miller was yet a boy, that he received his education at the country schools, and was employed for a long time when the feeder of the canal through Mercer county was built, using his earnings in the support of his parents. He has had thirty-two years' experience in the manufacture of organs. He first learned the trade of a wagon-maker, and afterward learned the trade of manufacturer of organs in Williams county, Ohio. From there he went to Canada, locating at Woodstock, after having spent

about three years at Tillsonburg in the making of wagons and carriages. At Woodstock he began the manufacturing of organs, remaining there about eight years, when he went to Toronto, where he became a member of a joint stock company for about eighteen months, during which time he had charge of about one hundred men. In 1875 he came to Danville and began the making of the Beethoven organ. At this time his son, J. M., became a member of the firm, the firm name being F. Miller & Son. They first began their work in what was known as the old Schroder building, and in 1876 built their present factory on East Main street. Here they have a capacity for manufacturing ten instruments per week. They have in all three different styles of organs. Though they have been here but a few years, their work has already a name and reputation ranking with old established houses.

William J. Calloun, Danville, attorney-at-law, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of October, 1847, and is the son of Robert and Sarah (Knox) Calloun. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania, and his father a native of Ireland, having emigrated to America when he was about ten years of age, and engaged in the mercantile business in Pittsburgh. When Mr. Calloun was about two years old he, with his parents, moved to New Castle, Pennsylvania, and from there they moved to Mt. Jackson, the same state. Here his mother died in 1857, at about thirty-two years of age. His father remarried to Mrs. Sarah Taip, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania. The family then moved to Ohio, and on a farm Mr. Calloun worked until 1864, when he entered the late war in the 19th Ohio Vol. Inf., as private in Co. B, for three years. He participated in a number of very severe battles when he was with General Sherman on his march to Atlanta. He returned with General Thomas to Nashville. After serving until the close of the war he was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, and received his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio, December, 1865. He then entered the Pollard Union Seminary of Ohio, where he graduated. He then came to Illinois and located in Arcola, Douglas county. Here he commenced the study of law and entered the law school of Chicago. He came to Danville and entered the office of J. B. Mann, Esq., and in 1875 was admitted to the Illinois Bar. The same year he entered as a law partner with J. B. Mann, Esq., and to-day it is the firm of Mann, Calloun & Frazier, one of the strongest law firms of this vicinity. Mr. Calloun was married in December, 1876, to Miss Alice Harmon, of Monroe county, New York, and by this marriage they have two children.

Joseph G. Cannon, Danville, banker, was born in Guilford county,

North Carolina, on the 7th of May, 1836, and is the son of Dr. Horace F. Cannon, a native of North Carolina. When Mr. Cannon was four years of age he, with his parents, emigrated west to Indiana and located in Annapolis, Parke county, where his father followed the practice of medicine up to his death, which occurred in 1850. The subject of our sketch received his principal education at the Bloomingdale Academy of Annapolis, a leading Quaker school. At fifteen years of age he entered as clerk in a general store, at Annapolis, where he remained until twenty years of age. He then began the reading of law, entering the Cincinnati Law School, of which he is a graduate. He then came to Illinois, locating at Tuscola, and commenced the practice of law, where he remained until 1876. While a resident of Tuscola he held the office of state's attorney for eight years, practicing in Ford, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Vermilion, and Edgar counties. In 1872 he was elected congressman by the republican party, and reelected in 1874-76-78. In 1876 Mr. Cannon moved to Danville, which has since been his home. He was married in 1862 to Miss Mary P. Reed, daughter of John C. and Frances M. Reed. By this marriage they have had three children.

George Kamper, Danville, news-dealer and stationer, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, on the 28th of February, 1854. He came to America in 1868, and commenced his first experience in the news line as newsboy on the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad. From that one he has run on most of the principal railroads west. In November, 1876, he came to Danville and commenced his present business, and to-day he is doing the leading business in his line. He is the general agent for the leading daily newspapers of Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Cincinnati. His sales in this line have been as high as eight hundred and fifty daily papers in one day in the city of Danville. Mr. Kamper has the general run of the daily papers from Chicago to Danville, furnishing most of the towns between these two points.

Thomas J. Elliott, Danville, dry-goods dealer, is one of Danville's enterprising merchants. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Zeigler) Elliott, of Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer; Mr. Elliott was brought up on the farm. He received a common-school education, and then began to teach school. At twenty years of age he entered a dry-goods store as clerk. He then came west and located in Attica, Indiana, where he was engaged in the dry-goods business. From there he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained about six months. He then went to Wabash, Indiana, when in 1876 he came to Danville and entered the dry-goods and notion business. He employs three clerks.

His store is located at No. 70 Main street. Mr. Elliott was married in 1859, at Attica, Indiana, to Miss Josephine Hobert, of New York. By this union they have three children.

There always seems to be room in any city for a good, wide-awake business man, in whatever line of trade he may choose to engage. A practical demonstration of this fact has been made by Mr. J. H. White, proprietor of the Danville Fruit House. Some men in engaging in a business seem to gather their ideas almost wholly from other dealers in the same or similar lines of business. This does not seem to be his method of success, as he is constantly on the watch to add some new public want to his already extensive business. When he began business in Danville, on the 12th of June, 1877, it was in a little cramped-up corner of his present place of business, Nos. 56 and 58 North Vermilion street. By good financiering, or a wonderful run of luck (a risky thing to depend on), he has gradually increased his business, until now he is doing both a retail and wholesale business in oysters, fruits, nuts, confectionery, etc. He is also manufacturing extracts, baking-powders, washing-blue and New York beer. During the season he also does a commission business in domestic fruits; this, in addition to a fine stock of fancy groceries, which he also carries, makes up a business of which he, or any other "White" man, ought to be proud. We may also mention a new \$250 steam peanut-roaster that he has recently purchased. This has proved to be a curiosity which thus far has been liberally patronized by all classes. Mr. White is a native of Scott county, Illinois. In 1855 he went to St. Louis, and in 1858 began boating, which he followed until 1869. He then began traveling, remaining on the road until 1877, when he came to Danville and engaged in business as above stated.

In speaking of the railroad men of Danville we mention Mr. D. G. Moore as holding the most responsible position of any of those who are residents of the city. January 1, 1866, he first began his railroad life by entering the employment of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Company, at Chicago. In October of the same year he engaged with the T. W. & W. road, and has since been connected with this road, though the name of the line has recently been changed to the Wabash Railway. From October, 1866, to August 1, 1877, he was located at Springfield, Illinois, being connected there with the treasury department. When he came to Danville, August 1, 1877, it was to take charge of all business pertaining to the road at this point. This being what is known as the joint station between the eastern and western divisions of the road, the importance of the work and responsibility connected therewith is greatly increased. Mr. Moore has about thirty men under his super-

vision, some of whom are also filling very important positions, though the responsibility of all rests with himself. To give a detailed history of the Wabash road at this point would require too much space. We may add that under Mr. Moore's management the business has been done in the best order possible, there being few men equal to him in similar executive ability.

Dr. H. H. Clark, physician and surgeon, who has been a resident of Danville only since 1877, has had a very exciting and eventful life, and to give a complete history of it would require a book half as large as this volume. He is a native of Onondaga county, New York. His ancestry is French, though his parents are natives of Massachusetts. He was eight years old when his people went to Walworth county, Wisconsin; he remained there till fourteen years old, when he went to the city of Chicago. After leaving there he spent several years in travel, finally locating in Edwardsville, Illinois, in 1854. In 1861 he entered the regular army, remaining in the service for five years. These five years were spent on post duty and at the operating board and in the field hospital. These five years of the practice of surgery in the army has probably made Mr. Clark more perfect in the science of surgery than any physician in Vermilion county. He resigned his position of surgeon at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1866, and returned to Edwards county. He was elected six times coroner of that county, and upon the death of the sheriff filled that office for a time. He was also examining surgeon from 1866 to February of 1877, when he removed to Danville where he has since resided, giving his time exclusively to his practice. His specialty is surgery and diseases of the eye. He is also, at present, surgeon of the C. & E. I. R. R. at this point.

The old woolen mill, now run successfully by Riggs and Menig, is one of the old landmarks of Vermilion county. It was built in 1844 by Hopson & Ailsworth, and has been through many hands since, and has undergone many changes of remodeling. It has been operated by hand, water, and the present method of driving the machinery — steam power. There is probably not another manufacturing establishment in the county so well known as this one. It is located on the bank of the north fork of the Vermilion, just above the bridge, and is supplied with an abundance of water for all purposes by a series of fine springs located farther up the bluff. Since it has been in the hands of the present firm they have added the manufacture of soaps; this they have also made quite an extensive business. They have been running the mill since 1877. In all they give employment to about ten men. Mr. F. Menig, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born in October of 1840. In 1857 he came to the United

States and began learning the baker's trade. In 1858 he enlisted in the U. S. regular army, Company C, 4th artillery; here he remained for five years and then was three years in the ordinance department. During his service as a soldier he spent two and a half years in Utah fighting Indians. He still has a couple of scars to remember them by, on the knee and head, where he was wounded by arrows. During his service he was, among other battles, at Antietam, the seven days' fight and retreat at Richmond, and at the battle of Gettysburg. He certainly is entitled to a full share of the honors due the soldiers of our great war. He has had eleven years' experience in his present business. He lost his right arm in 1873 in this same business in which he was engaged in Ohio. His life certainly has been a varied and eventful one, though now we find him in a quiet, steady business, one of the honored and respected business men of Danville.

Allen Cooke, Danville, was born in Worcester, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 19th of September, 1829, and is the son of Welcome B. Cooke, of Massachusetts, who was a farmer there. On the farm Mr. Cooke remained until he was about seventeen years old. From the farm he entered the employ of the Boston & Worcester R. R., in the freight house, at Milford, Massachusetts, engaged in loading freight. From that he entered the engine-house of the same railroad, and from there he entered, in 1852, the employ of the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. In 1853 he was made engineer, and ran on the C. & T. R. R. from 1853 to 1859. He then was appointed foreman of the round-house at Norwalk, Ohio, which place he filled until 1869. He then was made master mechanic, which position he filled but a short time, as the company did not pay sufficient salary. He resigned and accepted a position as master mechanic of the Atlantic & Great Western R. R., making headquarters at Galion, Ohio. There he remained in the employ of this company until 1873. Mr. Cooke was in the employ of the railroads from about 1846 till 1873, a period of twenty-seven years. His intentions were to retire from railroad life, and he went to Rhode Island, locating at Allenville, and commenced the grocery business. Here he remained until 1877, when he came west and accepted a position with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R., taking charge of the engines and cars at this place. This position he has occupied ever since.

George Leslie and Silas Black, natives of Belfast, Ireland, came to this country in October, of 1869. They first located in Indianapolis, and were there engaged principally trading in real estate up to 1871, when they removed to Brazil, Clay county, Indiana. There they were engaged in dry-goods business, with a branch house at Alexandria, in

the same county, where they handled dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, and had, also, charge of the post-office at Alexandria. In these places they did the largest trade in the county up to September, of 1877, when they felt compelled to look up a location where they would have better facilities for the extension of their business. They located here at Danville at 109 and 111 Main street, in the Giddings block, where they were engaged in the dry-goods business exclusively up to March of 1879, when they took in an additional room, No. 113 Main street, in which they put a stock of groceries. These three rooms all communicate by means of arches. Taken as a whole, this business is one of the most extensive in the state outside of Chicago, doing a business of over \$65,000 per year. Their parents, John and M. E. Black, are natives of Belfast. Mr. John Black engaged principally in loaning money, being a member of a loan fund society of which he has been a director for over thirty years. All the members of the firm of Black Brothers have had an extensive experience in the dry-goods business in Belfast. Silas Black, the junior member of the firm, was a student of the Queen's College, Belfast, for four years; also of the Indiana Medical College and College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Indiana, of which latter he is a graduate, with honor, in token of which he obtained a fifty-dollar gold medal. He is not a practicing physician.

Isaac Porter, Danville, dealer in dry-goods and notions, was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 13th of January, 1833, and is the son of Judge John R. and Mary (Worth) Porter, who were among the early settlers of Vermilion county, Indiana, having made their home there in 1826. Judge John R. Porter was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the 22d of February, 1796. He entered Union College, New York, in 1813, from which he graduated in 1815, taking the first honors of his class. He then entered upon the study of law, and in 1818 became a partner of his preceptor. The year 1819 found him on his way to the far west. Armed with letters of introduction to Henry Clay and others, he landed in Louisville, Kentucky, in December, 1819. Finding nothing to induce him to remain there, he went to Indiana and located in Paoli, Orange county, where he commenced the practice of law. Soon after this he made the acquaintance of Charles Dewey and others of the bar, who became his life-long friends. Mr. Porter was commissioned postmaster of Paoli in 1822. In 1825 he was appointed circuit judge, and the same year was one of the commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Fountain county, Indiana, which was formed from the counties of Montgomery and Wabash. He was married on the 13th of November, 1825, to Miss Mary Worth. The

legislative changes of his judicial circuit were so frequent and so great that he held courts during his term of service from the counties on the Ohio river to those of the lakes. In 1832 he assisted in making a treaty with the Indians. Many of the early courts of Judge Porter were held in private residences selected by the legislature. Judge Porter assisted in laying the foundation of Indiana jurisprudence. In 1833, by the act of the legislature organizing the eighth judicial district, he was greatly relieved by having his circuit cut down to a civilized boundary, which gave him more time to be at home with his family, which he loved so well. His term as circuit judge expired in 1837, and he was afterward elected judge of the court of common pleas for the counties of Vermilion and Park, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred on the 23d of April, 1853. Isaac Porter, the subject of this sketch, during his residence in Vermilion county, Indiana, was one among the most prominent citizens of the county. In 1860 he was elected sheriff of Vermilion county, Indiana, which office he filled with honor and credit for four years. He was married in 1860 to Miss Alice Millekin, of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio. They have one child, Harry. Mr. Porter moved to Danville, Illinois, in 1877, where he commenced in the dry-goods business, and to-day ranks as one of Danville's leading business men.

The establishment recently conducted under the firm name of Brand & Harper, dealers in millinery and notions, was founded in 1878, and is now one of the largest, most reputable and successful business houses in the city, and holds a position for integrity above an average character. William F. Brand has purchased Mr. Harper's interest, and now manages the business alone, having removed from their old stand, 50 Vermilion street, to No. 46 on the same street. Mr. Brand was born in Germany, and having come to America in 1865, he came west, and located in Quincy, Illinois, where he was connected with a prominent dry-goods house. From there he went to Springfield and accepted a similar position with Kimber, Ragsdale & Co., filling the very important position of purchasing agent. In Springfield he met Mr. Harper, who afterward became his partner. Mr. Brand's stock is the largest and among the finest in this vicinity. He employs some eight hands, and the work turned out of this establishment is of a superior quality.

In speaking of Mr. J. S. Frantz and his business as a druggist, we cannot give a better idea of the good taste and judgment he has used in fitting up his new store, 135 East Main street, than to repeat the remark made by nearly every passer-by, especially after gas-light, viz: "What an elegant new drug store!" He has had twelve years' experi-

ence in the drug trade. Though he has been engaged in the business in Danville but one year, yet in this short time he has become well known, having already established a good trade, which bids fair to increase, now that he has fitted up a store that in point of neatness is equal to anything in the west. Mr. Frantz is a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He came west in 1858 and located at Sidney, where he remained a short time. In 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, he entered the Union army, enlisting in the 2d Ill. Cav., Co. I, three-years service. He participated in many of the heavy battles, among which may be mentioned the battles of Bolivar, Holly Springs, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Mississippi, the Black Hills fight and the Red River campaign of forty days. He was in the service three years and three months, being mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. After the war he located at Homer, Illinois, and came to Danville, as above stated.

Prof. A. B. Chilcoat was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio when he was but a year old, and here received a common-school education. In 1861 he came to Illinois, and located in Paris, Edgar county. In 1872 he graduated at Duff's Mercantile Business College, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has taught school some eleven years. Prof. E. Chilcoat was born in Ohio, and is a graduate of one of the leading colleges of that state. He has taught school for a number of years. In 1878 these gentlemen came to Danville and commenced their present school, which is in a very flourishing condition, and has fair prospects of becoming one of the leading institutions of learning in this vicinity.

William Holburn, foreman of Stewart's foundry and machine shops, Danville, is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. He has had about eighteen years' experience in his business, serving first a five years' apprenticeship in Scotland. Coming to the United States in 1868, he spent three years in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and then went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he spent about the same length of time; thence to Lafayette, where he was also about three years. He then returned to Fort Wayne for about a year and a half, and in March of 1879 accepted his present position in Danville. He now has about eighteen men under his charge, and has thus far conducted the business to the satisfaction of his employer.

Charley Kaufmann, Danville, clothing, or better known as Cheap Charley, has probably established himself in business and made his name familiar to the people of Vermilion county in a shorter time than any business man who ever attempted to do business in the city. The establishment, of which he is manager, is a branch of an extensive manufacturing house of Chicago, known as Kaufmann & Bachroch,

they having in all about fifteen different stores, located in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri. They employ about seventy clerks and managers. The advantage of these branch houses may readily be seen when it is known that goods are bought by the firm direct from the manufacturers and made into clothing and supplied to the different stores, as needed, at much less cost than other firms are able to buy the same quality of goods. Their establishment in Danville was opened by CHEAP CHARLEY on the 15th of March, 1879. He is a native of Germany. There he received a liberal education, on account of which he was exempt from all but one year of military service, instead of three years, as was the law. His brother, who is now in Chicago, has resided there for fifteen years, and was superintendent of the German Aid Society during the fire of 1871. Though Cheap Charley has been a resident of the United States only since 1878, he has already become so well acquainted with the customs of the people as to be a successful business man, as has already been proven by his success in the city of Danville, there being already no name more familiar to the people than that of Cheap Charley.

The first institution of importance to point out to the traveling public is a good hotel, at which to stop and refresh, satisfactorily, the wants of the inner man, and this can conscientiously be said in naming the *Ætna House*. Before reopening the *Ætna* there was expended a large amount of money in furnishing, all of which has been recently newly furnished and the whole interior renovated, giving to the hotel a very home-like and cheerful appearance. Mr. W. G. Sherman, the present "mine host," was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1840. He commenced life by clerking in a grocery house. From there he became partner in one of the leading wholesale grocery houses of Evansville, Indiana, where he remained until 1866, when he went to Chicago and entered the hotel business by taking charge of the *Metropolitan Hotel*. From there he removed to the *St. James Hotel*, of the same city, where he formed a great many acquaintances and made a host of friends. In 1871 he went to Grand Haven, Michigan, where he was engaged in conducting two first-class hotels, the *Cutler* and *Kirby* houses. These hotels have a wide reputation of being among the first hotels of Michigan. Mr. Sherman remained at Grand Haven until 1877, when he went to Indianapolis and took charge of the *Grand Hotel*, the leading first class house of that city, where he remained about nine months, when he came to Danville, and in July, 1879, he took charge of the *Ætna House*. This is the most centrally located hotel in Danville, and is surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and contains the greatest number of outside cool and pleasant rooms of any

hotel in the city. It is just the place to spend your Sundays. Mr. W. G. Elliott, recently of the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, and the Arlington, of Danville, and Mr. Charley Parker, are the accommodating clerks. Mr. Sherman was for a short time connected with the St. James, of this city. These gentlemen have made many friends by their uniform kindness and pleasant manners.

William P. Black, lawyer, Chicago, was born in Smithland, Kentucky, on the 11th of November, 1842, and is the son of Rev. John and Josephine L. (Culbertson) Black. His father was a Presbyterian minister; he died at thirty-seven years of age in 1847, in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, at which time he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at that place. In 1847 the mother of Mr. Black, with a family of four children, came to Danville, Illinois. In 1860 the subject of this sketch entered the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, but the breaking out of the war interrupted the collegiate course, never to be resumed. On April 15, 1861, Mr. Black enlisted with about forty others of the students of the college, including his only brother, as a private soldier in Co. I, 11th Ind. Zouaves, commanded by Colonel (afterward Major-General) Lew Wallace. He was mustered out a corporal, and at once engaged in assisting in the work of recruiting a company in Vermilion county, Illinois, for the three-years service, of which company he was elected captain, and with which, as its captain, he was mustered into the service as Co. K, 37th Ill. Vol. Inf., a history of which appears in this work: his commission as captain, dated September 1, 1861, being received before he had reached his nineteenth birthday. This position he filled faithfully for over three years,—sharing with his regiment in its marches, skirmishes and battles, chief among which may be mentioned Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and siege of Vicksburg, in the latter part of which Captain Black held the responsible and most dangerous position of brigade picket officer,—having charge of the rifle-pits of his brigade, the occupation of Texas, and the observation of the empire of Maximilian. Captain Black returned to Danville, Illinois. In the fall of 1865 he commenced the study of law in the office of Arrington & White, in Chicago; he was, in about sixteen months thereafter, admitted to practice. He returned to Danville, where he remained for only a year engaged at his chosen profession. In March, 1868, he returned to Chicago and formed a partnership with Mr. Thomas Dent, which has since continued. These gentlemen have secured one of the largest and most respectable clientages in their city. Captain Black, in his political views, is an Independent; he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Mr. Black was married May 28, 1869, to Miss



Geo. W. L. Jones, M.D.

DANVILLE

Hortensia M. MacGreal, of Galveston, Texas. She is the eldest daughter of the late Peter MacGreal, who was one of the leading lawyers of the Empire State of the southwest.

GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP.

Georgetown township lies in that portion of the county which is south and east of the center. It is in the second tier of townships from the south boundary line of the county, and has the Indiana state line on its eastern border. It embraces all of congressional township 18 north, range 11 west, and the fraction of 18-10 which lies between the former and the state line, and six sections in the southeast corner of 18-12. The Vermilion River runs across its northeastern corner for about five miles, and so deep down is its bed that the surrounding country is easily and perfectly drained into it. The Little Vermilion makes a short turn into its southern border, running through sections 33 and 34. The "State Road," from Vincennes to Chicago, runs across the township, and the "Salt-works Road," on which the products of the salt springs were carried into eastern Indiana (long before commercial intercourse had become so perfected that salt, boiled at Syracuse, could be transported to Danville and sold cheaper than it could be made here), ran diagonally across it. The Danville & Southwestern railroad runs through the town almost parallel with the "State Road," and has on it the two stations of Georgetown and Westville.

The township was originally nearly all timber, there being only about one-third of it along its western border and in its center, which was prairie. Some of the earliest settlements in the county were made within its borders, and considerable farms were cleared before people learned that they could live on the prairie. Coal is known to be under pretty much all of the territory comprising this town; and along the streams which flow into the Vermilion, its outcroppings have been freely worked. It was one of the first to be generally settled; the abundance of its timber, the water supply, the general make of the land, and its proximity to the salt-works,—which was the center of settlement at that day,—drew to it those who first came to the county to make their pioneer homes.

The first one to make a home here was Henry Johnson, who settled on section 36 (18-12), just two miles west of the village of Georgetown, in 1820. It was the same year in which Butler made his home at Butler's Point, and Seymour Treat at the salt-works. These three

worthies were the pioneers of this county, and were here at nearly the same date. Mr. Johnson has been long gone from here, but he is remembered as a man of generous impulses, and as a neighbor was little, if any, less than a "Good Samaritan." It is told of him (and in the light of the present day it seems hard to believe) that he would not take interest of his neighbors to whom he loaned money for a time, simply because he did not believe it was right to do it. Very soon after him came his brother-in-law, Absalom Starr, who took up his claim the following year, 1821, on the same section, south of Johnson's, where the then Mrs. Starr (now Mrs. Jones) yet resides. For fifty-eight years this good woman has lived here, performing all the arduous duties which mothers in the pioneer days were called on to do, and has seen the wild home of the red man converted into the busy abode of progressive civilization. Without seeming to realize it, she is now a wonder and a surprise, and is to-day *the oldest living resident* of Vermilion county, the story of whose life, trials, labors, triumphs and good deeds would make of itself a volume of fair proportions and enduring interest.

Henry Johnson, Mr. Starr, Jotham Lyons and John Jordan, all settled near each other, and their several histories are, when put together, so near a history of those times, that they will be grouped together here. Mr. Johnson, after living here about twelve or fourteen years, sold to Levy Long and went farther west. He purchased a fine farm on what was known back in the *thirties* as the "Military Tract,"—though that name has largely passed out of memory now,—that productive and beautiful region of country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Here he was making a good farm, when it was discovered that his title was worthless, and like so many others of his neighbors there, this kind, generous man, was rendered penniless by the fraud of those land-sharks who gave the people of that beautiful tract so much trouble in the early days, by forged land titles. His place here was for a long time known as "Johnson's Point." John Jordan had his farm where John Jones now lives, east of the others. He was a good farmer, but his weakness was his generous desire to help others. "Security" ruined him. Jotham Lyons took land just west of Johnson's where Cooper now lives. "Uncle Jackey McDowell" says that "fifty-six years ago this summer he tended corn on that farm," and he thinks it has never failed to produce a crop in its season from that time to this. Lyons died here and his children were scattered from Wisconsin to Texas. Absalom Starr came here from Palestine, where the land-office was located, before it was moved to Danville, in the spring of 1821, and selected the piece of land which he

thought he wanted. He remained on the farm at Palestine during the season of '21, and raised corn and wheat enough to keep him in meal and flour for a year. This was, coming into a new country, "pretty well fixed," for few of the pioneers were so well off. He sold his lease and came here in December, built a little cabin, and with his wife and four children commenced life in his own house. Things looked bright for the young family, and why should they not?—a little place of their own; four bright growing children which would soon be their help; flour and meal enough for a year; a good yoke of steers; good health and clear consciences were theirs; surely, "goodness and mercy had followed them," and they felt it. During that first winter, while Mr. Starr was out on a coon hunt, his shoe hurt his heel, and after trying ineffectually for some time to cure the troubled spot, to their great sorrow they learned that a cancer was working rapidly on him. Doctors were not as "thick as blackberries" around here then, and the frightened couple whose prospects a few weeks before looked so bright, went back to Palestine for medical aid. The doctor there agreed to warrant a radical, permanent cure for \$50, casually remarking in an undertone, something about cutting off the limb if other powerful remedies failed. This kind of "heroic" treatment was not exactly in keeping with Mrs. Starr's wishes in behalf of her husband, and being short of the \$50 they decided not to employ this doctor. With sinking hearts they went back to their little home, where deep sorrow and fearful forebodings took possession, where shortly before all was joy and hope. Oh! who can now imagine the keen anguish that filled the soul of that brave, faithful wife and mother! with a helpless husband and four children too small to help her; the only growing crop upon which to depend for another year was her little garden and two acres of corn which she planted, after plowing the new land with one horse, in moments stolen from her hours of rest,—alone out there in the woods, far away from family and friends who might have consoled or comforted her. It was then that the goodness of Henry Johnson showed itself. He gave them two acres of his cornfield, and they felt assured against starvation.

Mrs. Starr heard of an old Indian doctor whose reputation was above cutting off a man's best leg to cure his heel, and hunted him up. He could not talk English, but indicated plainly that he understood what the trouble was, and went off to the Vermilion River, about seven miles away, and collected some herbs, which soon had the effect to cure the troublesome disease. The Indian called himself "Old Bonaparte's Indian," and that was the name he went by. It was generally understood that he had assumed the name from a kind of admiration

of the military renown of the man who was so famous about those times.

Mrs. Starr was the mother of eleven children, most of whom grew up. After Mr. Starr's death, Mrs. S. became Mrs. Jones, and resides in the large brick house on the land which she first helped get into cultivation.

Achilles Morgan became a resident of this township as early as 1825. He lived where Joseph Stewart resides, on section 15, and was from the first recognized as one of the leading men in the county. He was one of the first county commissioners, and with Mr. Butler, organized the first county commissioners' court at Butler's Point, by the appointment of Amos Williams as clerk, and Charles Martin, constable, in March, 1826. His family had been a famous one in Virginia, and were known as great Indian fighters. The traits which had made the family prominent there were not wanting in him, and it is more than likely that the name given him was the selection of some one who intended to perpetuate the direful recollections of "Achilles wrath:"

"Achilles wrath, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess sing!
That wrath which hurled to Pluto's gloomy reign
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain:
Whose limbs, unburied on the naked shore,
Devouring dogs and hungry vultures tore:
Since great Achilles and Atrides strove,
Such was the sovereign doom, and such the will of Jove."

—ILLAD, BOOK I.

Some of the earlier settlers here and in the township south were the Friends, who were driven from their homes in East Tennessee and the Carolinas by the firm position which the society had taken against the institution of slavery. For more than a century this religious society has, by its discipline, its firm protests and its silent but effectual prayers, been a standing menace to human slavery, and the spirit of that church did much to crystallize the moral sentiment of christendom against the abominations that were clustered around that relic of barbarism. These worthy people came here to be away from the blighting influences and associations of the institution. They brought their religion with them, and their daily lives and history here have been a living exemplification of gospel truth. The Haworths, the Hendersons, the Canadays, the Mendenhalls, the Newlins, the Folgers, the Fletchers, and many others of those who have passed away, as well as those who still remain, have given character to the community and worth to the township. The strong traits of character which have made them a peculiar people remain a rich legacy to this portion of the county.

The settlements in and about Brooks' Point were made among the earliest in the town. Benjamin Brooks came from Indiana and looked out the place on what is called the Spencer farm, now owned by Mr. English, and made claim to it. He went back to Indiana, and before he returned here Spencer had taken the land, and Benjamin Canaday gave him the claim at the point of timber, which from that time was known by his name. Bob Cotton and Mr. O'Neal had moved in in the meantime, and made quite a little neighborhood. It was here that James O'Neal was born,—probably the first white boy born in the county,—in 1822. Mr. Brooks died here and left five children. His son Benjamin, who was two or three years old when he came here, resides now in Danville township, and John lives in Catlin.

James Stevens came from Indiana in 1826, and bought a claim which Mr. Crane had taken on section 9. He died in 1876. His son James H. lives yet on the same section. H. P. Stevens lives on the old homestead, and William I. on section 7. Mr. Crane had been here about two years.

James Waters, who came here in 1832, lives here yet, on a farm in section 8. Though now eighty years old, he is still able to attend to his work. He looks as though he would outlast his hat yet. His wife died three years ago. His father came here to live at about the same date.

Isaac Gones came here about 1825. John L. Sconce came here from Kentucky and settled in the same neighborhood. He also died in 1876. His son Philemon lives near here, and John L. at Eugene, Indiana. John and James Black came at the same time from Kentucky, and settled on sections 4 and 5. They are both dead. James left no children. John's son Robert lives just east of where his father settled, and Samuel in Catlin. Mrs. Lockett lives in Catlin and Mrs. Eli Henderson in Georgetown.

John Cage and O. S. and L. H. Graves, from Kentucky, with their father, James Graves, made homes on sections 17 and 18 about 1828. They have been prosperous farmers and useful, enterprising citizens.

James Sandusky resides on section 9, where his father, Isaac, first took a claim when he came to this state from Kentucky. Isaac had been in the war of 1812, and had been taken prisoner at Hull's surrender, and escaping from captivity, he made his way back to Kentucky through this region of the country. He decided then, standing on the mound at Catlin village and viewing the landscape o'er, to some day own an eighty, or at least a forty, on that beautiful prairie. In 1828, in pursuance of this decision, he came here and made his home first at Brooks' Point. He was a man of energy and thrift, and soon had land

enough to satisfy his youthful aspirations, but not enough to give homes to his seven children. He left James here and went himself to the mound at Catlin, where he and his sons Harvey and Josiah bought pretty much all the land lying around Butler's Point. At one time it became something of a question whether he or Henry Jones should own the township. James Sandusky has ten children, eight of whom live here with him on the farm.

South of this Brooks' Point neighborhood, Subel Ellis was among the first to make a farm. He was on section 29, and died there, leaving a son and four daughters, who remained here some time, and Mrs. Dukes lives here yet. Achilles Morgan lived three miles east of this for a while before going to Danville. James Ogden lived south of Morgan's and had a considerable farm there. John and Lewis Ritter were in this neighborhood, then called Morgan's, but since known as McKendry. Lewis died here, and Mr. Calhoun bought his land. John went to Texas.

Jacob Brazelton was in just north of them very early, and was the first justice of the peace in this part of the county. He is spoken of as a man of excellent character, and was everywhere respected.

Joseph and Abraham Smith came as early as 1828, and lived on the edge of the timber west of Brazelton's. Abraham went to Indiana, Joseph died here, and his children, W. D. and J. L. Smith, Mrs. Ganse, Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Spicer, live here yet.

The Pribbles, Mr. Foley and Mr. Dickason entered land near here as early as 1828 or '9. Over east of the river, and near the Indiana line, James Niccum and Donovan lived.

The old salt-works road ran nearly diagonally across the township, striking the township line near the present residence of Mr. Alexander Campbell. Mr. Stark first settled this place about 1828. He died there in 1850. His daughter, Mrs. Smith, lives near by in Elwood township. Mr. Campbell's first residence was farther down, in Elwood township. The farm upon which he lives, in section 36, is one of the finest in the township. Farther west Mrs. Davis settled early with several children, where Wm. Davis's widow still lives. Mr. Lacey lived next west. He sold to Henthorn. Wm. Moore lives on the place next northwest, where A. J. Richardson now lives. Mr. Denio took up land, and Cyrus Douglas, who now lives in Fairmount, entered land near here. Mr. Denio sold to Mr. Williams, and he to Malon Haworth.

James Pribble entered land next along this road. He is dead, and Thomas Pribble lives on the place. Daniel Darby lived near here, and had a wagon shop. He went to Missouri, and Mr. Jeffries has the land. Wm. Haworth lived half a mile farther north. Mr. Stowers

lived early where H. Yoho lives. Moses Scott was one of the earliest settlers near Brooks' Point. He died there, and his family went to Iowa. The Dukes boys live there, John on the Brooks land.

John Kyger and Wm. Sheets came to the Little Vermilion in 1833, and in 1835 came to this neighborhood to live. Mr. Kyger bought land of James Sprawls, Mr. Kirkpatrick, David Wand and Mr. Lemley. Since that time he has been an honored resident of this township, fulfilling every duty to his family, to the church of which he is a member, and to society. As old age is coming on him, surrounded by beloved children and grandchildren, he feels the rewards of his early years of trial and privation. He lives now with his son-in-law, Levi Underwood, just east of McKendry church. Age is never looked forward to with the pleasantest feelings; but there is a pleasant side to it when, as in the case of Mr. Kyger, we see it made happy by the smiling faces of bright little ones, who love and revere him who possesses its silvery insignia.

Wm. Sheets, till his death, lived on the beautiful farm which he purchased of Mr. Ritter, or, rather, the one his labor and excellent taste has made beautiful, an honored and respected citizen, beloved and admired by every one who has known him. It gives us great pleasure, as it doubtless will our readers, to be able to present the portraits of these two worthy old pioneers. Near Mr. Kyger, on the farm just north, lives Andy Reynolds, now well advanced in years. He came to this county a poor orphan boy, more than fifty years ago, and lived for several years in Catlin, where his youthful days, which under brighter circumstances would have been spent in school, were given to earning enough to keep him clothed in winter. He has now one of the pleasantest homes in town, where he delights to dispense cheerful hospitality in his happy way. One of the earliest of his recollections is standing on the mound in Catlin a cold winter day to see a wolf hunt on the surrounding prairie. He had grubbed roots in the timber so long that he thought a prairie could only be of value as a place to have grand wolf hunts on.

George Nelson lived early just north of him near Brazelton's. He went to Indiana. Moses Darby was another early settler in here. Aaron Howard settled first in this county north of Danville; but milk sickness drove him out, and he bought a portion of the Brazelton land in section 15, on Big Branch, where he engaged in coal mining and farming. His son Henry still lives on the farm. Elwood Bates took up a farm on section 30 as early as 1830.

Georgetown has supplied the county with many of her officials, and has been extremely fortunate in giving to official life men not to be

ashamed of. Achilles Morgan was the first county commissioner, and helped very materially in putting the machinery of county organization into operation. Old citizens will not forget Hiram Hickman, who kept tavern here so long, and who had the repeated close contests with Captain Frazier for the office of sheriff, in which he was finally successful. Elam Henderson was also a county commissioner and an associate justice. George Dillon, after a faithful service in the army, in which he lost an arm by rebel bullets, was elected circuit clerk, an office he still fills to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the people. Rawley Martin, another grandson of Achilles Morgan, after having preached the gospel far and near, organizing churches, and filling the vacant pulpits of his denomination, was elected county treasurer, and performed the duties in a very acceptable way to the citizens whose servant he was.

Rawley M. Martin was born in what was then Monongalia county, Virginia, on the 27th of February, 1816, came to Vermilion county with his parents in 1820, and settled near Georgetown, where with wonderful energy and perseverance, without the help of any kind of schools, he acquired a very liberal education, and with the earnest solicitude of an ambitious mother, he soon became familiar with all the books possible to obtain at that time, principal among which was the bible. With this he became so familiar that he could repeat it almost verbatim. He united with the Christian church, of which he was afterward ordained a minister, in which capacity he labored for more than twenty-five years. He organized many churches in the county, baptized more than three thousand persons, was a superior teacher of the scriptures, unyielding and uncompromising in his religious convictions. He became an able and earnest defender of the faith. During the rebellion his public denunciation of the right of secession, and bold defense of the Union and the emancipation proclamation of 1863, won for him the confidence of a patriotic people, who rewarded him with an election and reelection to the office of county treasurer. He died at Danville, Illinois, on the 28th of October, 1878, having lived in the county fifty-eight years.

Henry Martin was born in Maryland on the 25th of August, 1786, removed to what was then Monongalia county, Virginia, where he was married to Mary Morgan on the 11th of May, 1815. He served one year in the war of 1812, in Ohio, immigrated with his family to Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1820, and made permanent settlement near Georgetown. He enlisted again under his father-in-law, Capt. Achilles Morgan, in 1826, and proceeded to Chicago to garrison Fort Dearborn against the Indians of the northwest. After a short campaign returned

to his home near Georgetown, where he made a nice farm, reared a large family, and died on the 5th of September, 1851.

CHURCHES.

Besides being the early educational center of this county, Georgetown seems to have been a "light set upon a hill," in a religious point of view. Its early settlers were, with hardly an exception, men strongly imbued with deep religious convictions, and maintained religious institutions, and built churches all over the town. There are not less than eight in this township.

The Methodists held their first meetings, so far as the writer can learn, in the old school-house on the public square of Georgetown: but from all accounts they were slimly attended. During the first ten years of the life of that place, few, if any, of that denomination resided there. Mr. William Taylor "gives his experience" in attending the meeting at which Father Anderson preached. He says that besides himself and wife, Mr. Dickason and daughter, Miss Kelley, Mr. Brackall, and the colored woman, Harriet, who had come here from "Ole Virginy" as an *attuché* of the Dickason family, were the only persons present. The preaching was excellent, and would have been appreciated, but there were so few of that faith here that the meetings were necessarily very small. A few years after this the number increased, and the class here purchased the old store of Mr. Haworth, which stood just north of Frazier's store, took out the partitions, and used it for services. Harriet is still living, though the Dickason family with whom she made her home are all gone except Mrs. Ruby. Somewhat later the building used for a church stood at the southwest corner of the square, and was moved to the site of the present edifice.

During Rev. Mr. Muirhead's preaching, in 1863, the present edifice was built, he and Father Cowan uniting to secure a suitable house of worship. At this time this circuit contained Georgetown, Ridge Farm, Douglass school-house and Sugar Grove appointment. The church is 36×56, surmounted by a belfry and spire. A large Sabbath-school is maintained the year round. The McKendry Methodist Episcopal Church, which by someone's forethought took the name of the good bishop, was built upon land, on section 23, given for that purpose by I. Ritter. He entered the land in 1829, and gave the corner there to the Methodist denomination for a church and burial-ground, and sold the farm and went to Texas—which is about the only record of the man the writer has been able to reach. That he was a good man seems evident from his donation to the church; but his selling such a splendid farm and going to Texas tells brightly against the man's judgment.

When William Sheets, the late owner of the farm, came here in 1835, there was preaching in the school-house near Phelps', and in his house at times. Mr. Phelps was very old, had been a revolutionary soldier, and, while he longed to hear the Word, he could not always go the distance of the school-house to hear it. Daniel Darby was the class-leader; he was a wagon-maker by trade, and lived west of the church on the Salt Works road. William Stowers and family, living at the edge of the prairie; John Stowers and family, living on land now owned by Mr. Yoho; George Nelson, George Sires, who was the school-teacher here; Moses Darby, Mr. Phelps, David Kyger, living where Meeks now resides; Henry Kirkpatrick, Mr. Underwood, living a mile east, and Henry Gardner, were among the members. None of these remain to make the history of this branch of Zion more clear. The first church building was erected about 1836 — possibly a year or two later. Mr. Fox and Mr. James were among the early preachers. Later, William Stowers was class-leader and local preacher. The church was burned about 1860 by a young man who wanted to vent his spite on some one, and hence took it into his head to destroy the house of the Lord. The present neat building is 36 × 46, erected in 1866 at a cost of \$1,500. It now belongs to the Catlin circuit, the preacher attending here every alternate week. The Sabbath-school is in a prosperous condition under the superintendency of Miss Sarah Buchanan.

The Fairview M. E. Church stands just on the town-line, between Georgetown and Catlin township. It belongs to the Catlin circuit, and is supplied by the same preachers who preach at Catlin and McKendry.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Mount Pisgah Church of the Cumberland Presbyterians, near the western line of the town, was the first one of that denomination organized in the county, and was the pioneer work of that faithful laborer in the Master's cause, Rev. James Ashmore, after making his home among us. In February, 1840, together with Rev. Mr. Hill, he held a protracted meeting in that neighborhood, and in March organized the church, with forty-five members, under authority of the Foster Presbytery, at the house of Alexander McDonald, just over in Carroll township from where the church edifice stands. The first elders were Alex. McDonald, Charles Canaday and Richard Swank. Until the fall of 1842 the meetings were held in the school-house, then in a building on the farm of Mr. McDonald, where the camp ground was. Father Ashmore continued as pastor of this church thirty-two years. The first church edifice was built in 1842, of logs; the second in 1854.

The present neat building was erected in 1876, on land given by Richard Swank and Levi Long; is 36×50, and cost about \$1,800. The pastors who, besides Mr. Ashmore, have served this church are Rev. W. O. Smith, Rev. G. W. Jordan, Rev. H. H. Ashmore and Rev. Thomas Whitlock. The elders since the first have been Levi Long, E. Snyder, Samnel Hinton, R. Swank, Jr., J. S. Long, J. G. Thompson and J. S. Jones.

The Georgetown Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. Allen Whitlock, on the 19th of January, 1860. The original members were (several being members of Mount Pisgah Church) A. McDonald and wife, Aaron McDonald, Wm. Hesler, Charles Canaday, George Richards, D. S. Tucker, Elizabeth Ashmore, Rebecca Drake, V. Harris and wife, Sarah Hesler, Sarah White, Catherine Patty, D. McDonald, Martha Hinton, Sarah Hill, Geo. Miley, J. P. Miley and wife and Mary Richards. The original elders were Wm. Hesler, Aaron McDonald, Charles Canaday and A. McDonald. The pastors and stated supplies have been: Rev. Allen Whitlock, five years; Rev. H. H. Ashmore, one and one-half years; Rev. G. W. Jordan, two years; Rev. James Whitlock, one year; Rev. R. C. Hill, six months; Rev. C. P. Cooley, two and one-half years, and Rev. G. B. Miley at present.

The church edifice was erected in 1860; is 36×50, and cost \$1,439. One member of this church has entered the ministry. Presbytery has met here three times, and synod once. The church now numbers sixty-one. The present session consists of J. A. Dubre, Thomas Cooper and Zaceus Cook. A flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained.

The Westville Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized on the 17th of June, 1871, by the veteran minister, Rev. W. O. Smith, with the following membership, most of whom had been members of Mount Pisgah: D. G. Lockett and wife, R. J. Black, John Cage and wife, Rachel Dukes, Sarah A. Graves, Susan J. Baldwin, Ann Seonce, Mary Lacey, Tabitha Cook, S. W. Black and wife, Sarah E. Walls, Elijah Timmons and wife. D. G. Lockett, R. J. Black and John Cage were elected elders. The society worshiped at Brooks' Point school-house until February, 1877. The present church edifice, a neat and substantial building 34×48, with belfry and bell, was erected in 1876, and dedicated on the 19th of February, 1877, Rev. J. H. Hendrick preaching the dedicatory sermon. The cost of the building was \$1,600. Rev. W. O. Smith continued to act as pastor for the church only one year. He was an old man, and full of faith and good works. Finding his strength failing, he resigned to go to Kentucky, the home of his childhood, to die. He had well filled up the measure of his time, and left among the people with whom and for whom he had so long labored

a kind remembrance of the faithful pastor and christian teacher. His pastorate was followed by that of Rev. James Ashmore and Rev. W. R. Hendrick. The present membership is 67. Present session, J. W. Lockett, Hiram Baldwin and A. M. Bushong. The Sabbath-school has been under the superintendency of W. D. Spencer, A. M. Bushong and J. W. Lockett, successively. It has an average attendance of fifty, with seven teachers.

The Christian Church, known as Brooks' Point Church, was organized in April, 1870, by Elder Martin. James B. Stevens and James O'Neal were elected elders, and T. W. Blakeney and David Wilson, deacons. The original membership was seventy-seven, which with those who have since been enrolled makes two hundred and forty-seven. The church edifice, 32×44, was built in 1876, and dedicated in September of that year. It cost \$1,200. Elder R. Martin preached seven years, and Elder J. C. Myers two years following. The following have preached occasionally: Elders John Sconce, of Moultrie county; McBrown, of East Lebanon; Stipp, Cosat, John Martin and Williams, of Edgar county; Gregg, Colton, Stevens and Morris. The church is in good working order, with preaching once a month and prayer-meeting each week. A large Lord's-day school is maintained by Deacon Blakeney on the Sherwood plan, numbering from seventy-five to two hundred in attendance. The poor are looked after, and contributions for preaching are kept up regularly.

The Friends have a meeting at Georgetown. Their regular days of meeting are First day (Sunday) and Fourth day (Wednesday). Their neat meeting-house is really a church, for in no respect is it different in appearance from the better class of church edifices in villages of this size. It was built in 1874, Huffman & Reid being the builders. It is brick, 36×60, not over plain in its appearance. The doors and windows are neatly coped with ornamental stone and brickwork, and the building is surmounted by a neat belfry. A bell was purchased, but as no bell had ever been hung in a Quaker meeting house in America, the belfry had not been sufficiently stayed to be considered safe, and a tower was built near by to hold it, so that now the progressive Friends of Georgetown are summoned to their First-day and Fourth-day meetings by the gay ringing of a bell. It is said to be (though the writer has not been able to verify it) the first case of the kind on record. A substantial iron fence surrounds the lot upon which the church is built, and shade trees and evergreens are growing in the inclosure. Inside, the building presents anything but a "Quakerish" appearance. It is ceiled around with vari-colored woods, and the seats are set off with black-walnut, the aisles covered with matting, and the desk-stand car-

peted with Brussels carpet, over which, where the preacher stands, lies a rug of bright colors. Fancy lamps, suggestive of naiads, stand on either side of the desk, and the ceiling above, in mellow tints, adds beauty to this pleasant house of worship. The little Sabbath-school singing-book, "Pure Gold," is found in the pews. A little dressing-room off in the corner next the door is supplied with wash-bowl and piteber, combs and brush, and a moderate-sized looking-glass, which has the faculty of depriving the handsomest face of beauty, hangs against the wall. The building cost \$4,000. No salary is paid preachers. Mrs. Jenkins and W. F. Henderson are the preachers.

MILLS.

In the earliest times citizens here went to Indiana to get grinding done. The first effort made in this township to emancipate the people from paying toll to the Hoosiers was by Jacob Brazelton, who put up a horse-mill at his place over near the Vermilion. These horse-mills were rather cheap affairs, but were in good demand when no better ones were near.

William Milikan built a carding-mill about 1830. This was the first mill of the kind in the county, and was a decidedly primitive affair. It was run by a tread-power, and the time required to get up steam depended largely on his ability to find the oxen, which usually run in the bush. If they happened to wander over to the Vermilion river in quest of water, he might find them in two days, and then again, a week might ensue before he could card up a job; in the meantime, the old women were obliged to find other work than knitting.

William Jenkins built the water-mill on the Vermilion about 1840. This was a good mill and did good work; but high water carried it away. The bridge across the river at this point was nearly thirty-five feet high. While a boy was crossing it with a load of corn, it fell to the water. The bridge, on examination, was found to be ruined, and the wagon disabled; but the boy, to the surprise of all, received no other injury except that he was frightened out of a year's growth.

Henderson, Kyger & Morgan built the large steam mill at Georgetown in 1850. It is 40×50, four stories high, and has three run of stone. It has proved a great success, and is doing a "land office business." Mr. Hall had a mill on the Little Vermilion; but the water decreased with advancing civilization, and the mill is among the things that were.

The Perrysville & Georgetown plank-road was among the institutions of the pre-railroad times. It was thirteen miles long, and run very nearly in a straight course, cutting diagonally across sections. The

capital stock was \$30,000, which proved a dead loss to stockholders, never having paid a dividend. Not only was it a loss as a speculation, but the business men here found that it injured their trade. People would go to Perrysville to trade, as it was a pleasant ride; and the Georgetown folks were glad to let it go down. It was only kept up about four years, and the only evidences left of it are the pieces of diagonal roads still kept up running in that direction.

It was the custom in those days to drive everything to market which had legs and was marketable; not only cattle and hogs, but turkeys were driven, and a drove of geese was once driven through Georgetown *en route* for Iowa, where it is to be hoped that they and their descendants did full duty in rendering the beds of the pioneers there "as soft as downy pillows are." A drover with a lot of turkeys got caught in a sleet-storm on the road to Chicago, and the birds refused to go any farther, and he was obliged to slaughter them.

The timber of Georgetown was composed principally of sycamore, cottonwood, maple, hackberry, beech, buckeye, black-walnut, butternut, elm, ash, hickory and oak. The oak is being largely used yet as building and fence lumber, and the black-walnut is being rapidly cut off and shipped east, by parties who are largely engaged in the business, sending it by rail to all parts of the country.

A singular case of disease occurred to an industrious citizen about 1864, which appears to have been almost or quite without a parallel, in this vicinity at least. Mr. Gebhart, who was one of the early settlers on the Little Vermilion, about two miles west of Georgetown, where he had raised a large family, was afflicted with a disease in his feet which was so like the descriptions given of leprosy that it was believed by many to have been that. The affliction came on gradually, about the year 1864. Inflammation set in, and the feet became so much affected that the flesh began to come off, leaving the bones exposed. He could get relief only by holding his feet in a tub of water, and he actually sat for weeks without removing them, the disintegration meanwhile continually going on. Day and night he sat in great suffering, praying for death to relieve him. He conceived the idea that if the feet were amputated he would get relief, and begged to have it done for him. He finally took a knife, and with his own hands removed what he had no longer any use for. He did not get the relief he expected from a removal of the putrid mass. He lived several weeks afterward, with the stubs of his limbs in the water, when death brought relief. Whether it was considered by physicians a case of leprosy was not known by the neighbors from whom these facts were received.

The roads throughout the township are remarkably narrow, espe-

cially the old ones. This is owing to the fact that under the general road act of 1827, which was the first act passed on the subject, the legal width of roads was fixed at not less than thirty feet and not more than fifty feet. The more recent law, fixing the width at sixty feet, did not alter the width of those already laid out, and those in this township were nearly all established under the former act.

Corn, wheat and oats are the staple crops. Winter wheat is, and long has been, one of the most successful crops, especially on the timber land. The crop of the present year has been one of the marvels of agriculture, and reminds one of the exaggerated stories which come back to us from recently-settled portions of the west and California. In no single case has the crop of wheat turned out less than twenty-five bushels per acre, and instances of nearly twice that amount are quite common. In many instances the crop in the field before threshing is worth more than the land upon which it grew was valued at in the spring. Such remarkable uniformity in abundance has probably never been equaled in this county,—perhaps never before in the state. It adds new wealth to the town, increases the value of agricultural labors, and gives new life to every industry. Threshing by steam power has come into pretty general vogue, and for the first time this year self-binding reaping machines are beginning to come into use. There are men still living here who have in their younger days reaped their entire crop with a sickle and threshed it with a flail, who have planted their corn by hand in furrows marked by a wooden mold-board plow, and covered it with a hoe, who plowed it all with a “bull-tongue” plow, and thought they were getting along very well.

Below is given, in tabular form, the names of those elected to the principal township offices since 1851, the time of the adoption of township organization :

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1851.....	.....	Wm. P. Davis.....	Samuel Huffman.....	J. C. Dieken.....	A. Frazier.
1852.....	.....	John Sloan.....	E. A. McKee.....	J. C. Dicken.....	J. C. Dicken.
1853.....	.....	John Sloan.....	Patrick Cowan.....	J. Gants.....	J. Gants.
1854.....	.....	John Sloan.....	Patrick Cowan.....	J. L. Sconce.....	J. L. Sconce.
1855.....	.....	John Sloan.....	Patrick Cowan.....	J. L. Sconce.....	J. L. Sconce.
1856.....	.....	E. A. McKee.....	Patrick Cowan.....	J. L. Sconce.....	J. L. Sconce.
1857.....	.....	E. A. McKee.....	Patrick Cowan.....	J. L. Sconce.....	J. L. Sconce.
1858.....	.....	Elam Henderson..	Joseph Thompson..	J. L. Sconce.....	J. L. Sconce.
1859.....	.....	Elam Henderson..	Joseph Thompson..	John Dukes.....	John Dukes.
1860.....	.....	Elam Henderson..	Joseph Thompson..	John Dukes.....	John Dukes.
1861.....	.....	Elam Henderson..	Joseph Thompson..	John Dukes.....	John Dukes.
1862.....	344..	William Sheets...	Joseph Thompson..	John Dukes.....	John Dukes.
1863.....	240..	Elam Henderson..	Joseph Thompson..	John Dukes.....	John Dukes.
1864.....	162..	Elam Henderson..	Joseph Thompson..	John Dukes.....	John Dukes.
1865.....	154..	Elam Henderson..	George Dillon.....	John Dukes.....	John Dukes.

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1866...	157...	Jacob Gants	George Dillon	John Dukes	John Dukes.
1867...	157...	Elam Henderson	George Dillon	George Dillon	George Dillon.
1868...	120...	Elam Henderson	George Dillon	George Dillon	George Dillon.
1869	.....	Elam Henderson	George Dillon	George Dillon	George Dillon.
1870...	343...	Elam Henderson	George Hester	John Dukes	George Hester.
1871...	229...	Elam Henderson	W. H. Newlin	John Dukes	W. H. Newlin.
1872...	240...	Elam Henderson	W. H. Newlin	W. H. Newlin	W. H. Newlin.
1873...	193...	William Sheets	W. H. Newlin	W. H. Newlin	W. H. Newlin.
1874...	303...	William Sheets	W. H. Newlin	W. H. Newlin	W. H. Newlin.
1875...	317...	J. H. Gadd	W. H. Newlin	W. H. Huffman	W. H. Huffman.
1876...	364...	J. H. Gadd	W. H. Newlin	J. Lewis	W. H. Huffman.
1877...	400...	J. H. Gadd	W. H. Huffman	W. H. Huffman	W. H. Huffman.
1878...	377...	J. H. Gadd	C. A. Fertig	W. M. Sheets	W. M. Sheets.
1879...	374...	J. H. Gadd	C. A. Fertig	W. M. Sheets	W. M. Sheets.

Justices of the peace have been, Patrick Covan, Jacob Gants, John Newlin, Jacob Yapp, V. J. Buchanan, Richard Cotton, J. G. Thompson, Titus Bennett.

Commissioners of highways have been, Levi Long, John Mitchell, R. Lockett, Ellis Dukes, Jacob Gants, Wm. Sheets, John Gerrard, S. Ellsworth, Thos. Galyen, Wm. Richards, James O'Neal, J. L. Sconce, J. C. Jones, Isaac O'Neal, Wm. J. Terrell, E. Henthorn, Solomon Haworth, T. E. Madden, D. B. Ried, Daniel Bennett, Hiram Yoho.

On the 11th of May, 1867, a special town meeting was held to vote for or against levying a tax of \$18,000 for aid to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad, which resulted, for, 230; against, 134. This road was never built, however, through this township. On the 25th of September, 1869, at an election held for the purpose of voting for or against subscribing \$30,000 to the capital stock of the Paris & Danville railroad, the vote was, for, 221; against, 195; which was a very close vote, considering the conditions with which the proposition was hemmed about: "No part of such bonds shall issue, nor bear interest, until the road is completed. The road to run within a half a mile of the public square of Georgetown, and be completed within three years from September 1, 1869." The bonds were signed and put into hands of Elam Henderson as trustee, under a bond from him in the penal sum of \$40,000, conditioned that he should not date or deliver them until these conditions were complied with. A resolution was also adopted directing the supervisor to sell the stock as soon as it should come into his hands, to the railroad company, for \$10.

GEORGETOWN VILLAGE.

Georgetown village, or rather, as it was then called, the town of Georgetown, was laid out in the spring of 1827, two months after Danville was. The plat was acknowledged before Esquire Asa Elliott,



William Sheets

June 5, and contained only four blocks of eight lots each. The only two streets were State street, running north and south, and West street crossing it at right angles. These streets were sixty feet wide. The public square, which remains to the present time as it was then, was laid out after the fashion of the day, as seen in Danville and other towns of that age, by cutting corners out of the four central blocks. The naming seems to be problematical,—some asserting that Mr. Haworth named it for his son George, who was a cripple, and who is said to have entered into the frolic which was made on the opening day, with a spirit that indicated something more than “lemonade straight;” others, that Danville having been named for D. W. Beckwith, that Haworth believed it was a good stroke of policy to try to divide the sympathies of the Beckwith family by naming his place in honor of George Beckwith. The probability is that both statements are true, and that the two considerations combined to fix the naming as it is.

When Mr. Haworth laid out his town, Mr. Nelson R. Moore, who for a time had lived on the adjoining section, was talking of laying out one. Haworth was more of a man of action than of talk, and one day Moore started out with his son W. M. to hunt for a deer in the bushes which grew where the village now stands, and found Haworth and his son measuring off town lots with a mammoth grapevine which he had cut a rod long. It seems that he was afraid to call in the aid of a surveyor, as Moore might discover what he was up to. Subsequently, additions have been platted and recorded by James Haworth, A. Frazier, Samuel Brazelton, Malon Haworth, J. B. Haworth, A. F. Smith, Mr. Henderson and others. In laying off the lots his “vine” needed some stretching, and a little variation in the force employed to do this stretching, will account for the variation which still exists in the size of the lots, some of which are six feet longer than others. This son George, after whom the town was named, died of cholera in 1854.

The first building here was a doctor's office. Dr. Smith, a man of good education and an excellent man, put up a building to hold his little stock of “calomel and jalap,” salts and senna, lancet and wisdom. Dr. Smith, after a short practice here, went to Mackinaw and died. “The next house was a blacksmith shop,” and then came a store, or, rather, an inclosure made of poles was called a store. It stood out on the square, in front of where the red store now stands. It was built by Samuel Brazelton. Here a little stock of goods was kept for sale. The log tavern stood near where the post-office is now kept, just north of it, and a log house farther south. This was made of huge sassafras logs as large as a small barrel. He had to go to Butler's Point to get men to come to the raising.

The first school-house was also built on the square in front of Frazier's store. H. Givens taught the first term of school there. "Coffeen's Hand-Book," page 24, says: "The first school was taught on the Little Vermilion, near the present location of Georgetown." Upon the authority of Wm. M. Moore, now the oldest resident at present in Georgetown village, the writer is satisfied that this school at Georgetown was the one spoken of by Mr. Coffeen, though it is possible that the Friends at Vermilion Grove may have had one there before this building was erected in Georgetown. This school-house was hardly a model for architectural display at the present day. Indeed, it was about as cheap a concern as could be constructed out of logs. Among those who learned wisdom from Givens, and after him from Owen West, were Perry, Martha and Luzena Brazelton, Bracken Lewis, George Lewis, Millikan Moore, Eli and Malon Haworth, and James Staunton. Mr. Moore thinks this was in 1827, though it may have been a year later. The books used, as far as he can remember, were the old English Reader, Talbott's Arithmetic, American Spelling-Book and Lindley Murray's Grammar. At that time it was the universal practice to study aloud in school, and the lad who made the most noise was popularly credited with making the greatest progress. Preaching service was first held in this building by traveling and local preachers of the Methodist church. James Haworth had a farm just north of the village, where Mr. Frazier now lives.

Nelson R. Moore came from North Carolina, but had lived a while in Kentucky and Indiana, and arrived here in 1825. He made his first cabin just southwest of Georgetown, and bought some land of Andrew Wagerman, who lived farther west, near Johnson's Point. Wagerman was a son-in-law of Jotham Lyons. Moore bought two hundred acres of Wagerman and Lyons, and went to work to make a farm of it. He moved here with an ox-team, coming in one of those old-fashioned "schooner" wagons, such as have passed entirely out of use, and indeed fast fading from memory. They were made very heavy, the box being framed and fitted with panel-work, being elevated at least a foot at each end higher than it was in the middle. Why they were given this shape it is difficult to tell, except that it may have been that in the hilly country where they were made the danger of having the load spill out over the ends when going down the steep hills, or ascending, must be provided against. As late as thirty years ago they were frequently seen passing across these prairies, carrying the movers toward the setting sun, and were even at that day a curiosity, and were called "prairie schooners." Indeed, all they lacked to give them the appearance of a schooner were the masts, ropes and sails.

The first log cabin put up where John Madden's house now is was built in 1827, and was raised by the help of all the men that could be found. "Indian John" was a character here then; he was six feet and a half in height, and had been a famous medicine-man of the Pottawatomie Indians, but remained here with the white man when they went away.

Mr. Moore did about as much as any of his neighbors toward settling this part of the country. He was the father of thirteen children, all but one of whom grew to adult age. Carroll, a soldier in the grand army of the Union, was killed in battle at Peach Tree Creek. His widow and children still live here; George, a lieutenant in the 25th Regiment, served through the war, and was killed, while crossing the plains, by Indians; Jacob served two years in the Mexican war, and died after returning; Elijah early took Greeley's advice to "grow up with the country," and if the country does not stop growing pretty soon he will have to give up the job; W. M. lives in Georgetown; Mrs. Rogers is dead; Mrs. Friczell lives in Missouri; Mrs. Dr. Porter in Lebanon, Indiana; Mrs. Judge Glessner in Shelbyville, Indiana; Mrs. Harding in California, Mrs. Dr. Blanchard and Mrs. Peck here.

Benjamin Canaday was one of the first to engage in mercantile business here, and continued for about forty years to sell goods in Georgetown. He came with his father to the little settlement west of Vermilion Grove Station, about 1822, but went back to Tennessee. He was a timmer by trade, and after they came back here again from Tennessee he built a small log house, which he used for a dwelling and tinshop, and there made up a stock of tinware, which he took to Louisville and traded for goods. He brought these goods back and put up a store and turned merchant. He continued this kind of trade till 1830, when he was induced to come to Georgetown, and, with the Haworths, commenced the mercantile trade here. He afterward formed a partnership with Abraham Frazier, and soon sold the business and store to Dr. Gillaspie, who came here from Tennessee, and continued the business with Frazier awhile. Canaday and the Haworths belonged to the Society of Friends, and early instituted religious meetings here. Canaday lived in the house on the corner of the public square, where William Alexander now has a store. It was a small one-story house, and has been enlarged since. He continued the leading merchant of Georgetown, and built the large brick store now occupied by his successors in business, Richie & Thompson. He amassed a comfortable fortune, and died a few years since, honored and respected. His latter years were largely given to making proper disposition of the accumulations of a busy life of frugal care, and was one

of the principal donors to the beautiful church at Georgetown. He was the father of eight children. His two sons are dead, though the two daughters of one of them (John) are living: Mrs. Holloway, of Danville, and Mrs. Thompson, of Georgetown. Of his daughters, Mrs. J. P. Johnson lives in Kansas, Mrs. Dr. Morgan in Iowa, and Mrs. Richie lives at Georgetown: Mrs. Morris and Mrs. McCowan are dead. Few men have left as a legacy to their children a more honored name or the example of a more useful and successful life.

Dr. Gillaspie, before spoken of, continued in business a short time and then went to Arkansas. He was a man of splendid parts and good education, whose usefulness was destroyed by the habit which in those days ruined so many of our ablest men.

Wm. Taylor left his home in Wayne county, Ohio, when only twenty-two years old, intending to be gone six weeks, and has not yet returned. He had been apprenticed to learn the cabinet trade, and believed he had got it well enough learned to make his way in the world without further instruction. He went to Brown county, Ohio, and made that his home. He became well acquainted with the Grant family there, and had an opportunity to see the budding genius of young Ulysses. There was little that was remarkable about the lad, as Mr. Taylor now recollects him, but the dogged pertinacity with which he would conquer every unruly horse which he could get hold of. His father used to say that he would make a great man of him, but the lad's greatness failed to take any very useful turn, unless riding horses may be considered such. He never liked hard work, and the boys sometimes doubted whether "Lys" would ever, in any alarming degree, fulfill the high anticipations of his doting father. Mr. Taylor came to Georgetown in 1831. He purchased the log house and two lots back of the tavern for \$120, and put up an addition to it, which made a very comfortable residence. He also bought the old log store which stood in front of the red store, and went to work at his trade. For thirty years he carried on cabinet work here, and, until by the changed order of things, he could buy work cheaper in Cincinnati than he could make it. Long after this he continued making coffins, and has probably made more of those articles than any man in the county.

The post-office was established here about 1828. The mail route ran from here via Carroll, an office in the McDonald neighborhood to Paris.

Mr. Brazelton was first to "keep tavern." He occupied a building which was on the site of the present post-office. Benjamin Canaday was for a long time the postmaster.

Abraham Frazier was one of the first to engage in trade. He was a tanner by trade, and made that his business for awhile before he commenced mercantile trade. He was a man of excellent judgment, very careful business habits, honest and true. He had no children, and hence his propensity to save was deemed penurionsness, but those who knew him best unite in saying that he had none of the sordid love of money which marks the miser's traits. That he was plain in all his tastes, and exceedingly careful in his expenses, is undoubtedly true. He died leaving an honored name for probity and industry through an unblemished life. His brother, Abner Frazier, came here with other Friends from East Tennessee, in 1830, and farmed awhile, then clerked for his brother. He married, and commenced farming southwest of the village, and afterward bought the Haworth farm, north of town, where he resides at this writing, gradually sinking from advanced age and the labors of an active life, largely given to exacting toil and business. He holds the highest place in the esteem of those among whom his active years have passed. With a large family of children around him, whose characters he has molded in habits of industry, thrift and christian life, he reaps the honors which are higher than merely worldly ones. Two sons carry on a large trade in Georgetown, enjoying in a large degree the goodly reputation of their father, and one lives on the beautiful farm just north of the village. Two daughters, Mrs. Snapp and Mrs. Newlin, reside here, and Mrs. Mendenhall and Mrs. Rogers in Kansas.

John Sloan was probably the first blacksmith here. Dr. Thomas Heywood was one of the earliest to practice medicine. He was a man of good education and excellent judgment. He was educated in Ohio, and came here to begin his practice. After a time he removed to a farm southwest of Georgetown, in Carroll township, and continued his practice until his death. Dr. Richard Holmes practiced here a while, and then went to Ohio.

James Shannon was engaged in selling goods here at an early date, and his brother John was engaged in the practice of medicine. They went from here to Mackinawtown, in Tazewell county, and one cold winter's day the latter wandered off into the stream, and after going a mile in the water went out into a cornfield, where he froze to death, and his remains were not discovered until long after, when they had been partially devoured.

Elections for this voting precinct were held here from the first. They were held in the old store which stood north of Frazier's large brick store, and which was afterward, though of good Quaker origin, converted into a Methodist church. Voters were required to give in

their votes *viva voce*. The honest, untrammelled political voice of Georgetown precinct in the olden times sounded the name of Jackson with great unanimity.

For many years legalized dramshops sold ardent spirits freely in Georgetown. In fact, at an early day, before the temperance societies were an established institution, drinking and drunkenness were very common. Horse-racing was a common sport before the civilizing effects of circuses and agricultural fairs were felt. The Sons of Temperance had a wide field to exercise their graces and good works here; but triumphed at last, and the results are everywhere evident. Sobriety rules, and every one rejoices in the change.

In 1831 came another young man whose life has been a part of the history and business success of Georgetown. Elam Henderson came with his father, Eli, to Elwood, in 1824, and in the year above mentioned came to Georgetown, where he commenced to make a farm in section 28. Here he showed the qualities of energy, thrift and perseverance which have clung to him through life. While attending to his large farming interests he was drawn much into official life, and served as county commissioner and associate justice. After acquiring a sufficiency he engaged in trade at Georgetown, helped to build a better class of buildings than had been known here before, and helped to build the mill. Later he established the Citizen's Bank, and with the opening of railroad facilities engaged in buying grain. He served for many years as supervisor of this township, and in other official capacities. Now, at near seventy, he is actively engaged in business, giving the same careful attention to all its minutiae that he did when such care was a necessity. Indeed, with him it has become a settled habit. Together with Mr. Canaday, he bore the larger part of the expense of building the new place of worship which was recently erected at Georgetown. He has shown himself a thorough business man, whose good example is better than all the golden precepts which could be showered upon the young of the growing generation.

Patrick Cowan was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1794. As he grew up he became interested in religious matters, and joined the Methodist Church in 1818. He was licensed to exhort February 14, 1833, and to preach, at the quarterly conference at Paris, September 5, 1834, by Presiding Elder Michael Taylor. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Morris, September 15, 1836. He was a hatter by trade, and lived near Bloomfield for some time, coming to Georgetown to live in 1846. He engaged in wool-carding as a business, for which there was much local demand here, at a time when everybody kept a few sheep, and people very generally made their own

cloth. This business he carried on for several years, all the while preaching here and there through the country, at McKendry, at Douglass' school-house and at other preaching points. He never accepted the traveling relation, preferring the local work. Coming into a community which from the beginning had been strongly of another denomination, he had a good opportunity to exercise the liberal Christian traits of which he was possessed. Citizens of all denominations respected and esteemed the character of Father Cowan, and hold his good name in kind remembrance. He was always punctual to every duty; particularly was this so in regard to political and official duties. He was often called on to administer the affairs of the town or township, and always gave the same conscientious attention to them that he did to his own affairs. He died September 4, 1873, in his eightieth year, leaving to his children the inheritance of a good name and the remembrance of a life devoted to his family, his people and his God. He left a family of seven children. His sons, trained under his kind and careful eye, are among the leading business men of Georgetown. His widow still lives, at the advanced age of eighty-three, the care and associate of these loving children, which she so long watched over, guided and instructed.

J. H. Gadd came to this township with his mother and brother in 1834. After helping to hew out a farm in the Wabash timber east of here, he concluded to study law, and for several years has been engaged in the practice of that profession in this county. For five years past he has represented this town on the board of supervisors, to the evident satisfaction of the people.

G. W. Holloway, who came here in 1835, has been long in business, taking an active part in the religious and educational interests of the town.

Dr. Payne was an early practitioner of medicine, and remained here two years; then went to Iowa. Dr. Isaac Smith commenced the practice as early as 1830. He lived just south of town, on the Little Vermilion. He was from Tennessee. He died on the farm where the Martha Smith school-house is.

The first burials were made at the small burying-grounds in the neighborhoods around, at Vermilion Grove, Elwood Meeting-house, and at others. Wm. Taylor laid off a cemetery in 1838, which was afterward conveyed to the town for a public place of burial. Felix Noel was the first one buried there.

The particular school of doctors known as Thomsonian, or, in popular parlance, "steam doctors," had a considerable practice here at an early day, and the Indian practice of doctoring with herbs and roots,

found in profusion at an early day, was quite common. New material was added to the *Materia Medica*, and roots and steam did duty on every conceivable occasion. The pioneer doctor of this country will not soon forget the occasion of the introduction to his notice of the celebrated Wacum root, until then to him a new remedy. Dr. A. M. C. Hawes, who came here in 1836, is now next to Dr. Fithian, the oldest practicing physician in the county. He was educated at La Fayette, Indiana, where he studied with Dr. O. L. Clark. Previous to this, however, he had traveled through this state, looking over the central and northern portions of it. Early in life he had entered a printing-office, and, after graduation in that school, which gives to its pupils a breadth of education not found in any other, became an editor of the La Fayette "Journal" at its starting, nearly fifty years ago. After preparing himself to practice medicine, he came to Georgetown, and at once grew into a wide and successful practice, all over the southern part of this county, and in Indiana, Edgar and Champaign counties in this state. Being a great student, and having an investigating turn of mind, he has kept abreast with the times, never retaining an old theory or practice because it is old, or adopting a new one because it is new. After more than forty years' practice, he is still found fully up with the times, and wears well. He was one of the early promoters of better educational facilities, and a friend of liberal education. He was one of the originators of the County Medical Society, and was its first president, and was selected as its annalist to prepare for the Society the history of the profession in this county, — a work from which much is expected. It is rare, indeed, that a man of Dr. Hawes' analytical turn of mind, — one who sees so much in what is daily going on around him, and has so good a faculty of retaining for use that which he sees, and can put it to so good use, has such excellent opportunities for studying, during a daily practice of almost half a century, the great questions which are his chief delight, and which pertain to the highest physical interests of man. The wealth of information — knowledge is a better term — is not easily contemplated.

Jacob Yapp has been for a number of years one of the leading business men of Georgetown. He has always exhibited a broad public spirit, and gives that close attention to business which commands success under any circumstances. Frequently called to attend to the public affairs of his town, he has shown himself a wise and faithful officer and a good citizen, while in his own business affairs he has maintained a reputation for business integrity of the highest order.

Mr. Joseph Bailey was long one of the active business men here at Georgetown and at other points in the county. His mercantile rela-

tions were varied and always successful, and during the time of his business life he displayed ability of a high order.

The sons of Mr. Abner Frazier, who have long managed the important interests and kept up the business which he and his brother built up, are men of excellent business capacity and the strictest integrity. Messrs. Richie & Thompson have, as successors of the important business of Mr. Canaday, acquired a reputation second only to him whom they succeeded in business. The Cowans have grown into business men of first-class ability, evincing business traits of a high order, giving close attention to their business. Mr. G. W. Holloway has for years maintained a splendid reputation for business, and carries on a large and successful trade.

The mercantile business of Georgetown has always been its chief interest. Since the day Benjamin Canaday commenced, her leading men have sold goods, grown rich, and left their business, their acquired capital and their reputations to their children, who have followed on in the good way. What Canaday, Henderson, Frazier and Cowan have done here in days gone by their sons and successors are doing now. A similar state of things probably does not exist in this part of the state, certainly not in this county.

SCHOOLS.

In educational interests, Georgetown, under the lead of the public spirit which actuated her early settlers, has always been in advance of neighboring towns. The first school held in a little building on the Square has been described. The school thus begun was continued by subscription, with varying success, until 1844, when the Georgetown Seminary was organized, and for twenty years continued to be the center of educational light for this and surrounding counties.

Several years before any high-school was in existence at Danville, this seminary was furnishing excellent educational facilities to the youths who came here from the surrounding country. Benjamin Canaday, Presiding-Elder Robbins, J. H. Murphy, of Danville, and Mr. Curtis, were its early promoters. The seminary was under the charge of the Methodist Conference, and the teachers were selected by that body. They were fortunate in the selection of the first principal, in the person of a young man of excellent education, commanding presence and superior tact,—Jesse H. Moore,—then a local preacher, but since one of the leading preachers of that church, a presiding elder, then a general in the grand army of the Union, buckling on "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon" as he went forth to establish the authority of right against treason, then a long time member of congress

from this district, and afterward pension agent at Decatur. A gentleman who in every position has acquitted himself with honor and credit, and who, as his long and useful life is now certainly drawing to a close, may well feel that in no position, however exalted, in no avocation, however honored, has he done more lasting good than during the four years of his service as principal of Georgetown Seminary. During his administration the school was held in the frame building which had been built for a church and had been moved to the grounds now occupied by the district school. His assistants were Miss Fairbanks, Walter Smith, now a Baptist preacher, and Archibald Sloan, since become a minister. Among the pupils who "grew up" under his fostering care were Elijah Moore and Jesse and G. W. Holloway. The seminary building was erected in 1848. It was a plain brick building, two stories high, and capable of accommodating two hundred pupils. Prof. J. P. Johnson, now of Highland, Kansas, was in charge of the school for five years, his wife and two nieces being assistants. During his excellent management the school increased in numbers and popularity. Pupils came from one hundred miles away to attend the school, and Danville sent great numbers. Miss Sophia Lyons, now Mrs. Holloway, taught music. During a portion of the existence of the seminary there was a kind of a partnership existing between the district and the trustees of the seminary,—wanting in legal authority, it was admitted, but so just in its character and so successful in its operations that no one complained. Among those who received their education here the following are remembered by Mrs. Wm. Taylor, to whose faithful memory the writer is under obligations for most of the facts in regard to this now almost forgotten institution: Rev. O. P. Light, Daniel Trimble, of Coles county, and Dr. Morris, of Mattoon. Prof. Asa Guy taught two years, from 1853 to 1855. His wife and Miss Hazelton were assistants. Rev. Mr. Railsback, who died recently, was principal for four years, and after him Rev. Mr. McNutt, until it became entirely absorbed in the free school.

The seminary building was built by the proceeds of contributions made by the citizens in general, such as money, cattle, hogs, shoats, lumber, yellow-legged chickens, and anything that a good Methodist preacher could secure by energetic begging.

The directors of the district came into full management of the school in 1861, by the disbanding of the seminary in consequence of the growing sentiment in favor of free schools, and the perfecting of our school system by state action. Asa S. Guy taught first, and was assisted by T. Barnett and Rebecca Lawrence. After them Mr. Spangler, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Mack, Mr. Lane and Mr. Cathcart taught. The

present teachers are: F. N. Tracey, principal; Mrs. Tracey, Miss Mary Ankrum, Miss Emma Jenkins and Miss Laura Richmond, assistants. The district has a magnificent school-building, erected in 1872 at a cost of \$10,000. It is of brick, two stories high, and is substantial and well built, nicely set off with neat display work in brick. It is 28 x 90 in front, with a rear extension 30 x 40; six rooms. The school is in good hands, and is deservedly popular. It is graded, high-school, grammar school, first and second intermediate, and primary. All the branches usually taught in the high-schools of this state are taught.

The annual report of Joseph Thompson, Esq., treasurer of schools for town 18, range 11, and fraction of range 10, for the year ending July 15, 1879, is as follows:

Number of children under 21 years	1,221
Number over 6 and under 21 years.....	886
Number of districts.....	10
Number of teachers	21
Number of school-houses	10
Average number months taught	
Value of school property	\$11,550
Principal of township fund	\$4,080
Amount paid teachers	\$3,816
Total expenditure for schools	\$4,638

Russell Lodge, No. 154, A.F. & A.M., was constituted on the 3d of October, A.L. 5854. The charter members were John Kilgore, W. P. Shockey, W. T. Holman and others. The first officers were: W. P. Shockey, W.M.; J. Kilgore, S.W.; W. T. Holman, J.W.; O. E. D. Culbertson, Sec. The lodge has since been served by the following Masters in order: W. D. Craig, E. R. Ankrum, W. C. Cowan and J. P. Cloyd. The present officers are: D. B. Reid, W.M.; D. Bennett, S.W.; W. V. Jones, J.W.; R. W. Cowan, Treas.; W. L. Hall, Sec.; W. C. Cowan, S.D.; E. R. Ankrum, J.D.; J. P. Campbell, T. The lodge numbers thirty-eight members, and owns its hall.

Georgetown Lodge, No. 62, I.O.O.F., was chartered on the 25th of July, 1850, by G. W. Woodward, G.M. The original members were: Samuel Huffman, J. E. Dugan, D. C. Hill, Othniel Gilbert, William Anderson, Wm. Taylor, Newton Dukes, Dr. Balch, Dr. Davis, A. A. Dunseth and H. Cook. The lodge was prosperous for a time, and then, owing to the dispersion of its members, became weak, and surrendered its charter. In 1872 it reorganized, and the following officers were installed: Henderson Cook, N.G.; A. H. Kimbrough, V.G.; J. H. Ladd, Sec.; William Taylor, Treas. The present membership is twenty-two, and its officers are: James A. Dubre, N.G.; James H.

Gadd, V.G.; James Baldwin, Sec.; J. A. Blakeney, Permanent Sec.; J. B. Clifton, Treas.; James Baldwin, Lodge Deputy.

There were flourishing lodges of Sons of Temperance and Good Templars in times past; but both have been discontinued, as the need for their special work seemed to grow less.

W. C. Cowan is collecting a museum of antiquarian curiosities, among which are a land patent of 1825, bearing the autograph of J. Q. Adams, President; a six-dollar bill of Virginia, agreeing to pay six Spanish milled dollars, or their value in gold or silver, dated May 6, 1777, on the thick brown paper of that day; and quite a collection of the different scrip issues of the United States issued during the recent "unpleasantness," and a petrified buffalo's tooth. The Historical Society will be glad to enlist him in their work.

The streets of the village are wide, and a general air of neatness pervades them. While this is true, the habit of crowding the buildings which are used for residences, out near the street, leaving insufficient yards before them, or none at all, detracts from the elegance which would otherwise attach. No amount of decorative taste can make amends for a cramped door-yard, in a locality where land is no object. There are many pleasant residences, and several substantial business blocks in Georgetown.

The large double three-story store, occupied by Richie & Thompson, was erected by Benjamin Canaday about 1850, and like its builder, is a great broad-shouldered, honest specimen. It cost \$5,000. The Holloway building, fifty feet on the square and sixty on State street, three stories high, brick, was built by the proprietor in 1867. His store and the bank occupy the first floor, offices the second, and the upper story is occupied and owned by the Masonic fraternity. The Frazier store, 36 x 60, brick, two stories, was built in 1859 at a cost of \$5,000. W. C. Cowan's drug store, 18 x 40, built in 1872, brick, two stories, \$2,000. Elam Henderson built the drug store occupied by Cowan & Co., 18 x 40, brick, two stories, later, at a cost of \$1,800. The residence of Dr. E. T. Pritchard, one of the best in town, is 34 x 40, two stories with addition one story, and cost \$2,500. The grounds are nicely adorned with shade trees and shrubbery. Elam Henderson's brick residence was built in 1870, and is about the same size; it has ample grounds. J. K. Richie has a nice two-story brick residence, with comfortable grounds and pleasant surroundings. Wm. Frazier has a good story-and-a-half brick residence, and Zack Morris a pleasantly fixed framed house of similar dimensions. Miss Haworth has a fine two-story residence, and P. West has a very pleasant one.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

The first record which appears in the office of the clerk is of a meeting of the town council, April 12, 1866, at which were present, H. Cook, president; Patrick Cowan, clerk; J. H. Lockett, Josiah Bailey, J. H. Gadd and W. C. Cowan, trustees. There is no further record until April 5, 1869, when John Newlin was elected president; Elam Henderson, Abner Frazier, D. B. Reid, Oliver Finley and J. H. Lockett, trustees; Titus Bennett, police magistrate; W. H. Newlin, treasurer, and J. E. Moore, clerk.

February 22, 1873, the question was submitted to a vote of the legal voters whether Georgetown should become incorporated under the general act of 1872, and was decided in the affirmative by 51 to 35. The first election under this organization resulted in the election of Titus Bennett, W. O. Mendenhall, A. Frazier, E. R. Ankrum, B. F. Cook and P. West, trustees; J. H. Hewitt, police magistrate, and W. H. Newlin, clerk. The present Board consists of Jacob Yapp, J. Thompson, W. F. Henderson, W. B. Cowan, J. H. Hewitt and J. D. Shepler; clerk, C. A. Fertig; treasurer, Daniel Alexander; police magistrate, W. B. Hanes. License for the sale of liquor is not granted.

WESTVILLE.

Westville, a station on the Danville & Southwestern railroad, four miles from Georgetown, was laid out by William P. West and E. A. West, on the southeast corner of section 6, in May, 1873. Two blocks only were platted for record. Parker & Ellsworth commenced business in 1872, west of the railroad. When they moved across to the east side, Cook & Alexander bought them out, and began a general mercantile trade. Dukes & Doops succeeded that firm, and Boone & Jumps Brothers followed them. They continued in business here only a short time, and were succeeded by J. W. Lockett & Brother, who are carrying on a fair trade in general merchandise, and buying country produce. H. C. Myers opened a drug store in 1877, and has been succeeded by Dr. W. D. Steele, who is engaged in the practice of medicine. Jonathan Clayton commenced the blacksmith business in 1872. He died three years ago. Mr. Haller had the shop a year, and was followed by J. F. Hutchinson. The post-office was established in 1876, and S. W. Dukes was appointed first postmaster. He was succeeded by J. W. Lockett, the present incumbent. John Dukes is engaged in buying and shipping stock.

Graves' is a flag-station about half way between Westville and Georgetown, for the convenience of that neighborhood.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James O'Neal, Westville, farmer, was born near his present place, in Georgetown township, on the 20th of April, 1822. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age, when he moved near Kyger's Mill, and from thence to his present place. On the 18th of May, 1848, he married Miss Vesta Pratt. She was born in this county, near Danville, on the 2d of October, 1829. They had ten children, eight of whom are living, viz: Cynthia Ann, Oliver P., Jonathan T., Mary Lincoln, Silva A., Clarrissa E., Effie L. and James Hawes. Mr. O'Neal's parents, Thomas and Sarah Howard O'Neal, were natives of Nelson county, Kentucky, and settled here in the fall of 1821. He died in the fall of 1861, and she in the fall of 1863. Mr. Thomas O'Neal and one of his sons volunteered in the Black Hawk war. His son James was among the first born in this county. The latter's daughter married Mr. Simon Doop, on the 19th of November, 1868. They are living here with Mr. O'Neal. They had five children, three living: Alfred E., Jessie P. and Vesta J.

Elam Henderson, Georgetown, president of the Citizens' Bank, is a native of Union county, Indiana. He was born on his father's farm, on the 6th of July, 1810, and lived on the same fourteen years. The family then moved to Illinois, and settled in Edgar, now Vermilion county, about five miles south of Georgetown, where they engaged in farming, and remained until 1831. In the year last named he moved into the neighborhood of Georgetown, and engaged in farming on his own account, and continued at the same until 1853. He then engaged in the general merchandise business in Georgetown, and in 1855 moved his family to the village. He continued in the business until 1876. At this date he took an interest in the Vermilion County Bank, of Danville, and retained the same about a year. He then occupied himself in looking after his farm and in building. In 1878 he formed a partnership and engaged in the banking business, under the firm name of Henderson & Mendenhall's Citizens' Bank. The institution was opened on the 1st of January, 1878, and is now conducted by E. Henderson & Co. Mr. Henderson held the office of county commissioner from 1836 till 1839. He was then elected associate justice, and held that office until 1853, and that of supervisor from 1857 till 1873, except two years. On the 11th of March, 1830, he married Miss Mary Golden. She was born in East Tennessee.

Elijah Moore, Georgetown, farmer, is a native of this township; he was born on his father's farm on the 16th of October, 1825, and is the oldest living resident native of this part of the township. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one. He then bought feathers,

marketing them in Chicago. He traveled in Illinois and Indiana, and then began farming on his own account on a farm adjoining his father's, and lived there about six years. He then sold his farm and came on the home farm, buying the location of present residence; built a house, and has lived here since. After his father's death he bought the old homestead, and has added to it, until now it contains nearly four hundred acres. On the 7th of December, 1848, he married Miss Nancy S. Chambers, a native of Indiana. They had five children, four of whom are living: Jesse C., Homer, Romazo E. and Nelson R. The name of the deceased was Sarah Ann.

Esau Starr, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois; he was born on the 10th of February, 1826, and has always lived in this county. His father died when he was about four years of age. He lived with his mother until he was twenty-three. On the 31st of May, 1849, he married Miss Rebecca Sherer, who was born in this county on the 23d of October, 1831. After his marriage he rented one year; he then bought his present place and settled. He has made many trips to Chicago by team, dating back as early as 1840. He had six children, three are now living: James T., Carrie A. and Lydia J. He owns one hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres of land in this county, which is principally the result of his own labor and management.

Henry Howard, Danville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Pike county, Ohio, on the 12th of December, 1821, and lived there five years with his parents. He then settled near Danville, Illinois. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age. February, 1844, he married Miss Susannah Ogden. She was born in this county, and died in November, 1851. They had four children, three living, viz: James, Lucy J. and Reason. On the 11th of May, 1852, he married Mrs. Rachel Martin, formerly Miss Mossbarger. She was born in Vermilion county, Indiana. They have seven children, viz: William H., Eliza A., Jacob, Daniel, Charles, Mary A. and Melissa. Mr. Howard has served one year as supervisor of this township. He owns one hundred and six acres of land in this county. His parents, Aaron and Jane (McDougal) Howard, were natives of Ohio. They came to this county in 1826. He died in April, 1860, and she in March of 1844.

Wm. D. Smith, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, on the 29th of December, 1822, and lived there nearly six years; then, with his parents, he came to Illinois, and settled in Vermilion county, near his present place. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-four, when he came to his present

place and has lived here since. On the 22d of August, 1848, he married Miss Sarah F. Littner. She was born in Knox county, Tennessee, on the 1st of July, 1831. They had thirteen children, nine of whom are living, viz: James F., Sarah F., Thomas, Phebe, Theodore, William D., jr., James, Andrew S. and Susan. He owns two hundred and eighty-five acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. He teamed to Chicago, beginning as early as 1836. From 1842 to 1846 he made seven trips by flat-boat to New Orleans, from Engene, Indiana. He followed threshing for twenty-six years, and took the premium at Catlin fair for best threshing. He was also considered one of the best feeders.

James Sandusky, Westville, farming and stock-raiser, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 27th of July, 1817, and lived there until 1827, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois and settled on the present place, and lived here until 1836, when they moved to where Catlin now stands, and lived there until 1848, when he again came to the present place, and lived here until 1859. He then rented the place and moved to his brother's farm at Catlin, and lived there until 1864. He then came to the present place, where he has since lived. On the 6th of December, 1847, he married Miss Mary Ann Greene. She was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, where they were married. They had eleven children, nine living, viz: Sarah E., Josiah, James S., Henry C., Eliza, Stephen A. D., Thomas, Susan A. and Lora. Mr. Sandusky marketed wheat in Chicago in early days. In 1838 he, with six yoke of oxen, took one hundred bushels, and received \$1.25 per bushel. He owns three hundred acres in this county. His parents, Isaac and Euphama McDowell Sandusky, were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, and came here as stated. He served in the wars of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. He was taken prisoner in the former. He was with Harrison at Tippecanoe. He died on the 6th of August, 1852: she died on the 15th of June, 1864.

Andrew Reynolds, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is one of the early settlers of this county. He was born on the 25th of May, 1819, in Knox county, Tennessee, and lived there about eight years. During this time his parents died. He then came to Illinois with his brother, who lived near Catlin, and remained with him four years. He then came to Georgetown township, and lived with Mr. Gardner until he was twenty-one. He then rented a place, and has farmed on his own account since. In 1859 he came to his present place. He owns one hundred and six acres in this county, principally the result of his own labor. He married Miss Amanda Smith. He came here from Tennessee by wagon. In 1835 he made his first trip to Chicago by

team, and has since made the trip in all kinds of weather, and in some cases suffering extreme hardships and privations.

A. B. Smith, Danville, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Washington county, Tennessee. He was born on the 25th of December, 1817, and lived there eleven years. He then, with his parents, came to Illinois, and settled near Georgetown. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-three. On the 8th of October, 1840, he married Miss Eliza Lockett. She was born in Wythe county, Virginia. After his marriage he settled on his present place. He is no office-seeker, and has held no offices except those connected with the school and roads. He owns five hundred acres in this county, principally located nine miles southeast of Danville. In early days Mr. Smith made journeys by team to Chicago, making his first trip in 1832, and he has sold wheat there as low as forty-two cents per bushel. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Brown) Smith, were natives of Tennessee, where they were married on the 15th of August, 1812. He was born on the 7th of March, 1793, and she was born on the 29th of May, 1793. Both died in this township.

O. S. Graves, Westville, farming and stock-raising, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on the 5th of May, 1818, and lived there until he was ten years of age. With his parents he then came to Illinois, and settled in Vermilion county, near the present place. He lived with his parents until he was thirty years of age. He then came to his present place. On the 21st of September, 1843, he married Miss Sarah Ann Ashby. She was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and came to Vermilion county, Illinois, with her parents, in 1829. Mr. Graves has made a number of trips to Chicago by team, taking wheat, stock, etc. His first trip dates back to 1838, and he has sold wheat there at from forty-four to sixty-four cents per bushel. They had six children,— five living, viz: James L., Henry C., Martha E., Isabel and Orvil D. The two former are married, the latter live at home. Mr. Graves owns four hundred and forty acres in this county, located on the main road from Danville to Georgetown, seven miles south of the former place. His parents, James and Margaret (Blackburn) Graves, were natives of Kentucky. They were married there, and came to Illinois in 1828. He died in July, 1857, and she is living with her son.

Charles Yoho, Georgetown, retired farmer, was born in West Virginia in the spring of 1807, and lived there eighteen years. He then went by water to Eugene, and from there to his present place, where he lived one year. He then went back to his home, and in the following winter went down the Ohio to Rising Sun, and cut wood. In the

spring following he came to Illinois, and worked in this neighborhood. He has lived here since, with the exception of the time spent in a few short trips east and to Chicago. In 1832 he volunteered in Major Sloan's regiment to fight Black Hawk. He has teamed to Chicago a number of times, and sold wheat as low as thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel. He married Miss Annie Brown, of Tennessee. They had sixteen children, fourteen of whom are living, viz: Hiram, Jacob, Thomas, William, Alleck, Catharine, Eliza, Jamina, Nancy, Victoria, Lucinda, Lilly, Elmyra and Julia. After his marriage Mr. Yoho engaged in boating to New Orleans. He owns two hundred and eighty acres of land in this county, which he has earned by his own labor. He came to Illinois in company with James and Thomas Pribble and N. Henthorn. They had two boats, and at the Falls of Ohio had to pay \$10 to be piloted through. Mr. Yoho accompanied the first boat, and concluded he would save the \$10 on the second, and so piloted the same through in safety, though greatly opposed by the native pilot.

James Pribble, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 21st of September, 1826, and lived there three years. In 1829, with his parents, he settled in Vermilion county, Illinois, near his present place, and lived with his parents until their death. In 1853 he began farming on his own account, farming part of his father's place. He married Miss Susannah Haines. She was born in Virginia, and died in the fall of 1860. They had four children,—three living, viz: Mary E., Deborah V. and Flora L. His present wife was Miss Catharine Yoho. She was born in this county, and married on the 4th of May, 1861. They had nine children, six of whom are living, viz: Richard, Andrew, Robert, Ellen, Rachel and Justin. Mr. Pribble owns one hundred and twelve acres in this county, located three and a half miles east of Georgetown. His parents, Thomas and Deborah Dickinson, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He moved to Ohio when young, and followed keel-boating. He died on the 10th of September, 1872, and she departed this life on the 13th of September, 1851.

James Ashby, Westville, farmer, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in September, 1817, and lived there until 1829, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois, and settled in Vermilion county. He lived with his parents twenty-eight years, and then rented a farm and worked for himself. In 1863 he came to his present place, which contains sixty-four acres. On the 3d of April, 1845, he married Miss Sarah J. Blakeney; she was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky. They had nine children, seven of whom are living: Milton, Liza Ann, Martha E., Paulina J., Pleasant, Emma L., and Medora L. Mr. Ashby

has hauled apples to Chicago as early as 1851. His parents, Joseph and Nancy Cloe Ashby, were natives of Stafford county, Virginia; they were married there, and came to this county in 1829; he died in the fall of 1845, and she in 1861.

Thomas Pribble, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ohio on the 1st of March, 1828, where he lived one year. He then, with his parents, came to Illinois and settled on his present place, coming down the Ohio and up the Wabash to Eugene, settling on his present place in 1829. In 1854 he took the management of the farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the 125th Ill. Regiment, and was in service until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Perryville, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Dallas, Georgia, where he was wounded and confined to the hospital until his discharge. He returned to the farm and has lived here since. He owns eighty-two acres of land, located three miles east of Georgetown. On the 25th of December, 1866, he married Miss Cynthia Morgan; she was born in this county. They have four children: Commodore, Hamilton, Snowden II. and Minnetta. His parents were James and Flora (Cree) Pribble.

Levi Long, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on his father's farm, on the 20th of October, 1810, and lived there until the fall of 1830. He then, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Jones, came to Illinois, and settled in Vermilion county, and, after living here one year, went to Kentucky and assisted in moving his brother-in-law's family to this county. On the 15th of December, 1831, he married Miss Celia R. Jones; she was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, and died here on the 5th of June, 1876. After his marriage he rented a place, and farmed it one year; he then went to Elwood township, and farmed three years. On the death of his father-in-law he bought out the heirs and moved to the place, and has lived here since. He assisted in laying out the roads of this township, and served as road commissioner for some time. Of the ten children, seven are living: John E., William L., Charles F., Nancy J., Josiah S., Sarah F. and James P. Mr. Long owns five hundred and forty-eight acres of land in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. As early as 1833 he hauled potatoes to Chicago for twenty-five cents per bushel, and he has made a number of trips since.

Gabriel Pribble, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 14th of June, 1826, and lived there four years, when, with his parents, he settled near his present place in Vermilion county, Illinois, and lived with them until he was twenty-eight years of age. He then farmed a portion of his father's farm for one

year, when he bought eighty acres adjoining, and moved on the same, and there remained for twenty years, when he moved to an adjoining eighty, which he bought. He owns one hundred and sixty acres in this county, located four miles east of Georgetown. He has made a number of trips by team to Chicago, the first dating back to 1846. In the fall of 1858 he married Miss Moriah Ramsey; she was born in Ohio, and died on the 23d of June, 1873. They had seven children, five of whom are living: Jerome, James, Flora B., Isadora, and Sarah M. On the 13th of November, 1876, he married Miss Jane Canaday.

Silas D. Underwood, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 23d of November, 1830, and lived with his parents until he was twenty-four; he then moved to a farm north of Georgetown, thence to Iroquois county, Illinois, thence to his present place. February 12, 1856, he married Miss Nancy Bowman. She was born in Indiana and died in the fall of 1861. His second wife was Miss Nancy Haworth. She was born in this county and died in the spring of 1866. His present wife was Miss Martha Lewis. She was born in this county. There is one living of the three children by first marriage: Catharine; of the nine by second marriage seven are living: Oliver, Lyman, Lorie, Thomas, Charlotte, Colfax and Maimie (Grant, deceased, Charlotte and Colfax were triplets). Mr. Underwood is living on the old homestead which he is farming for his mother, with whom is living John A. Thompson, a son of her deceased daughter, Broakie C., who married Alex. Thompson, and died May 8, 1870.

John C. Jones, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 25th of December, 1820, and lived there eleven years: he then, with his parents, came to Illinois and settled in Vermilion county, and has lived here since,—with the exception of one year in Missouri;—he lived with his parents seventeen years: then after the death of his father he began working for himself teaming to Chicago one year. He subsequently worked on the railroad between Danville and Fairmount, and afterward went to Missouri, remaining one year. He then bought one hundred acres here on credit, and was five years in paying for it. On the 30th of November, 1850, he married Miss Martha J. Dye. She was born in Mason county, Kentucky. They had eight children, seven of whom are living: Wm. C., Charles F., Lydia J., Jethro R., Zebedee, Joanna and Arius C. Mr. Jones owns four hundred acres of land in this county, the result of his own labor and management. His parents (John and Casander Parrish Jones) were natives of Kentucky. He died in October, 1837, and she in June, 1833.

Harvey Cloe, Georgetown, farmer, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on the 26th of April, 1822, and lived there until 1831, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois and settled in Vermilion county, and engaged in farming. He lived with his parents until he was married, November 27, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Eslinger. She was born in this county, and died October 16, 1849. After his marriage he settled on his present place. They had four children, three of whom are living: Henry, Harvey T. and Susan H. In February, 1850, he married Miss Amanda Cowell. She was born in Illinois. They had seven children, two living: Mary E. C. and Elizabeth R. Mr. Cloe owns 287 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor. His parents, Henry and Ann Constine (Foxworthy) Cloe, were natives of Virginia. They were married in Virginia, and went to Kentucky in 1813, to Illinois as stated, and to Iowa in 1855, where they died.

John Kyger, Georgetown, retired, whose portrait appears in this work, is a native of Virginia, and is a son of Daniel and Annie (Henthorn) Kyger. He was born near Morgantown on the 6th of May, 1799, and lived until 1806 in his native state, at which time his parents moved to Monroe county, Ohio, where they engaged in farming. At the age of eighteen Mr. Kyger commenced flatboating, and this he followed for a number of years. He would load one of these boats with produce and sell it along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as far down as New Orleans, it taking him from five to seven days to make the trip. On the 7th of June, 1821, he married Miss Mary Sheets, a native of Washington county, Ohio. She was born on the 27th of November, 1799. They continued their residence in Ohio until 1832, when they came to Illinois, taking a keelboat down the Ohio and up the Wabash, and settling in Vermilion county same year. He engaged in farming, and has lived in this county since. In 1858 he moved to his present residence, where, on the 6th of January, 1870, his wife, Mrs. Mary Kyger, died. By the marriage there were seven children, four of whom are now living: Henry T., Daniel, Annie and Sarah. Mr. Kyger is one of the early settlers and well-known citizens of this neighborhood. He remembers well the early times in the county when they marketed produce in Chicago—he making his first trip of this kind in 1838. Born on the farm, he has always followed farming, in which he has been successful, and has made liberal provisions for his children upon which to begin life, having divided upward of three hundred acres of land among same. Hannah Kyger, a sister of Mr. Kyger, was born on the 3d of February, 1797, and is now a resident of Georgetown township.

D. F. Graves, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of

Georgetown township, Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born on his present place, on the 8th of November, 1832, and lived on the same until he was thirteen years of age. He then, with his parents, moved to an adjoining farm, where he lived until 1858. On the 1st of January of that year he married Miss Mary Martin. She was born in this township, near Georgetown. After his marriage he came to his present place, and has lived here since. He is no office-seeker, and has held no offices except those connected with the school and road. They have five children: Margaret E., Clara F., Katie, James H. and Nellie. He owns one hundred and eighty-five acres in this county.

John Dukes, farmer and stock-raiser, Westville, was born near his present place, on the 21st of March, 1832. He lived at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when, on the 19th of April, 1855, he married Miss Rubie Lacey. She was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 24th of December, 1838, and came to this county with her parents when she was fourteen years of age. After his marriage he moved to a residence on his father's place, and farmed a portion of his farm. He lived there thirteen years, and then came to his present place. He has hauled produce to Chicago, making his first trip as early as 1844. During the late war he acted as enrolling officer for the first district. He has been assessor of this township for eleven years and collector for ten years. By the marriage there have been nine children, seven of whom are living: Rachel, Sarah S., Mary, Martha, Susannah, William and Nancy. Mr. Dukes owns three hundred and twenty-seven acres of land in this county, which he has principally earned by his own labor and management. In 1864 he engaged in buying and shipping stock, and has done an extensive business in that line. His parents, Stephen and Rachel Ellis, were natives of Virginia and Tennessee. They were born on the 25th of June, 1796, and 25th of October, 1804, respectively. He came to this county at an early date, and she came in 1821. They were married in this county, on the 23d of January, 1826. Mr. Dukes died on the 18th of July, 1847. She is living here on the old homestead. Miss Rubie Lacey was the daughter of William and Salona (Sanderson) Lacey. They were natives of New Jersey and New York. They came to this county in 1853, where they died, on the 27th of September, 1873, and 28th of December, 1859, respectively.

Jotham Lyon, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born on the 25th of September, 1833, and lived at home until he was twenty-three. He then took a trip to Minnesota and Wisconsin, returning the same year, and again going there the following winter. The following spring he came here and engaged in farming, on the old homestead, for two years. He then

came to his present place. On the 26th of January, 1858, he married Miss Sarah Worth. She was born in Wisconsin. They had six children; five are now living: Mary, William, Datus, Noah and Elmer. He owns ninety acres of land in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Jotham and Mary Harrington Lyon, were natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. They were married in Indiana, and came to this county in 1827, though he had been here before that time. He assisted in laying out the old Salt Works road. He died on the 2d of August, 1843, aged sixty-one years, four months and twenty days. She is living with her son in this township.

Isaac A. Brown, P. O. Eugene, Ind., retired, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, on the 6th of October, 1816, and lived there seventeen years, when, with his parents, he moved to Illinois, and settled in Elwood township, Vermilion county, and lived there until 1836. They then moved to Danville, and engaged in coopering. He there built a house in South Danville (the first after the laying out of the place), and engaged in the grocery business. He then went to Sidney, Illinois, and engaged in general merchandise, and then went to Le Roy, and engaged in general merchandise. Afterward he went to Lyme Grove, Champaign county, and engaged in farming. From there he went to Vermilion county, Illinois, and engaged in farming and coopering in Elwood township. He then came to his present place, thence to Perrysville, and from there back to his present place. In 1834 he made his first trip to Chicago by team. On the 14th of April, 1836, he married Miss Eunice Beasley; she was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, and died in May, 1848. They had six children, four living: Elijah, Joseph, Elizabeth J. and Phœbe. On the 26th of July, 1848, he married Miss Cordelia M. White; she was born in Clermont county, Ohio. They have eight children: Isaac A., jr., Ennice, Hannah, Lilly G., Naomi, Edmoni, A. Lincoln, and Patience. His sons, Milo G. and Joseph B., enlisted in the 8th Ill. Reg. and 21st Ind. Reg. respectively; the former was in the service one year, the latter, three. The present place is known all over the county as "Browntown." On the place is a store 20 × 40, two stories and good basement, formerly used by Mr. Brown in the general merchandise business; over the store is a hall used as a lecture room and church. The store is complete and ready for occupancy. There is also on the place a large coopering establishment.

James Clifton, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, near his present place, on the 8th of October, 1833. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-three years

of age; he then came to his present place, and has lived here since. On the 15th of June, 1855, he married Miss Martha Barnhard; she was born in this county. They had seven children, five living: Ellen, S. A. D., Olive, Laura, and James, jr. Mr. Clifton owns two hundred and five acres in this county, located three miles due east of Georgetown. His parents, William and Jane Brown Clifton, were natives of Ohio and Tennessee. They were married near the present place. Both died in this county; he in the winter of 1869, and she in the winter of 1877.

J. K. Richie, Georgetown, general merchandise store, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 24th of October, 1826. Soon after his birth his father died, and his mother moved to New Market, in the same county, where he lived until he was six years of age, when he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, with his mother and grandfather. They wintered in Georgetown, and in the spring (1833) they moved to a farm southeast of the same village, where he lived until the fall of 1843. He then went to his native place in Tennessee, living with his uncle, Gen. William Battleton. On arriving he entered Holstine College, attending his uncle's store mornings, evenings and Saturdays. This continued two years, when he engaged regularly in the store, and remained in it until October, 1847. He then visited Georgetown, and, in the spring following, he went to New Market, and remained but a few months, when he engaged as clerk in a store in Dandridge, Jefferson county, this being his first position under salary. He remained until the 1st of April, 1850, and then came north to Georgetown, and engaged as clerk with B. Canaday & Son, who occupied the present location of Mr. Richie's business. He clerked twelve months, and then formed a partnership with I. B. Haworth in the business of general merchandise. They continued until August, 1854. Mr. Richie then formed a partnership with B. Canaday & Son, the firm changing to B. Canaday & Co. This continued until 1869, when the firm changed to Canaday & Richie, and in 1871 it again changed to the present style, and has continued so since. On the 31st of May, 1854, he married Miss S. R. Canaday. She was born in Georgetown. They had seven children, three of whom are living: Morris E., Benjamin C. and Mary A.

A. J. Niccum, Gessie, Indiana, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 15th of June, 1833, and lived there eighteen years. His parents then moved to Indiana, and he lived there two years. On the 25th of September, 1853, he married Miss Sarah Ann Niccum. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 12th of October, 1830. They moved near Catlin and lived

there six years, and then came to his present place. In 1854 they took a relative, Frank Billings, to raise. He was born on the 27th of December, 1853, and lived here until the 4th of September, 1878, when he went to Stafford county, Kansas, and is now farming there with his brother. They also, in 1863, took the present Mrs. Henry Bonton to raise until her marriage. In the fall of 1876 they took Miss Mary B. Davis, then about six years of age, and she is living here at present. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Smith) Niccum, were natives of Ohio, and came to this county at an early date. She died in 1854. He is now living in Indiana. Her parents, James and Catharine (Croll) Niccum, were natives of Kentucky. He came to this county in 1824.

Levi C. Underwood, farmer and stock-raiser, Georgetown, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born near his present place, on the 21st of October, 1834, and lived at home until the fall of 1870, having farmed his father's farm since 1858. On the 27th of September, 1870, he married Miss Sarah Kyger. She is also a native of this county. After the marriage they moved to the wife's home, where they have since lived. They have three children, viz: Evie, Annie M. and Evert. Mr. Underwood owns two hundred and fifty-five acres in this county. His parents, John and Drusilla Morgan Underwood, were natives of Virginia, born on the 19th of January, 1794, and the 2d of April, 1801, respectively. They were married on the 10th of December, 1818; came to this county in 1827, and settled where she now resides in 1828. He died on the 25th of September, 1858.

Jacob Gants, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 15th of July, 1815. He lived there nineteen years, and then came afoot to Illinois. He settled in Vermilion county, near his present place, and has lived here since. In 1840 he went to Texas and remained three months. In 1846 he went to Iowa and was gone six months. He settled on his present place in 1858. On the 7th of July, 1842, he married Miss Elizabeth Jenkins. She was born in Miami county, Ohio. They have three children: John J., Eli M. and William T. John J. was in the 125th Ill. Reg. for nearly three years. Mr. Gants has served as constable of this township, and has held the office of justice of the peace for about eighteen years; road commissioner eight to ten years; also supervisor of township. He owns one hundred and eighty-four acres, which he has earned by his own labor. He spent the first seven years here in teaching school. He then rented until 1849, when he bought ninety acres, on which he settled. He then came to his present place. He learned the carpenter's trade in Pennsylvania. Soon after

arriving here he was hurt by a runaway horse, thereby losing the use of his arm.

J. H. Hewit, Georgetown, retired, was born on his father's farm, one mile west of Georgetown, on the 26th of May, 1834, and lived there until 1861, farming the place since he became of age. He then moved to a farm of his own, about five miles northwest of Georgetown. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the 125th Ill. Reg., and was in service until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta campaign, and all the battles of the regiment. At Jonesboro' he was struck with part of a shell, but it occasioned but slight injury. On his return from the army, he lived on his farm until 1867. He then moved to Georgetown and has lived here since. On the 16th of May, 1861, he married Mrs. Aboline Green. She was born in Preble county, Ohio. His parents, Eli and Mary A. (Prather) Hewit, were natives of Ohio and Kentucky. He settled near Danville in 1828, and died on the 17th of October, 1874. She died on the 1st of October, 1874.

James Gibson, Danville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 5th of December, 1835, and lived there six years, when, with his parents, he moved to Clermont county, Ohio, where he lived until 1857. He then came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and worked with Larken A. Cook until 1862. On the 12th of June of this year he married Miss Elizabeth Ogden. She was born in this county. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Franklin, Mary A. and Kate A. Mr. Gibson owns sixty-nine acres of land in this county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 125th Ill. Reg., Co. K, and was in service until the close of the war. He was for the greater part of the time teamster. After the fall of Atlanta he and others were captured, and were confined in Andersonville and Millen prisons.

J. H. Lockett, Georgetown, miller, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wythe county, Virginia, on the 2d of December, 1819. He lived in Virginia about fifteen years, when, with his parents, he moved to Knox county, Indiana, and engaged in farming, living there one year, when they came to Illinois and settled in Georgetown township, where he lived with his parents twenty-two years. He then moved to Perrysville, Indiana, and engaged in farming for ten years. He then came to this county and settled on a farm two miles north of Georgetown, where he lived until 1857. He then engaged in the stock business. In 1861 he bought an interest in the present mill, and followed the milling business about five years, the firm being J. H. Lockett & Co. He then sold his interest and engaged in the general merchandise

business in Georgetown for eight years, when he sold out and again engaged in the present mill. On the 22d of December, 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith. She was born in Virginia, and died on the 3d of June, 1857. They had three children, two living: David and Mattie. On the 20th of December, 1860, he married Miss Ella Walston. She was born in this county. They have three children: Frank, Grace and Jessie. In early days Mr. Lockett has hauled wheat to Chicago by team, making his first trip in 1837, and has delivered wheat in Chicago at sixty cents per bushel.

William R. Richards, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Frederick county, Virginia. He was born on the 16th of April, 1809. At the age of six years, with his parents, he moved to Washington county, Tennessee, where he lived twenty years. They then came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled in Georgetown. While there they entered land in this township. Mr. Wm. R. entered his present place and began improving the same. On the 8th of October, 1844, he married Miss Cynthia Parks. She was born in Monroe county, Indiana, and died on the 10th of August, 1846. After the death of his wife he sold out his stock and rented his farm. He worked at milling and other trades until 1850, when he married Miss Mary Jenkins, of Ohio. They moved to the farm and have lived there since. They have six children: Juliette, Martha, Mary, Lillie, Lydia and John. In 1835 Mr. Richards walked to Chicago and worked in a warehouse. He has hauled produce there by team a number of times. He owns two hundred and twenty-two acres of land in this county. His parents, Henry and Hannah (Reiley) Richards, were natives of Virginia, where they were married. They came here as stated. He died in October, 1837, and she in January, 1838.

Capt. G. W. Holloway, Georgetown, general merchandise, was born in what was then known as Berkeley county, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1823, where he lived until he was twelve years of age. He then, with his parents, came west to Illinois, and settled near Georgetown. Here he improved a farm and remained until the spring of 1853. He then came to the village of Georgetown and formed a partnership in general merchandise business with Henderson, Dicken & Co., which soon after changed to Henderson & Holloway, which firm continued until the spring of 1874, since which time Mr. Holloway has conducted the business. On the 6th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the 125th Ill. Reg., he being captain of Co. D. He remained in the service until close of war, taking part in the battles of the regiment. On the 17th of January, 1855, he married Miss Sophia Lyons, a native of Massachusetts.

William Sheets, deceased, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Washington county, Ohio, on the 7th of October, 1806, and lived there until the spring of 1833, when he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. In 1835 he moved to Danville township, where he and his brother-in-law built a mill, now known as Kyger's mill, and carried on the same for nine years. He then sold his interest in the mill and bought the present place and moved on the same. He lived here for seven years, when he bought an interest in the mill and again moved to the same, and lived there two years, when he sold his interest and returned to the place which was his home at his death. During his two years' residence at the mill, he, Thomas S. Morgan, and Henry and Daniel Kyger, built the steam mill at Georgetown; he sold his interest before the mill was run. He married Miss Elizabeth Kyger on the 3d of September, 1829. She was born in Monroe county, Ohio. They had six children, two of whom are now living: Angeline, born on the 29th of July, 1832, and Matthias, born on the 24th of November, 1843. His son, John McH., enlisted in the 73d Reg. Ill. Vol., and died in the hospital on the 26th of December, 1862. Mr. Sheets owned, at his death, two hundred and ninety-five acres of land in this county. He was justice of the peace two terms, supervisor three, and had also held the school and road offices. He had been a member of the M. E. Church thirty-six years, class-leader thirty-four years, steward 33 years, and also superintendent of Sunday school. Mr. Sheets departed this life on the 11th of August, 1879, at 8.35 A.M., after being in ill-health two years. He died of heart disease. Mr. Sheets was one of the early settlers of this county, and his loss is mourned by a large community of sorrowing friends.

Andrew Clifton, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born on his present place on the 13th of November, 1836, and lived on the same until he was twelve years old; the family then moved to a farm near by, and he lived there until 1861, when he came back to the present place, having bought it from his father. On the 4th of March, 1857, he married Miss Nancy J. Barnhard. She was born in this county. They had seven children, four of whom are living, viz: Jennie, Frank C., Lucy and Cora. He is no office-seeker,—his only office being connected with the school and road. He owns sixty acres in this county, located four miles east of Georgetown, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

Captain Hiram Yoho, Georgetown, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born on the 24th of December, 1836, and has always made his home in the county. He lived

with his parents until 1861. He then enlisted in the 12th Ill. Inf., and was in service three months; he then enlisted in the 35th Ill. as private in Co. E, and was in service until the close of the war. He was made second sergeant, and in a few months chosen first lieutenant, and served as such about one year. He was then made captain of Co. E, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Nashville and Corinth. He served mostly on detached duty, transporting prisoners, assisting in drafts in New York and Michigan, etc. etc. On the 15th of May, 1865, he married Miss Nancy A. Ritter. She was born on the present place. They had five children, four living, viz: Marquis R., Ophelia, Thaddens and Allen B.

James T. White, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 8th of December, 1829, and at the age of two his parents moved to Indiana, near State Line, and lived there five years. They then settled near Georgetown, Illinois, and he has lived in that neighborhood since. In 1852 he began farming on his own account, and in December, 1853, he married Miss Susannah Henderson. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois. They had ten children, six of whom are living, viz: Allen A., Nathaniel H., Charles, Moranda, Alonzo and James. Mr. White owns two hundred and fifteen acres of land in this county. His parents, Solomon and Nancy Prather White, were natives of Kentucky. They came to this county as stated, and here both have died.

A. M. C. Hawes, Georgetown, physician, the subject of this sketch, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 9th of February, 1813, where he lived until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to Wilmington, and apprenticed to the printing trade in the "Argus" office. When the latter was moved to Lafayette, and appeared as the "Lafayette Free Press and Tippecanoe Journal," he accompanied it, and was connected with the same until 1835, working at his trade and acting as assistant editor. In the winter of 1830-31 he went to Indianapolis, and set type for the 1st Blackford Reports of Indiana. In 1833 he began to read medicine with Dr. O. L. Clark. In 1835 he went to Ohio, and on the 15th of March, 1836, he came to Georgetown, and has practiced here since. With the exception of one, he has practiced longer in this county than any other physician. On the 15th of May, 1837, he married Miss Wilmoth Walters. She is a native of Barren county, Kentucky. They had twelve children, ten of whom are living: Marquis De La Fayette, Albert S. W., Cassins M. C., Marshal H., William B., Victor L., Amanda M., Alice M., Lorie O. and Kate.

William J. Terrell, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Clinton county, Ohio. He was born on his father's farm, on the

29th of November, 1813, where he lived twenty-three years. At the age of twenty-one, he began work at the carpenter and joiner's trade, and in 1836 came west on horse-back, and settled in Georgetown, Illinois, working at carpentering for twenty years. He then farmed some land he had previously bought, locating on his present place. He owns two hundred and ten acres in this county, considerable of which adjoins this village, and he has earned the same by his own labor and management. On the 20th of December, 1838, he was married to Miss Artimecia Douglas. She was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 10th of July, 1819. They had ten children, five of whom are now living: Luvica M., Cornelia B., Horace G., Florence J. and Olive.

John P. Cook, Westville, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born on his present place on the 14th of April, 1837, and has lived here since. He is no office-seeker, his only offices being connected with the school and road. On the 4th of June, 1859, he was married to Miss Minerva J. Downs. She was born in Indiana. They have four children, Harvey J., Sarah A., William and James F. Mr. Cook owns two hundred and twenty acres in this county, located eight miles south of Danville, which he has earned principally by his own labor and management. His parents, James and Susannah Moyer Cook, were born on the 23d of June, 1797, and 2d of December, 1803, respectively, and were married in Clermont county, Ohio, on the 6th of October, 1822. They came to Vermilion county, Illinois, in a wagon, in the fall of 1834, and settled on their present place. They had eleven children, six of whom are now living: Larken, Samuel, Elizabeth, George W., John P. and James M. Mr. Cook died on the 19th of October, 1872; Mrs. Cook is living on the old homestead with her son.

John E. Cooper, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, on the 9th of December, 1821, and lived there four years, when, with his parents, he moved to Greene county, Ohio, where he lived until he was seventeen, then moved to Illinois and settled about three miles north of Georgetown, and lived there with his parents four years. He then farmed for himself until 1863, when he came to his present place. In 1843 or 1844 he brought to this township a plow that would scour. It was probably the first of the kind, and proved an interesting and valuable curiosity, people coming for miles to see it. On the 10th of August, 1845, he was married to Miss Lucinda B. Cook. She was born in Indiana. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living: George B., Jennie, John W., Sallie L., Anna, Charles, Lizzie R., Katie and Quinn L. He

owns about five hundred acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management, having started with \$2.60. He has teamed to Chicago, making his first trip with apples about 1844.

Abraham Campbell, Georgetown, blacksmith and farmer, was born on the present farm on the 29th of January, 1838, and has always lived on the same. In the fall of 1856 he married Miss Elizabeth Henthorn. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois. They have seven children: Elander, Alexander, jr., Alice, Jane, Eliza B., Alfred, and Lney C. He learned his trade with his father. In 1856 he began working on his own account. His father, Alexander Campbell, was born in North Carolina on the 25th of December, 1795, and lived there until he was twenty-one, when, with his parents, he moved to Tennessee, and, in 1833, came to Illinois, and settled on his present place. On the 25th of December, 1819, he married Miss Elander Brown. She was born in Tennessee, and died here in 1852. They had thirteen children, six of whom are now living. He has made many trips to Chicago by team. He owns two hundred acres of land in this county.

George Sprouls, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on his present place on the 2d of June, 1838, where he lived until 1861. He then enlisted in the 35th Ill. Reg., and remained in the service three years and four months, and took part in all the battles of the regiment except one or two. After his service he returned home, and has lived here since, farming the old homestead in company with his brother. On the 22d of February, 1866, he married Miss Hannah J. Davis. She was born in this county. They have eight children: Albert, William, John, Norman, Fannie, Frank, Rosey and Norah.

N. E. Hubbard, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, on the 20th of November, 1814, where he lived one year. Then, with his parents, he moved to Toledo, Ohio, and lived there five years. Then, in 1820, he went to Vermilion county, Indiana, and settled below where Eugene now stands. He lived there until 1833, when he went to Terre Haute and apprenticed to the tanning trade, remaining four years. He then returned home, and lived there until 1840, when he settled in Vermilion county, Illinois, and took charge of a saw-mill and some land belonging to William Curtis, and managed this for five years. He then bought a farm, and farmed until 1867, when he came to his present place. On the 20th of August, 1845, he married Miss Catharine Ogdon; she was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of March, 1822. She settled near the present place with her parents in 1825. They have had six children, five of whom are living: Carydon, Cynthia Ann, Azro, Jacob K. and Camelia A.

Hiram Dye, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on his father's farm, on the 4th of April, 1825, and lived there until 1841, when, with his parents, he came to Illinois, and settled in Vermilion county. In 1853 he came to his present place. On the 22d of March, 1855, he married Miss Sarah H. Leuman: she was born in Vermilion county, Illinois. They have three children: Wilson, Mary C. and Martha J. He owns five hundred and twenty acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. After he became of age he worked eight years for one hundred dollars a year. He has hauled many loads of apples to Chicago by ox team: he made his first trip about 1844. His parents, Lawrence and Mary Ann (Van Trease) Dye, were natives of Kentucky. They married there, and came here as stated. He is living in Elwood township, this county, but she died about 1867.

James M. Cook, Westville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on his present place on the 1st of March, 1841. In 1861 he began business on his own account, farming a portion of his father's farm. On the 9th of March, 1862, he married Miss Judith McCabe. She was born in Indiana, and died on the 22d of May, 1876. They had four children: Minnie, Susie, Mattie and Daisy. In August, 1862, Mr. Cook enlisted in the 125th Ill. Reg., Co. K, of which his brother, George W., was captain. He was in service until the close of the war. He was appointed corporal, then promoted to third sergeant, and afterward to orderly. He was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Nashville, Jonesboro, and most of the battles of the regiment. On the 19th of January, 1877, he married Miss Eliza Gerrard. She was born in this county. He owns two hundred and thirty-nine acres, located two and one-half miles east of Westville.

Wm. Frazier, Georgetown, dry-goods and general store, is a native of Elwood township, Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born on the 4th of December, 1842, and lived there three years. The family then moved to Ashmore Grove, and lived there one year, when they all moved to a farm near Georgetown, and there lived until 1857. They then moved to the village of Georgetown, where Mr. Frazier lived until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in the 125th Ill. Inf., and was in the service until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign and in the march to the sea. He was also engaged in the other battles of the regiment. After the war he returned to Georgetown and farmed for two years. He then became connected with the firm of Frazier & Moore, but after two years the firm became A. Frazier & Son, and five years later, A. Frazier & Sons. On the 11th of October, 1870, he married Miss Jane F.



John Hygen

Alexander. She was born at Eugene, Indiana. They had three children, one living,—Johnnie. Mr. Frazier's parents, Abner and Mary (Millican) Frazier, were natives of Tennessee and Indiana. He came to Vermilion county in 1830, and has been prominently identified in the general merchandise business at this point. Mrs. Frazier died on the 22d of August, 1868. Mr. Frazier is living here on the old homestead, which adjoins the village.

Bluford J. Smith, jr., Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born on his present place, on the 26th of September, 1843. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, when he went to Missouri and engaged in farming, living there seven years. He then returned to his present place, retaining his farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Jackson county, Missouri. He married Miss Diana Sigler on the 8th of October, 1867. She was born in this county. They have one child,—Elmer M. Mr. Smith and his brothers, James B. and Thomas J., own and farm the old homestead here, which consists of two hundred acres, located four miles east of Georgetown. His father, B. J. Smith, now deceased, was born in Tennessee, on the 6th of July, 1806, and moved from there to Kentucky; thence to Indiana, and to Illinois, entering the present place. He worked on his farm, clearing and improving, during the winters, and in summers he worked in the lead mines at Galena. He married Miss Rachel Pribble. She was born in Ohio. He was in the Black Hawk war, under Captain Sherman. They had eight children: America, Sarah, Debra, Bluford J., Jackson, Richard, James B. and Thomas J. Mr. Smith died on the 16th of December, 1877, and Mrs. Smith died on the 15th of August, 1870.

S. J. Cook, Georgetown, proprietor "Cook House," is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born on the 24th of August, 1843, and has always made his home in this county, with his parents, and assisted in their business. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the 25th Ill. Reg. Inf., and served three years and three months. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Missouri; Stone River, Perryville, Atlanta campaign, etc. On his return from the army he engaged with his father in the harness business. On the 15th of October, 1873, he married Miss Olive Ashby. She was born in Clark county, Illinois. His parents, Enos and Malinda (Harris) Cook, were natives of Union county, Indiana, and Hamilton county, Ohio, where they were born in 1817 and 1820, respectively. They were married in Louisville, Henry county, Indiana, on the 3d of July, 1839, and came to Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1840, where he carried on farming. He also engaged in the harness business, locating in the country and also in

Georgetown, and did an extensive trade in that line. On the 2d of April, 1868, he sold out his business and engaged in the hotel business, known as the "Cook House," and continued in the same until his death, on the 11th of September, 1877. He had a family of three children, two of whom are living: Benjamin F. and Sylvester J. The latter has conducted the business since the death of his father. Mrs. Cook is living here with her son.

Matthias Sheets, Georgetown, farmer, was born at Kyger's mill, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 24th of November, 1843, and lived there about ten years, when, with his parents, he moved to his present place, and has lived here since. On the 20th of December, 1866, he married Miss Melvina J. Buchanan. She was born in Vermilion county, Indiana. They have four children: Hortense E., Frederick B., Mahala G. and Jessie M. In 1869 Mr. Sheets moved to his present residence, and engaged in farming on his own account, farming part of his father's farm.

Dr. Geo. T. Richardson, Georgetown, farmer, was born in New Hampshire on the 27th of January, 1827, and lived there until 1831. He then went to Eugene, Indiana, and in 1841 attended Ashbury University at Green Castle, and read medicine under Dr. Allen for two years and a half. He then graduated from the Syracuse, New York, Medical College, and came to this neighborhood and practiced medicine. He then went to Catlin where he practiced seven years. He subsequently engaged in the drug business at Williamsport, Indiana, where he lived for eight years, and then moved to his present place. In 1847 he married Miss Moranda A. Town. She was born in Massachusetts and died here in 1857. They had four children, one of whom is living: Emma F. December, 1858, he married Miss Harriet F. Hall. She was born in Ohio and died in Indiana in 1870. They had three children, two of whom are living: Charles E. and Frank C. On the 25th of December, 1872, he married Miss Isabella Henthorn. She was born in this county. They had four children, three living: William, Mand and Harriet. Mr. Richardson has been justice of the peace twice in this county, and twice in Warren county, Indiana. He owns fifty acres in this county, three miles east of Georgetown.

J. W. Lockett, Westville, general merchandise, was born in Georgetown township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 23d of June, 1844, on a farm, and lived there until 1862, when he enlisted in the 125th Ill. Inf. Reg., Co. D., and remained in service until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Perryville, Peach Tree Creek, Kennesaw Mountain and in the Atlanta campaign. On his return from the army he engaged in the Henderson mill, at Danville, where he re-

mained three years. He then engaged in the bakery business. In 1870 he sold out and engaged in farming for two years. He then engaged as superintendent of the Shield's distillery, and in 1877 engaged in his present business in its present location. On the 12th of October, 1877, he was appointed postmaster. On the 5th of January, 1870, he was married to Miss Hannah Trimble. She was born in Covington, Indiana. They have two children: Nellie H. and Oliver D.

Pleasant West, Georgetown, hardware, is a native of Georgetown. He was born on the 10th of March, 1844, and lived there until June, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 25th Ill. Reg., and was in the service three years and three months. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga, where he was wounded, because of which he was confined in the hospital about eight months. He then went to Springfield, where he was discharged, after which he returned to Georgetown, and in the winter following went to Danville and attended school until 1866. He then returned to Georgetown, and on the 8th of November, of the same year, he was married to Miss Helen A. Yapp. She was born in Cuba, New York. They have two children: Derralie and Roy O. After his marriage, Mr. West engaged in farming, and continued until 1868, when he engaged in his present business.

Gould Bouton, Perrysville, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Chenango county, New York, on the 19th of December, 1817, and lived there twenty years. He then went to Pennsylvania, and lived there one year, thence to Warren county, Ohio, via New York, and then to Eugene, Indiana. He went to New Orleans by flat-boat, then to West Tennessee; from there to Eugene, and afterward went again to New Orleans, then to McHenry county, Illinois, and from thence to New York and return; from there he came to his present place, arranging to buy the same. He then went to New Orleans, returning via McHenry county, Illinois, and has lived here since. He owns one hundred and ten acres, the result of his own labor and management. On the 28th of November, 1845, he was married, and is the father of seven children, six of whom are living: Esther E., James H., Mary E., Alice C., Emma J. and Flora B. Thomas T. enlisted in the 115th Ind., and was in the service six months. He died a few months after his discharge.

W. B. Cowan, Georgetown, grocer, was born in Georgetown, Illinois, on the 21st of December, 1845, and lived there until 1856, when, with his parents, he moved three miles in the country and carried on a saw-mill business for three years. He then attended school in Georgetown. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the 73d Ill. Reg., Co C,

as drummer-boy, and remained in service until the close of the war. After the war he returned to Georgetown, and continued his schooling one year. He then clerked in a store in Danville, and after this returned to Georgetown, and on the 7th of November, 1867, he married Miss Emily Newlin. She was born in Georgetown. They had five children, four living: Jessie, Charles, Ralph and Bertha. Mr. Cowan has been identified in the harness and boot and shoe business for a number of years. In 1878 he engaged in his present business, buying out Mr. J. G. Redmon.

John Sprouls, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born on his present place on the 26th of February, 1845, and has always lived on the same place. The old homestead consists of three hundred and twenty acres, and is owned by him and his brother George. It is located four miles and a half east of Georgetown. On the 26th of May, 1871, he married Miss Sarah Hurst. She was born in Indiana. They have three children: Margaret, Amos B. and Louina A. His parents were James and Mary (Hathaway) Sprouls. They were natives of, probably, Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was born on the 24th of December, 1799. They were married in Ohio, and came to Vermilion county, Illinois, about 1830. They settled in the present place in 1837. On the 11th of March, 1845, he came to his death by an accident caused by a runaway horse. She is now about seventy-eight years of age, and is living on the old homestead.

W. C. Cowan, Georgetown, druggist, was born in Edinburgh, Johnson county, Indiana, on the 9th of November, 1829, where he lived about three years, when, with his parents, he moved to Bloomfield, Edgar county, Illinois, and lived there until 1846. He was principally engaged in farming and conducting a carding-machine. They then came to Georgetown and engaged in wool-carding. He lived here with his parents until the spring of 1857, during which time he finished the wagon-making trade. He then went to Northwest Missouri, where he had a carding-machine and worked at carpentering. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Georgetown and followed the carpentering business until 1862, when he engaged in his present business. He was connected with the 125th Ill. Reg. for about three months, as sutler. He married Miss Sarah M. Tucker, a native of Crawford county, Indiana. They had six children, five living: Carrie L., Eva L., Minnie B., William A. and Arthur H. His parents, P. and Lurenah Wilson Cowan, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He died on the 4th of September, 1873. She is living here with her daughter.

William V. Jones, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on his present place, on the 25th of October, 1846, and has always lived

on the same place. On the 1st of February, 1877, he married Miss Ettie Richards. She was born in Indiana. The parents of Mr. Jones were Parrish N. and Polly (Long) Jones. They were natives of Nicholas county, Kentucky, and were married there on the 27th of May, 1830. They came to Vermilion county, Illinois, in the same year, and engaged in farming. He died here on the 22d of May, 1850. Mrs. Jones is living with her son on the old homestead, which contains one hundred and seventy acres, and is located about two miles and a half northwest of Georgetown.

James B. Cook, Westville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on his present place on the 24th of November, 1847, and has always lived on the same place. At the age of fifteen he took the management of the farm, and for the first few years paid a light rent. In 1875 he came into full possession. On the 6th of July, 1865, he married Miss Annie L. Black; she was born in Kentucky. They have four children: John E., Oliver A., Clara A. and Kate. Mr. Cook owns one hundred and six acres of land in this county. His parents, James W. and Nancy (Bowen) Cook, were natives of Indiana and Kentucky; they were married on the present place, and were the parents of one child: J. B. Mr. Allen Cook came to this county about 1845, and engaged in teaching school. He died in Fountain county, Indiana, in 1847. Mrs. Cook married Mr. Ellis Dukes, and died in Kansas about 1877. Mrs. Cook's parents, John and Susan Leseure (Black) Cook, were natives of Kentucky, and came to this county in 1852. She died in 1868, and he lives in Indiana.

A. J. Richardson, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born near Boston, Massachusetts, on the 26th of June, 1805, and lived there seven years. He then, with his parents, moved to New Hampshire, and lived there until 1831. He then brought his parents west, to Eugene, Indiana, and lived there until the spring of 1848, when he came to his present place. While in New Hampshire he learned the shoe-making trade in his father's shop, and took charge of the same in 1824, and managed the business from that time on, there and at Eugene. On the 27th of September, 1825, he married Miss Moriah Taylor. She was born in New Hampshire. They had nine children, five of whom are living: George T., Martha A., Sarah E., Feronia A. and Francis A. While in Indiana, he served fifteen years as justice of the peace. He owns two hundred and eighty acres in this county, located three miles east of Georgetown. About 1834 he made his first trip to Chicago by team from Eugene. His parents, Seeva and Esther Hickson Richardson, were natives of Massachusetts. He died on the 11th of May, 1841, at Eugene, and she on the 22d of February, 1848.

R. W. Cowan, Georgetown, druggist, is a native of Warren county, Ohio. He was born on the 20th of March, 1821. When one year of age his parents moved to Johnson county, and thence, in 1830, to Vermilion county, Indiana. Two years later they moved to Edgar county, Illinois. In 1849 he came to Georgetown, and farmed one year; he then engaged in carpentering and building. From 1857 to 1858 he managed a carding machine in Missouri, but, returning to Georgetown, he worked at carpentering until 1862. He then enlisted in the 73d Ill. Reg. and was in the service six months, taking part in the battle of Perryville. He received his discharge owing to ill health, and returned to Georgetown, and engaged in the grocery business. He has since been identified with the drug, boot and shoe business. On the 26th of April, 1879, he engaged in his present business, the firm being, "R. Wilson Cowan & Co., druggists." On the 14th of March, 1841, he married Miss Louisa W. Camerer. She was born in Ohio.

Valentine J. Buchanan, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, on the 3d of September, 1826, and lived there fifteen years; he then went to Ohio, and from there to Perrysville, Indiana, and attended school, making his home with Mr. H. C. Benson, present editor of the "California Christian Advocate." He lived there five years. On the 8th of July, 1848, he married Miss Sarah Craig; she was born in Ohio. In 1850 he came to Illinois, and settled on his present place. He owns four hundred and twenty acres in this county, which is the result of his own labor and management. Of his seven children, five are living: Melvina, Sarah K., George, Mahala and Melvina S. In 1843 he joined the Methodist church. He was licensed to exhort by H. C. Benson in 1846; ordained by Bishop Scott in 1863, and licensed to preach by Hiram Buck, of the Illinois Conference, in 1852. He now acts as local minister. His parents, John and Mahala (daughter of Col. Spencer Buchanan) were natives of Ohio. They were married in Illinois. They died in 1852 and 1834, in Crawford and Lawrence counties respectively. His grandfather, John Buchanan, was a cousin of ex-President Buchanan, deceased.

A. Leseure, Georgetown, grocer, was born in Nancy, France, on the 31st of August, 1816, where he lived until the fall of 1831, when, with his parents, he came to the United States and settled in Kentucky, near Cincinnati; then went to Clark county, Indiana, and in 1847 came to Illinois and settled in Shelby county. In 1851 he came to Georgetown and engaged in the dry-goods and grocery business, the firm being Lesenre & Probst. They continued in business two years, when Mr. Probst sold out to Mr. Leseure, who continued the business until

1861, when, on the 10th of August, he enlisted in the 7th Ill. Cav., and was in service until the close of the war. He was second-lieutenant of Co. M, and was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Mobile, and the other battles of his regiment. On the 24th of April, 1844, he married Miss Sarah Brightwell, a native of Maryland. They have had six children, four living: Desiree, Victor, Susan and Hattie.

William Hess, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser. The birth-place of this gentleman was in Coshocton county, Ohio. He was born on his father's farm on the 10th of February, 1837, and lived there until he was fourteen years of age; with his parents he then moved to Clay county, Indiana, and lived there one year. In 1852 they came to Illinois and settled at Brooks' Point, Vermilion county. He lived with his parents until the death of his mother, on the 4th of August, 1854, after which he worked about on the farm for four years, and then went to Champaign county and engaged in farming on his own account, and lived there three years. On the 1st of September, 1861, he married Miss Jane Clifton, who was born in this county. He left Champaign county and settled on his present place of eighty-eight acres in this township. His family contains three children: Albert J., Emma R. and Ahuan.

Amos Boekoven, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the 3d of February, 1810, where he lived twenty-two years. He then, after spending a few months in Pennsylvania, went to Clermont county, Ohio, and lived there three years. He then moved to Vermilion county, Indiana, where he lived until 1852, when he came to his present place and has lived here since. He owns one hundred and sixty acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management. On the 28th of March, 1844, he married Miss Margaret Sigler, a native of Ohio. They have no children.

Z. Morris, Georgetown, grain dealer and farmer, was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, on the 5th of December, 1824, and lived there three years, when, with his parents, he moved to Parke county, Indiana, and lived there until he was of age. He then came to Illinois and settled in Georgetown. In 1849 he engaged in general merchandise business at Montezuma, Indiana; he then returned to Georgetown and engaged in general merchandise business with the firm of B. Canaday & Co., and was identified with this business for twenty years; he then sold his interest and bought a stock-farm two and one-half miles northeast of Georgetown, and has owned the same since. In August, of 1878, he engaged in the grain business, at this point, with the firm of Richie, Thompson & Co. On the 12th of November, 1850, he mar-

ried Miss Mary H. Canaday. She was born in Georgetown, and died on the 15th of September, 1869. On the 23d of February, 1871, he married Miss Elizabeth E. Partlow. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois. They had four children. Two are now living: Fannie P. and Wright E.

John Cage, Westville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on a farm in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of December, 1829; and in 1830 his parents moved to Athens county, Ohio, and farmed until he was twelve years old. He then went to Muskingum county; from there, the next year, he went to Shelbyville, Indiana, and the next year to a farm near by, where he lived until he was twenty-one. He then worked at millwrighting and chair-making about two and one-half years. He then came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and engaged in running the Denmark Mills. On the 12th of October, 1868, he married Miss Lucinda Keck. She was born in Shelby county, Indiana. He next engaged in farming in Georgetown township, renting the McCarty farm for two years. He then bought his present place. He owns one hundred and eighty-four acres in this county, besides property in Danville, all of which he has earned by his own labor and management.

Benjamin Haworth, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Rush county, Indiana. He was born on his father's farm, on the 11th of April, 1828, and lived there eight years; then, with his parents, he moved to Wayne county, Indiana, and lived there until January of 1853, farming and learning the brick-making trade. In 1853 he came to Illinois and settled in Vermilion county, renting the Benjamin Canaday farm for twelve years. He then went to Georgetown and engaged in the stock business. He then bought a farm, and farmed some five years, when he sold out and moved to Hendricks county, Indiana. He lived there one year, and then bought his present place and has lived there since. On the 25th of December, 1849, he married Miss Rebecca Ann Colton. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana. They had eleven children, nine of whom are living: Letha Ann, Marietta, Ella, Lonisa J., Allen W., Edwin, Horace T., Dillon and Vida G. He owns one hundred and eighty-five acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

Joseph Thompson, Georgetown, general merchandise, was born in Salem, New Jersey, on the 4th of August, 1848, and lived there until the spring of 1853. He then, with his parents, came to Illinois, and settled near Georgetown, where they lived two years. His father was then appointed postmaster, and they moved to the village of Georgetown, and he has lived here since. In May, 1864, he engaged

as clerk in the general merchandise business of B. Canaday & Co., and clerked in the business until the 1st of January, 1871, when Mr. Canaday retired, and the firm of Richie & Thompson was formed and has continued since. He has held the office of township treasurer and village trustee, of which body he is now president. On the 6th of September, 1870, he married Miss Lillie O. Canaday. She is a native of Georgetown, Illinois, born on the 29th of July, 1853. They have two children: Chas. E. and John A.

James Armour, Eugene, Indiana, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, on the 14th of February, 1800, and lived there three years, when, with his mother, he came to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania, where his father had previously moved, and who died a few weeks after their arrival. In 1816 Mrs. Armour died, and James continued his residence there until 1822. He then moved to Indiana, and helped to build the Groomback mill, and he also helped to build the first house of the present village of Eugene, in 1823. In 1824 he went back to Pennsylvania. While there, on the 10th of August, 1826, he married Miss Elizabeth Deardurff, a native of that state. They had twelve children; six are living: George J., Van Buren, Charles, Franklin P., Francis E. and Annie M. In 1828 Mr. Armour moved to Eugene, Indiana, with his family, and engaged in boating to New Orleans and boat-building. In 1832 he engaged in the steam flour and saw mill at Eugene, and was burned out in the winter of 1834. He then established a boat-yard, and built boats until 1854, when he came to his present place. While at Eugene he served as postmaster and justice of the peace for twenty years. He owns one hundred and forty acres in this county. All his children are married, and live in this neighborhood, except George J., who resides in Kansas.

Jacob Yapp, Georgetown, hardware, was born in Alleghany county, New York, on the 12th of June, 1822, and lived there until 1854. In the fall of 1840 he apprenticed to the harness trade, and after serving three years traveled a year, and then engaged in the business on his own account at Cuba, New York, for two years. He then engaged as foreman of a harness and trunk factory, and followed the same for seven years. He then, with J. R. McKee, opened a harness and trunk factory under the firm name of Yapp & McKee, and continued until May, 1854, when they removed the business from Cuba to Georgetown, Illinois, taking Mr. Thomas Briggs in as partner, and forming the firm of Yapp & Co., which continued one year, when Mr. Yapp bought out the business and formed a partnership with James Jackson, which continued until the death of Mr. Jackson, after which he conducted the

business alone until 1861. He then engaged in the hotel business which he had opened in 1858, and continued in this until 1865. He also conducted the hack line between Danville & Paris, which included the mail route. In 1864 he was elected justice of the peace. In 1868 he engaged in his present business. On the 4th of March, 1844, he married Miss Ambrosia C. Sheldon. She was born in Cuba, New York, and died on the 12th of February, 1848. They had one child: Helen A. On the 13th of February, 1851, he married Miss Adelia E. Palmer. She was born in Warsaw, New York.

Solomon Haworth, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Rush county, Indiana, on the 28th of August, 1829, and lived there six years. He then moved to Wayne county, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Illinois and settled in Vermilion county, and engaged in farming in Georgetown township. In March, 1879, he moved to the village, and farms a place on the Wabash in Indiana, near Eugene. On the 22d of September, 1850, he married Miss Kezia Mendenhall. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana. They had three children, one of whom is living: Alice. Mr. Haworth lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, when he began farming for himself, and this he has followed since. He has served as road commissioner for five years in this township, and has also served as school director and trustee.

Phillip C. Jeffers, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1833, and lived there until 1855, when he came to Illinois and settled in Vermilion county. On the 19th of March, 1858, he married Miss Elvira Dye. She was born in Gallia county, Ohio. They have five children: Florence P., Sarah E., William I., Charles G. and Arthur H. He is no office-seeker, and has held no offices except those connected with the school and road. He owns one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land in this county, located two and a half miles northeast of Georgetown. His wife was the daughter of Robert and Priscilla (Sheets) Dye. They were natives of Washington county, Ohio, where they were married. They came to this county in the spring of 1856, and settled on their present place. He died on the 25th of April of the same year. She is living here with her daughter.

Robert Boyd, Perrysville, Indiana, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of June, 1827, and lived there five years. He then, with his parents, moved to Vermilion county, Indiana, and in 1855 came to his present place. At the age of twenty-one he began farming on his own account. On the 27th of February, 1854, he married Miss Margaret Hughes. She was born

in Mason county, Virginia, and moved to Vermilion county, Indiana, when young. They have four children: John C., Mary E., Melvin M. and James T. Mr. Boyd owns one hundred and thirty acres of land in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, John and Sarah (Stewart) Boyd, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania. They came here as stated, and died March, 1853, and December, 1869, respectively.

William H. Alexander, Georgetown, retired, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of July, 1807, and lived there about thirty-one years, during which time he learned the wagon-maker's trade. He then moved to Eugene, Indiana, and lived there seventeen years, carrying on wagon manufacturing and blacksmithing. He then came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. In 1874 he came to Georgetown, and has lived here since. On the 29th of June, 1831, he married Miss Hester Henry. She was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. They had nine children, seven living: Margaret, Harvey, William, Ann, Thomas P., Jane and Daniel. His son William H. Alexander, was born in Eugene, Indiana, on the 23d of June, 1850. On the 1st of August, 1876, he began in the grocery business in Georgetown. The business was very small, and located near where the post-office is now. On the 29th of January, 1877, he bought of W. O. Mendenhall the stock of goods formerly owned by E. L. Carter, and moved his business to the northwest corner of the public square, where he enjoys his full share of the patronage of the place.

J. P. Cloyd, Georgetown, physician, is a native of Washington county, Tennessee. He was born on the farm, on the 28th of June, 1838, where he lived eighteen years. He then came to Illinois and settled in Vermilion county, teaching until 1862, when he began reading medicine with Dr. J. C. Cook, near Newport, and read with him about two years. He then attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. After this he practiced medicine in the eastern part of this county until the fall of 1868, when he again attended lectures at the Rush Medical College. He graduated from this institution on the 3d of February, 1869, and moved to Georgetown on the 1st of May following. He has practiced here since. On the 28th of October, 1859, he married Miss Hannah Golden. She was born in this county, near Georgetown. They had six children, four living: Richard A., Frazier N., Belle and Darlie.

John Bennett, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on his father's farm, in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 5th of August, 1828, and lived there seventeen years. He then apprenticed to the black-

smith's trade, in Maysville, to Mr. Atherton, for three years, losing but three and a half days during that time. He then took charge of a shop on his father's farm. On the 24th of April, 1849, he married Miss Julia A. Bayless. She was born in Mason county, Kentucky. He continued in the shop until 1857, when he came to Illinois and settled on his present place. Here he carried on farming and blacksmithing. In 1876 he opened a carriage and wagon factory at Indianola, but sold the same in 1878. He also had a saw-mill in operation on his farm from 1876 to 1878. Of late he has confined himself to his farm, located a mile and a half northwest of Georgetown, which consists of four hundred acres. He also owns land in Edgar county. He is the father of four children, three living: William, Laura Ann and Samuel.

W. O'Neall Mendenhall, Georgetown, physician, is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana. He was born on the 28th of April, 1834, and lived there fourteen years, when, with his parents, he moved to Tippecanoe county, and lived there until 1857, when he came to Georgetown and engaged in teaching, following the same for two years in Vermilion Seminary, one term at Ridge Farm and two terms at Georgetown. In 1864 he moved to Iroquois county, Illinois, and improved a farm of wild land. In 1866 he taught in the seminary at Watseka. From the time he was eighteen he read more or less medicine, and while at Watseka he read one year under Drs. Jewett and Alter. He then attended Ann Arbor, Michigan, for six months, and began practice in Iroquois county, Illinois. In 1870 he graduated from the Rush Medical College. In 1872 he came to Georgetown, and has practiced here since. He was also identified with the drug trade a part of the time. On the 15th of September, 1859, he married Miss Lydia J. Haworth. She was born in this county. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Edwin, William and George W.

J. D. Shepler, Georgetown, farmer and miller, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, on the 12th of December, 1828, where he lived until he was twenty-two. He then apprenticed to the milling trade in Shelbyville, Indiana. After learning his trade he followed the same at various places in Indiana, until 1859. He then came to Illinois, and settled in Vermilion county, at Myersville, where he took charge of Smith's mill. In the spring of 1860 he came to Georgetown, and has lived here since. He has had charge of the mill here since he came, except two years. In 1864 he bought a farm south of Georgetown, and has carried on the same since. The present farm contains one hundred and sixty-six acres. On the 13th of September, 1859, he married Miss Mary E. Gaudy. She was born in Newnan county, Indiana. They have three children: Alonzo L., Alma M., and Frank C.

James Moore, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on the 12th of March, 1819, and lived there two years. Then, with his parents, he moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, and lived there forty-two years. In the fall of 1862 he came to Vermilion county, Illinois. He has always followed farming. On the 28th of January, 1842, he married Miss Elizabeth Lee. She was born in Kentucky. They have three children: William J., Howard, and James A. The two former are married, and live in this county; the latter lives at home, and assists in the farming; he also buys stock. Mr. Moore has, by his own labor, earned his present farm, which consists of two hundred and twenty-two acres. His parents, William and Elizabeth Snook Moore, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. They were married in Ohio, and moved to Indiana, as stated, where he died about 1870. She is living on the old homestead in Indiana.

Moses Meeks, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Washington county, Ohio, on the 13th of August, 1820, and lived there until 1865. He lived with his parents twenty-seven years. On the 20th of April, 1847, he married Miss Susan Heckathorn. She was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. After the marriage he moved on his farm, and farmed same until he came west. In 1864 he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and bought his present place, having sold out in Ohio previously, and settled on the same the year following. He acted as enrolling master for the fifteenth sub-district, in Washington county, Ohio. He owns one hundred acres, which he has earned by his own labor and management. They had ten children, eight living: F. J., George W., Sarah E., Samuel L., Margaret E., Sarah J., Andrew J., and Ida V. William E. and Ann E. died in this county.

Lorenzo Bennett, Georgetown, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Mason county, Kentucky. He was born on the 27th of December, 1836, and lived there nineteen years. He then came to Illinois, and settled in Vermilion county, remaining two years. After this he went to Kentucky, and lived there six months, when he returned here, remaining a few months. He again left for Kentucky, and lived there until 1866. He then came here, and in 1868 settled on his present place. He owns one hundred acres of land in this county. On the 19th of May, 1863, he married Miss Mary Chandler. She was born in Kentucky, and died on the 5th of June, 1865. They had one child: John W. On the 16th of November, 1865, he married Miss Mary Sherer. She was born in this county. They have two children: Sallie J. and Lula F.

Kinzer Rhenby, Eugene, Indiana, farmer, was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 18th of April, 1836, and lived there

until 1867. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-two. On the 16th of October, 1859, he married Miss Mary C. Fultz. She was born in Vermilion county, Indiana. After his marriage he engaged in farming on his own account. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in the 34th Ind., and was in the service until the close of the war. Of his eight children, seven are living: Elizabeth E., Sarah J., William L., Rachel Ann, John K., Bell and Andrew J.; Lilly died. He owns one hundred and forty acres in this county, and twenty-five in Indiana, which he has principally earned by his own exertion.

Pleasant W. Mendenhall, Georgetown, physician, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 21st of December, 1841, and lived there seven years, when, with his parents, he moved to Tippecanoe county, where they lived about seven years. They then moved to Kansas (now Miami) county, and lived there four years. This was during the squatters' sovereignty period. They then came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. They lived here until 1864, teaching part of the time; thence to Iroquois county. In the spring of 1868 he began reading medicine with his brother, Dr. Wm. O'Neill Mendenhall, and during the winter of 1869-70 he attended the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and returned to Iroquois county and began practice at Crescent City. In the spring of 1872 he again attended the Rush Medical College, and graduated from the same in 1873, and renewed his practice at Crescent City. On the 31st of May, 1874, he married Miss Annie L. Plowman. She was born in Maryland. They have one child,—Lillie,—born on the 1st of January, 1875. Mr. Mendenhall began practice in Georgetown. His parents, David and Mary Ann (Perkins) Mendenhall, were natives of North Carolina and Ohio. They were married in Ohio, on the 31st of October, 1837. They came here as stated, and are now living in Georgetown.

James N. Mitchell, Gessie, Indiana, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 7th of April, 1830, where he lived until he was nineteen. He then moved to Parke county, Indiana; thence to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1851. In 1858 he returned to Montgomery county, and lived there until 1861; thence to Parke county, and in 1866 he moved to Vermilion county, Indiana, and in 1873 came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled on his present place. He has held no office except those connected with the schools and roads. He owns one hundred and seventy acres of land in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. On the 14th of January, 1850, he married Miss Sarah E. Harlan. She was born in Parke county, Indiana, and died in the spring of 1865. They had seven children, four living: Bathsheba R., George H., John F.

and James D. On the 28th of September, 1869, he married Mrs. Mary Falls, formerly Miss Ritchie. She was born in Parke county, Indiana. They have four children: Sarah E., Martha J., Cassius L. and Josephine H.

Jumps Bros., Danville, care Boone's box, general merchandise. B. F. Jumps was born in this township, and has always lived in this county, with the exception of one year in Champaign. In 1876 he engaged in the general merchandise business in Westville, buying out J. Dukes, and forming a partnership with W. J. Boone. They then carried on the business there six months, when Mr. Perry Jumps bought out Mr. Boone's interests, and the business was moved to the present location, known as Hawbuck, or Boonesville. Mr. Perry Jumps married Miss Nora Williams, on the 22d of May, 1879. She was born in this county. These gentlemen have a full line of goods, and are prepared to attend to any wants in their line. They also accommodate the surrounding public by delivering their mail to store twice a week. Their parents, Jacob and Annie (Davis) Jumps, were natives of Ohio and Indiana. They were married in this county, of which place they were early settlers. Mrs. Jumps settled here in 1824.

Wm. F. Henderson, Georgetown, cashier Citizens' Bank, was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 21st of March, 1847, where he lived until he was twenty-three years of age, during which time he was engaged on the farm, and served as county surveyor four years. He then moved to Edgar county, Illinois, and engaged in the farming and nursery business, in company with his brother. The nursery was known as the Prairie View Nursery. In June of 1876 his brother died, and the following year he closed out the business, and in November, 1877, came to Georgetown. In July, 1878, he engaged in the banking business with the firm of E. Henderson & Co., and has held the position of cashier since. On the 9th of September, 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth Newman. She was born in Hendricks county, Indiana. They have had four children, two of whom are living: Alice B. and Lenora.

ELWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Elwood township occupies the territory in the southeastern corner of the county, having Georgetown for its northern, Indiana for its eastern, Edgar county for its southern, and Carroll township for its western boundaries. It comprises all of town 17, range 11 west, of the 2d principal meridian, a fraction of range 10, and two tiers of sections off the east side of range 12, making a trifle less than a township and a half. The high ridge which runs along the southern boundary of the county extends partially along the southern boundary of this township also, until it is lost in the valley of the Vermilion River. The Little Vermilion runs across its northwest corner for two miles, and then runs into Georgetown for about a mile, when it turns southerly again, and runs across the northeast corner. Originally, nearly one third of it was covered with timber, the timber land being along its northern and eastern boundary. It has, as if stuck to it, a small fraction of the triangular piece of land known as Harrison's Purchase. It is very difficult to describe this singular appendage, or southern extension. It would seem as though it really belonged to Edgar county, and had been driven up into Elwood like a wedge which was so blunt that it could not all be forced in with the amount of power applied. This portion of Harrison's Purchase includes nearly two sections of land. The land of Elwood township, which was covered with timber, is like all other which is thus covered in its nature, and the prairie very similar to other prairie lands, deep and rich, and sufficiently rolling to make it easy to cultivate and drain. Indeed, the farmers of Elwood are very fortunate in the general quality of their lands, and few are found who can reasonably complain. All along its northern and eastern border the early settlers found the necessary conditions for their pioneer homes, and soon spread over all that portion; but it was twenty-five years before the splendid farms along the ridge came into cultivation. To the resident of the present day, that which has been so often repeated in these pages as to have become commonplace, that people did not believe these prairies would ever be settled up, must ever be incomprehensible; but the truth of it cannot be doubted in the face of so many witnesses. Abraham Smith was thought to be wild when he determined to go out to the Ridge farm to live, and the wisdom of such a decision was so generally condemned that he himself doubted his judgment.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The points of early settlement were, Vermilion Grove, Elwood, Yankee Point and Bethel, or Quaker Point. Pilot Grove was later.

and Ridge Farm still later. These points, or settlements, embrace the entire circuit of the township, except perhaps the two places or settlements known as Johnson's neighborhood, in the extreme northwestern corner, and that around Liberty Church, in the northeastern. The names given to these different points of early settlement were, in the absence of any villages, a matter of convenience or necessity. Some of them took their names from the first settler; others from the little log churches or meeting-houses, and they from some association connected with them. Vermilion was natural, and later came to be called Vermilion Grove, from the fact that a station farther south on the railroad was named Vermilion before a station and post-office was established here. Elwood derived its name from Thomas Elwood, an honored name in the Society of Friends and a distinguished writer in England, whose worthy life was commemorated by admiring friends in the naming of their little log meeting-house. Yankee Point derived its name from Mr. Squires, who was the only eastern man in "this neck of timber," and who came here very early. Bethel and Liberty are from favorite names of the churches there. Pilot Grove, if unrecorded rumor and unwritten history is to be credited, is from its high ground, when compared with the surrounding timber, and acted unconsciously in directing the party here who came to make the survey of Harrison's Purchase, the two lines of which run through it. At another place in this sketch the writer has given the story of Pilot Grove as understood and related by those living here, without claiming exact historical accuracy, and which may be, as the colored preacher said about another story which had gained credence, "all a false mistake." Ridge Farm was the name given by Mr. Smith to his farm when he commenced to bring it into cultivation in 1849, from its natural position, and was the name of the locality long before a village was thought of there.

John Haworth is believed to have been the first permanent settler, although Henry Canaday came about the same time. There were others in here before either of them. John Malsby built a cabin near where Vermilion now is, in 1820, but did not remain here, going back to Richmond, Indiana. Mr. Haworth left Tennessee with his young family in 1818, to get away from the institutions which he did not admire. He went first to Union county, Indiana, and came here in 1821, and wintered in the cabin Malsby had built. He bought the claim of George Boeke, a son-in-law of Achilles Morgan, who, with his family, seems to have made his first settlement here before going to Brooks' Point, although one account credits him with living a season at Butler's Point. John Haworth was a cousin of James, who settled soon after at Georgetown. He did not bring stock with him,

but soon made an effort to utilize his new possessions by raising farm stock. Among his early "neighbors" were Johnson and Starr, off a few miles northwest; Squires and Thomas Curtis, of Yankee Point, three miles east; John Mills, Dickson, and Simon Cox to the west, and Henry Canaday nearer by.

Daniel W. Beckwith came to Mr. Haworth's residence during the time of high water in the spring of 1822, and remained all night. The rain had fallen in torrents during the night, and when he undertook to resume his journey in the morning he got into the stream, falling in all over. He was dressed in buckskin pants, or breeches; a round-about, and wolf-skin cap. He was not to be deterred from going on his journey by one ducking, however, and went on as if nothing had happened.

Mr. Haworth entered several hundred acres of land, but did not hold it to speculate on. Whenever a newcomer arrived whom he thought was a desirable neighbor, he sold land to him cheap, and on time if required. He exercised the same christian forbearance in his dealings with men as in his daily walk. George Haworth, an uncle of John, a strong-minded and robust man, soon joined the neighborhood, and with the Canadays established the first meeting, and soon built a house for that purpose. John had a family of eight children, of whom Mr. Elvin Haworth, now living on the place, is probably the best known, coming here at a time when, by his age, he was peculiarly susceptible of the impressions which circumstances would make. He grew up under such influences as his father was able to throw around him, fully appreciating the good effects of the institutions of religion and of learning, which, meagre as they were, were far superior to any in other portions of the county at that time. He attended the first school taught in the county, and assisted by his counsel, though young in years, by a maturity of judgment beyond his age, to establish the first seminary of learning in this part of the state. With that clear perception of duty which no cloud shades, and sound judgment which no circumstance wavers, he is accorded justly a high position in council and a strong place in the esteem of his townsmen. For a long time he represented the township in the board of supervisors; and he was the early friend of the Vermilion Academy, which, under his fostering care, is making steady progress in the work of higher education.

Henry Canaday came from Tennessee to the Wabash in 1821; his boys, Benjamin, Frederick, William and John, coming here in the winter and making a cabin three hundred yards west of where William has so long resided. They brought a few hogs with them, but when spring came they sickened of the enterprise, and Benjamin went back

to Tennessee and bought a farm there, and all moved back. In the fall they regretted the move and came back here to live. Satisfied with their roving, they settled down to business and remained here. The hogs they brought first had become wild by the time they got back here, and for years they and their progeny furnished hunting in connection with the other "game" here. On their return they brought a few cattle with them, and hunted in a few hogs to give them a start. When they returned here to live, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Boeke and the Hoskins children had come, none of whom remained here, and John Mills was farther west. The land-office was at Palestine, and when land came into market Mr. Canaday entered about two sections, and made it his practice to sell to new-comers at congress price with interest.

Eli Henderson came in soon after, in 1824, and settled east of Mr. Canaday's, and died there in 1833, leaving three sons and three daughters. His son Elam soon after this went to Georgetown, where he still resides, one of the most successful and active business men of that place. John Newlin and Richard Golden came to Yankee Point about the same time; the latter going to Iowa. Mr. Anderson remained here a few years and then moved away. He was successful and enterprising, though always moving.

There was at this time, and until Dr. Heywood came, no doctor nearer than the Wabash, and no mill nearer than that. There was abundance of meat, corn and wheat, and farmers all kept a few sheep, being careful to put them in a close pen at night. The farming operations were tedious, when all the land had to be marked out with a bar-shear plow, corn dropped by hand by the children and covered with a hoe.

Benjamin Canaday had a small house near by, and during the winter of the deep snow, the snow so nearly covered it that one could not see the house till he got right to it. That winter the deer, and pretty much all the game, were destroyed by the snow. He was a tinner by trade, and made up a stock of tinware and traded it at Louisville for goods, which he brought back here and put into a building which he built for a store, on his farm just west of Vermilion on the Hickory Grove road. This accidental trade made a merchant of him. He sold goods here several years before going to Georgetown. He became the largest merchant there, and for many years the most successful one.

John Canaday, another son of Henry's, lived on the farm on the State road, between Vermilion and Georgetown. He had a good farm and attended to it thoroughly. He had five sons and two daughters. Of these, Henry lives on the old homestead, Calvin went to Kansas,

Benjamin lives in Champaign, John lives here, and William in the western part of the state. Mrs. Mahaley lives near Ash Grove, in Iroquois county.

Frederick and William Canaday still live on the farms which they made when they came to the state.—the former just north and the other west of Vermilion station. His four sons, William, Henry, Isaac and John, live around him, worthy and honored men, who esteem it an honor to be able to cheer the declining years of him who led them in their youth in the line of an honorable life. Of his daughters, Mrs. Lawrence resides in Kansas, Mrs. Patterson in Bethel, and Mrs. Ankrum near where her father lives. William had four sons, three of whom reside in Champaign. His daughters, Mrs. Herrill and Mrs. Brown, live here, and Mrs. Dr. Morris in Rockville, Indiana. When young he had learned the saddler's trade. His father was a tanner and a blacksmith, and as soon as he could after coming here they got these various branches of business going. William for some years carried on harness-making and saddlery, but as soon as he could he gave it up to give better attention to his farm. He continues to carry on his large farm, but does not stick so close to the plow as he did when a few years younger. He keeps a hundred or more head of cattle. Looking back over the time which has elapsed since the first white man settled here, he can see the changes which have taken place, from the wilderness to the present condition of wealth and prosperity. Few people have it given them to see what William Canaday has seen. Fifty-seven years upon the same farm! There is the patent for his land direct from the President of the United States, with no transfers to note,—not even the modern decoration of a mortgage to cover it. An abstract of that title could be written up in "short meter." His life here spans the history of the county with "two laps." Two families, which have been important factors in the history of this county, settled here in this corner of the township at a very early day,—those of Achilles Morgan and Henry Martin. The name of the former has repeatedly appeared in this history, and as his stay here was short, the record of his life perhaps does not properly belong here. He belonged to a family which had made a name in Virginia as Indian fighters,—a quality which was not wholly wanting in the branch of it which settled here. He went from here to Brooks' Point, and thence to Danville. Two sons went to Texas. One daughter married Mr. Henslee. One married George Bocke, who took up the claim which was purchased by Mr. Haworth. After Mr. Bocke's death she became Mrs. Coburn. Another married Mr. Underwood, whose children still live in the eastern part of Georgetown township. Another married Henry Martin,

who was among the first to settle in Elwood, taking up a claim on section 6, where Mrs. Spicer now lives. She is said to have been a woman of many good qualities, and during her long and eventful life strongly impressed her character on the community. Her life was devoted to her children, in whose success she never failed to take a great interest. Rawley became an elder of the Christian denomination, and devoted his time and services to preaching and organizing churches in the surrounding country. Most of the churches of that name in the northern part of the county were the fruits of his zeal, organizing skill and devoted life. At the outbreak of armed rebellion he felt called on to preach patriotism as he never had before. He labored with the same single-hearted zeal, wherever his influence would be felt, to arouse the spirit of patriotism among the people. In consideration of his self-denying labors in the desk and on the platform, he was elected county treasurer, a position which he filled with so much credit that those who elected him had no cause to regret it. His death soon after deprived the county of one of her most worthy and useful citizens. Achilles Martin is one of the prominent business men of Danville. Henry also lives in Danville, and John at Decatur. Mrs. Spicer lives on the old homestead in Elwood, Mrs. Dillon lives in Danville, Mrs. Graves just north of Georgetown, and Mrs. Underwood near McKendry church. After the death of Mr. Martin, Mrs. M. became Mrs. Parish, and died only about a year ago, strong in the love of her best gift to the world — her children. Few women of the present day have had greater reason to feel more satisfied than she, with the part she bore in the stern realities of pioneer life; and the children and grandchildren, so many of whom still live in this county, will, during their lives, continue to hold the good mother in kindly remembrance. Andrew Patterson came from east Tennessee in 1827, and settled at Yankee Point, one mile east of where his son William now resides. Mr. Cook then lived near here, and Mr. Henderson, Mr. Haworth and Mr. Johnson. Isaac Cook came here very early, but the date is not now remembered. He owned several different farms. The first place he sold to James Thompson. A son lives on section 13, and another, Milton, lives farther east near the Little Vermilion. Nathaniel Henderson made an early home here, and remained until 1853, when he removed to Clark county. His sons Eli and George died here. Mr. Haworth, who lived in this neighborhood, sold early to Mr. Wall, and moved to Indiana. Mr. Wall came from Ohio in 1832, and died here in 1872. He had four sons and one daughter, who are all gone. Two grandchildren, Mrs. Hilyard and Mrs. Adam Mills, reside here. Thomas Durham came here about

1825. He sold to Mr. Thompson and went to Kankakee and settled among the French.

Wm. Golden settled on section 25, near Quaker Point, about 1825. He got up a splendid house for the times, one story high and painted red, and permitted it to be used as a school-house a portion of the time. He was a man of strong native abilities,—a natural leader among men. He died here and left six children: two sons, Jacob and Richard, and four daughters,—Mrs. Elam Henderson, Mrs. Nathaniel Henderson, Mrs. Andrew Patterson and Mrs. J. C. Dicken. Richard sold out and went to Iowa, where his family reside. Jacob had ten children, four of whom live in Iowa; Elam and Mrs. Wm. Thompson live here, and Mrs. Dr. Cloyd and Mrs. James Dubre live in Georgetown. When Andrew Patterson came here, in 1827, he remained the first season with his father-in-law, and then put up a hewed log house on section 23, a little north of the old gentleman's. It required all the men in the country, from Vermilion Grove to Quaker Point, to raise it. He was an industrious and careful man, and soon acquired a competency. Always alive to the interests of family and neighborhood, he gave an intelligent attention to whatever seemed in the line of duty. He owned six hundred acres of land in this township. He died in 1847, leaving six children. William, the oldest, lives on a farm which he purchased of James Thompson in 1863, on section 22, a mile from where his father made his home fifty-one years ago. Of the other children of Andrew Patterson, Thomas, Golden and Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell live in this township, and Mrs. Sarah Campbell near by in Georgetown.

Jerre Falen and Levi Babb came early into the same neighborhood. Mr. Babb had a farm on section 26, where his son still lives. A daughter resides in the neighborhood. Benjamin Galladay, Thomas Pastgate, Simeon Ballard and Benjamin Flehart all settled early in the same neighborhood. They are dead and their families gone.

Mr. Packer, who settled early on section 24, was a singular man, and many a queer story is told of him. He was a well-digger, and seemed never so happy as when in the full practice of his art. James Sidwell entered a large amount of land in this vicinity, but never came here to live. The Ashmore Grove farm was first settled by James Lawrence, who sold it to Andrew Wagonman, who moved there from near Georgetown. He in turn sold it to Abner Frazier. Rev. James Ashmore bought it, and for many years lived there while preaching to the various churches in the township. He built the large house on it. A few years since he moved to Fairmount to live.

John Pugh came from Ohio in 1830, and entered eighty acres east

of Joseph Baird's, in Carroll, where he lived five years. He sold to James Grear, and went to Elwood. The next year he removed to the Bethel neighborhood. The land upon which he went to live had been entered by James Haworth, and sold by him to Mercer Brown, who also owned a considerable tract of land in Edgar county. Mr. Pugh died here in 1847, and his widow still resides with her children. She came from Maryland, and is believed to be the only woman in town who never saw a railroad or a train of cars. She is abundantly able to go to town,—indeed could walk the distance,—but will not. Her son, Granville, lives on the place, and owns four hundred and fifteen acres of land there. He has often been called on to administer the affairs of the township, having held several offices, and has shown an ability in the performance of the duties which speaks well of him as a citizen and an intelligent man.

James B. Long lived, as early as 1835, on the farm just east of Brown's land, next to the state line. He had a large family of children. His son Levi still lives on the land, and three other children live in the neighborhood.

Isaac Wright and his son, John P. Wright, lived just north of Brown's as early as 1823. He owned the north part of section 36 until 1842. He built a horse grist-mill on the place. The stones were cut out of boulders, and the bolting chest, which was about ten feet long, was run by hand. He used to shovel up the ground mass and put it up on a shelf, and while he turned the chest with a crank his children would push it into the mouth of the bolt as fast as it would work well. The mill was the first one built in the town, and did pretty good work, till he sold it in 1842 to parties who took it to Indiana. Wright sold the farm to Branson, and he to Mr. Pugh, in 1864. Mr. McMurdock, who came here with Mr. Wright, is here still. He is an old stand-by— one of those wise-heads who know enough to stay where they are well off. John Howard, a son-in-law of Wright's, lived here a while, and then went to Indiana, from there to Iowa, and then back here, where he still resides.

Joseph Allison lived on section 25 in 1830. The first Methodist meetings were held at his house, and he continued an earnest and active friend of the church.

Garrett Dillon was one of the first to settle in Pilot Grove, and was interested in the work of religion and education. He did much to build up society here. He died while he was on his way home from attending the yearly meeting of the Friends in Iowa. He was a most excellent man, and his loss by death was deeply felt in the community. His daughter, Mrs. Fletcher, still lives at Pilot Grove; his son, Will-

iam, died at Georgetown; John was killed in Missouri by a falling tree; Mrs. Harrold, another daughter, died here, five of her eight children surviving her. Marion has long been one of the leading business men at Ridge Farm; John is also in business there; W. P. is on a farm, and Mrs. Dice and Mrs. Fellows reside there.

Nathaniel Henderson built the first shanty in Harrison's purchase, and Wiley Henderson built a house there. Amos Bogue had a farm there. This point of land became known as the "lost lands," because of its sections being numbered different from the lands about it. Settlers squatted on it and were anxious to get titles. Finally a sale was ordered, and most of those who lived on the lands secured them by purchase.

The land lying between the timber and Ridge Farm was called the "Texas country," because for a long time it was so wild. It began to fill up about 1845, and now embraces some of the finest farms in the township.

Charles Brady walked from Centerville, Indiana, in 1831, and took up a piece of land about three miles south of Yankee Point. He got forty acres, with Jackson's signature to the title deed, and built a slab house on it. He died there, and his son Enoch lives at Ridge Farm, where he is engaged in running the grist-mill.

John Fletcher came from Ohio in 1836, and lived near Vermilion Grove. He came to Pilot Grove in 1839, where he now lives. He worked around for a while, wherever he could find work—mauling rails and making brick—until he had earned enough to buy a piece of land. His father had entered eighty acres in Pilot Grove in 1828. He is, and long has been, a leading man in the township, and in the society of Friends, of which he is a member. For many years he has been on grand juries in the courts of the county, and is recognized as a man in whom the utmost confidence can be placed. He has raised seven children, some of whom still live near the old homestead. John Haworth, who now lives in Watseka, had a farm here when Mr. Fletcher came here to live. His present wife, who was Mrs. Haworth, has three children, who live in Thorntown, Indiana, one of whom is a preacher. His farm lies along the west side of Harrison's Purchase, and, from the understanding which is current as unwritten history in regard to that matter, the writer has derived the following: When General Harrison was down on the Wabash some Indians stole nineteen horses from his camp, and a half-breed offered, for a suitable compensation, to pilot a party of soldiers to where the stolen horses were concealed. This is the highest timber-land anywhere in this vicinity, and can be seen a great distance. The pilot led this way: but whether

the Indians were detected here and the property restored is not stated. Harrison, in the course of negotiations with the red man, purchased a piece of land which may be described as triangular at its northern end, but having the Wabash river for its third side. The apex of this triangle is a rock which was out on the prairie a mile north of the grove, the northeast side being a line run from that rock toward the sun at ten o'clock on a certain day of the year, and reaching the Wabash river a few miles north of where it becomes the boundary line of the state. The western line is a line run from the rock directly through a huge elm tree which did stand and now lies in the fence a few rods from John Fletcher's house, extending south through Edgar and Clark counties, and terminating in the northern part of Crawford, thence east to the Wabash River. At the time of the earliest settlement here there was an old shanty, very dilapidated by time, near the old elm tree, which rumor says had been used at the time negotiations were going on here.

Asa Folger came from Indiana in 1829, and commenced tanning near Elwood. This business was then of considerable importance, and the habit of farmers then was to get their leather from the tannery and make their own shoes, or take the leather to a shoe-maker to get it made up. No farmer thought he could afford to buy shoes. Elam Henderson relates that by the time he was ten years old his father set him to work to make his shoes, over home-made lasts, out of home-made leather. After civilization had progressed far enough westward so that tanyards were within reach, the hides were taken there and marked and put into the vats. In due time the leather was ready to be made up. He was a leading member of the Society of Friends, and his children grew up worthy members of that faith. After a few years he sold, and bought a farm of John Thompson, in the southern part of the township, where Mrs. Folger now resides. He had ten children, all of whom are living. Three are in Kansas; one in Missouri; John lives on a farm in Harrison's Purchase; Uriah near Ridge Farm; Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Mills live near Elwood meeting-house, where they have large families growing up around them. Mrs. Dabre and Mrs. Ellis live near Pilot Grove. John is a recorded preacher of the Friends society, and spends a portion of each year in visitations. Uriah is also a preacher.

The earlier settlers at and near Elwood were Mercer Brown, Exum Morris, David Newlin, Nathan Thornton, Elisha Mills, Isaac Smith, Wright Cook and Zimri Lewis. They organized and maintained the Friends meeting there, and were honored and esteemed citizens. Elsbery Gennett took up a farm near Pilot Grove early. He patented a

glass moth-protector for bee-hives, and made a great success of it financially. He was a queer old man. His oddities were long the subject of remark.

There were many early settlements along the Little Vermilion, in the northeast part of the township. Thomas Whitlock came here from Tennessee in 1828. He had united with the Baptist church when a boy, and all through life retained a lively interest in the cause of religion, and was a strong promoter of the church of his choice. He was a man of intelligence, of firm convictions, and of great force of character. For more than twenty years he was a justice of the peace, and was almost annually on the juries of the county. He was always interested in politics. The first vote he cast was while he was in the military service, voting for his old leader, Andrew Jackson. He was engaged in teaming over the mountain roads in Tennessee, and when he came to this state emigrated in one of those old-fashioned "prairie schooners," whose prow and keel rise on a curve, to prevent the contents from rolling out when going up and down hill. He acquired about seven hundred acres of land. He had thirteen children, four of whom are living. He died in 1878, aged eighty-two years. His was an active, busy, useful life. Thoroughly conscientious in all his dealings, undertaking whatever work he had to do with christian fortitude, training his children in the way he loved, he lived a devoted life and sleeps in an honored grave. His son James lives in Vigo county, Indiana, and has five children. Isaac lives in a neat farm-house close by the church which his father had done so much to organize and build up, and has four children. John lives at Eugene, Indiana, and Benjamin on the old homestead. Alfred Parks, who was another early promoter of the Baptist church here, and long a deacon, lives north of Georgetown with his son-in-law, Elwood Bales.

Though not one of the early settlers, space must be allotted here for a notice of Mr. Thomas Millholland, who came here from Edgar county in 1856. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church here, and was devoted to the cause of religion. He was the father of thirteen children, only one of whom died in infancy. He had been a militia officer in his younger days, and when rebellion arose, though sixty years old, he was intensely interested in the cause of the Union. Colonel Jacques and Lient. Davies were addressing a war meeting at Georgetown, calling for volunteers to fill the depleted ranks of the grand army of the Union; but the volunteers were not forthcoming. The old man was present, and stepped forward and enlisted; others soon followed his example. He went out to battle, but soon came home to die; the spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. Nine of his chil-

dren and their mother survive, of whom Amos and Mrs. Martha Henderson reside here.

Enos Campbell came here in 1834 from Tennessee, and a large family live in the vicinity yet. Alexander Campbell came here at the same time, and settled just across the line in Georgetown. He is now eighty-three years old, and still attends to his large farming interests. He has eight sons and four daughters. Hogan and Abraham live here in Elwood; Robert and Mrs. Patty in Missouri; Mrs. Whitlock in Homer, and Mrs. Day in Penfield.

John Whitlock came here in 1830, and lived on the south side of the creek for three years, when he removed to the north side. He was an early friend of the Cumberland church here, and he and his family did much to build it up. Three of his sons became ministers of the Gospel, and two still live to preach the Word. Another son, William, lives in Georgetown; Jacob, in Indiana, and Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Cook, here. Now a feeble old man, the days of his labor passed, he will long live in the memory of his children as a faithful, consistent father. William Thompson, Golden Thompson, James Graham and Abraham Brown settled along the Salt Works road here in an early day. Abraham Brown, jun., lived a mile farther west. He is dead, but several of his children reside near. Foster Elliott also came here early; his son, Gosberry, lives near Liberty Church. William Rees came to Yankee Point with his father in 1838. A. J. Ramey came from Indiana in 1850. At that time, Wright Cook lived where Rees does. He lived there fifty years. He was one of the organizers and was a preacher of the Friends meeting at Elwood. He died a year ago. His widow and children, Thomas, Asa, Kesiah and Rachel, live in this vicinity. He was a worthy and much respected man. Zimri Lewis, another of the old guard who upheld the cause of religion, and a most estimable man, died near here in 1875. He was the father of fourteen children, all of whom died before him. Two of his grandchildren still live here.

Eli Patty lived at Patty's Ford, northeast of Elwood meeting-house. He came here about 1848. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church. His son William gave up his life for his country; he was a worthy and upright young man. One daughter, Mrs. Wm. Patterson, resides in the township, and her mother resides with her.

John Rayburn was a minister of the Baptist denomination. He lived near the site of the old Baptist church. He is dead, and his son lives near Danville.

Eli Thornton was here at a very early day. He was a good carpenter and a good Quaker. He had a water-mill on the Little Ver-

million at the Wright Cook Ford. He built it the year after the frost killed the trees in June (probably 1837). The frost which appeared in that month was severe enough to kill the leaves, which had the effect to kill the trees themselves in many localities. The mill was both a saw-mill and grist-mill. He run it until 1857, when the frame was sold to James Frazier for a barn. The stones lie there yet. Mr. Thornton went to Sadorns Grove. The Hall mill, on the state road south of Georgetown, has been long gone. Jonathan Haworth built a mill about half a mile from where Henry Mills now lives, at Cook's Ford, about 1830. He was a brother of James Haworth; he died at the mill. Isaac Cook bought it and sold to Eli Patty. The water dried up with the advancing civilization, and the mill went down.

Zackens Parhum, a good and beloved man of the Friends, and one who attended to his own affairs, lived near the Elwood Church early. He died in 1857. He had four daughters and one son. Mrs. Shires still lives here.

Joseph Ramey came here about 1850, following his sons, Asa and Jonathan, and lives in Georgetown, aged seventy-two years. He had ten children, of whom three are now living: Asa, on the farm in Elwood, Jonathan, in Georgetown, and Mrs. Wesley Cook, in Elwood. Nathaniel Cook, the father of Wesley, was an industrious and pious man, a good citizen and good neighbor. He resided on the farm which Ramey now owns. He died and left three sons and two daughters, who live in this township. Asa Ramey has eight children, two in Missouri, and the others at home.

Samuel Graham came from East Tennessee in 1828 to Yankee Point, where the widow Whitlock now resides. Jonathan Haworth had made an improvement there, and Mr. Graham bought it. He lived there two years, and then bought on section 6 (range 10). He preëmpted the northwest corner of the section, cut the saplings and made a cabin, and died there in 1833. His wife died in 1857. They were industrious and religious people. At their house the first Methodist meetings in this part of the township were held, and continued to be so held until a school-house was built. Their daughter married Mr. French, the first Methodist minister, and their son James continued to live on the place until 1873, when he moved to Georgetown. Mr. Walton improved the farm next west of Graham's, and moved to Indiana.

James Hepburn came to Eugene in 1833, and the next year came to section 2 and entered eighty acres of land, made a cabin, and improved the farm his son Thomas now resides on. He died in 1850. He had eleven children; five are now living: Thomas lives on the old home-

stead, Israel in Ohio, one in Missouri, one in Iowa, and Mrs. Lashley in this county; one grandson, Thomas, lives in Georgetown.

Mr. Denio, who lived in this neighborhood, had in his cabin one of those odd old fire-places which were a curiosity even in those times. It commenced half way up the wall, and had room under it for half a cord of wood. They are believed to have gone out of date in Elwood.

Abraham Smith was the first to make a farm out on the Ridge. The prairie land north and west of Pilot Grove was the last to be brought into general cultivation. For twenty years after good farms existed along the "Points" and the groves this beautiful prairie lay open, being entirely destitute of cultivation. When Abraham Smith and his brother William concluded to sell their farm at Vermilion Grove and bring the Ridge farm into cultivation, they were cautioned against the folly of going there to live. They were told that no one yet was ever known to live out on the prairie; that he would never have any neighbors, and could not expect to have meetings or schools. He thought, however, that the land was better for farming purposes than that in the timber, and that he could better afford to haul his rails and wood out to his prairie home than to try to bring the timber land into cultivation. His wife, who is a sister of the Canadays, and who still lives on the place, says things did look pretty rough when she came here to live on Christmas day, 1839. They had moved from East Tennessee, and lived a few years near her brother's at Vermilion Grove. Mr. Smith commenced improving this farm in 1839, and built a house on the east side of the state road, which they moved into in the winter. Four years later he sold this to Uri Ashton, and built the house on the west side of the road where his widow still resides. When he came the stage route from Danville to Paris was already established, and the next spring four-horse coaches were put on the route, and soon a post-office was established, though it was some time before neighbors began to settle near. He was obliged to "keep tavern," and entertain any who came along, as there was no one to send them to. The coaches made a trip a day, going from Danville one day and returning the next. The wolves were so troublesome that they would chase the chickens into the yard.

Thomas Haworth was the first to join Mr. Smith in moving here and making a farm, in 1841, just north of where Mr. Smith lived. Uri Ashton, who was next, only remained a few years and sold to Mr. James Thompson, who is also gone. It soon became evident to the active mind of Mr. Smith that there would be a business center here soon; he built a blacksmith and wagon-shop, and soon after, about 1850, a store. About 1855 he, with some others, built the large three

story steam mill, which cost about \$10,000, and did very good work until it burned in 1863. The shop and store stood south of his house, and it was not until the town was laid out that the buildings were put up where the village now is. Mr. Smith was an honored member of the Society of Friends; in political principles a radical abolitionist of the most pronounced type, and was an energetic and active business man. He died in 1863. He had seven children, five of whom are living: One son lives in Iowa, one in Kansas; Mrs. Clark lives in Paris; Mrs. Pierce lives with her mother on the old homestead, and Mrs. Haney near by. His brother, Dr. Isaac Smith, lived early east of where Gibson's store now stands, at Vermilion Station, and his brother Jesse lived southeast of the Vermilion meeting-house, where his son George now lives. The other farms around Ridge Farm were slowly brought into cultivation after these pioneer ones, and gradually became one of the finest farming tracts in the county, thereby justifying the radical judgment of Mr. Smith, who seems never to have doubted its great value. One marked feature of farm-life in Elwood is that there are no large farms like those we find in the other townships on this southern tier. The men seem to have been moderate in their desires, and none of them attempted to hold great bodies of land, or to buy up all the farms adjoining them.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND CHURCHES.

From the very first the interests of this township, in its religious, moral, educational and political matters, were largely in the hands of the Friends. They were among the very earliest here; their decided views, their homely ways and the influence of their godly lives have moulded the manners and the welfare of the town. For all time to come this influence will be felt; no one can estimate or weigh it, but every one knows and feels it. John Haworth and Henry Canaday and their children, and George Haworth, whose age and faithful christian life made him from the first a leader in society, and the one to advise in all such matters, within the first or second year of their life in the new country at Vermilion Grove, in the year 1823, commenced meeting together in what is called "indulged meetings," in a cabin which stood about one hundred yards north of where Haworth's saw-mill stands. George Haworth was the principal speaker, or preacher; it is not thought that he assumed the title, but he was looked up to as such. The indulged meetings were regularly kept up according to the custom of the society, two days in a week. In 1824 a meeting-house was built right where the Vermilion meeting-house now stands. It was built of hewn logs, larger and nicer than any of the houses in the

neighborhood. By this time the little Society of Friends had increased somewhat in numbers, and from that time, now fifty-five years, the fires on the altars at Vermilion have never been permitted to go out. They have, like all other denominations, often found their religious zeal moderating, but there has been no time when they have permitted their meetings to be discontinued. There is a very general knowledge on the part of all in regard to the religious belief and methods of the Friends, but no very clear conception of their church government and system. The central idea of their system is the separation from all form and ceremony. All their action is based upon individual consent of the members. The "meeting" is "set up" where "two or three assemble together," if they desire an organization; no ecclesiastical authority being asked for or permitted. The organization is the act of the united members of the society, but when done must be done in accordance with the rules of the society. A time-keeper is selected, and a secretary and treasurer chosen. No one makes a motion; no question is put to vote, the custom,—perhaps it ought not to be called the form of action,—is this: Some member suggests a certain proposition, as, the name of a proper person to act as secretary, or the name of a suitable person to act on a committee. If the member has in his mind reasons for making the suggestion, he may state them. Time is given for others to state whether or not they agree with the suggestion, or whether they "have unison" with the proposition. If during this waiting time no one signifies a want of unison, the matter is taken as having been decided in the affirmative, and that decision is announced by the clerk, not as having been "carried"; but he states that he has entered the following minute, which he reads, giving an opportunity again for general assent to the minute. If, as very rarely occurs, opposition is offered, and such negative view seems well founded, or well fixed, the clerk would not deem himself authorized to enter the minute. This system of conducting business is the method adopted in all the society meetings from the lowest to the highest, or yearly meetings. No voting by ballot ever occurs; an agreement is obtained and the fact of that agreement recorded.

Any member who thinks the business has been transacted, instead of moving an adjournment, says: "I think we might now have the final minute read." After time is given for others to signify their unison with the view expressed, the clerk writes in his record the minute of adjournment, or the close of the meeting. This is in business meetings, of course. In the regular religious meetings all this is dispensed with. There is no opening or closing exercise, benediction, or form of any kind. The person who is time-keeper, when the

time arrives to begin the meeting, invites the elders present to a seat in the desk or bench which fronts the congregation; two or three of them sitting in those usually occupied by the men, and as many of the women in their own desk, and anyone on either side of the house, either in the desk or in the benches, that desires to say anything, does so, or a hymn is sung, or a prayer offered. Usually, at this day, the men sit with their heads uncovered, though this is governed merely by the convenience or desire of the individual. The women, a few of them still wear the bonnets which have long been the distinctive insignia of the Friend, and some wear dresses of "Quaker drab," or brown. These items of dress have, however, largely disappeared from the assemblages at the meeting-house, and a broad-rimmed hat or shad-shaped coat is seldom seen in Elwood. After all have taken part in the meeting who choose to, the time-keeper leans forward and shakes hands with his next neighbor,—an act which is followed generally through the congregation, and the meeting is out, this hand-shaking being the only "benediction," and the only thing which amounts to a form. No sacrament is administered, neither baptism or the Lord's supper. Marriage, which in some churches is recognized as a sacrament, is of course recognized, and must be solemnized in due form, and while not deemed in any sense a sacrament, retains its position more nearly a ceremony. No form of ordination for the ministry is recognized, but provisions are made for an oversight of him who preaches, or who visits other congregations or meetings to labor with them. When one thinks he has a call to preach, a committee is appointed by the preparative meeting to which he or she belongs, who select overseers, who ascertain what facts they can in regard to the daily life and religious character of the person, and report to the monthly meeting. Elders are selected by the monthly meeting, who inquire into his doctrinal soundness, and if all, including his ability to preach the word and instruct, is found right, a certificate is given him. A preacher so accredited may ask of the monthly meeting authority to visit meetings in any part of the country, and if such authority is granted, as it always is unless some good reason is known for its refusal, a minute is given him by the clerk. With this as his credentials, he has the authority to visit all congregations covered by the minute, and call meetings, and labor with them as long as the spirit indicates that his labors are effective. No salary is permitted to be paid to the preacher, but paying his traveling expenses when on these visits is not prohibited,—indeed, is encouraged and expected. No order of clergy, or title, is known among them. Their society is a standing protest against priests, bishops, livings and titles.

In discipline they are more nearly in accord with other denominations. The children of parents who are members are considered as members until they arrive at years of discretion, when they may exercise their right to withdraw or remain. An erring brother or sister is visited and labored with, and the committee thus visiting reports to the meeting. In aggravated cases, where repentance does not follow, expulsion might; but in ordinary cases, if the person disciplined desires his "right,"—desires to withdraw from the meeting,—that right would be granted, and is not deemed expulsion. Conversion is recognized as essential to uniting with the body of believers. When the offer to unite comes from a candidate, he is asked his reasons for wanting to become a member at the preparative meeting. The reasons are received, and the case is carried by a committee to the monthly meeting, where a committee is appointed to examine the candidate, and if that committee is satisfied of his conversion, he is received upon their report. Getting into debt without reasonable expectation of being able to pay is considered good grounds for discipline, but in seasons of great depression due allowance is made for unexpected shrinkage of values. No member can appeal to the law until all other means are exhausted, and then only by permission of the meeting. In all the deliberations of the society in its meetings, the poorest or humblest has the same opportunity to be heard, and has just as much influence as the richest or most active. The amount of money required to carry on the church work is inconsiderable, but small as it is, it must be raised in regular ways. The yearly meeting apportions to each the amount expected, through the quarterly and monthly meetings. A committee is then appointed to assess the amount according to the wealth of the members. Ministers can change their relation from one monthly meeting to another on certificate, but elders cannot as such. Two or more preparative meetings constitute a monthly meeting, several of which constitute a quarterly meeting, an indefinite number of which are within the jurisdiction of the yearly meeting. Eight preparatives belong to the quarterly meeting at Vermilion Grove, namely: Vermilion, Elwood, Pilot Grove, Georgetown, Hopewell, Ridge Farm, Fairfield and Champaign. The yearly meeting is located at Plainfield, Indiana, and embraces twelve quarterly meetings. For a long time it was the custom to build the meeting-houses with partitions in them for separate meeting-rooms for the men and women. Just what the necessity was for the separation of the two is not now very evident, but it has been the custom till a very late day to build the houses in that form, and to conduct the business meetings separately. These meeting-houses in Elwood are built in that way, having very narrow

folding-doors between the rooms, and openings in the partitions which are closed by boards, which hang upon ropes run over pulleys, so that as the upper one is pulled down the lower is raised, thus closing the aperture. The yearly meeting is the highest authority in the society, and has jurisdiction over all matters which come up from the quarterly meetings, and has the work of missions and of the Bible cause in charge. In the book of discipline certain questions are found which must be asked by the clerk of every monthly meeting, and answers in writing must be sent up. Among these questions are such as pertain to the religious condition of the membership. One of these questions is: Have the Friends consistently protested against slavery, against visiting circuses shows and kindred things, and against paying salaries to preachers?

There are in Elwood five preparative meetings of the society: Vermilion, Elwood, Hopewell, Pilot Grove and Ridge Farm, which have been "set up" in point of time in that order. Vermilion, which was first, very soon became the monthly meeting, and in 1863 the quarterly. The meeting at Elwood, which is about two or three miles east of Vermilion, followed soon after, and was named from a leading man in the society, which in turn gave name to the township. That at Hopewell is in the extreme southeastern part of the county. Around these three centers the Friends who settled here early collected, taking up land, making farms, and holding their meetings with great punctuality two days of the week. Around the first the Haworths, the Canadays, the Mendenhalls and others settled; around Elwood were the Folgers, Hendersons, Newlins, Zimri Lewis, Wright Cook, and many others.

The first log meeting-house at Elwood was built about 1830. It had in it a fire-place built on legs, so arranged as to burn charcoal. This would be an oddity as an appurtenance to a house of worship now, and would hardly answer the purpose. The present meeting-house was built in 1846. It is 30 × 55, frame, with stone foundation. It has the partition between the two apartments, like all the old houses of that denomination. The present meeting-house at Vermilion was built in 1850, and is very similar in construction to the others. In those early days George Haworth usually took part in the religious meetings, and they soon after had visiting preachers coming among them. Charles Osborne, who lived near Richmond, was the first, and after him John Folk, from Pennsylvania, spent some time with them. Elizabeth Robinson, from England, a most excellent lady, was here one winter. The meeting-house at Pilot Grove was built in 1848, and is about 30 × 48, and the one at Hopewell was built about the same time. The house at Ridge Farm is more modern. Sabbath-schools are maintained at all of these meetings, the old and young alike joining in the

service as they do at church. With the exception of a lack of formality in opening and closing, they are conducted in the same way the schools of other denominations are.

Elijah Yager, who came from East Tennessee, a school-teacher in the employ of the families of Friends living around Vermilion Grove, was the first Methodist who held regular meetings of that denomination in this township. It is not known what conference he belonged to. The next regular preaching services of the Methodists were held at the house of Samuel Graham in 1828 or 1829. Mr. Graham lived then on the farm at Yankee Point, where Mrs. Whitlock now resides. The preaching was conducted by Rev. James McKain and Rev. John E. French, the former in charge of the Eugene circuit at that time, and the latter was his assistant. The circuit was a four-weeks circuit, the two preachers preaching every day, and thus getting around to each of their appointments once in two weeks. The circuit extended to Big Grove (Urbana). They preached at Georgetown and at Cassady's. A class was formed at Mr. Graham's house, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shires, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Standfield, and Miss Graham. Mr. Shires was the first class-leader. Mr. French was an Englishman, though French in name, and his preaching was of an effective nature, so much so as to convert Miss Graham into a Frenchwoman, for he married her while on this circuit.

The amount of ministerial work which these early circuit-riders performed is almost incredible. Their appointments covered every day of the week, and were filled with a regularity which was wonderful, considering the difficulties of travel which were surmounted. Through all sorts of weather, and without roads or the conveniences of travel, they made the rounds of their circuit, seldom disappointing those who were anxious to hear the Word. Custom has much to do with what a man can accomplish, or with what he thinks he can accomplish. The rain, high streams without bridges, drifting snow, the intense heat of summer, or the frigid cold of winter, sickness, and the discomfort of the pioneer home, were the continual trials which the Christian laborer of the present day knows nothing of, except, possibly, by report, and which many of them could ill endure. Their salary was meagre, and their wardrobes scanty. Few knew what it was to have, in these pioneer days, those comforts which are now deemed necessities. They had no purses, and small need for such a contrivance; their pay was so meagre that it is a mystery how they lived, especially where they had families to support.

Mr. French, after his appointment here ceased, preached at Newport, Cheney's Grove, and at other points west of here. He died at Clinton

in 1841. His daughter, Mrs. Reed, lives now at Georgetown. Among the local preachers who kept up the work here were, Joseph Allison, Mr. Cassady, Patrick Cowan, Arthur Jackson and William Stowers; and of the traveling preachers, Mr. Bradshaw, Asa and John McMurtie, Mr. Anderson and others are remembered. The Ridge Farm M. E. Church grew out of the class which was formed as early as 1849, about a mile south of the present location. In 1852 business began to assume such proportions at Ridge Farm that it seemed likely a village would be the result, and the appointment was moved to Ridge Farm and took that name permanently. At that time Rev. G. W. Fairbanks was presiding elder, Rev. R. C. Norton, preacher in charge, and J. J. Donovan, class-leader. Mr. Norton will be remembered as a man of earnest convictions and strong character. His notions of duty, both on the part of the preacher and of the flock, were old-fashioned, but positive. He seemed to suppose that every Methodist who was "worthy of a name to live," or who had his name on the class-book, ought to attend class-meetings. Finding at the end of the quarter that only seventeen of the thirty-five whose names were on the book were in the habit of attending class-meeting, he set forward only the names of those seventeen, and entered this minute in the class-book: "I have only set forward the names of those members that have been to meeting; this is the best that I can do. N.B.—If any more of the members wish to be considered members they must show their wish by their coming forward and claiming their membership, and being Methodists.—NORRON." Many a preacher has felt just as Brother Norton did, who did not have the pluck to lop off the lumberers. At this time Ridge Farm appointment belonged to Georgetown circuit. The first meetings were held in the school-house, which was familiarly known as "Hardscrabble," a name probably derived from the studious habits of those who there sought to travel "up the hill of science." Among the men who are now remembered for their devotion to the interests of the church were, David Ankrum, Israel Patton, Joseph Kuns, Thos. Robinson, William Foster, J. R. Green, Jesse Smith, David Little, Jonah Hole, Thomas Henderson and Cyrus Douglas. Old Father Robinson never failed to be on hand when it was meeting-time, and if there was no one else present he would go through with the service of prayer and song. Some of the boys used to pop beans at him through the knot-holes in the building. He was one of those good old men whom everyone likes to speak well of. He loved the service of the Lord's house, and loved to think of the home in glory which no doubt he is enjoying.

The first church was built in 1856, at which time S. Elliott was

presiding elder, and Sampson Shinn, preacher in charge. The building was 35×55, and was a very comfortable house. In 1859 Levi C. Peters was presiding elder, and Rev. G. W. Fairbanks, preacher; J. Hole and Thomas Henderson, class-leaders. In 1863 it became Ridge Farm circuit. At this date the church was burned, and the society purchased a store-building and fitted it up to serve temporarily for a house of worship. In 1872 the present neat edifice was erected. It is 35×60, and cost \$3,000. The following preachers have served since 1860: Joseph Lane, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. McCastle, Mr. Groves, T. D. Warns, W. W. Curnutt, S. T. Kershner, J. P. Hillerby, James Miller, George Crays, R. Stephens and S. H. Whitlock. The present membership is one hundred and thirty. The Sabbath-school numbers about one hundred; J. H. Southern is superintendent, George A. Dice, assistant. The church includes a large number of active and earnest workers, who are alive to the work which they have. It is now known as Georgetown and Ridge Farm appointment. A class was formed at the house of Joseph Allison, who lived on section 25, at "Quaker Point," as early as 1831 or 1832. The preachers of the Danville Circuit preached here with considerable regularity, and from it the Bethel church sprung. A log church was built near by the state line in 1842 by Mr. Allison, William Kendall & Sons, Ben Scars, Moses Crouser, Messrs. Moore & Long, and other neighbors. Mr. Galliday wanted to build it farther north, and had some logs hewn for that purpose. The Little Vermilion Baptist church was organized in 1831 by Presbytery, consisting of members of Wabash, Danville and Vermilion churches. The following members were received: John Stark, H. Stark, Henry Cavender, Ann Thompson, Benjamin Cavender, Daniel Shirk, Nicholas Baseley, John Caldwell, Joel Dicken, Robert Elliott, Alexander Morehead, Silas Johnson, Benjamin Shaw and Thomas Whitlock. David Shirk was first pastor; Thomas Whitlock was clerk, and served until 1870; David Shirk was moderator until 1861. John Rayburn was pastor for some years, and J. S. Whitlock is the present one; I. C. Whitlock is clerk. The first church, a log one, was built north of the creek. The present neat church edifice standing near the residence of I. C. Whitlock, Esq., was built in 1868. It is 36×48, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. The deed for the land upon which the church stands (donated by the late Thomas Whitlock) provides that when the church shall change its articles of faith, or rules, or time of holding church meetings, the property shall revert. Alfred Parks has been a deacon for many years, and J. M. Handley is at present. The membership is eleven.

The Cumberland Presbyterians, through the untiring efforts of that

pioneer preacher, Rev. James Ashmore, early occupied the ground here. Mr. Ashmore now lives in Fairmount, and the reader will find a more extended notice of his life and work under that head. After commencing his labors in this county he was invited to preach in the northeastern portion of Elwood, north of the Little Vermilion, and organized a church there in 1842, called Liberty Church. Foster Elliott and wife, Alexander Campbell and wife, Andrew Davis and wife, Mrs. Kiturah Whitlock, Mrs. Baldwin and James Walls, were among the first members. Messrs. Elliott, Campbell and Davis were the first elders. The old log meeting-house was built on Foster Elliott's land in 1843, and stood about half a mile southwest of the present church. The present edifice 36 × 42, was built in 1871, and cost twelve hundred and fifty dollars. The membership now numbers sixty-five. Robert Kilgore, Thomas Hepburn and Hogan Campbell are the present elders. The names of those who have served the church as pastor or stated supply are Rev. James Ashmore, Rev. A. Whitlock, Mr. Vandeventer, J. W. Jordan, James McFerren, H. Van Dyn, and again Mr. Ashmore. This church early contained many of those whose names are held in kind remembrance for their manly virtues and rugged characters; men and women who struggled to make this town a fit home for themselves and their children, and to make life a growth in grace. It was the pioneer church of this denomination in this corner of the county, and as such has clustered around it many pleasant recollections and interesting remembrances. Few of those who here plighted their christian vows at that early day are left to enjoy the fruits on earth of well-spent lives, but such as they are, receive the honor and love of those who come after them.

The Yankee Point Cumberland Church was organized by Father Ashmore on the 5th of November, 1853. In the words of the organizer: "The devil helped to build up this church." This expression, taken alone without explanation, would tend to throw discredit upon the church, or give undue importance to his Satanic Majesty in the missionary work. During a time of fervent religious feelings, Mr. Ashmore was holding his meetings in the school-house, and not to interrupt the school they were held during the noon hour. One of the directors, in the name of the state, forbade the continuance of the meetings, but whether at the instigation of the Evil One, this writer at this distance of time, and in the absence of a commission to take evidence as to his bodily presence upon that occasion, is not exactly prepared to state. The congregation and the evangelist "accepted the situation," and proceeded to the house of James Thompson, which was gladly thrown open to the cause, and the next day Mr. Ashmore had put into

his hands a deed for a lot upon which to build a house of worship, and a subscription to build it. The people made quick work, both of organizing and building. William Shirk, William Golden, Arthur Patterson and James Long were chosen elders, and Isaac McPherson and William Carmichael, deacons. The membership was fifty to commence with, and embraced many names of the Thompsons, Pattersons, Goldenes, Longs, McClurgs, Hendersons, Walls, Hilyards and others. Of the members, five entered the ministry. Allen Whitlock and his two brothers (James and Thomas), Elam Golden and J. H. Millholland, James Ashmore and Allen Whitlock preached for this church twenty years, and were followed by Revs. W. O. Smith, L. P. Detheridge, Jonathan Cooley, Mr. Groves and G. W. Montgomery. The church numbers seventy. The present elders are, A. H. Thompson, Isaac Emory, John Shires and J. R. Baldwin. The sabbath school numbers thirty-five members and five teachers. Amos Millholland is superintendent. Of those who went into the ministry from this church, Rev. Allen Whitlock, after a faithful service of more than twenty years, was called up higher; Rev. James Whitlock lives in Georgetown, and Rev. Thomas Whitlock in Homer — both engaged in the active work of the christian ministry. The church building stands on the south line of section 22, almost in the exact geographical center of the township.

The old Gilead Church, of the same denomination, was organized by Father Ashmore soon after, — probably in 1854, — near the south-eastern corner of the township. A log meeting-house was built, and in 1872 the present neat edifice, 40 × 60, was built at a cost of \$1,600. This is sometimes known as the Quaker Point Church. The new church was built under the management of J. M. Kendall, Levi Long and J. Hinrichouse. Mr. James Long was one of the leading spirits in building up the early church, and with C. Van Dyn and his son, and Thomas Thompson, was an elder. The church numbers about fifty, and has always been strong and active. Rev. Henry Van Dyn and Rev. H. H. Ashmore have, in addition to Rev. J. Ashmore, each ministered to this church very acceptably during seven years each.

The neat frame church on the state road, a mile north of Vermilion Grove station, was built by the Cumberland Presbyterians in 1872, while Rev. Allen Whitlock was pastor. It was organized in 1870, and called "Sharon Church." The church prospered greatly under Mr. Whitlock, who was a man of exemplary, earnest christian character, active in the work of his Master, and free from narrow sectarianism. Aaron Glycke, Henry Canaday and Benjamin Hester were active in building up the church. A friendly christian spirit of unison has marked the feeling which has existed between the members and the

Friends, who frequently unite in the meetings and often occupy the building for their services. A Sabbath-school has been maintained irregularly.

In looking over the church history, the writer finds that due credit has not been given to the services of Father Hill, who was the first minister of the Cumberland Church here, and who preceded Rev. James Ashmore, and greatly assisted him in the work of organizing this field. His early services are remembered by the older settlers, and he is spoken of by all who remember him as a devoted and active christian worker.

The Cumberland Church, at the village of Ridge Farm, was organized by Rev. H. H. Ashmore in 1854. Jefferson Hilyard, Andrew Page, Samuel Stiles, Wm. Canaday, John Clark and Owen Watson were active members in organizing and building the church, which was erected in 1856. The Whitlocks, Smith and the Ashmores have ministered to this church. It is not now in successful spiritual condition, and its church edifice looks as though its walls would soon need rebuilding.

The Friends meeting at Ridge Farm was set up in 1873. They occupied the Cumberland Church for worship for a time, and built a neat and commodious brick meeting-house in 1874.

In closing this sketch of the churches of Elwood, the reader who has followed it through must have been struck, as the writer was, with the wonderful religious zeal and christian enterprise which not only actuated the early, but has flown down through inhabitants of a later date. The township is spattered all over with churches, and so great is the unanimity of religious sentiment, so general the disposition to maintain the institutions of religion, that there are none too many. Twelve live churches in a single township, with their religious zeal well maintained, one would judge must have had an abiding influence for good which will last through all time. It will readily be believed that Elwood has not filled the jails or the poor-houses. It has been what those devoted old Quakers who first settled it hoped it would be, — a light set upon a hill. From the very earliest day it has been a bright spot, and no one is in any doubt why.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in this township, and indeed in the county, was taught by Renben Black, who came here from Ohio, a lad of eighteen years, in the winter of 1824-5. It was in a log house one mile west of Vermilion station. John Mills sent three sons and one daughter: Ira, Milican, John and Rebecca: Joseph Jackson, an Eng-

lishman, sent two children: Nathan and Mary; Ezekiel Hollingsworth sent four children: Jeremiah, Miles, Mahundry and John; Henry Canaday sent one: William; John Haworth sent three: Thomas, David and Elvin; fourteen in all. The branches taught were spelling, reading and writing, and some of the older ones were in arithmetic. The second school was taught by Elijah Yager, a Methodist minister from East Tennessee, two years later, in a cabin one mile northeast of Vermilion station. He introduced common arithmetic and declamation. He was a talented man for the times, and made very good use of his abilities. The third was taught by Henry Fletcher the following summer. Elisha Hobbs took the school in 1831, and gave a stimulus to education which never lost ground, through many years and their changes, up to 1849, when the citizens found themselves with a school-house sixteen feet square and six feet and a half between joints. The district got up a subscription to build a new house, but could not raise enough. In this juncture, William Canaday, David and Elvin Haworth, put their heads together, and, getting the subscription paper with their names on into their possession, destroyed it, and, with their purses and a will, with the generous help of some of the neighbors, they built, in the summer of 1850, the seminary building, 30×52, with two recitation rooms, and supplied with proper desks and furniture. They employed J. M. Davis as principal, and school opened with one hundred and ten students. The following branches were taught: geography, algebra, chemistry, geometry, surveying, history, mineralogy, philosophy, reading, spelling, elocution, domestic economy and Latin. Mr. Davis continued as principal five years. He was a man of great energy and tact; it is rarely we find a better, even at this day. The standard of education was kept high, and a great work was done where it was most needed. Of the men who founded this school too much cannot be said. William Canaday had seven sons who were educated here; David Haworth had eight, seven of whom are active workers in the Christian Church; so that they can feel that they got a rich return for the money they expended. The Vermilion Academy of to-day is really the continuation of the old seminary, which disappeared with the advent of free schools. It was established in 1873. A people's endowment of \$10,000 was raised. William Rees, John Henderson, Richard Mendenhall, John Elliott, Jonah M. Davis and Elvin Haworth were constituted trustees. John Henderson was elected president of the board. A building was erected, 46×60, two stories, brick, at a cost of \$8,000. It is the aim of the trustees to teach all the branches usually taught in any of the high schools of the country. It is a religious school in the sense of being under christian influences, but

not sectarian. It will accommodate three hundred pupils. Prof. John Channer has charge of the institution. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has made a very creditable record as an educator in Indiana and Iowa. The academy presents a healthy, quiet home, free from the influences which are a snare to the feet of the young, as well as all the advantages of higher education, and is in charge of earnest men, who believe in education.

Below is the record of annual town meetings and the election of the principal officers from the date of township organization :

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1851.....	.....	John Canaday.....	J. W. Thompson.....	E. Campbell.....	William Price.
1852.....	.....	Abram Smith.....	J. W. Thompson.....	E. Campbell.....	William Price.
1853.....	.....	D. Ankrum.....	J. W. Thompson.....	John Haworth.....	William Price.
1854.....	.....	Granville Pugh.....	J. W. Thompson.....	J. S. Graham.....	E. Campbell.
1855.....	.....	Thomas Haworth.....	J. W. Thompson.....	Erasmus Taylor.....	William Price.
1856.....	170.....	J. W. Parker.....	Joel G. Dicken.....	Erasmus Taylor.....	Erasmus Taylor.
1857.....	191.....	J. W. Parker.....	James Whitlock.....	J. Goodwin.....	J. Goodwin.
1858.....	248.....	J. W. Parker.....	Samuel Weeks.....	H. H. Ashmore.....	H. H. Ashmore.
1859.....	277.....	H. H. Ashmore.....	Samuel Weeks.....	J. Goodwin.....	J. Goodwin.
1860.....	217.....	H. H. Ashmore.....	John Hester.....	J. Goodwin.....	J. Goodwin.
1861.....	259.....	Elvin Haworth.....	F. B. Hilyard.....	Samuel Weeks.....	Samuel Weeks.
1862.....	257.....	Elvin Haworth.....	Samuel Weeks.....	E. Campbell.....	E. Campbell.
1863.....	307.....	Elvin Haworth.....	T. J. Hilyard.....	Allen Whitlock.....	Allen Whitlock.
1864.....	174.....	Elvin Haworth.....	J. W. Thompson.....	Samuel Weeks.....	Samuel Weeks.
1865.....	245.....	R. H. Davis.....	J. S. Graham.....	H. H. Ashmore.....	H. H. Ashmore.
1866.....	205.....	Elvin Haworth.....	James Quinn.....	Samuel Weeks.....	Samuel Weeks.
1867.....	205.....	Elvin Haworth.....	James Quinn.....	Samuel Weeks.....	Samuel Weeks.
1868.....	213.....	Elvin Haworth.....	James Quinn.....	Samuel Weeks.....	Samuel Weeks.
1869.....	162.....	Elvin Haworth.....	D. S. Dicken.....	W. R. Cook.....	W. R. Cook.
1870.....	176.....	Elvin Haworth.....	D. S. Dicken.....	W. R. Cook.....	W. R. Cook.
1871.....	212.....	R. H. Davis.....	James Quinn.....	W. R. Cook.....	W. R. Cook.
1872.....	178.....	R. H. Davis.....	James Quinn.....	W. R. Cook.....	W. R. Cook.
1873.....	241.....	John C. Pierce.....	James Quinn.....	W. R. Cook.....	W. R. Cook.
1874.....	301.....	John C. Pierce.....	W. C. Hollowell.....	W. R. Cook.....	W. R. Cook.
1875.....	306.....	John C. Pierce.....	W. C. Hollowell.....	Allen Whitlock.....	W. R. Cook.
1876.....	348.....	John C. Pierce.....	W. C. Hollowell.....	W. R. Cook.....	W. R. Cook.
1877.....	382.....	R. H. Davis.....	H. F. Dice.....	W. R. Cook.....	B. F. Leach.
1878.....	352.....	John C. Pierce.....	H. F. Dice.....	Levi Rees.....	B. F. Leach.
1879.....	576.....	R. H. Davis.....	W. T. Stogsdill.....	Levi Rees.....	B. F. Leach.

The justices of the peace elected were: J. G. Thompson, Abram Smith, J. C. Dicken, J. W. Thompson, William Alexander, Samuel Campbell, A. M. Campbell, L. Parker, Richard Henderson, Granville Pugh, H. V. Monett, L. T. Ellis, James Quinn, J. S. Whitlock, J. M. Mendenhall, J. C. Pierce.

The following commissioners of highways have been elected: Granville Pugh, Nelson Davis, T. N. Galyen, W. A. Thompson, James Rees, Allen Lewis, Isaac C. Madden, Ira Mills, Jesse Jones, J. B. Long,

John Fletcher, Elias Newlin, John Folger, W. S. Rice, J. C. Dicken, L. Reynolds, James Shires, Henry Canaday, J. G. Thompson, J. M. Kendall, Alexander Whinrey, Robert Hester, Moses Reed, F. C. Rees, John Hester, Thomas E. Cook, James Baldwin, Richard Mendenhall, I. G. Jones.

In 1857 the vote for establishing Homer county, was 1 to 189 against. In 1858 the vote for "Hog Law" was 18 to 142 against. In 1863 the vote for "a system of bridges" was 3 to 300 against. In 1867 a special town meeting was held to vote for or against levying a tax of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per centum in aid of building the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad, at which 187 votes were cast for said levy to 26 against. In 1870 the vote in favor of extending the time required for the completion of the railroad stood 21 for to 8 against such extension. In 1878 the vote in favor of requiring each township to support its own paupers stood 293 for, to 17 against said proposition.

From the annual report of George A. Dice, township treasurer of schools, the following figures are taken, for township 17, 11, and fraction of 17, 10:

Number of school-houses.....	brick, 2; frame, 9.	11
Number of districts.....		11
Number of children under 21.....		1,064
Number of children between 6 and 21.....		703
Number of children enrolled in school.....		631
Number of teachers.....		20
Average number of months taught.....		$6\frac{1}{2}$
Amount of school fund.....		\$5,000
Amount paid teachers.....		\$2,925
Gross amount paid out.....		\$4,101

RIDGE FARM.

The original town of Ridge Farm was platted for record on the 10th of November, 1853, by Abraham Smith, and consisted of thirteen lots, beginning ten feet west of the west side of the state road, and eight feet south of the county road. The same year, Thomas Haworth laid out and recorded an addition west of the state road and north of the county road. On the 27th of February, 1856, Thomas Haworth laid out his second addition of seventeen lots. On the 1st of December, 1854, J. W. Thompson laid out his first addition east of the state road and south of the county road, eight lots: and in August, 1856, his second addition, thirty-two lots. On the 11th of April, 1856, A. Smith platted his addition, six lots. On the 25th of March, 1857, T. Haworth his third and fourth additions. In November, 1872, A. B. Whinrey laid out an addition of two blocks at the railroad. On the 5th of April, 1873, R. H. Davis platted his subdivision of section

thirty. In April, 1872, J. H. Banta platted his addition of four blocks, east of the railroad; and on the 15th of April, 1873, H. C. Smith platted an addition east of the state road.

Soon after the town was laid out, Mr. Smith built a store near where the store of Mr. Darnall now stands, and Samuel Weeks put up a blacksmith-shop where Marion Harrold's store stands. Thomas Haworth built a store where Tuttle's tinshop is, and rented it. John Dicken built a tavern on the corner where Davis & Dice have a store. It was afterward moved back, and now stands there, being the rear of the store. James Frazier built the front part to it, and kept hotel a while, and then Josiah Smith kept it a while. I. M. Davis converted the building into a store. Ephraim Goodwin, in 1857, built a little store which he occupied as a confectionery, on the east side of the street, and William Canaday continued the business for a while. Weeks & Price, about the same time, put up the building on the northwest corner for a drug store.

There are none of the early business men now in business here. Robert Mills is the oldest resident, and A. B. Whinrey the oldest business man. He commenced here as a blacksmith in 1855. He "graduated with honor," and became a merchant. The same success followed him, and he has continued in business. He is now engaged in the grain trade. He has from almost the beginning of business here been identified with the business and growth of the place, and seems to have been more than ordinarily successful in his enterprises. He is a man of good judgment and excellent business habits.

Mr. Geo. A. Dice, though still a young man, has been long in active business here. His mother, then a widow, with a family of small children dependent on her, lived in East Tennessee, the home of the hardy mountaineer Unionists, when rebellion lifted its hydra-headed form all over the fair south, except in this favored home of freedom. As soon as it was known that Tennessee had, contrary to the popular vote of her citizens, been forced into an attitude hostile to the Union, Mrs. Dice gathered what little she had movable, and, taking her children, fled from the home of her childhood and came here to live. She was nearly destitute of worldly goods, but, with a stout heart, she determined to bring her two boys up under the old flag, come what would. She was soon appointed postmistress, and her oldest son, George, for some years managed the affairs of the office in an acceptable manner, showing the careful, accurate business traits which have since marked his business career. He afterward formed a business partnership with Mr. Davis, and manages the extensive business affairs of the firm. He is also township treasurer of schools, and is a systematic business man.

With the building of the railroad in 1873-4 business increased, and some branches found locations near the depot. The steam mill which is located there was built by the Davis Brothers at that time. It has three run of stone, and is a first-class mill in every respect. It was purchased by Banta & Coppock, and is now run by Banta & Darnall. Several stores and some other business operations are carried on there, but the principal mercantile houses are still on the original town at the crossing of the state road and county road.

The following have been the postmasters of Ridge Farm: A. Smith, J. S. Rice, Samuel Weeks, Mrs. Dice and Jennie Smith.

There are several good residences in the village.

The school-house was erected in 1875, is a large and well-proportioned brick building, and is well arranged and neatly furnished. The school is graded, having four departments, with one teacher for each department. The high school is in charge of Mr. W. H. Chamberlin, who has for three years past successfully acted as principal. Miss Florence Newlin is in charge of the grammar department, Mrs. Mary H. Lane the intermediate, and Miss Whitlock the primary. The school is in charge of a board of directors consisting of R. H. Davis, president; W. N. Barklay, and A. J. Darnall, Secretary. These gentlemen have performed the exacting duties consequent upon their official position in a way which has added to the efficiency of the school, and fulfilled an important public trust in a most acceptable manner. If the theory is correct that the school is, in a great measure, an indication of our progressive civilization, the citizens of Ridge Farm may be congratulated on being in the advanced guard.

INCORPORATION.

A petition for the incorporation of the village under the general incorporation act, signed by Uriah Hadley and others, was filed in the county court on the 3d of March, 1874. The petition proposed the following limits to the village: The southwest quarter of section 30 and the northwest quarter of section 31, town 17, range 11, and the southeast quarter of section 25, and the northeast quarter of section 36, town 17, range 12, embracing one mile square of territory; and it set forth that there were within the said limits three hundred and fifty inhabitants. The court ordered an election to be held at the store of J. C. Pierce on the 21st of March, 1874, to vote upon the question of incorporation. George H. Dice, R. H. Davis and J. H. Banta were appointed judges of the election. At that election 51 votes were cast, 49 for incorporation and 2 against it. The court ordered an election to be held on the 22d of April to vote for six trustees to serve until

the regular election in course under the law. At this election 58 votes were cast. J. H. Banta received 54; M. A. Harold, 32; T. C. Rees, 31; A. J. Darnall, 45; A. B. Whinrey, 53; Moses Lewis and J. D. Harrold, each 25. There seemed to be no doubt of the election of the first five named above, but just who the sixth trustee was became an exciting question in the local politics of the Ridge. Returning boards and high-joint commissions, composed of a motley glomeration of supreme courts and senates, had not then been invented. Neither one of the candidates would pay a nickel for a certificate even supposing the election board had been in the market: there was no provision in the law for "drawing straws," and if a game of draw-poker had been eligible to decide it, neither of the contestants were adepts in that. The Ridge was in an agitated state of equanimity, of undeniable unrest. Word reached Danville that the good people of the particular square mile of territory, in the throes of birth, had made a kind of a miscalculation, and that having voted to incorporate they could not incorporate until some one could be found to tell them "who was that sixth man." It was a knotty question, but Judge Hanford, the personification of blind justice, was at last able to cut the Gordian knot. He cited Moses and John before his court (sheriff's fees, five dollars, which were duly paid) to plead, answer or demur, and show cause why each one had conspired to block the wheels of incorporation at Ridge Farm, duly ordered by said court, in persisting to receive each an equal number of votes. The court looked severe, and ordered the two recalcitrants to stand up and draw straws. Lewis got the long straw and was duly declared the victor, and the waiting village was ushered into corporate being. It is related that both parties paid their own expenses to Danville and back without grumbling, which speaks well of their good bearing under trying circumstances.

On the 1st of May the Board of Trustees, now safely relieved from impending ruin, organized by electing A. J. Darnall, president, and T. C. Rees, clerk. They adopted a set of ordinances and fixed the compensation of officers: Trustees to have one dollar per meeting; treasurer, one per centum; collector, two per centum, and assessor one dollar and fifty cents per day. The offices of collector and assessor were afterward dispensed with. At the regular election in 1875, the following were elected: M. A. Harrold, president; A. B. Whinrey, A. M. Mills, C. Lewis, S. Haworth and H. R. Craven, trustees; T. C. Rees, police magistrate; James Quim, clerk; E. Goodwin, constable. In 1876: S. Haworth, president, and the other members of the Board the same as the preceding year; A. J. Darnall was elected treasurer. In 1877: A. M. Mills, president; W. N. Barklay, H. R. Craven, S.

Haworth, C. Pickard and T. C. Bradfield, trustees; W. H. Flood, clerk, and A. J. Darnall, treasurer. In 1878: R. H. Davis, president; H. R. Craven, M. A. Harrold, J. H. Southern, W. N. Barklay and George A. Dice, trustees; the clerk and treasurer remaining the same. In 1879: A. A. Sulcer, president; R. H. Davis, J. D. Henslee, J. C. Baum, H. R. Craven and W. N. Barklay, trustees; H. F. Dice, clerk; W. H. Flood, police magistrate.

The Ridge Farm Lodge, No. 632, A.F. & A.M., was instituted on the 2d of October, 1868, with the following officers and original members: Jonah Hole, W.M.; W. Harris, S.W.; M. A. Harrold, J.W.; Geo. F. Cutler, secretary; J. Larrance, treasurer; John Guffin, S.D.; C. C. Paxon, J.D.; J. D. Harrold, Tyler; M.L. Larrance, George A. Dice, S. Haworth, J. W. McGee, J. B. Ensey, Johnson Ross and Wm. Gledhill. The following have served the lodge as Masters: W. Harris, A. A. Sulcer and George A. Dice. The present officers are: George A. Dice, W.M.; Isaac Woodard, S.W.; James P. Fletcher, J.W.; W. N. Barklay, S.D.; J. D. Harrold, J.D.; W. C. Holloway, secretary; A. L. Ankrum, treasurer; C. A. Foster and W. T. Watson, stewards. The lodge is in prosperous condition. It meets first and third Saturdays of each month.

VERMILION GROVE.

Vermilion Grove is an unincorporated village on the railroad, two miles north of Ridge Farm. It is located where the Haworths and Canadays made their first settlement, almost sixty years ago, where stands the successor of the first church or meeting-house built in the county, and the successor of the first school established in the county, accounts of both of which the reader will find under the appropriate headings. Many hallowed and precious memories cluster around this favored spot. Two only, it is believed, of the original settlers—both young then, of course—remain here now: Elvin Haworth and William Canaday, now honored and respected old men, of whom it may be said they have never permitted private interests to take precedence of duty to God or their fellow men. In 1876, Elvin Haworth platted for record a subdivision of the southeast quarter of section 13, upon which the village is built. It was called Vermilion until the railroad was built. When the post-office was established in 1873 it was found necessary to change the name to Vermilion Grove, in consequence of there being a post-office named Vermilion, in the state. Jonathan Stafford commenced mercantile business here in 1873. He soon after sold to J. Gibson, who carried on business here for some time and sold to William Brown, and a year later repurchased the business and continues in trade. He is also engaged in the manufac-

ture of tiles, employing five hands. He uses the Tecumseh machine. Elmore Rees and Elvin Haworth have saw-mills, which manufacture considerable lumber. The Vermilion Academy is located here, and there are several very neat residences.

The town of Munroe was laid out by Messrs. Mayfield and J. C. Haworth, in 1836, on section 36 (17-11). They made a sale of lots at that time and a few were disposed of, but it has "gone back," and the locality is now known by the name of Bethel. The union church of the Methodists and Presbyterians is located there.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Frederick Canaday, Vermilion Grove, farmer, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 27th of January, 1804, and was raised a farmer, which occupation he has followed successfully through life. He was one of the pioneers of the county, coming here in 1820, and sharing with the few settlers of that early day the hardships of a pioneer life. Mr. Canaday is considered one of Vermilion county's best citizens. He has been very charitable in donating for benevolent purposes. He was married in Tennessee in 1828, to Charity Haworth, who also was born in Tennessee, and is now deceased. They are the parents of ten children, eight living: Jane, Matilda, William, Mary A., Henry, Isaac, Sarah and John. Mr. Canaday was then married to Anna Haworth, in 1849. There were but two settlers in this part of the county when he came here, and he was the oldest settler who attended the old settlers' meeting at Danville in the fall of 1878. He owns nine hundred and thirty acres of fine land. He is a republican, and belongs to the Friends church.

Elvin Haworth, Vermilion Grove, farmer and stock-dealer, section 13, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 9th of April, 1815, and was raised to the occupation of a farmer. He came to this state with his father in the year 1822, and settled on section 13, near where he now lives. His father remained here until his death, in 1863, at which time he was eighty-five years old. His wife died five days previous. The subject of this sketch had but little of this world's goods with which to commence life, but by industry, economy and perseverance he has acquired a good property of two hundred and forty-five acres of land, which he has made mostly by handling cattle. He has been very liberal in his donations for benevolent purposes, giving five hundred dollars at one time for the Friends Academy at Vermilion Grove. He has held the office of supervisor of township nine years. Mr. Haworth was married in 1874 to Elmeda Stanly, who was born in Iroquois county, Illinois, in 1840, and died in 1875. They had two

infants, now deceased. He is a republican, and belongs to the Friends church.

John Folger, Ridge Farm, farmer, and minister of the Friends church, section 25, was born in this county on the 19th of September, 1829, his father being one of the pioneers of this county, settling here in 1829, hence he shared the hardships of a pioneer life. He went to school in the winter, and afterward attended Vermilion Grove Academy one term, and then attended Bloomingdale two terms. He was married on the 14th of September, 1853. His wife was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 18th of August, 1831. They are the parents of nine children, eight living: Alonzo, Julius Adolphus, Romania, Ida E., Rachel E., Clara T. and Lottie R. Mr. Folger has held the office of school treasurer for ten years. His father was a native of North Carolina, and his mother was born on the island of Nantucket. Mr. Folger's wife is a member of Friends church. He is a republican in politics.

M. L. Larrance, Ridge Farm, farmer, section 35, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 9th of May, 1818, and was raised to the occupation of a farmer, at which he has had a life-long experience. He came with his father to this state in the fall of 1827, being among the early settlers of the county. The subject of this sketch was married in this state in 1840, to Nancy Mendenhall, who was born in Ohio in 1819. They had by this union thirteen children, nine living: John, William, Betsy, Emily, Richard, Charity J., David, Lydia B. and Farris. The deceased were Joseph and three infants. Mr. Larrance is a well-to-do farmer, well respected by all with whom he is acquainted. His parents were natives of North Carolina. His political views are republican, and he is a member of the Friends church.

James Rees, Ridge Farm, farmer, section 24, was born in Greene county, Tennessee, and came to this state in 1830. He has followed the occupation of a farmer through life. He commenced the nursery business in 1854, which he continued to follow successfully for a number of years, furnishing a great many valuable trees, this proving to be a great advantage to the county. Mr. Rees has been twice married: first in 1838, to Elizabeth Dillen, who was born in Tennessee, and is now deceased. He was then married, in 1844, to Jemima Dillen, a sister of his former wife, also born in Tennessee. Mr. Rees has been the father of eight children, four living. He has taught school about ten years altogether, and is regarded as one of Vermilion's best citizens. He is a republican, and belongs to the Friends church. He owns one hundred and sixty acres, worth fifty dollars per acre.

Granville Pugh, Long, farmer and stock-dealer, section 36, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 2d of February, 1824, and has been

a practical farmer through life. He came with his father to this state in 1830, settling on the Little Vermilion River. He moved, with his father, to the place where he now lives in 1836, and here he has resided since. Mr. Pugh has held the office of school director thirty years. He was elected justice of the peace one term, which office he honorably filled. He was reelected, but would not serve. He was also supervisor of the township. He was married on the 31st of May, 1856, to Lydia Thompson. She was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 7th of March, 1835. They are the parents of nine children, eight living: John J., Isaac N., Ezra K., Harris J., Monroe, Howard, Jane E. and Lydia D. The deceased was an infant. Mr. Pugh's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, of Maryland. His political views are republican, and he belongs to the Friends church.

Thomas C. Rees, Ridge Farm, cabinet-maker, was born in this county on the 27th of July, 1833, and was raised on a farm until twenty years of age. He learned the wagon-maker's trade, which occupation he followed until 1878, since which time he has been working at the cabinet trade. Mr. Rees has been three times married: first, on the 21st of April, 1856, to Sarah A. Bales, who was born on the 3d of March, 1833, and died on the 14th of September, 1857. They had by this union one child, who is now deceased. He was then married on the 20th of March, 1860. This wife was born in this county on the 2d of September, 1834, and died on the 15th of March, 1867. They had by this union three children: Mary, born on the 10th of November, 1861; Ella, born on the 10th of May, 1864; Charles, born on the 10th of November, 1866. Mr. Rees was then united to Charity Mendenhall on the 10th of November, 1871. She, too, was born in this county on the 4th of November, 1835. They are the parents of four children by this union: Marcus J., Marion A., Frances M., one infant deceased. Mr. Rees is a republican, and a member of the Friends church.

Enoch Brady, Ridge Farm, miller, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 16th of December, 1834. He was brought up a farmer. He ran a threshing-machine for thirty years in succession, and at one time sheared one hundred head of sheep in twelve hours. Mr. Brady enlisted in the late war, and went forward to battle for the Union. He enlisted in 1862 as private in Co. A, 79th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served one year; was discharged in consequence of disability in 1863. He reenlisted in 1865 in Co. E, 150th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served one year. He was promoted to corporal. Mr. Brady has held the office of constable twelve years. He was married on the 22d of March,

1864, to Martha Dicken, who was born in this county on the 14th of December, 1848. They had by this union four children, one living: Charles; and the names of the deceased are Richard, Marion H. and Mary H. Mr. Brady's father was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, of Indiana. His political views are republican, and in his religious views he is liberal.

Uriah Folger, Ridge Farm, farmer and minister, section 30, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 23d of April, 1834, and spent his early days on a farm. His father was a tanner by trade, and one of the pioneers of this county, having come here in 1829. Hence, he helped to change it from a wilderness to its present prosperous condition. The subject of this sketch was married on the 10th of December, 1858, to Edith C. Dillen, who, too, was born in this county. He is a man well respected by all who know him. They are both members of the Friends church. His political views are republican.

Johnathan Larrance, Ridge Farm, farmer, section 35, was born in this county on the 7th of June, 1834. His father died when he was but three years of age, and he was left to the care of his mother. Mr. Larrance was married on the 5th of December, 1862, to Hannah A. McGee, who was born in Ohio in 1837. They had seven children by this union, six living: Perry M., John C., Alice, Laura, Mark and Martha. The name of the deceased is Marion. Mr. Larrance had no property when he first married; but, by good management and hard labor, he now owns two hundred and ninety-five acres of good land. He belongs to the Freemasons; is a republican, and a member of the Friends church.

Adam M. Mills, Ridge Farm, lumber dealer, was born in this county, on the 7th of December, 1834, and was raised on a farm until twenty-three years of age, at which time he commenced clerking in a store one year; then commenced buying and shipping cattle, which he continued at intervals until 1868, at which time he went into the mill business. This he continued until he went into the lumber trade, in 1873. His father was one of the pioneers of the county, coming here in an early day. Mr. Mills was married on the 22d of March, 1876, to Cynthelia Wall, who was born in this county in 1840. They have by this union one child: Frank, born on the 10th of August, 1877. Mr. Mills has held the office of village trustee. He is a republican, and a member of the Friends church.

William F. Dobre, Ridge Farm, farmer, section 26, was born in Clark county, Illinois, on the 3d of March, 1836, and raised on a farm. He has followed that occupation through life. Mr. Dobre came to this county in 1854, and settled in Pilot Grove, where he has since resided.

He was married in this state, on the 12th of September, 1861, to Sarah Folger, who was born in this county on the 19th of January, 1836. They are the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Rosetta, Oscar, Allen and Hattie; deceased: Nelson R., Harry, Elisabeth, and one infant. The parents of Mr. Dubre were natives of Ohio and Illinois, and those of his wife, of North Carolina and the island of Nantucket. He is a republican, and belongs to the Friends church.

John Fletcher, Ridge Farm, farmer and stock-dealer, section 33, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 20th of May, 1815, and was raised to the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed successfully through life. He moved with his father to this state in 1836, and settled near Vermilion Grove, where he remained until 1839, and then moved to Pilot Grove. Mr. Fletcher was one of the pioneers of this county, hence he knows something of the hardships of a pioneer life. He is considered one of the better citizens of Vermilion, is straight in all his dealings, and well respected by all. Mr. Fletcher has been twice married: first to Rachel Ruth, on the 19th of October, 1835, who was born in Ohio in 1815, and died on the 15th of September, 1862. They had by this union seven children, six of whom are living: Sarah, Henry, Mary A., J. W. F., Armanda, and James P. The deceased was William. He was then married, in 1864, to Lydia Haworth, who was born in Tennessee. Mr. Fletcher's father came to America in 1793, from Ireland. He had no property when he first moved, but by industry, hard labor and economy has acquired a good property of two hundred and thirty acres of fine land. He has given considerable property to his children. He held at one time five hundred and forty acres of land. He is a republican, and belongs to the Friends church.

Levi F. Long, Long, farmer, section 31, was born in this county, on the 6th of August, 1838. His father was one of the pioneers of this county, having come here in 1833. He cast his first vote for General Jackson, and his last for George B. McClellan. The subject of this sketch had but little with which to commence life, but, by industry, economy and hard labor, he has acquired a good property of three hundred and sixty-seven acres of land. He carries on farming quite extensively, and raises some horses, cattle and hogs. Mr. Long was married on the 7th of May, 1864, to Martha Keen, who was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 28th of August, 1840. They are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: James B., Sallie B., William F., John L., Mattie L., Eva M. and Josephus. The deceased were Flora E. and Gracy. Mr. Long has held the office of school director ten years, and overseer of roads five years. In politics he is a democrat, and a Presbyterian in religion. His parents were natives of Kentucky.

Robert Mills, Ridge Farm, butcher and grocer, was born in England, in April, 1824. He left there when twelve years of age, and followed the sea thirteen years. He sailed on the Mediterranean sea six years, then went to China, and after a time returned to England. Afterward he took a trip to the Rio Grande, and then went to Constantinople, the capital of Turkey: from there to Rasida, then to Liverpool, and then to Greenland, whale-fishing, for seven years. After this he went back to England, thence to the Spanish Main, thence to Scotland, and afterward to Canada, where he stayed three years, working on a farm. He came to this county in 1838, and settled in Ridge Farm, where he has resided since, being one of its first settlers. He is the oldest settler now living in Ridge Farm. He was married in 1858 to Rachel Nuckles, who was born in Indiana in 1833. They have had six children by this union, three of whom are living: Anna, now wife of J. Harrold, Mary and Linnie. The deceased were John and two infants. He enlisted in the late war, in 1865, in the 150th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. E, and served one year as private, and was mustered out at the close of the war.

Henry F. Canaday, Ridge Farm, farmer, was born in this county on the 12th of December, 1839, and is a son of Frederick Canaday, one of the first settlers, and a man closely identified with the early history of this county, and one who has done much to promote the interest and welfare of the same. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the late war in Co. A, 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, and several other engagements. He served three years. On the 26th of September, 1875, he was married to Maggie S. Canaday. Mr. Canaday is an industrious business man, well respected by all who know him. In politics he is republican. He owns 120 acres of land worth \$50 per acre.

Jacob Kendall, Long, farmer and stock-dealer, section 35, was born in Greene county, Ohio, on the 17th of May, 1825, and was raised to the occupation of a farmer. He came to this state in 1839, settling in this township. He had but little property with which to commence life, but by industry, economy and fair dealing he has acquired a good property. Mr. Kendall has been twice married: first, on the 23d of January, 1848, to Elisabeth Hall, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1852. They became by this marriage the parents of two children, now deceased. Mr. Kendall was then married, on the 21st of June, 1853, to Catharine Patterson, who was born in Tennessee in 1829. They have six children by this union, four of whom are living. The names of the living are Enos, John, Joseph and Jacob; of the deceased, Ivy and Jennie. Mr. Kendall has held the office of road

commissioner one term, and he is considered one of the solid men of Vermilion. His political views are democratic. He is a Freemason and a Presbyterian.

Adam Nier, Ridge Farm, inn-keeper, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 23d of November, 1826, and was raised on a farm. He was one of the early settlers of this county, coming here in 1840, and settling near Georgetown. He came one half mile north of Ridge Farm, and then to the Ridge in 1876, and engaged in his present business. Mr. Nier was married in 1852 to Mary Padget, who was born in Kentucky in 1830, and died in 1864. They had by this union six children, four of whom are living: Alfred, Lillie, William and Addie. He was then married to Nancy Morton in 1867. She was born in Kentucky in 1831.

Richard Mills, Vermilion Grove, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of this county, and was born on the 21st of November, 1841. His father was one of the early settlers of this county, having settled here in 1822; hence he learned some of the realities of pioneer life. He remained here until his death in 1852. The subject of this sketch being the oldest son, the responsibility rested upon him. He has engineered the farm well in partnership with his brother, W. H. They handle about one hundred head of cattle a year. They are young men of good business tact, well respected in the neighborhood in which they reside. Mr. Mills is a republican in politics and a member of the Friends church.

A. H. Thompson, Ridge Farm, farmer, section 22, was born in this county on the 9th of May, 1842. He has been married four times: first, in 1860, to Sarah M. French, who was born in Indiana on the 23d of July, 1841, and died in 1860. He was then married, in 1861, to Emily Wright, who was born on the 9th of October, 1839, and died on the 3d of August, 1867. They had by this marriage three children, two of whom are living: James A. and Sarah M.; deceased, Charley. He was then married to Miss B. C. Underwood, in 1868. She was born in Vermilion county, this state, in 1843, and died in 1870. They had by this union one child: John A. Mr. Thompson was then, in 1871, united to Emma McMasters, who was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, in 1847. They have by this union two children, Nellie C. and Mary O. He is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of the I.O.O.F.

Samuel V. Long, Long, farmer, section 25, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 11th of September, 1819, and was raised a farmer, and this occupation he has followed through life. Soon after becoming of age he drove a four-horse team to Missouri, and came to

this state in 1843, settling where he now lives. Mr. Long had but forty acres of land when he first married, but by industry, economy and perseverance he has acquired a good property of one hundred and forty-nine acres. He has been twice married: first, on the 14th of October, 1845, to Margaret Kendall, who was born in Ohio. They had by this union eight children, four living: Jemima, James W., Charley and Jacob. The deceased were: Lacon, Mary J., Lena, and one infant. Mr. Long was then married, in May, 1869, to Barbara Prine, who was born in 1841. They have one child by this union: John C. Mr. Long's parents were natives of Maryland, and those of his wife, of Ohio. He is a republican and a Methodist.

Milo H. Waterman, Georgetown, farmer and stock-dealer, section 16, was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 4th of March, 1844, and lived in Eugene, Indiana, until thirteen years of age, going to school most of the time. He enlisted in the late war, first in Co. E, 115th Ind. Vol. Inf., and went forward to defend his country. He served six months, and reënlisted in 1865 in Co. E, 149th Ind. Inf., and served seven months as first surgeon. He was married in 1874 to Mary E. Case, who was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 22d of June, 1848. They have one child by this union, Jane C., born on the 7th of September, 1875. In politics he is a republican. He owns three hundred and thirty-seven acres, worth fifty dollars per acre.

Jonah M. Davis, Ridge Farm, dealer in general merchandise, was born in North Carolina on the 2d of March, 1824. He attended boarding-school at Gilford one year, and then went to the Bloomingdale Academy one year. He has taught about twenty-three schools. He came to this state in 1851, and settled near Vermilion Grove, taking charge of the new seminary of that place. He had charge of this for five years, and came to the Ridge, where he commenced the mercantile business in 1856, and now carries about six thousand dollars' worth of stock, and is doing a good business. Mr. Davis is one of the best citizens of Vermilion. He was married in 1875 to Ella Jenkins, who was born in Indiana on the 26th of March, 1848. Politically, Mr. Davis is a republican. His parents were natives of North Carolina. He belongs to the Friends church.

Alexander B. Whinrey, Ridge Farm, grain dealer and general merchandise, was born in Tennessee on the 13th of September, 1829, and was raised to the occupation of a farmer until eighteen years of age, at which time he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for several years. He came to this state in 1852, and settled in Georgetown, where he remained one year, and then came to Ridge Farm in 1853, where he has resided since. Mr. Whinrey commenced general

merchandising in 1863, and now carries a \$5,000 stock of goods. He does a good business, and has been actively engaged in buying grain since 1873. Mr. Whinrey has been twice married in this county: first, in 1855, to Elisabeth Rice, who was born in this state, and died in 1861. They had one child, now deceased. He was then married, in 1863, to Emily P. Weeks, who, too, was born in this state. They had by this union six children, three living: James M., Ada A. and Henry J. Mr. Whinrey has held the office of road commissioner one term. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Friends church.

Henry J. Cole, Ridge Farm, farmer and stock-dealer, is a native of this county, and was born on the 3d of January, 1853, and is a son of John and Nancy Cole. His chances for an early education were good, having attended Hungerford College, New York, for six years, and was for a time a surveyor. His father was one of the pioneers of this county, having come to this state in 1833, settling on what is now known as the Draper farm, three miles south of Danville. He remained there till 1852, at which time he moved one mile west of Ridge Farm, where the subject of this sketch now lives. John Cole had but little property with which to begin life; but he accumulated until, at one time, he had \$100,000 worth of property. The subject of this sketch learned the art of painting. He has given a good manifestation of his skill in that line by painting four fine large pictures, which adorn his parlor, a very beautiful one representing autumn in the Catskill mountains. Mr. Cole was married on the 7th of October, 1875, to Anna A. Healy, who was born in New York on the 1st of October, 1853. They have one child, Florence, born on the 1st of August, 1877. Mr. Cole owns six hundred and fifty-eight acres of land in this county, and a dwelling which cost over \$10,000.

John P. Stokes, Long, farmer, section 24, was born in Ohio on the 25th of January, 1823, and commenced in his younger days to learn the blacksmith trade, at which he worked three years, but quit on account of sore eyes. He then learned the trade of a carpenter, and afterward clerked in store for three years. He came to state in 1855, settling four miles east of Ridge Farm. Of late years he has followed farming. He owns one hundred and twenty-four acres of land worth forty dollars per acre. Mr. Stokes was married to Nancy Long on the 1st of August, 1857. She was born in this county on the 8th of July, 1836. They are the parents of ten children, seven living: Sallie A., Jodie C., Charley B., Lewis H., Mary E., Mattie B. and Eddy. The deceased were James W., Samuel V. and Anna D. Mr. Stokes had but little property when he was married, but has, by hard labor, industry, economy and good management, got a good home. He is a man

well respected by all who know him. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania.

William Brown, Ridge Farm, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 4th of January, 1813, and was raised to the occupation of farmer and handling stock. He moved with his father to Indiana when he was but twelve years of age, and came to this state in 1856, settling where he now resides, in Pilot Grove. He claims that he has made the most of his money by handling sheep, in which he has engaged quite extensively—he having at times as many as two thousand. Mr. Brown is regarded as one of the solid men of Vermilion county. He was married on the 20th of August, 1848, to Elyddia Lusk, who was born in Parke county, Indiana. They are the parents of eight children, six living: Solomon L., Commodore, John, William, Dick, Benjamin. The names of the deceased are Samuel and Adam. Commodore is practicing medicine in Walnut Grove, Edgar county. Mr. Brown's parents were natives of Pennsylvania. He is liberal, both in his political and religious views. He owns two thousand acres of land,—one thousand acres in the home place in Pilot Grove, three miles southeast of Ridge Farm.

I. C. Mendenhall, Ridge Farm, farmer and minister of the gospel, section 35, was born in Green county, Ohio, on the 25th of April, 1834. He was raised a farmer, and this occupation has followed through life. He came to this state with father in 1857. The subject of this sketch was married in 1855 to Margaret Bond. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1831. They are the parents of eight children, seven living: Mary, Ward, Almeda, J., Charles, James, Maggie. The name of the deceased was Albert. Mr. Mendenhall is an ordained minister of the Christian or Newlight Church. He is well respected in his community—practicing what he preaches. He has charge of the church at Georgetown, and also Church No. 11. He is Republican in politics. Mr. Mendenhall owns eighty acres worth \$45 per acre.

Jesse Gibson, Vermilion Grove, general merchandise and tile factory, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, on the 9th of December, 1835, and was brought up a farmer, which occupation he has followed through life until the last three years, since which time he has been engaged in general merchandising in Vermilion Grove. He carries three thousand dollars' worth of goods and does a good business. He owns five acres of ground with store-house and dwelling-house; also one and a half acres with tile factory. He carries on tile-making extensively, keeping a good stock of tiling constantly on hand. He has held the office of post-master at Vermilion Grove, three years; commissioner of highways, two terms. Mr. Gibson was married in this

state on the 12th of September, 1859, to Mary Brown, who was born in this county on the 27th of April, 1839. They are the parents of six children, five living: Clarendia, Allen, Sylvanus, Miles and Ada; deceased, Juletta. He is a republican, and a member of the Friends church.

M. A. Harrold, Ridge Farm, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Green county, Tennessee, on the 26th of April, 1836, and learned the blacksmith trade when young, under his father, who followed that trade. He followed smithing until four years ago, when he came to this place and commenced mercantile business, and now carries three thousand dollars' worth of stock and is doing a good business. He came to this state in 1861, and settled in Ridge Farm, where he carried on blacksmithing. Mr. Harrold is dealing in grain to some extent. He was married on the 15th of November, 1865, to Mary L. McFarlane, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio. They are the parents of five children, two living: Charley and Franklin. The deceased were Mary, Harrison and James. His parents were natives of Tennessee.

Rufus H. Davis, Ridge Farm, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Carteret county, North Carolina, and moved with his parents to Indiana when five years of age, settling near Knightstown. He followed the occupation of a farmer at intervals through life. His chances for an education were good. He attended Earlham College two years, and at Greencastle, Indiana, for the same length of time. He attended the Quaker boarding-school at Richmond, Indiana, one year, and has taught school about ten years. Mr. Davis taught different languages and all the different branches. He has held the office of justice of the peace four years; school trustee four years; school director several years, and supervisor of township six years. He is not only a classical scholar, but is well known as one of the leading and prominent men of Elwood township. Mr. Davis was married in April, 1866, to Lydia Hornaday, who was born in Clinton, Ohio, on the 25th of December, 1835. They are the parents of seven children, four living: Sherman, John, Alice and Ella; the deceased were infants. Mr. Davis is a republican and belongs to the Friends church. He owns four hundred and thirty-five acres of good land adjoining Ridge Farm, one lot with store-house, and ten other lots in Ridge Farm.

A. J. Darnall, Ridge Farm, dealer in general merchandise, a son of Aaron Darnall, of Edgar county, a Baptist minister of considerable note, was born in Edgar county, this state, on the 8th of November, 1833, and was raised on a farm. He followed the occupation of a farmer until twenty-three years of age, at which time he commenced

clerking in a store in Bloomfield, Edgar county. He followed this four years and bought his employer out, and continued there two years. He came to Ridge Farm in 1863 and opened a general merchandise store, which he still continues. He carries a stock of about ten thousand dollars' worth of goods, and by honesty and fair dealing he has established a reputation that has given him a large trade. He also owns two hundred acres of good land, a half interest in the flouring mill in Ridge Farm, one lot with a dwelling house, and a lot on which is a store. Mr. Darnall was married on the 4th of August, 1864, to Mary E. Fair. They are the parents of five children, three living: Minnie B., Harley and Manford. The deceased were Frank and one infant. Mr. Darnall is a democrat and his religious views are liberal. He belongs to the A.F. & A.M.

J. C. Pierce, Ridge Farm, dealer in groceries and agricultural implements, was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 1st of January, 1840, and was raised on a farm. He enlisted in the late war in 1861, in Co. A, 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., as private, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickamauga, Atlanta and Peachtree Creek. He reënlisted on the 3d of February, 1865, in Co. E, 150th Ill. Vol. Inf., as quartermaster. He served until the 1st of February, 1866, and then came to Ridge Farm and commenced the grocery business. He started with about eight hundred dollars' worth of groceries. He commenced selling agricultural implements in 1869. Mr. Pierce has held the office of supervisor of township four years, and justice of the peace, which office he still holds. He was married on the 1st of November, 1864, to Lydia B. Smith, who was born in this county. They are the parents of five children: Frank, Mark, Mary, Charley and Terrence. Mr. Pierce is a mason and a republican. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania.

John Guffin, Ridge Farm, practicing physician, was born in Indiana on the 5th of June, 1833, and was raised on a farm. When eighteen years of age he attended college at Antioch one year, the Northwestern University at Indianapolis two years, and the Rush Medical College one term, also the Medical College in Chicago one term, at the expiration of which he received a diploma for the practice of medicine. Mr. Guffin first commenced practice in Claysville, Indiana, and there continued two years. He was assistant surgeon in the army of the late war. He came to Ridge Farm and commenced the practice of medicine in 1867, where he has been following his profession ever since, gaining quite an extensive practice. Mr. Guffin was married on the 26th of April, 1867, to Addie Ward, who was born in Fayette county, Indiana. They have no children. The doctor is a Mason.

William Hilyard, Ridge Farm, farmer, section 21, was born in Greene county, Ohio, on the 24th of October, 1842. He was raised to the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed through life. Mr. Hilyard enlisted in the late war and went forward to battle for the Union. He enlisted first, in 1861, in Co. A, 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, and many others. He served three years and four months. He enlisted, in 1865, in Co. E, 150th Ill. Vol. Inf., as sergent, and was soon after promoted to first-lieutenant. Mr. Hilyard was married on the 8th of December, 1868, to Mary E. Wall. She was born in this county in 1846. They are the parents of four children: Joseph T. and Sam. The deceased are Rufus W. and one infant. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, of Ohio. He is a republican. He and his wife both belong to the Cumberland church. He owns one hundred and sixty acres, worth sixty dollars per acre, fifty acres of which is timber.

William P. Reynolds, Georgetown, farmer, section 3, was raised to the occupation of a farmer, and also learned the trade of a mechanic, at which he has worked at intervals through life. He was married on the 9th of April, 1868, to Angeline Holladay. They are the parents of two children: Addison, born on the 27th of February, 1870, and Marnervie, born on the 28th of August, 1877. His parents were natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Reynolds' parents were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee. He owns one hundred and twenty-two acres of land, worth \$50 per acre.

Rev. S. H. Whitlock, Ridge Farm, minister of the gospel, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 27th of April, 1836, and at the age of eighteen learned the carpenter trade, at which he continued until 1863. He commenced preparing for the ministry, and became a member of the Illinois conference in 1868, since which time he has been constantly engaged in the ministry, having charge of a circuit. Mr. Whitlock is a minister of no small degree of ability. He makes a good impression wherever he preaches. He has charge, at present, of the Ridge Farm circuit. Mr. Whitlock was married on the 20th of January, 1860, to Mariah J. Horton, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, on the 25th of April, 1842. They have by this union three children: Minnie, born on the 29th of October, 1860; Ward B., born on the 18th of June, 1862, and Mabel, born on the 24th of August, 1869. Mr. Whitlock has two brothers who are ministers. His political views are republican.

A. A. Sulcer, Ridge Farm, physician, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 28th of February, 1839, and remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, at which time he commenced the study of medi-

cine. He attended Rush Medical College two terms, at the expiration of which time he received a diploma for the practice of medicine. He was assistant surgeon in the 113th Ill. Vol. Inf. three years, where he had occasion frequently to perform amputations both of the upper and lower extremities. He came back from the army and practiced in Catlin a few months; then went to Danville and there practiced three years. He came to the Ridge in 1869, where he has been practicing since. Mr. Sulcer has had an extensive practice, attended with remarkable good success. He was married on the 12th of January, 1870, to Mary J. Duncan, who was born in this county. The Doctor is a republican, and in his religious views he is a liberal. Mrs. Sulcer is a member of the Friends church.

J. H. Banta, Ridge Farm, grain merchant, owns ten lots in Ridge Farm, four of which have good dwellings on; also owns a half interest in the mill in Ridge Farm. He was born in Boone county, Kentucky, on the 14th of August, 1831, and spent his early days on a farm. He came to this state in 1852, and settled in this county. He farmed until 1869, at which time he came to Ridge Farm and opened a dry-goods store in connection with J. Darnall, for eighteen months. He continued merchandising until the fall of 1872, when he commenced buying grain, in which business he has been actively engaged since. In 1872 he built the elevator. He is at present in partnership with A. B. Whinrey; is a thorough business man. Mr. Banta has in his possession a very ancient relic, in shape of a shot-ponch, an article which his grandfather, who came from Prussia, carried. Mr. Banta was married in Kentucky, in 1851, to Mary J. Russell, who was born in this state in 1831. They have had eight children, seven living: James A., Nancy E., William F., Margaret E., Anna, Andrew J., and John H. The deceased was Sally. He is a charter member of the Masons. His political views are democratic, and in religion he is liberal.

John Bolden, Ridge Farm, blacksmith, was born in Kentucky, on the 3d of March, 1836, and learned the blacksmith trade when young. He was married on the 6th of February, 1865. His wife was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1846. They are the parents of seven children, four living: Laura A., Girdner C. G., Vinna A. and John H. W. The deceased were Manena J., Charley E. and Dealy. He came to this state in 1870, and settled in Ridge Farm. He has here established a good reputation as an honest workman and good citizen, and is well respected by all. He owns two town lots in Ridge Farm, on one of which is a dwelling, and also a half interest in a blacksmith shop and lot. This property he has earned by his hard labor, having

been a slave until the Emancipation Proclamation, and worked all his early days for his master, under the unjust institution of slavery.

Abraham Holaday, Ridge Farm, physician, was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 2d of March, 1833, and followed the occupation of a farmer until twenty-six years of age. He attended the Academy at Bloomingdale under Professor Hobbs for four years, the Rush Medical College two sessions, and the Long Island College during regular course, when he received a diploma for the practice of medicine. He commenced the practice in 1862, and has followed his profession constantly ever since. He came to Ridge Farm, his present location, in 1870. The Doctor has had a good practice, and it has been attended with excellent success. He has been twice married: first on the 21st of October, 1857, to Agatha Outland, who was born in 1839, and is now deceased. Mr. Holaday was then married, in 1862, to Martha Henderson, who was born in Vermilion county, this state, February, 1839. They had by this union nine children, seven living: Effie E., Mary A. Sarkie, Myrtila M., Samuel A., Anna B., William and Thomas. The name of the deceased is Adaline. The Doctor is an Odd Fellow and a Freemason. He is a republican, and his religious views are liberal.

G. R. Steele, Ridge Farm, practicing physician, was born in Putnam county, Ohio, on the 1st of October, 1848, and came to this state in 1861. He settled in Edgar county, and for three years studied medicine under Dr. Miller, of Paris, Edgar county. He attended two courses of lectures at the Miami College, at the expiration of which time he received a diploma for the practice of medicine. Mr. Steele commenced the practice of medicine in Paris in the spring of 1875, and continued one year. He then practiced one year in Fairmount, after which he came to Ridge Farm. The Doctor has had quite an extensive practice attended with good success. He was married on the 21st of October, 1872. His wife was born in Edgar county, this state, on the 17th of October, 1853. Mr. Steele is a member of the A.F. & A.M., and his political views are republican.

John Q. Hoskins, Vermilion Grove, minister of the Friends church, was born in North Carolina in 1829, where he remained until fifteen years of age. He moved, with his parents, to the state of Indiana in 1844, where he resided until 1872. He spent his early days farming, and was ordained a minister of the Friends church in 1868. He has been constantly engaged in the ministry since, and is quite an active laborer in the cause. He is a man of considerable ability as a minister. Mr. Hoskins has been twice married: first in October, 1852, to Serem Siler, now deceased. She was born in Parke county, Indiana, in 1834.

They had by this union four children, three living: Julia S., Ella, George. The name of the deceased is Laura. Mr. Hoskins was then married, in 1865, to Elizabeth Mendenhall, who was born in Henry county, Indiana, in 1839. They have three children by this union: Charley, Emma and Alice. Mr. Hoskins' parents were natives of North Carolina. He is a republican in politics.

W. N. Barkley, Ridge Farm, telegraph operator and express and freight agent, was born in Edgar county, Illinois, on the 13th of September, 1848. His father died when he was but twelve years of age, and he was then left to the care of his mother. He acquired a pretty good education by working on the farm in summer and attending school in the winter. He attended the high school at Westfield, Clark county, this state, for two years, and then the school at Bloomfield, Edgar county. He clerked in a store a short time, and afterward went in partnership with Mr. Boles in a drug store, where he remained two years. After this he went into the dry-goods business, and in eighteen months came to Ridge Farm. In 1872 he went in the lumber trade, starting the first lumber yard in the place. He continued this one year. While in the lumber trade Mr. Barkley learned telegraphy, and was soon after employed as operator at this place, which position he still holds. He is also employed as express and freight agent. He has been twice married: first, in 1870, to Sarah Porter, who was born in Edgar county in 1852. They had one child, deceased. Mr. Barkley was then married to Naomi E. Banta in 1874. She was born in this county in 1854. They have by this union two children: Harry C. and Ethel N. He has held the office of collector, town clerk, and is a Freemason, a democrat and a Methodist.

A. P. Saunders, Ridge Farm, general merchandise and grain-dealer, was born in what was then Wirt county, Virginia, on the 7th of April, 1850, and, his father being a farmer, was raised to that occupation until the age of sixteen, at which time he commenced clerking in a store. Although he did not have a good chance to get an education, by occupying leisure hours in home study he managed to acquire sufficient to enable him to carry on business. He came to this state in 1874, and opened out his present general merchandise store in Ridge Farm, where he carries about fifteen hundred dollars' worth of stock. He is doing good business, and is also engaged in the grain trade. Mr. Saunders was married on the 25th of April, 1877, to Ada Lewis, who was born in this state in 1856. He belongs to the A.F. & A.M., and his political views are democratic.

A. W. Mendenhall, Ridge Farm, dentist, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 12th of November, 1834, and came to this state in 1877,

settling in Ridge Farm. He received, while young, a good education, which he has applied in the way of school-teaching, commencing at the age of nineteen years. He has taught about fifteen terms of six months each. Mr. Mendenhall learned the trade of dentistry in 1868, which occupation he has successfully followed since. He is a good workman, as well as a straightforward, upright business man, well respected by all who know him. He has been twice married: first, on the 22d of September, 1858, to Sarah Jay. She was born in 1834, and died in 1873. They had by this union five children, one living: Eva L. The names of the deceased are: Mary, Emma, Alice E. and Anna C. He was then married on the 6th of July, 1876. His wife was born in Indiana on the 23d of February, 1844. They have by this union one child: William, born on the 10th of May, 1879. Mr. Mendenhall is a republican, and he and his wife both belong to the Friends church.

W. R. Nash, Ridge Farm, physician, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 12th of May, 1841. His father died when he was but five years old, and his mother, when he was twelve years of age. He followed the occupation of a farmer until the war broke out, when he enlisted, on the 1st of June, 1861, in Co. D, 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., as private, and served three years. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Nashville, and then the one steady fight from Chattanooga to Atlanta, he receiving in all these but a flesh-wound. Soon after the close of the war he commenced the study of medicine: first, under P. T. Cellers, for two years, and then he attended the Surgical Institute at Indianapolis for two years, and afterward, several different courses of lectures at different colleges. He graduated on the 27th of February, 1877, received a diploma for practicing medicine, and came to the "Ridge" on the 1st of April, 1877, where he has been practicing since. Mr. Nash has been practicing at intervals for several years, meeting with quite an extensive practice. He was married on the 14th of May, 1865, to Ruth J. Coy, who, too, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana. They have by this union one child: Effie E., born on the 8th of August, 1866. Both of their parents were natives of Kentucky. He is a republican; in his religion he is liberal.

Isaac T. Hunt, Long, general merchandise, was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 30th of March, 1856, and was raised a farmer until the age of seventeen, at which time he commenced clerking in a store. He attended Waverly College for one term, and also the Bloomington Academy for a time. He is a young man of good habits and good business tact, and we may safely predict for him success in business. He came to this state in April, 1879, opening out a general

merchandise store at Bethel, on the state line, in the southeast corner of Vermilion county. He has a good stock of goods, and is doing a good business. Mr. Hunt was married in Indiana on the 1st of June, 1879, to Dora Towell. She was born in Illinois on the 10th of October, 1861. Mr. Hunt is a republican, and is deputy postmaster at Long.

CATLIN TOWNSHIP.

Catlin occupies the center of the southern half of the county, and is bounded on the north by Oakwood and Danville, on the east by Danville and Georgetown, on the south by Georgetown and Carroll, and on the west by Vance townships, and received its name from the station on the railroad, which was named from one of the officers of the road. It embraces all of the north half of town 18, range 12; six sections off the east side of the north half of town 18, range 13; all but section 19 of the south half of town 19, range 12; four sections out of the southeast corner of town 19, range 13, and a section and a half lying out by itself north of the salt works, which ought to be anchored somewhere, or it is liable to get lost one of these days; making in all somewhat more than a full congressional township and a quarter. The Salt Fork runs along its northern border, having along its banks a belt of excellent timber, varying from a mile to a mile and a half in width. The "points" made by these elbows of timber extending out into the prairie, chief among which was Butler's Point, were a principal attraction to the early settlers. The old salt works, (which is fully written up in its proper place) drew in the first settlers, which, though not really lying in its present territory, was so close by, that that portion of Catlin township was known first of any locality in the county, and long before Danville was dreamed of. Its first selection by the authorized commission as the proper place for the county seat was not due so much as some suppose to its being the geographical center of the county, for it was not. The county at that time extended to the lake, and its geographical center was not far from the thriving city of Kankakee. While the geographical center of the county, by its present limits, is exactly six miles north of the locality indicated (being on section 21, a little north of the original settlement of Mr. Blount, whose name was given to that township), its selection was made on account of its being central to the population then here, and those whom it was then believed would in future occupy the county. The state road, from Crawfordsville, Indiana, to Decatur,

runs through the town, keeping along where the prairie line broke away from the timber, midway between the railroad and the stream. Along this road on either side are situated some of the finest farms in the town, and which have few superiors in the county. These were of course the first to be brought into cultivation, and it was many years after that those on the prairie south of the railroad were settled. The township was laid off from Danville, Vance, Carroll and Georgetown in 1858. This was after the railroad was built, and after the station had been sometime known as Catlin.

The railroad was one of the first chartered in the state. At the time the legislature thought, — an opinion which the people at large shared, — that all that was necessary to develop the state was to make a liberal shower of railroad charters, and a system of state improvements was inaugurated which, for extent, has never been equaled by any state in America. Of the lines which were chartered, this one, known as the “Northern Cross-road,” was commenced and considerable work done on it before the crash of 1837 stopped all undertakings and burst every financial bubble in the country. This road was actually graded from Danville nearly or quite through this town; the abutments were built and the timbers hewn to build the bridges before the company failed and left their contractors unpaid and laborers without a dollar. It was a serious time for the men who had undertaken to do this job. From the height of financial hopes in 1836, when it looked as though every one was going to get rich, and the country develop at once into a great agricultural and commercial empire, to the deep despondency of 1837, when all business stopped and no one could get pay for what he had done, or a hope for anything in the future, with what money there was next to worthless and the state itself bankrupt, was a step from the brightest day to the darkest night. Men who were supposed to be, and who really were, rich yesterday, were bankrupt to-day. The state of Illinois, while it never in fact repudiated its debt, could not provide the interest, and for nineteen years was in default; yet the entire debt was less than the annual taxes now raised in the state. The Northern Cross railroad got no farther at this end of the route than the grading of a few miles of its road, but from Springfield to the Illinois River was finished, as railroad builders understood the matter in those days, and a kind of a locomotive was purchased that actually run on the old strap-rail track, drawing a few cars nearly as fast as a hen could run. It fell off into the ditch one day, and the officials seemed to lack the knowledge, or the wish, to put it on the track again and put on a pair of fleet-footed mules to do the locomotive work. The timbers which were hewn for

bridges were carried off by men to build log houses, and nothing remained but a bank of earth and a load of debt. Later, when railroad-building was again revived, a company was formed which built the Great Western road on the same line, using this grade as far as it was made.

Along the southern line of the township is a high elevation of land, which forms the "divide" between the Salt Fork and the Little Vermilion. All the land of the town sheds toward the Salt Fork, except a small portion on the extreme southern edge. As early as 1850 all the portion north of the railroad had been brought into cultivation; the Sandusky farm had been improved, and the large brick house at the mound south of the village of Catlin had been built. Following the building of the road, all the land along its line was taken up by eastern speculators, and settlers found it to their advantage to go farther south to get cheaper lands. By 1858 all this land southwest of the station was taken and made into farms.

The point of timber running out into the prairie west of the present village of Catlin was the place of the first settlement, and is historic. It was called Butler's, from James Butler, who was the first settler, and in the course of time the whole settlement came to be known by that name, and continued to be so called until the railroad officials called the name of their station here Catlin.

James Butler came from Vermont in 1820. Before the county was organized it was a part of Edgar county, and the people here at an early day found Paris the most convenient place for trade, and had to go there for their official business. Butler, Elliot, Whitecomb and Woodin were the first to live here, and all performed important parts in the early matters which transpired here. Mrs. Stansbury, who is now the oldest inhabitant of the township, and whose memory is good in regard to affairs here, has placed the writer under many obligations for valuable information. She says that in publications in regard to early matters, the names of prominent actors have been mixed up. The first county commissioners' courts were held at the house of James Butler, he being one of the commissioners. It was here that the commission which had been appointed by the legislature to locate the county seat made its report to the county commissioners, wherein they reported in favor of locating it on the high bluff south of the salt works. Some persons, who thought the commissioners did not know their business, reported around that folks could never get water up there, and a new commission was appointed, which decided on Danville.

Mrs. Stansbury gives the following circumstantial account of the first marriages which occurred in this county before it was organized,

which differs considerably from the published account, but which she knows to be correct. Cyrus Douglas had made up his mind to marry Ruby Bloss, and she was willing, but a troublesome brother-in-law, Mr. Denio, objected. After the plan was well matured, Douglas went to Paris and got the license, and bought a pair of shoes for Ruby, for he objected to marrying her bare-footed, — not that he cared so much about shoes, but he thought a decent regard for public sentiment ought to be maintained, and he hated to have it said that the first girl married in this community had to go to her own wedding bare-footed. He hid the shoes at Mr. Woodin's house, and she got away from her unsuspecting brother-in-law, came to Woodin's, put on her new shoes (her other necessary dry goods were on before coming there), which she declared were "a mile too big," and walked to Squire Treat's, where the ceremony was performed. They then went to Mr. Butler's house. Marcus Snow was married the same day to Annis Butler, and the two newly married couples met at Mr. Butler's that evening. Douglas was a hatter by trade, and went to Yankee Point and commenced business. He and Mr. Snow both bought farms there, and each raised quite a family of children. Mr. Snow and Mrs. Douglas dying a few years since, the relicts of each intermarried, and now live happily at Fairmount.

Asa Elliott, who was the first justice of the peace in the county, came here to live at Butler's Point in 1822. He was a man of good business capacity, and a successful man. It was at his house that the first circuit court was held. The house was situated about one fourth of a mile from the west line of Catlin village. He had a log house, which is now used by Hon. J. H. Oakwood for a stable, and was building a larger one when the court came in on him rather unexpectedly, before it was completed. It stood near where Betty Sandusky now lives. The floor had not yet been placed in, and the attendants on court sat on the floor timbers for seats; there being no cellar under the house, they made very comfortable seats. A story is told, which, it is well to say, lacks confirmation, that Abraham Lincoln, who a few years later than this date was in the habit of practicing in this court, came along to see how matters were going on, and found the court sitting on one of the sleepers, paring his toe-nails; while standing around (for his legs were too long for him to sit with any comfort on the floor timbers), the bailiff came in and reported to the court that he had got six of the grand jury securely chained, and the hounds were chasing the others through the adjoining timber. Mr. Lincoln, who had not yet got used to that way of serving processes, climbed up a tree near by, and sat a-straddle of a safe limb until they called off the dogs. James Butler died here, and his son afterward sold the farm to Mr.

Sandusky and moved to Kansas. Mrs. Stansbury, who at that time was plain Jane Woodin, came here to the salt works in 1824. Francis Whitcomb and John Vance were then carrying on the salt business. Mr. Woodin was a cooper, and was at work at his trade there. He worked there three years and then entered four hundred acres of land near Catlin, which is now owned by Charles Gones. At that time Paris was the place of trade and milling, but afterward they used to go to Eugene. They took their produce to Hubbard and other traders, and took their furs to Lafayette, where they could always get cash for them. Mr. Woodin kept boarders for \$1.50 per week. At that time salt sold for \$1.50 per bushel. Mrs. Stansbury went to Danville once to a party. There was only one house on the road, at the head of the Froman hollow. Dan Beckwith was keeping bachelor's hall at D., and was very attentive to the party which had done his new town the honor of a visit.

The first school that was kept here was taught by Hiram Ticknor, just south of where Thomas Keeney now lives. The children from the salt works had to go three miles to this school. He was a good teacher, and put his fifteen scholars through readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic in a satisfactory way.

The first meetings were held at the house of Asa Elliott. Father Kingsbury, who came here to preach to the Indians, occasionally preached for the people at the salt works. The first Sabbath-school in the county was established by the Methodists at Mr. Elliott's, probably about 1836. Mr. Woodin died here in 1837. Of ten children, only four are living. Mrs. Stansbury and Mrs. Price live in this county. When the first court was held at Elliott's, Mrs. Stanbury went over to help Mrs. Elliott to do the house-work.

Francis Whitcomb was for several years engaged in the salt works. He came there in 1821. He afterward took up the farm which Richard Jones lived on. He worked this farm for several years, and sold it to Henry Jones, and went to McLean county, and lived on the Kickapoo, seven miles this side of Bloomington, where some of his family still reside.

Amos Williams, from Pennsylvania, lived here at Butler's Point a short time. He was the first county clerk after the county was organized, and had been a teacher and surveyor, and county clerk of Edgar county before. He was a man of most accurate habits. The records show more in his favor than any other pen can tell. He was circuit clerk, probate justice of the peace, ponnmaster, postmaster at Danville, and may have held all the other offices too. He helped to survey out the town, and was almost the first to become interested in

having good schools. He was a competent surveyor, a thorough teacher, a natural clerk. If he could not do everything, it is evident that he did everything well which he undertook to do at all, which is better. He died in 1857, and his children still reside in Danville.

John Payne, the father of a family that has since the very first history of the county been an important factor in its affairs, came from Orange county, New York, to Indiana, and from there here, in 1827, and took up land where the Poor Farm now is, in section 24. His family all came with him, and for some time lived around him here. He was a man of great force of character, with strong will and energy, and he soon made himself felt in the affairs of the new county. Late in life he sold out here and went to Livingston county, where two of his sons resided, and died there about 1864. He left a family of nine children, who have long been known as among the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. His son Peter went to California. William Milton was at one time sheriff of Vermilion county, and now resides in Danville. Captain Morgan L. Payne, another son, who has recently died in Livingston county, has left a record of which any man or family might well feel proud. He raised a company here for the Blackhawk war, and marched at its head to the relief of the beleaguered citizens on Fox River. He owned a farm here, and during the era of railroad building, in 1836, took a large contract of grading the Northern Cross road through this township. By the failure of the company he was ruined and went to Texas, hoping to recover his fortunes. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he commanded a company, doing good service until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he returned to his former home in Indiana to raise another company. The close of hostilities occurring before he could accomplish his desire, he again engaged in farming and removed to Livingston county, in this state. At the breaking out of the rebellion he raised a company which did gallant service in defending the old flag. He again engaged in farming, and later, while keeping hotel in Pontiac, lost all by a fire, and when seventy years old served as constable and deputy sheriff to earn an honest living, until stricken with disease, which proved fatal. He was a man of most intense patriotism, and showed it by gallant heroism in three wars, and never lagged when duty called. An incident which occurred is so characteristic of the two principal actors that it is recorded here: While engaged in grading the railroad in Catlin, a dispute arose with a Mr. Frazier in regard to his right to cross the latter's land, Mr. Frazier claiming that he was a trespasser in going on his land to grade the road. The result was a fight, in which the pluck and fighting qualities of both participants were pretty fully

tested. After a most fearful contest, in which the captain seemed to be the victor, a contest in the court followed, which created a good deal of interest. Mr. Lincoln was at Danville, attending court, and became much interested in the matter, and could not but admire the pluck of the captain, who contested his case as stoutly in court as he had on the field. While he was serving in the rebellion he was home on furlough, and not getting back on time was mustered out of service. This was not what he had gone to war for, and he set about getting the order mustering him out set aside. Procuring the names of all the officers to his petition, he sent it on to Washington, to his old friend Ward Hill Lamon, whom he rightfully supposed could get the ear of the President on all occasions. When the matter was brought to the attention of the President he looked it over, noticing the name. The old affair with Frazier at once came back to him. "See here, Hill," said he, "is this the Captain Payne who had the fight with Frazier about that railroad grading down in Danville?" Being told it was, he said: "Well, it's my opinion that he's just the kind of fighters we want down there," and at once wrote the order to reinstate him in his position. Squire L. Payne, another son, is an extensive farmer near Chenoa. John, Jr., was killed in a riot in Danville, in the summer of 1863. The affair was unfortunate in all its bearings. He left seven children, four of whom live in this county. Martin, another son, went to Oregon. Mrs. Miles lived near here. Mrs. Thomas Douglas, who lived near here, had a large family of children, several of whom still live here. Mrs. Thompson lived here on the farm until her husband died, and now resides in Danville.

John Thompson came from Canada. He came here with his father-in-law, John Payne, and took up a farm in 1827 about one mile northeast of Catlin. He died there in 1864. One son is now a prominent citizen of Rossville. He was a good citizen, and a very worthy and successful farmer. Some of his children live here yet, and are among the well known citizens of Vermillion county.

Charles Caraway entered land here in 1824. He lived in Virginia, and had an interest in the Sulphur Springs in Green Briar county. He entered about a section of land in all, and came here to live in 1829, and made his home on section 33, where Hon. J. H. Oakwood now resides. He was a man of education and enterprise, and at once became thoroughly interested in the affairs of the new county. He died early in 1836, before his plans had become fully developed. He left one son and four daughters. His son Charles still lives in the township. One daughter, Mrs. Oakwood, lives on the farm her father made here. Mrs. Arrowsmith removed to Iowa, where she still re-

sides; Mrs. Buoy went to Oregon, and died in California, and Mrs. G. W. Wolfe still lives here. The three brothers McCorkle, who were brothers of Mrs. Charles Caraway, came here from Virginia with the latter in 1829. J. S. McCorkle took up a farm northeast of Catlin in section 23, and was a very prosperous and successful farmer. He engaged in stock-raising and feeding, and acquired considerable property. He died in 1858, and his family are scattered, a portion of them still residing here. The other brothers engaged in teaching and other vocations for a time. Thomas H. McKeeney came here at the same time, and took up land in section 28, where he still resides, though bed-ridden for some years. He has four children residing here.

Noah Guymon came from Ohio in 1830. He came on foot, bringing his wife—known all over this country as “Grandma” Guymon—on horseback, which conveyance also served to pack what earthly possession the two jointly and severally owned. He took a claim on section 29, and got up a little cabin, which served the double purpose of residence and a place of shelter for the faithful old mare, which had transported his plunder from Ohio. They proved an industrious and economical couple, and soon prospered in their worldly affairs. Mrs. Guymon was a Connecticut Yankee, and, in the crowd of folks with whom she found herself here, whose ideas of a live Yankee were purely traditional—which traditions were strained through several generations of stories and theories,—she was fond of boasting of her pure New England nativity. It is needless to say that she was never called on to prove her identity, for, with the native shrewdness of a born Yankee of the typical kind, she made the most of the situation and surroundings. She almost at once commenced the practice of a profession, then, and since, in universal demand. Doctors were not numerous here in the early days, and for miles around, this patron saint of the “rising generation,” went the darkest nights and in all sorts of weather to aid the cause of progressive humanity. The walls of her sitting-room are hung with the portraits of the great men, living and dead, of republican views.

“By these insignia,” said her visitor, “we are led to mistrust that you have been a republican in your sentiments?”

“Yes,” she replied, “a real abolitionist! and when the war was going on it seemed as if I must read everything about it. I could count almost a regiment of my boys there,—that is, of those whom I had dressed the first time; and I read so much that I almost destroyed my eyes. Oh! it was awful to think of those brave men starving in rebel prison pens!”

Now at the age of 86, though her eye is dimmed and her step feeble,

her mind is as free, her voice as clear, and her laugh as hearty as it was fifty years ago, when she first set foot on the soil of Vermilion county. Her life has been an active one; both she and her husband worked hard and managed frugally, have accumulated and saved. In the place of the old log-cabin of which they were joint occupants the first year of their life here, a tidy brick house was built. Few people who have lived in Catlin during the past fifty years will ever forget "Widow Guymon."

Alexander Church came from Virginia in 1830, and farmed a part of Mr. Caraway's land for ten years, when he bought the land where he now is, in section 28. This was the school section which had been given in lieu of the Saline section 16. The law of congress gave all sections 16 to the state for school purposes, but another law reserved to the state all Saline lands. The Saline section had been taken possession of by the men who were making salt and living there; hence this section was given in lieu of that.

John Boggess took up land in sections 29 and 30, in 1830. He made a considerable farm, and continued to live there until 1875, when he died. His son resides on the farm. The old log house still stands there, which his father built nearly fifty years ago. Joseph Davis settled here on section 36 (19-13), in 1830. He was an energetic man, and acquired ownership of considerable land. He engaged in raising and feeding stock, and used to drive to Ohio frequently. He was a very successful farmer. His son Jesse still lives here. Frank Foley settled on section 36 in 1831. He was here when the soldiers were going to the Black Hawk war. He sold to J. Allen in 1835, and went to Stephenson county, where he entered land which has since become a portion of the city of Freeport. Jacob Hickman came in 1831 and took up land in section 35 (19-13). He died there in 1842. He had ten children. His son R. C. Hickman still lives on the farm. One son, Hiram, kept hotel a long time in Georgetown, and was sheriff of the county about 1845. He had been very successful in business, but complications growing out of his office embarrassed him. William Youst came on a farm in the western part of the county in 1830. He lived there the winter of the deep snow, and then settled on section 36, where he died soon after. His wife died in 1872. His son, James T. Youst, lives on the farm still, and his daughter is the wife of Joel Aree. Ephraim Aree, and his son Joel, came here in 1830, and took up land where the latter lives now. There had been a short corn crop that year, and when the deep snow followed they were just able to hive up for the winter like the bees. At this time game of all kinds was plenty, but that winter made it very scarce. The snow was so

deep that there was nothing for the game to live on. The wolves seemed to prosper. Joel Areec still lives on the farm which his father took up fifty years ago. W. H. Butler was an old settler near Danville; he settled on section 35 (19-13) in 1834. G. W. Pate, whose name and whose life is so identified with the growth and progress of the Methodist church in this portion of the county, was born in Indiana in 1815, and came here to Butler's Point with his father, Adam Pate, about 1830. He was converted under the preaching of Father Anderson, and at once commenced his labors in the cause of religion. He was selected as class-leader, and soon commenced preaching. He lived in the house which stands opposite the fair grounds, where his widow still resides, and kept a country tavern there for many years. Very early preaching service was held at Elliott's house, at Adam Pate's, and later at the school-house. Rev. James McKain, Mr. Hall and Mr. French were among the first preachers. The circuit was a four weeks' one, and the intervening Sabbaths called for the services of Mr. Pate and other local preachers. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Scott, in 1857. Most of his time was spent on the farm, of course, but he was often called away on various matters in which he took a deep interest. He was long a member of the Masonic order, and was held in high estimation by members of the craft for his faithful devotion to the principles of the order. He was a man of kind, conciliating disposition, and loved the peace and good of the church and the neighborhood. He died a few years since. His widow is still living, and his only daughter, whose husband, Thomas Keeney, was killed in the army. Two sons of the latter are left to honor the memory of their father and grandfather.

John Reynolds, a brother of Mrs. Pate, was a prominent promoter of the cause of religion. He was a man of no especial culture for the work, but was zealous and earnest. He preached all over this country, from Georgetown to Homer, for twenty years. It was never too stormy nor cold for him to go forth to fill an appointment, or to perform an act of kindness to the sick or suffering. In 1850 he went to Iowa.

Mrs. Ray came here with her seven children, from Indiana, in 1842. Though not among the earliest settlers, she and her family took an important part in strengthening the religious interests of the town. She was a sincere christian mother, whose every thought, wish and desire was for the cause of religion and for her children's best interests. She died at the age of eighty-seven, in 1877, sincerely loved by the entire community. Her sons William and S. S. still reside here.

Henry Oakwood came from Ohio in 1833, and took up a farm in what is now Oakwood township. He was a prominent and public-

spirited man. His son, Hon. J. H. Oakwood, came to reside in Catlin, where he now lives, in 1851, on section 33. He has always been a leader in public matters; was one of the earliest and staunchest friends of the County Agricultural Society, and of every matter of permanent interest. He has been in past years largely engaged in farming and cattle-raising. Mr. Oakwood was elected to the legislature in 1872, and served during the protracted sessions of 1873 and 1874, at the time when the revision of the statutes was being passed upon. As the personal representative of a farming community, while he did not forget his duties as a representative of other interests, he became strongly identified with every matter which had a bearing on the farm. Mr. Oakwood was again elected in 1876, and proved a very valuable and useful member. During this last term he was the colleague of Hon. Alvan Gilbert, one of Vermilion county's most honored and valuable citizens.

Henry Jones came here from England in 1849. He had amassed a considerable fortune in the energetic prosecution of his trade, and, having a large family of boys, came here to make his home. He bought the Whitcomb farm, and entered and bought land all around it, until he had about three thousand acres. He provided himself with fourteen yoke of cattle to break prairie with, and stocked up pretty heavily with cattle. He was a very large man, weighing over three hundred pounds, and had all the traits of a hospitable, well educated "English gentleman; one of the real old stock." He engaged in partnership with William Bently and William Hinds, in the tanning business, and did a pretty fair business; but they were never able to get enough bark, the people all being too busy with their farm work when bark-peeling was in its prime. Nothing is left of the old tan-yard but a fine spring of water. The eldest son, Richard, was the first station agent and first business man of Catlin; was in trade a long time; was frequently elected supervisor, and was president of the town board. His tragic death—tragic in its surroundings—will never be forgotten by the citizens of Catlin. His sister, Mrs. Church, was entertaining her family and friends in honor of her fiftieth birthday. Dinner was served at six o'clock, and at the moment when joy and music were filling the mansion of the hospitable lady, and everyone present was given over to gladness, three young ladies were invited to sing. They commenced to sing a sad, though favorite song, "Mother, I've come home to die," when Mr. Jones straightened back in his chair and expired in an instant. The sadness which shrouded that gay company when it was known that death had taken from their very midst the good man who, since the death of his father, had been looked up to by every member

of the family as their head, was terrible to endure. The descent from unmixed joy and hilarity into the grief which surrounds death, was shocking, if not tragic.

Soon after the railroad was in operation, and Catlin had begun to grow into a place of note, the people concluded to have an "old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration." It was one of Henry Jones' favorite desires to show these Yankees how they would celebrate such an occasion in England, if they had ever been so fortunate as to have such an affair there. He had been brought up under the "lion and the unicorn," and had never been accustomed to see a "Fourth of July," and had held to the traditions of his fathers, that "St. George was a bigger man than ever fourth of July was." But, on coming to America, he changed his mind, and became a thorough Yankee. To have the biggest celebration ever seen in the Wabash Valley was what the people of Catlin proposed, and preparations were made accordingly. Mr. Jones told them to go into his herd and slaughter all the fat steers they wanted. "If a dozen won't do 'em, take a hun'erd," said the earnest Jonathan; "give 'em enough to eat, or they can't be 'appy." He was unanimously chosen president of the day. The preparations went forward on the grandest scale. Twenty stalwart men were sent out, who spent a week soliciting provisions. Wagon trains were pressed into service to bring in of the abundance of the land. No such sight was ever seen until the commissary trains of the grand army of the Union took up the line of march into the sacred soil of Virginia. The best band in Indiana was engaged, and Daniel Voorhees was sent for, but previous engagements prevented his attendance, and Dan Beckwith came in his stead. The preparations which had been going on for weeks finally ushered in the glorious day. A whole flock of eagles could not have added to the patriotic enthusiasm of the occasion. Crowds of people came in from all the surrounding country, and father Jones was "'appy." Catlin had not as yet been captured by the Good Templars, and the boys did not forget to drink bumpers to the old Englishman who had been converted into a live Yankee. The fund of provisions was ample, and the baskets full of fragments which they took up were never counted, but there was enough to keep Jones' hogs for weeks, after having given away to all the poor they could find. Catlin can be depended on when her citizens get aroused.

Below is a list of the township officers elected in Catlin since it was set off as a separate township in 1858:

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1858.....		Jesse Burroughs	J. M. Goss	Noah Guymon.	
1859.....		Jesse Burroughs	W. R. Timmons.	C. L. Pate.	
1860...208...		Jesse Burroughs	J. Crosby	J. Thompson	J. A. Church.
1861...153...		G. W. Pate	J. Crosby	J. Thompson	G. W. Cook.
1862...247...		A. G. Olmstead	J. Crosby	N. C. Howard	G. W. Cook.
1863...274...		Jesse Burroughs	G. W. F. Church.	N. C. Howard	J. A. Church.
1864...168...		Richard Jones	W. L. Hind.	H. J. Oakwood	J. A. Church.
1865...190...		Richard Jones	S. Calvert.	F. Allhands	F. Allhands.
1866.....		A. G. Olmstead	A. A. Sulcer	R. Clearwater	R. Clearwater.
1867.....		J. A. Church	C. L. Pate	E. P. Boggess	E. P. Boggess.
1868.....		Richard Jones	P. Hains.	W. M. Ray	W. M. Ray.
1869.....		G. W. Pate.	P. Hains.	W. M. Ray	J. W. Newlon.
1870.....		G. W. Wolfe	J. H. Hartley	W. M. Ray	J. W. Newlon.
1871.....		G. W. Wolfe	J. H. Oakwood	W. M. Ray	S. W. Black.
1872.....		G. W. Wolfe	Ed. Winter	W. M. Ray	S. W. Black.
1873...160...		G. W. Wolfe	Ed. Winter	W. M. Ray	W. F. Wolfe.
1874...221...		G. W. Tilton	W. R. Timmons.	J. W. Newlon	W. F. Wolfe.
1875...199...		Richard Jones.	F. Tarrant	J. A. Church	Henry Lloyd.
1876...211...		Richard Jones	Albert Church.	J. A. Church	Henry Lloyd.
1877...195...		G. W. Wolfe	Albert Church.	Wm. Jameson	G. W. Wolfe, jr.
1878...239...		G. W. Wolfe	Albert Church.	Wm. Jameson	Albert Church.
1879...246...		J. W. Newlon	Albert Church	Wm. Jameson	Albert Church.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION.

It is believed that Rev. James McKain, who was, as early as 1828 or 1829, minister in charge of the Eugene circuit, was the first Methodist minister to preach in this part of the county. Mrs. Pate speaks of him and of Messrs. Hall, Anderson and French, as among the first preachers here, and says the earlier preaching services were held at Father Pate's, and at the house of Mr. Elliott. Her husband and her brother, Mr. Reynolds, are deserving of mention as among the early local preachers who in those times had much of the pastoral labors put on them. Father Kingsbury is the only minister of the Presbyterian denomination found mentioned at that early day, and the names of none of other denominations are found in any account, or in the memory of any of the oldest inhabitants. About ten years later, Rev. James Ashmore, of the Cumberland Presbyterians, commenced preaching in the western part of this town.

The first edifice erected by the Methodists was the small building now occupied by Mr. Tarrant at Catlin village. It was built a half mile north of its present location. Francis Whitecomb, David Finley, Adam Pate, Thomas Keeney and wife, John Finley and wife, Mrs. Ray and her children, were the leaders in getting up this house of worship. Rev. Mr. York was then pastor, and the charge belonged to the Danville circuit. The building was 20 x 30, and was built by Mr. Mills, probably in 1842. The charge was soon after this made a part

of the Homer circuit. The present house was built in 1857, under the preaching of Rev. Peter Wallace. G. W. Pate, Thomas Williams, Thomas Keeney, the Rays, Isaac Wolf, Truman Williams and several others were active in the work of building this. It is 36×46, with a steeple, and is a comfortable house. It cost about \$1,500. The number of members is about forty. It afterward was changed to Fairmont circuit, and is now Catlin circuit. The Shiloh Methodist Society was organized in 1854. Hamilton Boggess was the first class-leader, and continued his faithful service in that position until he went to the army, where he remained faithful to every trust, as indeed he did everywhere, until, stricken down by disease, he was called up higher. He died in the hospital at Nashville, a sacrifice, like thousands of others, to the unity of this nation. Mr. and Mrs. H. Boggess, Miss Pritchard, John Aldrige, Martin Roof and wife, John Busby and wife, Peter Conrad and wife, M. B. Boggess and wife, Edwin Busby and wife, and William Busby and wife, were the members of this class which became the Shiloh charge. William Busby was another of this little band who gave his life to his country. Rev. George Fairbanks, who resided in Homer, first preached here once in four weeks. Rev. George Bates is the present preacher in charge. Services are held in the school-house. The charge has usually numbered about thirty-five. A union Sabbath-school is maintained in connection with the Cumberland Presbyterian. W. Douglass is superintendent.

The Fairview M. E. Church is on the line between Catlin and Georgetown. The Bethel M. E. Church was organized as a class in 1869, with fifteen members. Under the preaching of Rev. John Helmie, who held a protracted meeting in the school-house here, a church of thirty-five members was organized. Preaching was held in the school-house until 1876, when the church was built. The building is 28×40, a neat and tasty edifice, with a steeple, well painted and comfortably seated. It cost \$1,400. The Rays, Thomas Williams, E. P. Boggess and Clark Fetterplace were leading men in getting this work forwarded. The membership is about forty. A Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of William M. Ray, numbers about thirty-five.

A Sabbath-school was first taught by G. W. Pate in the little cabin which was used for a school-house as early as 1838. Coffeen's Handbook of Vermilion County says, p. 24: "The first Sunday-school in the county, as also probably the first M. E. Church, was organized at Asa Elliott's cabin." No dates are given, and no names; but it is probable that those pioneers of religious effort, the Pates (father and son), and Reynolds and Elliott, were the promoters of this school, and

that the date was possibly anterior to the one given above on the authority of Mr. Ray. Jacob Wright, an elder of the Christian church, preached here irregularly for two years, commencing in 1865, and organized a church. The building was erected in 1873. It is 32 x 50, with steeple, and cost \$1,800. Joel Acrec, Henry Foster and D. Rnyon were the leading men in erecting the house. Elder John Myers is the present preacher. Preaching service is held every two weeks, and disciple school each alternate Sabbath.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church, known as Mt. Vernon, was organized by Rev. James Ashmore, of Foster Presbytery, in 1840. Mr. Ashmore has been the pioneer preacher of that denomination for all this portion of the county, having labored here for nearly fifty years, and organized churches, preached the gospel, and labored faithfully here during nearly all of his life. He now resides in Fairmount, under which heading the reader will find a more extended notice of this excellent man. Mr. Ashmore came here to preach in the Jordan school-house in June, 1840, and Mount Vernon church was organized in the fall of that year, with about twenty members. Mr. and Mrs. Oakwood, Mr. and Mrs. Bnoy, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Hardin and family, Mr. Davis and family, Mrs. McKinney and family, Mr. Martin and family, were the first members. The first elders were: John Allen, Laban Bnoy, Jesse Burroughs and T. H. Morgan. For two years this church was in a constant state of revival, and Mr. Ashmore carried on the work with the assistance of Rev. Mr. Hill. At one time it numbered two hundred and fifty members. Its numbers were greatly reduced by death and removal. More than forty members went to Oregon, and not less than one hundred of them sleep in the little church-yard. The pastors of the Mount Vernon church who followed Father Ashmore were: Rev. Henry Woodward, who died in Kansas; Rev. David Vandeventer, who lives near Delevan; Rev. Allen Whitlock, now dead; Rev. Jesse Beals, at Mattoon; then Father Ashmore again. At present, Rev. W. R. Hendrick is pastor. A Sabbath-school numbering eighty, with Mr. Albert Voores superintendent, is kept up.

COAL.

They have abundance of good coal at Catlin, but the depression in the coal trade has been so great that the enterprises have proved financial failures. The Hinds shaft was sunk in 1862 by William Hinds. It passed successively through the hands of Mr. Henderson, Isaac Wolf and Mr. Jenkins, since which it has been closed. John Faulds put down a shaft near the railroad, west of town, in 1863. He reached a six-foot vein one hundred and forty-seven feet below the surface. It

was thought to be a great strike at that time, and men of figures showed by slate and pencil that the coal under each section of land would be worth about \$12,000,000. The event was celebrated by a grand banquet in June, 1864, at which Capt. W. R. Timmons was called on to preside, and, amid feasting and good cheer, G. W. Tilton, the poet laureate of Catlin, sang an original song, displaying in stately numbers the beauties and utilities of this grand "Hole in the Ground." The occasion was one of delight, such as the wideawake citizens of Catlin are pleased to engage in. Mr. Faulds supplied it with all the necessary machinery, and run it until 1870. Messrs. McNair and Sweany then worked it for a while, when it went into disuse.

The Ohio shaft, one and one-half miles east of Catlin, was sunk by a company of men from Youngstown, Ohio, in 1865. They found coal at a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. This has changed hands often, and has proved a financial loss. Charles Gones, who purchased the old Woodin farm, put down a shaft one mile northwest of Catlin, near the stream. He struck a six-foot vein at the depth of seventy feet, and at an expense of about \$1,500. It is now leased by James Payne, who is carrying it on successfully.

CATLIN VILLAGE.

When the Great Western railroad was built, a station was established on section 34, and in 1856, Guy Merrill and Josiah Hunt laid out the village of Catlin on that section. It consisted of twelve blocks north and south of the depot grounds. At the same time Harvey Sandusky laid out and platted an addition lying south of and running from the railroad west of the original town as far east as that plat did. On the 18th of March Josiah Sandusky platted an addition between this last and the railroad. April, 1858, Josiah platted and laid out his second addition west of the original town. In 1863 J. H. Oakwood laid out an addition of two blocks north of the original town, and in October, 1867, McNair & Co. laid out and platted the Coal Shaft addition along the railroad west, and west of Sandusky's second addition. The place had been known so long as Butler's Point, that it at once became a place of considerable importance. Some of the most enterprising citizens of the county have done business here.

Richard Jones was the first to begin business here after the railroad was built. He was station agent, bought grain and sold goods, and continued in active business here for several years. Capt. W. R. Timmons came here from Indiana in 1855, before the railroad was built, and commenced selling goods in a room which he rented of G. W. Pate, just west of town. The place was known then as Butler's Point.



Alexander Pollock.

It was on the old stage road between Crawfordsville, Indiana, and Springfield. Mr. Pate was postmaster. Timmons had one room of the house, which at that time served for residence, store, post-office and country tavern. When the village was laid out he built the store now standing in the northern part of the village, and moved his store there, still keeping on the state road, and was appointed the first postmaster of Catlin. He continued in trade here for more than fifteen years. Harvey Sandusky was a partner while he remained in the store on the state road, and Mr. Wolf for ten years after.

Capt. Timmons raised Co. A of the 25th Reg. Ill. Vol., but was prevented by sickness from going with them. He raised Co. D of the 35th Reg., and rendezvoused on the fair-ground. He marched with them and led them to victory for two years, when his health again giving out, he was obliged to return home. Fred Tarrant and John Swanell had a nice drug store, which was continued for some years. Henry Church commenced the grocery trade, and in 1857 S. Calvert commenced selling goods, and J. H. Oakwood and G. W. Pate opened a general retail store. Goss & Sandusky commenced trade about the same time, or soon after, and were succeeded by Goss & Lee.

About the close of the war, G. W. and S. R. Tilton came here. They were enterprising and thoroughly educated young men, have continued in business till the present time, and have done their full share toward the advancement of Catlin. J. C. Clayton was the first blacksmith. He had a large establishment, and engaged in making mole-ditchers for B. Stockton, who had the right for several counties. Addison Neff also had a blacksmith shop. Crosby, Cook & Co. commenced, in 1858, the manufacture of chairs, furniture, etc., a business which they continued for some years. They employed six or eight hands, and did a large, and for a time a very successful, business, but the changed condition of manufacture and the demands of the times have driven this line of business entirely out of the small villages, and now everybody has to go to the large cities for his chairs or a bedstead. Albert Heath came here in 1857, and erected the huge pile just south of the railroad known as "Heath's Folly." The building is 40 x 75, three stories high, with a large addition on the south side. It was built to contain three stores on the ground floor, a hotel in the second, and a ball-room in the third. It was the largest building of any kind in this part of the county, and far too large for Heath's purse or for the demands of the times. When he got it inclosed he failed and ran away. Six years later the citizens bought it and presented it to Mr. Jenkins, who put a steam grist-mill into it. Mr. Jenkins had had a considerable experience in milling, and did a good business. It had

two run of burrs, and was successful until Mr. Jenkins' death. The building was never occupied either as a store or hotel. Capt. Timmons was the first postmaster, and was followed by the following officials in turn: J. K. Turner, Thomas Church, Albert Church, Sam. R. Tilton, L. C. Kyger and Arthur Jones.

INSTITUTIONS.

The Catlin Brass Band was organized in 1866 by Frank Champion, and has been kept up ever since.

The Catlin graded school is under the efficient management of the School Board, of which G. Wilse Tilton is president, and A. G. Payne, secretary. The school is under Principal W. J. Brinckley. The house is a large and roomy three-story brick building, about 45 × 60, the upper story of which, however, belongs to the Masonic order, under a contract which was entered into at the time of building. The school has always been well conducted, and is evidently in good hands. Pupils are carried through all the higher branches: rhetoric, botany, geometry, zoology, higher arithmetic, physical geography and natural philosophy, preparing graduates for first grade certificates under the laws of this state. The school year is eight months with three vacations.

The Vermilion County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized in 1850. The first fair was held at Danville where the Presbyterian church now stands. They elected officers, held the fair, declared premiums, all in one day. There was no gate fee charged, and only about forty dollars paid in premiums. It does not appear where the money to pay this princely sum came from, but probably from license fees charged to those who kept stands on the ground. The second fair was held down on the bottom near the Red Bridge. This was such a decided improvement on the first one, that the farmers began to take heart. No fee was charged. People thought it was about all it was worth to come the distance they must to see a fair. Harvey Sodasky, Samuel Bann, Martin Moudy and P. S. Spencer showed fine cattle, and Ward H. Lamon, afterward President Lincoln's marshal and biographer, showed a fast horse and a monkey. Mr. J. H. Oakwood, Mr. Milligan and Mr. Catlett were appointed a committee to fix up a plan of organization. Nearly all the fine stock was then owned by the men living in this part of the county, and it was thought more convenient to locate it at Butler's Point, where suitable grounds could be got at very reasonable rental. Forty acres of ground was rented and fenced, a good track laid out, an amphitheatre, floral and mechanical halls erected, and good fairs have been held each year. Last year it was thought best to hold it at Danville. The present officers are G. W.

Tilton, president; W. T. Sandusky, vice-president; W. S. McClelland, secretary; D. Douglas, treasurer. The fairs have increased in general interest each year, and have generally proved financially successful.

The Oakridge Cemetery was organized under the laws of the state in August, 1868. Two burying-grounds had been previously occupied for resting-places for the dead. The old ground is near the railroad, three-fourths of a mile from the village. It was the first place for burial of the dead in this part of the county, and was never properly platted and mapped; very many of the graves are not marked, and the surface indications have become obliterated, so that it was difficult to tell where new graves might be dug without breaking into old ones. Henry Jones laid out a family burying-ground on his own lands which has been used by some.

The necessity was, therefore, apparent for a regular place to lay away the dead in their last resting-place in an orderly way. A beautiful spot was selected, two acres of ground purchased and properly platted. Hon. J. H. Oakwood is president; G. W. Tilton, secretary; G. W. Wolf, E. P. Boggess and W. M. Ray, directors.

Catlin Lodge, No. 285, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted October 7, 1858. The charter members were: Dr. Allen Lathram, W.M., J. H. Goss, Albert Heath, David M. Woolin, Henry Carigan, William Kyle and W. R. Timmons. The latter is the only one left of the original charter members. This has been the parent lodge of Masonry in this portion of the county. One hundred and forty intermediate, Passed and Accepted Masons have been put through the course of instruction which entitles them to position in the order. Twelve were sent out from here to start the Fairmount lodge, and fifteen to Newtown, and some to others. No. 285 is everywhere recognized as one of the best lodges in this part of the state. It now numbers sixty-five. Its successive masters in turn have been: Dr. Lathram, J. H. Oakwood, W. R. Timmons, J. H. Goss, A. G. Olmstead, J. A. Frazier, G. W. Tilton, J. C. Vance, Peter Wolf, J. H. Crosby and A. G. Payne. It practically owns the room which is the third story of the seminary building, having paid for it when it was built, and have a ninety-nine years lease. The present officers are: A. G. Payne, W.M.; D. Douglas, S.W.; J. W. Newlon, J.W.; Albert Church, secretary; J. W. Crutchley, treasurer; S. McGregor, S.D.; J. D. Culp, J.D.; M. Lenon, T. Lodge meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

Catlin Lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 538, was constituted October, 1874. Joseph Buckingham, N.G.; Henry Martin, V.G.; J. C. Thorp, R.S.;

Silas Clark, treasurer, and William Jameson, were charter members. Seven were initiated the first night, making twelve original members. The lodge has always been a prosperous one. The Noble Grands have each hung their portraits in the lodge-room. The present officers are: Silas Clark, N.G.; F. F. Torpenning, V.G.; Thomas Dale, secretary; G. W. Tilton, treasurer. The lodge numbers thirty-three.

The Catlin Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, was, as its number indicates, one of the first organized in the state. The charter members were Jesse Davis, H. M. Payne, Joseph Culp, J. C. Sandusky, J. H. Hartley, A. G. Payne and J. C. Vance. It was strong in men and firm in the faith, and probably did its share in increasing the crops, killing off the middle-men, and making the politicians dread the tillers of the soil. It maintained an efficient organization for five years.

The Sons of Temperance organized in 1871 and the Good Templars in 1864. At the time of their organization there were four licensed saloons in Catlin. They lived and did good work in their respective orders until the last saloon was closed, and then disbanded. Catlin has been a temperance village since then.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

March 24, 1863, an election was held to vote for or against incorporation, Sanford Calvert presiding. Twelve votes were cast for, and none against incorporation. April 3 an election was held for five trustees. The result was: for S. Hodges, 11; S. Calvert, 9; J. C. Clayton, 10; G. W. F. Church, 8; Thos. Church, 8; A. C. Cord, R. Wilson, U. Winters, each 6. S. Calvert was chosen president; G. W. F. Church, clerk, and Dr. Richardson was chosen trustee in place of J. C. Clayton, who declined to serve. Clayton is supposed to have been the first citizen of the town who declined official preferment, and some suppose him the last. The corporate limits were fixed as the west half of section 35 and east half of section 34. At an election for police magistrate, July 25, twenty-eight votes were cast, and S. Calvert was elected. The new board established a set of ordinances to govern the town. The present officers are: S. Hodges, president; J. F. Crosby, C. Gones, L. C. Kyger, A. G. Payne and S. W. Jones, trustees; D. H. Hazelrigg, police magistrate; Albert Church, clerk; D. H. Torpenning, street commissioner.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

D. B. Douglass, Catlin, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 11th of October, 1827, and is the son of Cyrus and Ruby Douglass, who were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and came to the county in an early day, and were the first

couple married in the county. Mr. D. B. Douglass made a trip to California in 1853, and in 1864 went to the western territories, returning in 1866. He was married on the 5th of September, 1855, to Miss Ann Downing, a native of Kentucky, born on the 25th of December, 1825. They have three sons and two daughters: Samuel, Eliza, Allen, Bell and George. Mr. Douglass has three hundred and twenty-six acres of land with good improvements, which are the fruits of his own management and attendance strictly to his own affairs. He has thus gained the good will of all his neighbors, and is respected by all who know him.

Lura Guyman, Catlin, farmer, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 20th of August, 1793, and was married to Noah Guyman, May, 1812, who was a native of North Carolina and came to Vermilion county in 1829, and resided where Mrs. Guyman now lives until his death in 1861. He served in the Blackhawk war in 1832, under Col. Moore. She is the mother of one son and one daughter now living: Franklin N. and Mary H. Payne, who is the mother of three children: Milton N., Lura E., wife of George Trimmell, and Jessie L., wife of J. G. Redmon. Mrs. Guyman has been a practicing physician in the county for sixty years, and has been at the births of over one thousand children, always making her visits on horseback; consequently she has ridden more miles on horseback than any other woman in the state. She is now eighty-six years of age, and attends a garden of one-fourth of an acre, that would do credit to any man in the county.

James T. Yount, Fairmount, farmer, was born in Gallion county, Kentucky, on the 30th of March, 1813, and came to Vermilion county with his parents in 1829, and first located eight miles west of where M. Yount now resides. One of Mr. Yount's brothers was in the Blackhawk war. Mr. Yount has been twice married. His former wife was Emaline Halden. They were married in 1857. She was born in Monroe county, Virginia, on the 23d of March, 1841, and died in 1864. His second marriage was to Eliza E. Worl, on the 22d of June, 1877. She was born in 1849. Mr. Yount has two children by his former wife: Mary E. and William G., and one by his present wife: Charles.

Joel Acree, Catlin, farmer, with his father and family, arrived in this county in 1829, and located in Catlin township, coming from Alabama. His father bought one hundred and thirty acres of raw land and built a cabin, and the second year put in cultivation thirty acres and became one of the prominent farmers of the county. Milling was difficult on account of the long distances and unbridged streams. When a boy, Mr. Acree has often taken a single sack of corn on horseback as far as ten, and sometimes fifteen, miles in order to obtain a

little meal for immediate family use. For a number of years after the death of his father (who died in 1835) Mr. Acree continued to reside with his mother and family, filling, to the best of his ability, the position naturally devolving upon him as the eldest son. In 1848 he took to himself a wife, the object of his choice being Miss Eloessa Yount, daughter of William and Cathrine (Sacra) Yount, old settlers of the county. Mr. Acree remained on the old homestead and bought out the other heirs, and became sole proprietor. He has added to it until the farm now embraces four hundred and eighty-five acres of well-improved land. Mr. Acree is to be congratulated on his past success, and it is but just to add that in a large measure he has been assisted by a noble, self-denying wife who has not only saved her husband's hard earnings, but has materially added from time to time thereto. Two children only are spared to them as the fruits of their marriage: Mrs. Mary C. (Tho. A. Taylor) and Mattie, wife of L. McDonald.

J. W. Acree, Fairmount, farmer, was born in Alabama on the 15th of October, 1825, and came with his parents to Vermilion county in 1829. On the 4th of March, 1852, Mr. Acree took himself a life-partner, his choice being Miss Lydia Brady, daughter of John and Rosanna Brady, who were early settlers of this county. She was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 6th of November, 1832. They have been blessed with a family of two sons and one daughter: Jerod Rosanna (now wife of E. C. Lee), and Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. Acree are both united with the C. P. Church. Mr. Acree owns a fine farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres, which is the fruit of his own industry.

John A. Church, Catlin, was born in Greenbrier county, in what is now West Virginia, on the 20th of August, 1827. In the fall of 1830 his family moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled at Butler's Point. Mr. Church's father still resides on the place originally settled, and is now in the seventy-third year of his life. Mr. Church's mother, formerly Miss Ruth Caraway, died on the 14th of February, 1850, and was buried at Butler's Point. She was the mother of ten children, seven of whom were raised, and five are now living: John A., William, Sarah, Joseph and Charles, all of Catlin township. Mary, the wife of Frank Guyman, and Ruth, both died in the same township, the former in 1862, and the latter about 1854. Mr. Church was about three years of age on his arrival in this county, and has lived all his life within a mile of the place first settled. He was married to Miss Mary Lore on the 27th of September, 1849, at the house of the bride's parents in Catlin township. He settled down immediately to farm-life, and taught school in the winter for some three years. By strict economy, and the simplest

mode of living, enough money was saved up the first six years to make a payment of \$500 on an improved forty acres of land, on which he immediately moved, and which was paid for in due time, and now forms a part of the present fine farm of one hundred and seventy acres, lying two miles northwest of Catlin, and on which the proprietor lived till the fall of 1874, when he settled in Catlin, where he has bought a handsome little property. As the fruits of their marriage. Mr. Church and lady have been blessed with two bright, interesting daughters: Miss Edwina and Miss Clara. Alexander, Mr. Church's father, was also raised and married in Virginia, in the county already mentioned, and is now one of the old and honored pioneers of Vermilion county. Mrs. Church's ancestry, the Loves, are also of an old and well-known Virginia family, and were also settlers in that state when it was a British colony. Her father, William, was born in the same state in 1803. He married a Miss Elizabeth Gish, and immediately moved to Highland county, Ohio, where they landed about 1826. They arrived in Danville, Illinois, in 1830, where they resided till 1839, when they moved to Catlin township, where they both died, he in the spring of 1868, and she in the spring of 1871.

Thomas H. Keeney, Catlin, section 32, farmer, was born in what was then known as Greenbrier county, Virginia, on the 12th of March, 1803, and came to Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1831. He is now living close to where he settled when he first came to the county. Mrs. Elizabeth Keeney, wife of Thomas H. Keeney, was a native of Greenbrier county, Virginia. She was born on the 31st of March, 1810, and died on the 8th of August, 1868. Mr. Keeney is the father of six sons and three daughters by his first wife, of whom four are living: Hamilton F.; Lucretia; William F.; and Amanda. The names of the deceased are: John A.; David; Mary E.; James T.; and Joseph S. Mr. Keeney has been a constant member of the M. E. church for thirty-five years.

John Thompson, deceased, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of May, 1797. He was a youth of spirit and adventure, and though only sixteen years of age, served as a courier in the war of 1812. When the Americans crossed into Canada at Niagara, on the night of the 12th of October, 1812, and seized the heights of Queens-town, he volunteered to go with the assaulting column, and as the fruit of his daring, ever after bore on his left arm an ugly saber scar. He taught school, and traveled extensively in the United States, passing over thirteen of them and the upper British provinces before he was twenty-seven years old. About this time (1824) he was married to Ester Payne, in Dearborn county, Indiana, where he had located the

year before. In the fall of 1831 he removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled two miles north of Catlin, where he died, on the 13th September, 1861. He was an early assessor and county commissioner; farmed, taught school, and always in business, — a man of sound judgment, large experience and practical talents. His sons were Louis M., Sylvester D., Philander (dead), John P. (dead). Daughters: Melissa, wife of Sale S. Ray; Martha J., wife of Maj. Wilson Burroughs; Mary H., wife of Rev. Isaiah Villars; and Harriet, wife of Dr. John J. McElroy.

Dennis Rouse, Catlin, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on the 14th of February, 1828, and came to Vermilion county in 1832 with his parents, and first settled two and one-half miles east of Danville, his parents dying when he was quite young. He started without anything, and at the present is the owner of a fine farm of seven hundred and twenty acres, within eight miles of Danville, which is the result of his own labor. On the 29th of October, 1850, Mr. Rouse was married to Miss Louisa Olehy, a native of Scioto county, Ohio, born on the 20th of December, 1834. By their marriage they have three children: Reazon, Lillie J. and Dennis A. One child died — Emma.

Thomas Brady, farmer and stock-raiser, section 2, Catlin township, is the son of John and Rosanna Brady. He was born in what is now Catlin township, on the 8th of October, 1832. His father was a native of Virginia, but removed to Brown county, Ohio, as early as the year 1825. In 1832 he again moved, this time locating in Vermilion county, Illinois. Being one of the early pioneers, he had the choice of location, and being from a timbered country, he located in the timber near where the county farm now is. Here he improved a large farm, and raised a family of fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters, of whom there are now only seven daughters and three sons living: Hannah A., who has been an invalid since four years old. She resided in this county until 1876, and then moved to Kansas and began farming on her own account on quite an extensive scale. Sarah, wife of the deceased M. Oakwood; Ailey, wife of the deceased J. Burroughs, and now wife of J. Wherry; Johnathan T.; Lidy, wife of J. W. Acree; Thomas, the subject of our sketch; Marsala, formerly wife of Wm. McCoy, deceased, and now wife of H. Leonard; Rosanah, wife of Wm. Finley during his life, and now wife of Wm. Gerling, who is extensively engaged in gold mining in California; John, now on the old home farm; Jane, wife of L. Burroughs till his death, and now wife of N. R. Mills. The names of the deceased are: Nancy, Joseph, Mary and Ennis. Thomas Brady, the subject of our sketch, was united in

marriage to Miss America Finley, daughter of Maholon and Margaret Finley, on the 1st of March, 1855. She also is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. She was born on the 4th of May, 1833, and is a woman seldom equaled in her taste of decorating and making a home pleasant. Until 1874 he had resided three miles west of Danville. He then removed to his present home in Catlin township, where he owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres, beautifully located, within one mile of the village of Catlin, this being his home farm. He also owns one hundred and sixty acres where he formerly resided, west of Danville. This fine property has been the result of his own energy, industry and economy.

B. C. Pate, Catlin, section 21, son of Adam and Elizabeth Pate, was born in Catlin, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 12th of July, 1832. His father was one of the early settlers of the county, coming in 1829, and settling where B. C. Pate now resides. He was a native of Montgomery county, Virginia, born on the 19th of December, 1791, and died on the 8th of February, 1867. His wife, Elizabeth, was a native of Virginia, born on the 12th of December, 1794, and died on the 8th of October, 1874. They both remained at the old homestead until their death. B. C. Pate was united in marriage on the 22d of December, 1857, to Miss Rebecca Tanner. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1839. They have been blessed with five children: Lafayette P., Horace M., Asa Clay, Oiver C. and George W. Mrs. P. is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. P. is a member of the A.F. & A.M., Catlin Lodge, No. 285.

Reece Cook, Catlin, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, on the 25th of April, 1817, and came to Vermilion county in 1831. He first settled at Grape Creek, and in 1834 removed five miles southwest of Danville, where his mother now resides. His father died in 1846. On the 30th of January, 1845, Mr. Cook married Miss A. J. Hartley. She is a native of what was then Monongalia county, Virginia, and was born on the 19th of June, 1821. She came to Vermilion county in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are pioneers of this county, and are respected by the citizens of the county. They are members of the C. P. church.

W. A. Church, Catlin, farmer, was born in Catlin township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 13th of July, 1833, and has never been out of the county over a month at a time. He was married in 1853 to Miss Hester A. Douglass, who was born on the 7th of October, 1834, in Vermilion county. They have three sons and two daughters: Sarah D., wife of J. Acree; William J., Laura A., wife of L. Busby; Thos. W. and Charles S. Mr. Church owns a fine farm of three hundred

and thirty-five acres, with good improvements, most of which he has made himself.

Hon. Jacob H. Oakwood, Catlin, was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 18th of November, 1828. In 1833 his parents and family arrived in Vermilion county, Illinois, and made a settlement in what is now Oakwood township, near the present little town of Oakwood, both named in memory of this family. Here Mr. Oakwood's father continued to reside till removed by death in 1855, and his remains now repose in the Mount Vernon Church cemetery, of Catlin township, a congregation that he was largely instrumental in building up, and of which he became a member about the time of its organization, and where he continued to worship up to the time of his decease. His wife, still living, now in the eighty-sixth year of her life, has also been for many years a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is now one of the venerable pioneer ladies of the county. They raised a family of nine children, four of whom are yet living: Henry, Michael, a Methodist clergyman, and Mrs. Margaret (George A.) Fox, residents of Oakwood township, and Jacob, of Catlin. The others, Mrs. Amanda (Rev. Eli) Helmick, Samuel, Mrs. Matilda (Henry) Sallie, Martin R. and Morgan H., all died in this county, and near the old homestead. Those living are well-to-do in life, respected and well known throughout the county. Their opportunities of a literary character were rather limited, as was commonly the case in the first settlement of the country: nevertheless, by a diligent use of the means afforded, they each became very fair scholars for the times, and five of the brothers became teachers, including the subject of this sketch, who commenced the business when only about twenty years old, and continued it some four years, during the winter seasons. On the 14th of February, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary I. Caraway, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (McCorkle) Caraway, old settlers of this county and of Catlin township. This marriage has been productive of eight children, four living: Charles H., George W., Miss Emma J. and Annie. Three died in infancy, and Mary E., the eldest, a bright, promising daughter. After his marriage Mr. Oakwood settled down upon a farm, and turned his attention to agriculture, and has given it that scientific consideration now regarded as essential to this all-important industry. In a short time his knowledge and proficiency became such that he was elected to the presidency of the Vermilion County Agricultural Society, which he has served, either in the capacity of president or secretary, excepting a few intervals, for the last twenty years. With other leading agricultural gentlemen of his county, he has used his best influences to secure the introduction of suitable and improved farming implements and

thorough-bred stock, and has had the satisfaction of seeing a vast improvement in the mechanical tillage of the soil, and in the quality of the different breeds of live-stock. He has not only been actively engaged in furthering the material developments of the country, but has given a large share of his attention to political questions and public measures. His first presidential vote was given for Gen. Winfield Scott, the last but unsuccessful whig nominee. Upon the dissolution of this organization, he went, with the great majority of the whigs of the north, into the republican party, the organization of which was completed in 1856, and he has acted in conjunction with this party ever since. In 1872 he was elected to the state legislature, as one of the representatives on the republican ticket, for the thirty-first senatorial district, including Vermilion and Edgar counties. While in the legislature he proved himself active, capable and efficient, and secured the passage of several important bills, among which are the present road law, the modification of the school law in such a manner as to grant certificates of second grade to teachers qualified in what is commonly known as the seven branches, the original criterion of qualification; and the cutting down of the homestead and exemption law to a definite sum, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars—a thousand dollars of real estate, and five hundred, personal property. He served on the committees of public charities, civil service and retrenchment, and while engaged in these duties, visited the public charitable institutions of the state, in order to perfectly acquaint himself with their actual condition and wants, and to render himself better qualified to assist in necessary appropriations, without voting away the people's money in response to unnecessary demands, which are more or less made upon every legislature. During his entire incumbency his official action compares well with that of other capable gentlemen who have heretofore represented the people of his district, and as he is yet young, we confidently expect that his name will again appear in connection with some of the honorable positions within the gift of the people. Mr. Oakwood's family are of German descent through both lines. His father, Henry, was born in East Tennessee; moved early to Kentucky, where he married Miss Margaret Remley, a native of Pennsylvania, whose parents were also early settlers of Kentucky, coming down the Ohio River in a flat-boat when hostile bands of savages menaced the emigrant from either shore. A short time after their marriage they moved to Brown county, Ohio, the native county of General Grant, with whose parents they were well acquainted and upon intimate terms of friendship. Mrs. Sarah Hickman, deceased, of Vermilion county, is the only sister of his father that Mr. Oakwood recollects, and the presumption is the family was

composed of only the brother and sister. Owing to the loss of early records, the origin of the family cannot be definitely traced in its more early settlement in this country farther than is already given in the preceding sketch.

Jesse Davis, Catlin, farmer, section 36, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 24th of October, 1832. He came with his parents to Vermilion county in 1833, and settled where Mr. Davis now resides. His parents were natives of Virginia, and removed to Ohio in an early day; thence to this county, where they remained until their death. Mr. Davis died in 1834, and Mrs. Davis in 1870. Jesse Davis was united in marriage to Miss M. E. Hyett, a native of Davis county, Kentucky, born on the 24th of November, 1838. They have two sons and two daughters: Clara J., Van C., Scott G. and Minnie L. Mr. Davis is member of A.F. & A.M., Catlin Lodge, No. 285.

Samuel Cook, Westville, farmer, Catlin, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on the 4th of October, 1825. He came west and settled in Vermilion county, on the 4th of October, 1834. He remained with his parents in Georgetown township for some time. He has been twice married: first, to Amanda M. Graves. She was born in this county on the 18th of August, 1833, and departed this life on the 19th of August, 1866. The second time he married to Martha E. Citizen, on the 14th of April, 1870, a native of Warren county, Indiana, born on the 25th of July, 1839. He had six children by his former wife: Georg W., James P., Mary E. (now wife of J. A. Wherry), Charles, and two deceased: Margaret, Ellen. By his present wife he is the father of three children: Freddie, Bertie J. and John F. Mr. Cook owns a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres, with good improvements. He has been an industrious and public-spirited man, and is respected by all who know him.

G. W. Wolfe, Catlin, farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, is a son of Henry an Ann Wolfe, and was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, on the 22d of February, 1832. At two and a half years of age he came, with his parents, to Illinois, and settled within four miles of where Mr. Wolfe now resides. They first located on what is now known as the J. H. Oakwood farm, where they remained until their death. G. W. Wolfe, who is the subject of our sketch, was united in marriage on the 22d of October, 1854, to Miss Ann Caraway, a daughter of Charles and Elisabeth Caraway, who were among the early settlers of the county. They are blessed with a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Charles H., John M., Abraham L., Martha B., Bertha. One child died in infancy. Mr. Wolfe has held the office of supervisor for seven years, and other local offices of the township. He is a member

of the A.F. & A.M., of Catlin Lodge, No. 285, and politically is a staunch republican. He and his wife are regular members of the C. P. church. Mr. Wolfe owns a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres, on which he has made most of the improvements.

John W. Newlon, Catlin, section 12, is a son of Thomas B. and Angeline Newlon. She was the daughter of S. Griffith, who was one of the pioneers of the county, coming in 1822. Thomas B. Newlon, John W. Newlon's father, was a native of Virginia, and removed to Champaign county, Ohio, at an early day; thence to Vermilion county in the fall of 1835. J. W. Newlon, the subject of our sketch, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 13th of June, 1840. He took an active part in the late rebellion. He enlisted in Co. I, 35th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., on the 3d of July, 1861, and was at the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and all the battles attending Sherman's campaign to Atlanta. He was at the siege of Atlanta, and was mustered out on the 19th of September, 1864. He returned to Vermilion county, and was united in marriage on the 19th of September, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, who is the daughter of Thomas B. and Ives Taylor. She was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 2d of February, 1845. They have five children—one son and four daughters: Tempie I., Norah, Mildred A., Evaline and Lowell T. Mr. Newlon is now township supervisor. He has served as assessor and township collector. He also is a member of the A.F. & A.M., Catlin Lodge, No. 285.

Charles T. Caraway, Catlin, section 29, was born in Catlin township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 22d of October, 1838. His parents came to the county in 1829-30. His father was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, in 1787, and died in 1838. His mother was also a native of Virginia, and died in 1848. Mr. Caraway was united in marriage, in 1865, to Miss Jennie Dougherty, a native of Ohio county, Indiana. She was born on the 20th of October, 1844. They have three children: Warren E., Charles H., Nellie B. Mr. Caraway is a member of the A.F. & A.M., Catlin Lodge, 285. He served in the late rebellion, in Co. I, 35th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, where he was wounded, and was at the siege of Corinth.

A. G. Payne, Catlin, son of John and Verlitta Payne, was born in Danville township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 20th of May, 1838. On the 2d of January, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda Green, a native of Jefferson county, Indiana, born on the 13th of January, 1840. By this union they have been blessed with five children, of whom three are living: Charles W., John H. and Udocia

V. The names of the deceased are Margaret M. and Hettie H. Mr. Payne is a chapter member of the Masonic lodge, No. 82, Danville, and also a member of Catlin lodge, No. 285. Mr. Payne took an active part in the rebellion. He enlisted on the 14th of September, 1861, as private in Co. C, 5th Ill. Cav. On the 21st of August, 1862, he was appointed corporal, and, on the 13th of March, 1863, sergeant. He reënlisted on the 1st of January, 1864, in the same regiment and in the same company, and was appointed quartermaster-sergeant on the 1st of September, 1864. On the 17th of February of that year he was made first sergeant, and first lieutenant on the 19th of May, 1865. He was promoted to brigade provost-marshal on the 25th of August, 1865, and to captain of Co. D on the 4th of October, 1865. Mr. Payne was at the siege of Vicksburg and Champion Hill, Yazoo City, Jackson, Mississippi, Grand Gulf, and others. He was mustered out on the 27th of October, 1865, and returned to Vermilion county, where he engaged in farming until 1871, and since then he has been in the mercantile business, the firm being now known as Payne & Crutchley.

S. T. Ellsworth, Westville, farmer, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, on the 11th of October, 1817, and came to Vermilion county in 1838. He then went to Springfield, Illinois, and there remained for a while, and then returned to Ohio in 1839. He came back to this county in 1840, and purchased his present farm in 1853, where he has been a prominent resident ever since. On the 17th of August, 1841, he was married to Miss A. Graves, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. She was born on the 15th of October, 1822, and came to this county in about 1828. They have had a family of seven children: Mary E., wife of I. Burroughs; Margaret M., wife of W. W. Current during her life; Jacob P.; Sarah M., wife of W. D. Parker; Evaline M., wife of G. H. Watson; Levi L. and Catharine. Mr. Ellsworth owns one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, on which he has made the improvements. His political views are republican.

C. F. Pillars, Oakwood, farmer, section 25, son of Samuel and Icy Pillars, was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, on the 16th of December, 1836. He came to Vermilion county with his parents in 1842, and settled near Danville. Here he remained two years, and then went to Oakwood township, and from there to where he now resides. He served in the rebellion, in the 35th Ill. Vol. Inf. He was married to Miss Ann E. Seymore, on the 14th of May, 1862. She is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, and was born on the 23d of December, 1837. They are the parents of five children: Eva M., Alvina, Martha, Cornelia, and Emma, deceased. Mr. Pillars is a member of the I.O.O.F. lodge. He owns one hundred and ninety-six acres of land.

John Parker, Catlin, farmer, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 19th of March, 1819, and removed to Marion county, Indiana, in 1836, where his parents were among the early settlers. His father died in 1842. Mr. Parker came to Vermilion county in 1844, and settled at Brooks Point, where he remained eight years. He then removed to where he now resides. He was married on the 23d of November, 1821, to Hannah Clark, and they have eleven children: Drusilla, Sarah, Mary E., William D., John M., Ann E., James W., Oscar F., George W., Henry P., and Clinton W.

J. Col. Vance, Oakwood, section 20, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 2d of June, 1844. His father, John W., came to Vermilion county in about 1823 or 1824, where he was one of the first settlers of the county. He was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on the 18th of March, 1782, and died where his son now resides, on the 6th of May, 1857. He was elected representative two terms in an early day. His wife, Deziah Rathburn, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, on the 2d of September, 1813, and died on the 23d of November, 1865. Their family consisted of two sons and four daughters: Horace W.; Helen, wife of J. Wilson, and Bridget A.; J. Col., the subject of our sketch; Lara G., wife of S. R. Tilton, and Josephine L., wife of L. Steele, and three deceased: Marion W., Mariah C. and Joseph C. J. Col. Vance took an active part in the rebellion. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. A, 71st Ill. Vol. Inf., and served his time out, and enlisted in 1864 in Co. F, 26th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Atlanta and others. He was with Sherman on the march to the sea; at the battle of Savannah city, Columbia, South Carolina, Fayetteville, Goldsborough, and was at the general review at Washington, District of Columbia. He returned home in July, 1865, and was united in marriage on the 19th of November, 1868, to Miss Lydia E. Mathewman, born in Jefferson county, Iowa, on the 18th of July, 1851. By their union they have been blessed with four children: Alta D., John F., Alice A., Clara J., and one deceased, — Frank. Mr. Vance is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Catlin Lodge, No. 285.

A. A. Taylor, Catlin, farmer, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 9th of December, 1832, and came to Vermilion county with his parents in 1845. Mr. Taylor served in the army, enlisting in Co. I, 35th Ill. Vol. Inf., in 1861, and served three years. He was in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, — in which he was severely wounded, — Mission Ridge and Atlanta. Soon after the war he came home, and was married to Miss Anna Mevill. They have one son and one daughter: Jennie M. and George A.

H. H. Catlett, Fairmount, farmer, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 21st of October, 1823, and in 1828 went with his parents to Alabama. He went to Tennessee in 1830, and to Fayette county, Ohio, in 1835. In 1846 he came to Vermilion county, and soon after purchased the farm where his brother now resides. Mr. Catlett was united in marriage in 1858 to Miss Lucinda Roubush, a native of Clermont county, Ohio, born in 1838. By this union they have four children: Nellie T., George R., Percy L., Corinne C. Mr. and Mrs. Catlett are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. C. is a member of A. F. & A. M.

W. T. Sandusky, Fairmount, farmer and stock-raiser, is the son of William and Julia Sandusky, who were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, and resided in Bourbon county, Kentucky, at the time of the birth of W. T. Sandusky, on the 11th of March, 1829, but removed, however, to Shelby county, Illinois, the same year, where his father died, 1830, and his mother in 1839, leaving Mr. Sandusky to act for himself. Mr. Sandusky came to Vermilion county having only a horse and sixteen dollars in money. He followed herding cattle and driving them to the eastern market, working five years for ten and thirteen dollars per month. In 1853 he went to California where he followed mining and superintending a farm. He then returned to this county in 1856, and hence to Putnam county, Indiana, where he engaged in the hotel business until 1866. He then again returned to Vermilion county and purchased his present farm of five hundred acres, which is adapted to his business of stock-raising. On the 1st of December, 1859, he was married to Miss Emily Clements, a native of Ohio, born in 1839. They have two daughters: Maggie and Katie.

Frederick Jones, Catlin, dry-goods, was born in London, England, on the 28th of May, 1844, and came with a colony of twenty-four persons to this county in 1849, and settled at Butler's Point. The family consisted of seven children: Arthur, Richard (now deceased), Sarah E., Eliza, Emily, Louisa and our subject. Mr. Jones was united in marriage on the 5th of December, 1866, to Miss Harriet A. Dickinson, who was born in England on the 28th of December, 1847. By this union they have seven children: James, Emma, Richard, Harriet A., Sarah, Frederick and Elizabeth.

Arthur Jones, Catlin, merchant, was born in London, England, on the 14th of July, 1848, and came to this county in 1849, and located at Brooke's Point (now Catlin), where he has resided ever since. On the 22d of January, 1871, he married Miss Emma Dickinson, who was born in England on the 25th of December, 1852. They are the parents of four children, of whom only two are living: Edward A.,

William H. The names of the deceased are Cora M. and Nettie B. Jones Bros. are honest, energetic, and courteous to their many customers, and have gained a wide circle of friends.

Thomas Church, Catlin, section 35, son of Henry and Sophia Church, was born in London, England, on the 7th of September, 1838. He came to America with his mother and two sisters: Jane, wife of F. Champion, and Sarah, wife of Henry Lloyd, in 1850. His father came in 1849, and settled three miles south of Catlin, where they resided until 1855, and then removed to Catlin, where they remained. His father died in 1859, and his mother in 1874. Thomas Church was united in marriage on the 6th of May, 1861, to Miss Louisa Jones, daughter of Henry and Sarah Jones, who were among the early settlers of the county. By this union they have four daughters and two sons: Sophia L., Herbert A., Ellen E., Ada E., Frederic H. and Sarah A. Mr. Church is a member of the A.F. & A.M., Catlin Lodge, No. 285, and he and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

Thomas Williams, Catlin, farmer, section 28, was born in the county of Cornwall, England, on the 8th of February, 1804, and came with his parents, William and Loveday Williams, to Federal City, D.C., in 1820, where his mother died in September of 1821. His father and the family, consisting of nine children, came to Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1822, where they were among the early settlers. His father remained there until his death, 1849. Mr. Williams has been thrice married: his first wife was Miss Paulina Pate, married on the 19th of March, 1826; born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 17th of July, 1808, and died on the 7th of November, 1850. His second wife was Mrs. Katharine Pate. They were married on the 14th of February, 1851. She was born in North Carolina, on the 6th of April, 1799, and died on the 17th of June, 1862. His third marriage was to Mrs. Margaret Patterson (formerly Miss Fruits), on the 27th of October, 1862. She is a native of Indiana, born on the 8th of January, 1817. Mr. Williams has six daughters by his first wife: Jane, wife of S. Lewis; Loveday, wife of W. S. Pate; Paulina, wife of J. Thomas; Catharine W., wife of deceased H. Ludington; Mary E., wife of F. Burroughs; Grace, wife of William Cole. There are six deceased: Rachel, William, Elizabeth, Phœbe A., George A., Emily. Mr. Williams came to Vermilion county in 1851, and settled where he now resides. He owns three hundred and fifty-one acres of land, of which he has improved two hundred acres.

Frederic Tarrant, Catlin, groceries and provisions, was born in Berkshire, England, on the 15th of May, 1824. He came to Catlin, Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1853, and here has made his home ever since.

He was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza Brown, formerly Miss Jones. By this union they have had nine children, six of whom are living: Sarah L., now Mrs. C. P. Williams; Miriam W., Arthur H., Jessie B., Thomas A., Alice B. The names of the deceased are Frederic R., Helen E. and Elsie K. Mrs. Tarrant has one child by her former husband: Emily E., now Mrs. James E. White. Mr. T. is a member of the A. F. & A. M. of Catlin, No. 285, and he and his wife are members of the M. E. church. Came to Catlin as one of the first settlers.

S. W. Barker, Fairmount, farmer, was born in what was then known as Hardy county, Virginia, on the 5th of January, 1816. His father died when he was two and a half years of age, when he and his mother moved to Fayette county, Ohio, and while there he married Amanda Oentree, in 1840. She is a native of that county, and was born in 1822. He removed to Kosciusko county, Indiana, and remained seven years, and in 1853 came to Vermilion county, which has been his home ever since. He has a family of three children: Amos B., Luther L. and Mary. One of the children died: Orange B. Mr. Barker and his wife have been constant members of the M. E. church for many years.

George Hoyles, Catlin, farmer, section 15, is the son of Jacob and Sarah Hoyles, who were natives of Pennsylvania. G. Hoyles was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and came to Vermilion county in 1853. On the 22d of February, 1854, he married Mrs. Mary J. Guyman, daughter of Isaac Sandusky, who was an early settler of this county. She was born in the county on the 29th of February, 1829. Her parents brought the first stove in the county. Mr. Hoyle lived in the house in which the first court ever convened in this county was held. Here he remained about twenty-three years, but at the present time he has a fine residence. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., also a Royal Arch Mason of Vermilion Chapter, No. 82. He has one daughter, Agnes O., and three children deceased: Euphas J., Morning and George. Mr. H. has been hard working and energetic, and at present owns eight hundred acres of fine farming land in the county.

Charles Gones, Catlin, farmer, son of Michael and Polly Gones, was born in what was then known as Hardy county, Virginia, on the 8th of August, 1818. He went with his parents to Clark county, Ohio, in 1832, and then to Madison county, where he was united in marriage on the 22d of February, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Price, daughter of John and Elizabeth Price. She was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the 6th of April, 1825. By their union they have been blessed with six children: Mary J., the wife of Jacob Sandowsky, Thomas, John, Sarrine, now Mrs. Bentley, Charles H. and Hannah, now Mrs. Hoges.

Mr. Gones came to Vermilion county in 1854 and settled where he now resides. He is a member of the A.F. & A.M., Catlin Lodge, No. 285.

William McBroom, Fairmount, section 35, was born in Kentucky on the 22d of April, 1815. In 1827 he came with his parents to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where they were among the early settlers. They resided there four years, and then removed to New Richmond, in the same state, where they remained until his father's death in 1841. His mother went to Nebraska, where she remained until her death. Mr. McBroom has been thrice married. His first wife was Miss Rhoda A. Stover, and they were married in 1833; she died the same year. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of Joseph Hanks, in 1839; she was born in Ohio on the 16th of January, 1816, and died in 1849. Mr. McBroom married again in 1851, this time to Mrs. Emily Snyder, daughter of Judge Allen. She was born in Kentucky, in 1818. Mr. McBroom is the father of two children by his second wife: John and Joseph; and by his present wife four: Alfred, Josephine, now wife of R. R. Shephard, William Jester and John. Mr. McBroom came to Vermilion county on the 28th of October, 1854, and settled where he now resides.

John Harvey, Catlin, section 22, business at present, farming and stock-raising, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 21st of April, 1830, where he remained until he was nineteen years of age. He then came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he was united in marriage, on the 22d of December, 1851, to Miss Margaret A. Taylor, daughter of Thomas A. and Ivea Taylor. She was born in Lafayette, Indiana, on the 7th of July, 1831. By this union they have been blessed with one daughter: Ellen T.; and by adoption they have one son: Frederick M. Mr. Harvey's father was in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have been long united with the C. P. church.

W. S. Pate, Catlin, section 21, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, on the 24th of March, 1286. His parents were natives of Virginia; they came to Dearborn county, Indiana, in an early day, and remained there until their death. His father, Jeremiah Pate, died on the 8th of July, 1852, and his mother, Martha A., died in 1836. Mr. Pate was united in marriage on the 14th of September, 1852, to Miss Loveday A. Williams, daughter of Thomas and Paulina Williams. She was born in Ripley county, Indiana, on the 11th of January, 1829. They have two sons and one daughter: Rebecca J., Thomas and George A. Four of their children are dead: Paulina E., Mary D., Ohioselestie and Martha A. Mr. Pate came to Vermilion

county in 1855, and settled where he now resides. He served in the Mexican war two years, was at the battle of Cerro Gordo, National Bridge, Pueblo, and at the City of Mexico. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., Catlin Lodge, No. 538. His father served in the war of 1812. Mr. Pate and his wife are constant members of the M. E. church.

W. R. Nesbitt, Catlin, farmer, was born in Washington county, Ohio, in 1830, and removed to Gallia county, Ohio, in 1837, where his mother, Mary, died. Mr. Nesbitt was married in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Dye, a native of Gallia county, Ohio. She was born in 1832. Mr. Nesbitt came to Vermilion county in 1855, and has been farming and dealing in stock. He came to the county without anything, and by his own industry owns two hundred and twenty acres of fine improved land, and has raised a family of six sons and one daughter: Daniel, Robert C., Areus F., Mary E., Charles E., John W. and Edward A.

Joseph Wherry, Catlin, farmer, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 24th of February, 1819, and came to McLean county, Illinois, in 1853. He has been twice married. His former wife was Harriet Barclay, and they were married in 1838, and she died in 1861. His second marriage was to Aley Burroughs, in 1863. He has two children by his former wife: William S. and John; and by his present wife: Ida, Hannah, Mary J., wife of W. Cook, and Arminta, wife of R. Downing. Mr. and Mrs. Wherry are members of the C. P. church. She was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 20th of May, 1829, and came to this county in 1833.

Albert Voorhes, Fairmount, farmer, is a son of Andrew W. and Mary Voorhes, and was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of December, 1833. He came to Edgar county, Illinois, in 1856, where he remained about three years. He then removed to Vermilion county, where he has made a permanent home. On the 2d of September, 1855, he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Sarah J. Baker. She is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 19th of December, 1839. The result of their union is a family of seven children living, and one dead. The living are: Samuel W., C. L., Linie L., Dillie J., Florence B., Henry, Kimbrough E. Mr. Voorhes came to this country without any means, and by industry has provided a good home for his family. He and wife are members of the C. P. church.

W. J. Brinckley, Catlin, principal of school, was born in Sussex county, Delaware, on the 9th of March, 1835, where he received his early education, and followed teaching school for some time. In 1856 he came to Vermilion county and located in Catlin, and has been

engaged as principal of the Catlin schools. Mr. Brinckley served three years in the rebellion, in Co. D, 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., serving in that regiment eighteen months, then serving as ordnance sergeant in the second division, 14th Army Corps, until the close of the war. Mr. Brinckley attended Rush Medical College during the term of 1873-4. The only brother Mr. Brinckley had that lived to be a man served in Co. C, 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., and died while in the army. In 1856 Mr. Brinckley was joined in marriage to Miss Mary A. Bradway, a native of Salem county, New Jersey. She was born on the 12th of June, 1838. They are the parents of one son, William J. Mr. and Mrs. Brinckley are members of the M. E. church, and in politics M. Brinckley is a republican.

J. M. Crutchley, Catlin, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of May, 1836, and, about the year 1844, came with his grandparents to Hendricks county, Indiana, where he remained until 1857. He then removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and coal mining until 1874. Since then he has been in the mercantile business, being connected with the firm now known as Payne & Crutchley. Mr. Crutchley served in the rebellion, in Co. A, 70th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., serving his time out in that regiment. He reënlisted in 1864 in the 135th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served his time out in that regiment. He was united in marriage on the 29th of July, 1859, to Miss Cynthia Tanner, a native of White county, Indiana, born on the 9th of July, 1837. Mr. Crutchley is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Catlin Lodge, No. 285.

J. F. Crosby, Catlin, insurance agent, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on the 6th of December, 1834, and came west, locating in Catlin, Vermilion county, in 1857. His parents also came to this county. His father, Joseph, served in the late war, and resided in the county until his death in 1866. His mother, Mary, died soon after they came to this county. Mr. Crosby served in the late rebellion, in Co. K, 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., as second lieutenant. He served one year and then resigned. On the 23d of October, 1873, he was married to Miss Louisa Olmsted, daughter of George Olmsted. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois. They have one daughter: Myra, and one son, deceased, Harry.

William Hawkins, Catlin, farmer, section 7, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 1st of January, 1831, and came to Vermilion county in 1859. He was married on the 28th of March, 1855, to Miss Duanna Burgoyne, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio. She was born on the 20th of August, 1835. They have four children: Sarah E., wife of G. Patterson; Nora B., Lue E., Marietta, and one deceased:

William N. Mr. Hawkins served in the late war. He enlisted on the 11th of August, 1862, in Co. G, 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Perryville and Atlanta. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, except Chickamauga. He was at the general review at Washington.

James White, Catlin, farmer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th of July, 1812. His father, William, was in the war of 1812, and was wounded, from the effects of which he died. His mother, Julia White, died when he was seven years of age, leaving him without parents or money. He engaged as cabin-boy on one of the steamers on the Chesapeake Bay for fifty cents per month. He then worked on a farm for four and five dollars per month, in Pennsylvania, and in 1859 came to Vermilion county. He has been twice married. His former wife was Hannah Rodgers; they were married in 1840, and she died in 1846. His second marriage was to Frances Sanders; they were united in 1849. She was born in 1829. Mr. White is the father of three children by his former wife: William, Samuel and Hannah, now wife of C. Dopp. By his present wife he has James E., Frank, Josephine, wife of H. Finley; Charley, Robert, Ellen, Roker, Jesse, Julia, Elizabeth. Mr. White has, by hard work and economy, become the owner of six hundred and seventy-two acres of land.

Samuel R. Tilton, Catlin, merchant, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. In 1844 his father moved to Ripley county, Indiana, where S. R. grew to manhood, and in 1862 came to this county. Soon after, in response to a call of his country for troops, he enlisted in the service, and participated with his regiment in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Allatoona, Kenesaw Mountain, and many other engagements of less note. He was severely wounded in a charge on Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, on the 27th of June, 1864—a musket ball penetrating his right breast. The ball afterward was extracted from his back, and is yet preserved by himself as a souvenir of the bloody days of our late civil war, and the excruciating suffering which he endured. He at times still suffers severely from the effect of his wound. Although his wound was of such a severe character as to unfit him for active military duty, he after a few months rejoined his regiment at Goldsborough, North Carolina, and continued with it until the close of the war. Then he returned to the residence of his parents in Indiana. In December, 1866, he returned to Catlin and took charge of the railroad station. After acting in the capacity of agent for the railroad company for nearly one

year, he embarked in the drug and notion business. His capital and experience in the business were both limited, but by his straightforward dealing and never-tiring industry, his small beginning has increased until he now has three first-class stores in the village of Catlin: a general merchandise store, one of drugs and notions, and a millinery store. In addition to these he owns a one-third interest in a general store at Pilot, Illinois, the firm name being Tilton & Bros., and under the supervision of A. B. Tilton. These three departments are so complete that almost any article in general use is kept in stock. He is not naturally public spirited, but has served the people of Catlin as postmaster nearly three years, resigning on account of ill health. He is a Past Grand in the I.O.O.F. Lodge, and has attained to the degrees of knighthood in Masonry, being at present a member of the Danville Commandery. He is not a member of any church, but very liberal in his support of the different denominations, as well as in all other institutions pertaining to the public good. Not the least of his generous traits is his liberality to the poor, of which there is abundant evidence. On the 7th of February, 1868, he was married to Miss Lou G. Vance, daughter of John Vance, who was one of the early and prominent pioneers of this county. Their family consists of Clinton Clay, born on the 10th of May, 1870, and Ralph Russel, born on the 14th of March, 1877.

G. W. Tilton, Catlin, dry-goods, groceries, etc., son of the Rev. Enoch and Elizabeth (Wilson) Tilton, came to Vermilion county in 1862, being at that date twenty-six years of age. His first occupation after arriving and locating at Catlin, was to take charge of the Catlin schools, which were under his supervision for four years following this date. He then engaged with Richard Jones in his store as book-keeper and salesman, in the village already mentioned. At the expiration of two years he formed a copartnership with J. C. Sandusky, in a store of general merchandise, under the firm name of Sandusky & Tilton. Five years afterward Mr. S. retired from the firm, selling his interest to L. C. Kyger, the firm name changing to Tilton & Kyger. This copartnership lasted for five years, when Mr. Kyger retired, since which time Mr. Tilton has conducted the business alone. The first five years' business of the firm amounted to but \$11,000, but by steady application, good management and indomitable perseverance, the sales have steadily increased until they have reached nearly \$50,000 per annum. Mr. Tilton is also interested in two other mercantile houses with his brothers: one at Pilot and another at Palermo, Illinois. In 1862 he became identified with the Vermilion County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and has since taken an active part in the work and interests of that society. He has served as secretary, vice-president

and president, filling the latter position for three years, and is its present incumbent. He has also served one term in the county board of supervisors, representing Catlin township. At the age of fourteen years he became a member of the Baptist church, and at sixteen years of age taught his first school. Until his advent in this county, at the age of twenty-six years, he was variously engaged at farming, carpentering, teaching and surveying. In 1862 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Allbright, a native of Ohio. The fruits of this union are Charlie Vigil, Elsie Venus and Bertie Victor, aged respectively, fifteen, thirteen and ten years. According to the best information available, the Tilton family in this country owe their origin to three brothers who came over from England at the same time, during the colonial period of the nation's history. Most, if not all, bearing this name in the United States, trace their ancestry back to this source. Previous to this no knowledge of their predecessors is known. In writing the history of the county, personal sketches of old settlers and some of the more prominent business gentlemen, we deem it but proper to devote at least a short space to the Tilton brothers, five of whom have found a location in Vermilion county. Their father, Enoch Tilton, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of July, 1811, and is of English descent. He was married on the 12th of September, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, who was born on the 12th of January, 1811, and whose ancestry came from Ireland. In 1844 they came to Ripley county, Indiana, where Mr. Tilton has been known for a number of years as a leading minister of the Baptist church. Although now sixty-eight years old, he has the pastoral care of four congregations, and conducts a farm of one hundred and twenty acres.

David Shaver, Catlin, section 18, farmer, was born in Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, on the 5th of October, 1824. His father was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1790. He came to Kentucky in 1814, and was in the war of 1812. His mother, Nancy Peters, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1799, and died in Kentucky in 1878. Mr. Shaver married, on the 14th of February, 1847, Mildred A. Taylor, daughter of John A. Taylor. She was a native of Ohio county, Kentucky, and was born on the 17th of October, 1828. Her father was born in the fort near Hartford, Kentucky, in 1767, and was the second child born in that town — Hartford. He was one of the pioneers of Greene River county. He made various business trips from Frederick county to Virginia, in which he passed through wildernesses, being entrusted with agencies for land speculations. He superintended the locations of their claims amidst danger. Mr. Shaver removed to Vermilion county in 1864, where he has become one of the industrious

and respected citizens of the county. He has raised a family of seven children: Leander, Elizabeth A., wife of C. T. Dye, Sarah M., wife of A. Richards, Nancy D., Peter L., Bertha, William, W. C. One child, John A., died.

A. J. Villars, Catlin, section 9, farmer, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 22d of May, 1843. He was married on the 25th of May, 1865, to Miss Harriet Smith, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, and born on the 16th of May, 1844. In the same year of his marriage he came to Vermilion county, and here he has been engaged in farming and school teaching since. Mr. Villars served in the rebellion, in Co. G, 11th Ohio Vol. Inf., and was in several hard battles, — the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and thirty-two skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at Liberty, but was paroled soon after.

J. P. Guyer, Catlin, railroad agent, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of December, 1843. He came to Wisconsin with his parents, where they remained for a short time, and then returned to Philadelphia. In 1859 they removed to Missouri, where they left him and returned east. Mr. Guyer enlisted in the army in 1861 for three years. He was at the battles of Boonesville, Wilson's Creek, and several skirmishes. In 1863 he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he engaged as bill clerk for the Chicago & Alton railroad. He also was with the Springfield & Southeastern railroad as agent for five years. He came to Catlin on the 9th of November, 1875, where he has acted as agent for the Wabash railroad. Mr. Guyer was united in marriage in 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Goodrich, a native of Urbana, Ohio, born on the 17th of February, 1855. Mr. Guyer is a member of the A.F. & A.M. He has crossed the sea twice, and has been to South America and Liverpool.

S. W. Jones, physician and surgeon, Catlin, son of H. and Luzena Jones, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 15th of November, 1851, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. Being an energetic young man, and wishing to make his mark in life, he started for himself, and, in 1859, came to Hamilton county, Indiana, where he engaged in teaching school and reading medicine. In 1874 he attended the Ohio Medical College, and in 1875 came to Catlin, Illinois, where he practiced medicine until the fall of 1877. He then returned to Cincinnati, and took a course of lectures and received his diploma, on the 17th of February, 1878. He returned to Catlin, and purchased a stock of drugs from T. H. Runion, and, by attending to his profession, now ranks with the older physicians of the county. On the 28th of February, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss F. D.

Timmons, a native of this county, born on the 15th of December, 1858. By this union they have one child: Ethelberth T.

A. M. F. McCollough, Catlin, physician, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 26th of November, 1852. His father, Dr. McCollough, was born in Eastern Ohio in 1826, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He received his education at Franklin College, Ohio, and read medicine under Dr. John Findley for some years. In 1848 he located in Monroe county, Ohio, and there was actively engaged in the practice of medicine until the year 1874, when he removed to Bellaire, Belmont county, Ohio, where he has since resided. He was married in the fall of 1849 to Miss Margrey A. Brokaw, of Harrison county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Isaac N., A. M. F. and W. S. At the age of seven years Isaac N. died. W. S., now twenty-four years of age, is a promising druggist in Wheeling, West Virginia. A. M. F., the subject of our sketch, received his education at Vermilion College, Ashland county, Ohio (now merged into Wooster University). In the year 1868 he began the study of medicine under the instruction of his father and Dr. Armstrong. In the year 1872 he attended medical lectures at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. The following year was spent in pharmaceutical rooms in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. About 1876 he attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving from that time-honored institution his desired diploma. Refreshed anew with vigor, he wended his way westward, accidentally dropping in the village of Catlin, where he located in the fall of 1877. After a residence here of about eighteen months he chose for his wife Miss Emma A. McClenathan, daughter of G. S. McClenathan, a resident of the county for about twenty-five years, and formerly from Washington county, Pennsylvania. The Doctor, since his residence at Catlin, has, by an honest and candid treatment of patients, as well as a polite and courteous treatment of associates, surrounded himself with a large circle of friends. Though he has been a resident of the county but a few years, he is already associated with the old physicians of the county. This alone is the best of guarantees of his ability as a physician and surgeon.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

Ross township, one of the largest and wealthiest in the county, embraced, in the original division of the county into political towns, nearly all of the northeastern quarter of the county, and contained all of congressional townships 23 N. 11 W., 23 N. 12 W., 22 N. 11 W., 22 N. 12 W., half of 21 N. 11 W., half of 21 N. 12 W., and the fractions of 21, 22 and 23 N. 10 W., which lie between these former and the Indiana line—more than five congressional towns in all. In 1862 it was divided by a line through the center of it, and now embraces the north half of townships 21-11 and 21-12, and all of 22-11 and 22-12, except the northern tier of sections and north half of the second tier. The north fork of the Vermilion river runs nearly through its center, from north to south, cutting the northern line a little west of its center, running in a southeasterly direction, and leaving it a little east of the middle of its southern border, with an eastern branch, which is joined by another branch called the Jordan (from some supposed relation, by the eye of faith, to the good old river of "stormy banks"), running from its eastern borders. Bean creek, a tributary to the middle fork, runs through the northwestern portion of the town in a westerly direction. Numerous small streams and rivulets, fed by living springs, feed these streams, making Ross one of the best watered regions in the county. Along all these streams a splendid growth of native forests grew, a portion of which has, of course, been cut off, the land being made into farms; while in many places where there was only a scant growth, kept down by frequent fires, now a strong, heavy growth shows the rapid increase of western forests.

"Hubbard's Trace," the original highway of travel between this southern country and Chicago, ran through the town, and in time gave place to the old "Chicago road," which was known farther north as "State road," and in Chicago itself became known as State street, a name it yet bears. Along this timber and near this road the first settlements were made, very soon after the county was organized; and its prairies early became the homes, first of the great herds which pioneered these natural fields, and later of the thrifty men and women who brought its broad acres into use.

Ross is preëminently a farming township. With the exception of the pleasant little village of Rossville, on its northern border, where a few families collected along the timber long known as Liggett's grove, where the Attica road crosses the Chicago road, and which in time grew into one of the prettiest little western villages in all this country, and one or two mills, her entire enterprise was agricultural. The sick-

ness which is consequent upon every early settlement, made havoc with the early calculations of many a family; but the great natural resources of the rich country they had come into, needing only the rasping of the plow and the raking in of the golden grain to put its energetic laborers into the possession of competence and wealth, those who first learned that the prairies would support human life reaped the richest rewards of their superior judgment or experiments. The Gundys, Gilberts, Greens, Davisons, Chenoweths, Manns and others found in Ross the full fruition of youthful hope in the landed prosperity of maturer years. For a long time, and up to within the last decade, the people were not vexed with railroads or "those bonds" which even in apostolic times were a chief source of regret. In 1872 the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, now known as the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, was built through the center of the town, giving rail connection with the county seat on the south and Chicago, and in 1877 the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern road was built through nearly the center of the township east and west, so that they are supplied with all the railroads they will ever need, to the remotest point of time. The latter is a narrow-gauge road, and as far as this portion of the state is concerned, is a pioneer effort. While it is claimed to be a financial success, it is still, probably, a problem to be solved by time, whether it will follow the wake of all the more recently built roads into the wreckers' hands.

As early as 1836 Elihu, Isaac and Nathaniel Chauncey entered a large part of the land in township 21 north, range 11 east, in this and the adjoining town. The same parties entered a large amount of land in other townships. They were Philadelphians, and never came west to live. Their affairs in this county were managed by Henry L. Ellsworth, who also entered considerable land about the same time. These parties are all dead, and the lands have been divided among their descendants. This land has mostly been sold, but some still remains unsold and uncultivated.

The town took its name from Jacob T. Ross, who owned a tract of land in section 9 (21-11), from which the timbers for the old mill which was built by Claussion on section 5, about 1835, were cut and hewn. He seems to have had an interest in the mill, for he furnished the timbers, and afterward became the owner. For a long time it was known as Ross' Mill, and there the early elections and town meetings were held, and very naturally gave name to the town, although there was an attempt to call it North Fork.

The Davison family and their relatives, the Gundys, were probably the first white people to find a permanent home in Ross. If any were

living here before them there is no means of now verifying it, although Mr. Horr and Mr. Liggett may have been here a few months earlier. The writer has been placed under many obligations to Mr. Thomas Gundy for many of the facts in regard to early settlements, which he believes will be found substantially correct. With a mind clear and accurate, Mr. Gundy seems not to be distracted by cares of family, merchandise or politics, so that he has been a very valuable assistant.

Andrew Davison and wife came here from Franklin county, Ohio, after they had brought up a considerable family, in 1828, and took up land in section 13 (21-12), near Myersville. He had a little means, and his children a good deal of pioneer strength and energy. He had long hoped to find a new home, where land was cheaper, so that his children could secure farms for themselves. They had seven children: James, Robert, Sally, Jane, Susana, Betty and Polly. Two of these, James and Mrs. Joseph Gundy, were married when they came, and soon after, young Joseph Kerr took the trail which the retreating Davisons had followed, and came through the timber of Indiana and married the Davison of his choice. Andrew Davison saw his children all nicely fixed, having taken up land all around him, before death called him away in 1841. The land office at this time was in Palestine, in Crawford county, a now almost forgotten country village, but there the pioneers of Vermilion had to go to enter their land, until the land department was convinced that it ought to be removed to Danville. The seven children of Mr. Davison grew up and became one of the most important families in settling this wild country. James lived on the farm which he had entered until 1873, when he moved to Danville, where he died. He left two children: a son at Myersville, and a daughter, Mrs. Tuttle, at Danville. Robert carried on a farm in section 8 (21-11), one mile south of the present village of Alvin, till 1843, when he died, leaving a family of five children. His son, John, continued to work the farm until the first call for troops rung along the banks of North Fork, when he enlisted in the 4th Cavalry, and did as valiant service, stamping out rebellion as he had done in killing out the rattlesnakes on his ancestral acres. Since his return he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits at Rossville. James, another son, lives on the old homestead. He also served in the army. Robert, the third son, a young man of much promise, went with his brothers, but did not return with them. He gave his young life to his country, — a sacrifice to national unity. He died at Salem, Arkansas, a member of the 25th Ill. Mrs. Ingruhm lives near the old homestead, and Mrs. Magee in Indiana. Of the daughters of Mr. Andrew Davison, Mrs. Joseph Gundy died before her husband; Mrs. Joseph Kerr died some

years since, leaving five children, who live in the vicinity of Myersville; Mrs. Josiah Henkle died early, leaving three daughters; Mrs. Mathers lived with her parents, and at her death left one daughter.

Jacob Gundy, the father of the family of that name, who have been prominent for half a century in the history of Ross and of Vermilion county, had been a soldier in the revolutionary war, and had moved early from Pennsylvania to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he lived on a farm until he followed his son Joseph here in 1830. Joseph had immigrated here with the Davisons. William and Thomas, and Mrs. Abram Woods came with their father. Jacob, Jr., came here a few years afterward, and soon after went to Missouri. Mr. Gundy, Sen., was a widower, and made his home around with his children; he died at a good old age, in 1842, and was buried at the Gundy burial ground near Myersville. They made their first settlement near the south line of Ross township, near where Joseph lived. Joseph came here to find a new country, where land would be cheap, and as soon as he got across the state line he expected to find things as he wanted. He took up the first land he could find, subject to "squatter sovereignty," or entry. He carried on farming very successfully, and acquired nine hundred acres of land; raised stock largely, bought and fed, but did not adopt the more hazardous and speculative undertakings; he sold his stock to drovers. He often sold to the Funks, to Williamson on Sugar Creek, to Ohio men, and to others from Pennsylvania. He had two children when he came here, and ten were born to them here, four of whom are now dead. Of the eight living children all but one live in the county: Mrs. Isaac Chrisman, in Ross; Mrs. Dr. Henton, in Danville; Mrs. John Davison and Mrs. Milton Lee, at Rossville; Andrew was a large and successful farmer and engaged in mercantile pursuits, was largely interested in public affairs, was a member of the legislature in 1875, and proved by his long acquaintance with the wants of the people and the breadth of his general intelligence a useful and safe legislator. After the failure of Hon. John C. Short, Mr. Gundy and some others undertook to stand in the breach and save the important coal interest which Mr. Short held, but the continued depression of trade and the large shrinkage of values was more than they could stand, and financial failure followed. There was little reason to doubt that the immense coal fields controlled and owned by the Exchange bank, would eventually pay all the debts of that concern, but the depression of the coal trade so reduced the profit that they ceased to be a source of revenue. Mr. Gundy is now engaged in farming near Bismark. Francis and Joseph have been engaged in farming and in trade. Thomas Gundy was killed by lightning in 1855; he was fixing a fence when the storm

approached, and started to go across the field to the house when the sad accident occurred. Joseph Gundy, Sen., died at Myersville in 1865, closing a useful and successful life. William Gundy, the other brother, who came with his father in 1830, married and raised a family of seven children, who are now scattered, the sons living in Missouri. He and his wife died in 1851. Mrs. Abram Woods, after her husband's death, went with her five children to Missouri. Thomas Gundy, who now lives at Rossville, has been a prosperous farmer, and now has practically retired from hard work. He owns the Abram Woods farm, a farm near Alvin, one at Gilbert Station, and three small farms east of Bismark. He has been remarkably prosperous in all respects. He has, however, never aspired to official position, though he has been occasionally pressed into township office. He has seen this county grow from a wilderness to a fruitful field.

John Demorest came here from Shawnee Prairie, Indiana, where he had buried his wife with his three daughters, about 1828, and entered land in section 6 (21-11), and in section 1 (21-12). He owned about four hundred acres of land. He was a local preacher, and for years gave his time very largely to the work of building up christianity in this county. He was a strict man in all that pertained to religion, morality and family government, and as strict and honest in his dealings with his fellow-men. He and Daniel Fairechild were much together in the ministry, and went here and there holding meetings. No one can over-estimate the results for good of these earnest, plain men, who preached as they went, and worked for the kingdom continually. Father Demorest sold his farm to Reuben Ray in 1866, and soon after went to Ohio, returned here, and removed to Kansas in 1870, where he died. His daughter, Mrs. Eli Fairchild, resides in Blount township.

Probably no person has ever been identified more largely in everything which pertains to the welfare of Ross than Alvan Gilbert. His father, Samuel Gilbert, with two brothers, came from Ontario county, New York, to Danville, in 1826. They had but little idea where they were going when they made their way down the Alleghany River, and were probably attracted here more by the fact that the salt works were here in the county than any other one thing. The Gilberts established a ferry at Danville, and built a mill. It was rather a cheap affair, but was not cheaper than the custom of the country. With corn only six cents to ten cents per bushel, and wheat about fifty cents per bushel, it could hardly be expected that grinding for the tenth bushel would pay a return on a very large investment. Alvan worked around Danville about six years, tending mill and such other work as he could

find to do, until 1832, when he married a daughter of Robert Horr, and bought his interest in the land he (Horr) had lived on, in section 25, where the Chicago road crosses the north fork. His house was a little log cabin directly in the road leading to the old bridge before the road was changed to the new bridge. He afterward, in 1839, sold this place to his father, Samuel Gilbert, and bought the Liggett farm at what is now Rossville. Mr. Samuel Gilbert was soon after appointed postmaster of the new post-office, North Fork. Dr. Brickwell, who was a neighbor of Gilbert's at this time, says that at one time the mail was delayed six weeks by high water, and when it did finally arrive, and the great rush of mail matter, dammed up for six long weeks, fell into the goodly people around where Mann's chapel now stands, and postmaster Gilbert had called in a bee of the citizens to help him open, sort, distribute, arrange, count, and deliver—for there were no railroad post-offices in those times—it was found that there was just one letter in the mail, all told; and the Doctor thinks that had the flood lasted another six weeks it would have "dried up" the post-office itself, so that no further mail matter would ever have come there. Samuel Gilbert's house was one of the early preaching-places of the Methodists, and was the real forerunner of Mann's chapel, which stands very near the spot where his house was. It was customary for the worshippers to take their rifles along with them when they went to church, and, when returning, should a stray deer come waltzing around in an ungodly crusade against the quiet of the Sabbath, he was very apt to get shot for his temerity. Few such Sabbath-breaking deer were ever actually known to return to the cool retreats. Samuel Gilbert died in 1855, leaving four children. His two daughters had married, and gone west, his two sons living here. Both are now dead.

Mr. Alvan Gilbert, mentioned at length in a subsequent part of this township, almost immediately, on his settlement in Ross, became recognized as one of the most useful, well informed and public spirited men of the county.

John Liggett, who lived at, and gave the name to Liggett's Grove, came to the place where the late Hon. Alvan Gilbert long lived, about 1829, and took up land in section 11 (22-12). This place was on the Chicago road, and was a place for travelers to stop; although he did not claim to keep hotel. He died in 1838, and was buried near the present residence of Dr. Brickwell. His widow and children remained here some years and then went to Oregon.

Thomas McKibben first settled with his father in section 32 (22-11), in 1830; he afterward lived in different parts of the county, but this was his first place of residence. He was in the Blackhawk war, was

the first deputy sheriff, and served two terms as sheriff. He took greater delight in hunting a horse-thief than in eating a meal of victuals. He was a very popular man in the early days, and a very competent officer. People always slept soundly when they knew he was sheriff. He at one time owned a farm a little south of where Hoopeston now is.

Oliver Prickett came from Brown county, Ohio, with his father, in 1832. They farmed a while on the Spencer farm and on the Crockett farm south of Danville, and then came to where Rossville now stands. Asel Gilbert had entered a quarter-section joining Liggett's north. There were no families in that part but Liggett's, Gilbert's and Bicknell's, the latter two in what is now Grant township. At this time, in fact immediately after the close of the Blackhawk war, Chicago became a place of trade for all this country. Instead of sending their produce down the river on flatboats, they began to team, or "haul," everything to Chicago, and look to Chicago for everything they had to buy. Very soon people began to bring salt from there that was boiled in Syracuse, New York, in place of that made at Danville. The "Board of Trade" is not more disastrous in its fluctuations and prices, no more uncertain in Chicago to-day, than they were in those old times. Farmers took oats to Chicago and sold for \$1.50 per bushel; at another time they would hardly bring "a bit a bushel." Corn had no market price, but hides and pelts were always cash. Pork was very regular in price, and usually brought enough to pay the farmer ten cents for his corn, that is, after about 1838. Before that, for a few years, the high-pressure speculative times of 1835-6, and the consequent crash of 1837, changed the prices of every commodity from a normal to an abnormal condition.

Albert Comstock, now of Rossville, entered land in 25 (22-12), in 1837; a few years later he sold to his brother-in-law, Clark Green, and established himself at "Bicknell's Point," which was the point of timber north of Rossville, and the most northern of any timber on the Chicago road until you reached the waters of the Iroquois. The beautiful farms which spread over this delightful "divide" hardly suggest the scenes, the trials, the suffering consequent upon the droughts of summer and the severe cold of winter, crossing this wide stretch between the Vermilion and the Iroquois. "Extremes meet," the philosophers tell us. Those who have crossed this arm of the "Grand Prairie" can testify to the rugged truth of this in their experience. No roads were ever nicer than these prairie roads when the weather was favorable. The smooth even surfaces where the wheels run, divided evenly by the strip of turf a few inches wide in the middle, were perfection itself. Not a jolt or jar marred the even tenor of the teamster's

wagon; no load was too heavy for the ordinary team; and when during the long pleasant falls which were common in this state, the fresh prairie breezes fanned the fatigue from faint teams and drivers, no labor was pleasanter than this. When long-continued rains had swelled the sloughs to swimming rivers, and ruts had been worked into the "black stick" of the prairies deep enough to sink a horse, and black night had overtaken worn out nature, and the terrible storms which swept these great prairies held sway where so recently all was lovely, the change may be partially imagined by the reader of to-day, but never realized. The extremes of pleasurable travel and disastrous suffering met where now the finest farms, the most pleasant villages, and comfortable railroads rule.

The old mill, still in good running order, standing a little northwest of Alvin, is historic. Mr. Clawson put up a saw-mill in 1838, and a year or two later added a grist-mill. Soon after this, the two Chrismans and Sommerville were at work building a mill at Myersville. One of the Chrismans was killed by the falling of earth from a race-way which they were attempting to tunnel. This circumstance induced them to abandon the work at Myersville, which they sold to Myers, and bought the Clawson mill. They run it with very good success until 1848, when they sold to John Hoobler, from Perrysville, Indiana, a preacher of the United Brethren denomination, and the pioneer of that church. In 1851 he sold to Jacob T. Ross, who had taken an interest in its building as before noticed, and it came to be called from that time Ross' Mill. Ross put in a small stock of goods for the accommodation of the neighbors, which was the first store in the township. Here the first town meetings and elections were held. Mr. Ross sold the mill in 1858 to John L. Persons, who after running it a few years was murdered, about 1862, by four men who, the evidence showed, had formed a conspiracy to kill him on account of a dispute about a pocket book. Miller and Persons had disputed about the settlement of an account of less than five dollars, at the store. Getting angry while he had his pocket-book in his hand, he laid it down, and forgetting it he went home. He afterward hired the three men — Sanders, Smith and Moore — to get his pocket-book, or in case they did not succeed, to kill Persons, giving them a gallon of whisky, and agreeing to give half the money that was in the pocket-book (about ten dollars). The men agreed to go together at a given hour and make a demand on him, expecting, of course, to get the pocket-book without further trouble; but Moore, who it seems had the custody of the whisky, took down more of it than just enough to keep his pluck up to killing point, and sallied out and killed Persons on sight, without even demanding satisfaction.

He then hunted up his confederates and told them their help was not needed. Smith was arrested and turned state's evidence. Sanders got a short term in the penitentiary, and Moore went into the army. On Persons' death the property came into the hands of Sangster & Swazey, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and about 1867 John Mains, the present proprietor, bought it. It stands practically as it did forty years ago.

A. J. Miller took up land three miles east of Rossville in 1834. He increased his farm to about six hundred acres, and remained on it till he died, in 1871, and his family reside there yet. Willard Brown came from New York and took up a farm a little southeast of where Alvin now is in 1835, and remained there until he died, in 1878. He was a good specimen of the hardy pioneer; a hardy, honest, upright, true man; a good citizen and faithful father. Several of his children still live here to honor and revere the memory of his upright life. L. M. Thompson entered land southeast of Rossville. He now lives in the village. He has long been interested in everything pertaining to the public affairs of his town, and is a public-spirited and useful citizen. Abram Mann, who, on account of his intelligence, education, great worth and wealth, held a commanding position in the new settlement, came here first in 1836. He was an Englishman, and had been only a short time in this country, living for a year in Herkimer county, New York, where Abijah and Charles A. Mann,—prominent then and since in the politics and business relations of central New York,—lived. When he came to this county he lived in Danville a year, and entered several sections of land around where he afterward made his home, and the next year commenced his large farming operations here. His wife dying, he took his four children back to England in 1839, for a few years, and engaged Dr. Brickwell, then an energetic and progressive young man,—now an honored and esteemed physician of Rossville,—to superintend his affairs. After his return from England he put his large estate into productive cultivation. He went largely into cattle-feeding, aiming to feed up all that was raised on his large farm. He was a strong friend of education and religion, and exerted a good influence by his example and the liberal use of his means,—never ostentatious, but always giving a generous support to all that was good. He lived here until 1865, bringing up his four children to honest and frugal industry, inculcating the spirit of strong religious faith which possessed him, and the liberal sentiments which were a marked trait in his character. One act which marks the character of the man may be mentioned. In 1856, believing that the society then worshipping in the school-house needed a church, he offered to make and furnish all the brick necessary to put up such a church as the society should choose

to build — the larger they should decide to build the better. Messrs. James Gilbert, Messie. Demorest, B. C. Green and R. R. Ray were selected by the church to see that a good house of worship was put up. The building is 30 × 45, and cost, including the donations made, \$3,300. Of Mr. Mann's children, two were married and have died. The other two remain on the farm. In 1875 they built probably the finest residence in Vermilion county, at a cost of \$25,000, brick.

John Ray, about 1835, came to live where his three sons, George T., Wm. G. and John, now live, near the junction of the East and North Forks. The "Ray boys," as they are still called, are good citizens, and have the reputation of excellent men among their neighbors. B. C. Green came here from Ontario county, New York, about 1840. He was a young man without means, with fair common-school education, and had heard of the Gilberts who had preceded him some years. He first bought a piece of land west of Rossville, where Thomas Armstrong now lives. He afterward sold this, and bought forty acres and entered forty acres east of Rossville, but sold again and bought where he now resides, of Mr. Comstock. For several years he worked around as he could find work to do, splitting rails, working out by the day, or at the stone mason trade. He worked in Danville, taking down the old buildings there and making them into barns, sheds and shops, for by this time Danville began to put on airs, and must get rid of the old buildings which did not comport with increased prosperity. He tells with a commendable pride about walking from Danville, losing two days work there, to vote for building the first frame school-house, "when as yet he had no child." School-houses were not so popular then, and the plan of having the best school-house in the county was likely to fail. Green's children have since enjoyed the blessings of free schooling in that little frame house, which has been used from that time to this, but has recently been supplanted by a finer new one. In 1845 he had got a few dollars ahead, and commenced making what is now one of the best farms in Ross township, consisting of one thousand acres in ranges 11 and 12, just north of the timber.

All settlers hugged the timber line, for the protection which that natural barrier presented. Wild game was plenty. You could shoot prairie chickens from the roofs of the houses. Wild geese were plenty on the prairies, staying here awhile spring and fall. Deer were so plenty as hardly to attract much comment, and wolves would hardly keep away from the dooryard. Sheep could hardly be protected from them day or night. The farmers used to make the trip to Chicago with a drove of hogs, and return in about ten days. Hogs could travel in those days. They used to run in the timber till corn harvest, and

then they were collected and fed until they were in "light marching order;"—fat enough that they would not actually run away from the herd,—and then start Chicagoward. Of course the large hogs we have now, well fattened, could never make the trip as they did then. Sometimes when they "got their hogs up" to commence feeding, they were so wild, having run in the timber all the year, that they were afraid to eat, and as a precautionary measure, the corn was put into the pen on the sly, so that the stubborn fellows would not get the hint that they were expected to eat it; and again, it sometimes became necessary to hunt them down with dogs and bring them in one at a time,—a custom which gave rise to the story which has been so often told about the first sheriff of Vermilion county (which the writer is happy to say lacks confirmation), that when he was sent out to bring in the first grand jury to serve at Butler's, he found them so wild and afraid of the officer that he had to "let slip the dogs" and hunt them as the farmers hunted their hogs.

There were times of prevailing sickness among the settlers, and certain diseases which were more or less prevalent at all times. Especially was this so of those who settled along the streams. Many injured their constitutions by overwork, or, rather, by careless work.

RELIGIOUS.

The early religious life of the people in a new country, and the faithful labors of the early preachers, are always subjects of deep interest, but seldom of record here. There seems to have been a prevailing opinion that the record of their labors would be kept in a higher book than those we inspect here; so that very much of it has to be collected from those whose memories are not now the best. There seems to be no doubt that Rev. Enoch Kingsbury was the pioneer Presbyterian minister in Ross. He was engaged in preaching in the county almost from its first settlement. His general labors through the county are frequently spoken of. His particular labors at Ross-ville in organizing and ministering to the church there are a matter of record. This church was organized at Mr. Gilbert's house in 1850, by Mr. Kingsbury, six members uniting to form the church: Joseph Hains, Millie Bicknell, Eliza Kingsbury, David and Elizabeth Strain, and Mrs. Nancy Gilbert. Mrs. Gilbert is only left of those who there pledged their lives to the cause. Mr. Gilbert did not himself join the church till some months after. Services were held in Mr. Gilbert's house until the Odd-fellows built their hall, when, in common with all other denominations, services were held there. Mr. Kingsbury's long service terminated in 1868, when Rev. W. N. Steele was employed.

and continued to minister to the church until 1874. At that date Rev. John H. Dillingham, the present pastor, who had been for several years city missionary at St. Louis, was employed, and has continued to serve the church till now. They have a pleasant house of worship, and the membership now numbers eighty-seven. The first Sabbath-school at Rossville was the Union school, held in the hall until the churches were built, and Mr. E. Townsend acted as superintendent. After this each denomination held its own school.

Like most other localities, the Methodists were largely in the majority among the early preachers of the gospel here. The absence of all formalities, the plain, unvarnished presentation of the truth, the acceptance of all who had gifts to preach, faith to pray, and willingness to work, and, more than all, the free salvation they preached, made that denomination the great civilizer and christianizer of scattered communities, and the barrier against utter want of religious teaching. The preaching of the early fathers was maintained with much regularity in their times, but at irregular places: at first in the cabins of the people, and afterward in the school-houses as they were erected. John Demorest was one of the first local preachers, and, with Daniel Fairchild, went over this country holding their two-days meetings, and helping the traveling preachers continually. Samuel Gilbert's house, near where Mann's chapel was afterward built, was one of the earliest points; after this at Ray's school-house, at Goudy's school-house, at Myersville, and the Asbury chapel, near the state line. At first it belonged to the Danville circuit, but about 1855 it was cut off and made the Myersville circuit. During the former period the Munsells, W. T. Moore, Elliott, Crane and Bradshaw were the preachers. During the latter, Messrs. Muirhead, Horr, Huckstip, Lyon and Edward Rutledge preached. During this period the appointments were: North Fork, Asbury, East Fork, Myersville, State Line and Fairchilds. The books placed at the disposal of the writer do not show any written record farther back than 1864. At this time Rev. W. H. H. Moore was presiding elder; J. Muirhead, preacher, and the appointments were: Ross, East Fork, Mann's, Rossville and Myersville. In 1865 A. Shimm was presiding elder; Mr. Muirhead, preacher. In 1866 and 1867 D. P. Lyon was preacher. In 1868 it became Rossville circuit, with appointments at Rossville, Eight Mile, Mann's and at a school-house; J. A. Kumlner, preacher. In 1870, Preston Wood was presiding elder, and Kumlner, preacher; in 1871, B. F. Hyde, preacher; in 1873, T. W. Phillips, presiding elder; J. Miller, preacher; in 1874, J. H. Noble, presiding elder. In 1876, J. Shaw was preacher, whose pastorate still continues: in 1878, J. McElfresh, presiding elder. Houses of wor-

ship are now occupied at Rossville, Mann's and at East Fork, one mile east of Alvin. The Sabbath-school at Rossville numbers eighty-five, and is under the superintendency of Mr. D. C. Deamude. Mr. John Johns, of Danville, pretty good authority, says he believes Rev. James McKain was the first Methodist preacher who labored in the northern half of the county. He preached here when it belonged to the Eugene circuit, as early as 1829, though he does not know that he preached in what is now Ross.

About 1848 several families belonging to the United Brethren denomination settled in the western part of Ross and along Bean creek. William Cork, the Albrights, Caleb Bennett, Mr. Putnam, and others of that faith, were anxious for preaching there. Rev. Joel Congill, a member of the upper Wabash conference, was appointed there in 1851, and organized a class, with Samuel Albright as class-leader. He was followed in succession by Messrs. Pencer, Edmonson and Coffman. In 1873 a church was built there, on section 30, 36 x 50, with belfry. A little later a church was formed at Rossville, and these, with Hoopeston, became the Rossville circuit. Messrs. Anderson, Jones and Cork have preached here. There are now twenty-four members. They have purchased the Christian church, and have maintained a Sabbath-school. Mr. A. Boardman is class-leader and superintendent of Sabbath-school.

Below is a list of those who have been elected to township office since the organization of the township :

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1851...	49...	John Hoobler.	R. Brickwell.....	A. Gilbert.....	James Gilbert.
1852...	47...	T. McKibben.	R. Brickwell.....	A. Gilbert.....	James Gilbert.
1853...	60...	T. McKibben.	R. Brickwell.....	James Holmes....	T. Armstrong.
1854...	59...	T. McKibben.	L. M. Thompson.	James Holmes....	J. Holmes.
1855...	96...	T. McKibben.	L. M. Thompson.	James Holmes....	J. Holmes.
1856...	82...	A. Gilbert.	L. M. Thompson.	James Holmes....	J. Holmes.
1857...	72...	A. Gilbert.	L. M. Thompson.	James Holmes....	J. Holmes.
1858...	107...	A. Gilbert.	L. M. Thompson.	James Holmes....	J. Holmes.
1859...	191...	J. R. Stewart.	L. M. Thompson.	J. H. Gilbert.....	J. Holmes.
1860...	170...	J. R. Stewart.	L. M. Thompson.	A. M. Davis.....	L. M. Thompson.
1861...	207...	J. R. Stewart.	A. M. Davis.....	A. M. Davis.....	A. T. Search.
1862...	110...	A. Gilbert.	S. W. Harris....	Jacob Helmick...	Thomas Gundy.
1863...	170...	A. Gilbert.	L. M. Thompson.	G. A. Collings....	Thomas Gundy.
1864...	127...	J. J. Dale.	Geo. W. Smith....	G. A. Collings....	Geo. A. Collings.
1865...	97...	A. Gilbert.	G. W. Smith....	A. Davison.....	T. McKibben.
1866...	80...	A. Gilbert.	Henry Boyd.....	J. W. Dale.....	J. W. Dale.
1867...	132...	A. Gilbert.	J. D. Bingham...	J. W. Dale.....	J. W. Dale.
1868...	139...	A. Gilbert.	Wm. I. Allen....	J. W. Dale.....	J. W. Dale.
1869...	87...	A. Gilbert.	Wm. I. Allen....	F. F. Randolph...	J. W. McTaggart.
1870...	138...	A. Gilbert.	J. D. Bingham...	J. J. Davison....	J. W. McTaggart.
1871...	193...	A. Gilbert.	J. D. Bingham...	A. T. Search.....	J. Fisher.
1872...	217...	A. Gilbert.	G. W. Smith....	J. W. McTaggart.	J. T. Search.

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1873...	199	A. Gilbert	G. W. Smith	J. W. McTaggart	J. T. Search.
1874...	261	A. Gilbert	G. W. Smith	J. Fisher	W. H. Collings.
1875...	168	A. Gilbert	G. W. Smith	A. T. Search	J. H. Braden.
1876...	204	A. Gilbert	G. W. Smith	A. T. Search	W. D. Foulke.
1877...	210	A. Gilbert	J. H. Williams	John Cook	A. T. Search.
1878...	360	W. Chambers	H. Shannon	J. Fisher	J. C. Gundy.
1879...	340	W. Chambers	D. C. Deamude	J. S. Tursher	J. C. Gundy.

Justices of the peace: James Holmes, J. M. Demorest, L. A. Burd, Samuel Albright, J. J. Dale, A. Gilbert, W. I. Allen, W. Salmons, W. D. Foulke, John Davison.

ROSSVILLE.

Rossville is situated on the dividing line between Ross and Grant townships, at the point where the state road from Danville to Chicago crosses the old state road running from Attica, Indiana, to Bloomington. Its corporate limits now include what used to be known as Liggett's Grove on the south and Bicknell's Point on the north. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad runs along its eastern boundary. It is eighteen miles from Danville, and about six from Hoopeston. The north fork runs about one mile west of it. The land upon which it is built is beautifully rolling, giving natural advantages of landscape which have been well used in beautifying the homes of its citizens.

The first settlement within its limits, as has been before stated, was by John Liggett, who gave his name to the locality. His early death, however, gave the place to Alvan Gilbert, whose quick eye and accurate judgment readily saw that in course of time there would be a trading point there, and perhaps a place of considerable local importance. The building of the La Fayette, Bloomington & Muncie through the next northern tier of townships, instead of following, as seemed likely, the old traveled road, somewhat changed the anticipations. For a while it was called Bicknell's Point, and again it was known far and near as "Henpeck," though who gave it this name, and why, is not now very apparent.

After the tide of immigration which was consequent upon the railroad building of 1851 to 1855 had filled these prairies around the groves with hardy settlers, it became evident that some one must "keep store at Henpeck," and Samuel Frazier, of Danville, put in a stock of goods there in 1856, and continued to sell for four years. The depression consequent upon the financial storm of 1857 put back the enterprise of the little village some years, and it was not until after the close of the rebellion that it may really have been said to grow much. Several business ventures were tried, few of which proved successful. In 1857 Thomas Armstrong and the North Fork Odd-Fellows Lodge

built the two-story frame store now standing on the southwest corner of the principal cross-roads. It was built as a joint enterprise, the I.O.O.F. owning the upper story. This room, although belonging to a secret and rather exclusive society, has been for many years the only "public hall"—an apparent contradiction of terms in Rossville. Here all the societies and lodges ever organized at Rossville have found their homes, and for years the gospel was preached by those advanced guards of religious instruction and higher civilization, the traveling and local humble Methodist preachers, and by old Father Kingsbury, the pioneer Presbyterian preacher of this county. Some worthy poet ought to tell, in measures which the historian cannot hope to reach, how here the glad tidings of free salvation reverberated through the room, while righteousness was dressed to "square and compass" by Masonic goat-riders. Here the stern decrees, popularized in more austere communities by calvinistic doctrinaires, and election, preordination and predestination, were made household words, while rabid grangers held the mythical middleman by the nape of the neck over a boiling, seething, sulphurous perdition, ready to let him fall at the drop of the hat. Here for years the long-to-be-remembered union Sabbath-school was held, which crowded the hall to its fullest capacity, where many a dear little one now singing the glad song of the redeemed in heaven learned to lisp the simple truths of religion. It does take off the rough edges of those who are opposed to secret societies to recall the good which has been done in that plain old hall. The store-room in the first story was occupied as soon as built by Whitcomb & Upp, with a general stock of goods, with George S. Cole as clerk. In the spring of 1859 W. R. Gessie opened a stock of goods here, with Wm. Mann as manager. It was in operation for some time, and the goods were then shipped back to Ohio.

The spring of 1862 brought to Rossville a man who, from that time to the present, has been one of the most important factors in its business prosperity. Perhaps no man in the community has been more thoroughly energetic (with the possible exception of Mr. Alvan Gilbert, who was to all intents the father of Rossville,) in building up the young town than W. J. Henderson. He opened up a general stock of goods in 1862, and the people soon learned that he had come to stay. In 1864 he built the frame store which so long stood on the ground upon which now stands his magnificent brick block, since which time he has been engaged in trade, in farming, keeping hotel and looking after all the interests of Rossville. In 1859 Gideon Davis built the south part of the large hotel and occupied it until he sold it to John Smith, who in turn traded it to Dr. M. T. Livingood, who purchased

it with a view to enlarge and improve it for the better accommodation of the traveling public. In 1873 he built the north part, 24×44, two stories high, at an expense of nearly \$4,000. It could hardly be called a financial success, but the Doctor accomplished his purpose of giving to Rossville the best hotel in the county north of Danville. About 1862 Alvan Gilbert built the store now occupied by J. R. Smith, on the corner north of the Odd-Fellows' building, which was occupied by Short Brothers, of Danville, with a general stock of goods for two years.

Jonas Sloat opened a blacksmith shop in 1857. The post-office known as North Fork was established in 1839 at Gilbert's, near Mann's Chapel, and in 1853 it was removed here and Alvan Gilbert appointed postmaster. It continued to bear that name until Rossville was laid out, when the name was changed. Alvan Gilbert and Joseph Satterthwait laid out and recorded the original town of Rossville about 1857. It contained only four blocks at the crossing of the Chicago and Attica roads, and the two principal streets were named so from that fact. Gilbert and Satterthwait's first addition was laid out and recorded in April, 1862, lying all around the original town. Gilbert's second addition lay south and east of this, seventeen blocks. W. T. and W. H. Livingood's, of eighteen blocks, is east of the original town. W. J. Henderson laid out an addition of nine blocks north of this, and Gilbert a third addition south of the former. It was incorporated under the general incorporation act in force July, 1872. As soon as the act was in force a petition was signed and the county court ordered an election under the act to be held on the 27th of July, to vote for or against incorporating, which election resulted in favor of incorporation by a vote of 53 to 15. Under this petition the bounds were fixed as all of the east half of section 11 and west half of section 12, town 22, range 12, embracing one mile square, the north half of which is in Grant and the south half in Ross. On the 24th of August an election was held for six trustees, clerk and police magistrate, resulting in the election of R. E. Purviance, Isaac B. Warner, W. C. Tuttle, William Laidlow, W. F. Lefevre, Ira Green, trustees; B. Z. Duly, clerk; J. W. McTaggart, police magistrate. These officers put the new village into successful operation and provided a code of ordinances under which it has prospered without licensing dram shops.

The present officers are: J. C. Gundy, president; William Thomas, E. M. Gilbert, James Stafford, J. Warner, trustees; R. S. Williams, clerk; Mr. Deamude, treasurer; W. S. Demoree, police magistrate; D. C. Lee, constable. The clerk receives one dollar per meeting; trustees, fifty cents when present; treasurer, one per centum.

The progressive growth of the village has been uninterrupted since that time, several good buildings have been erected, and many pleasant residences. Putnam & Albright built the nice brick block on the north-east corner of Attica and Chicago streets in 1873. It is two stories high, sixty-five feet deep, and twenty feet wide in front by thirty-three in the rear. It is occupied below by a store and bank, and by offices above. It is neatly and substantially built. W. J. Henderson built the fine brick block which he occupies, in 1875. It is 35 × 90, two stories, having a good public hall above. The store-room is one of the finest in the county, thirty-three feet wide in the clear, with counting-room and safety-deposit vault, neatly finished off in oiled hard-wood, and presents anything but a rural appearance. It cost \$7,500. Mr. Deamude built the fine brick block which stands next to Henderson's, in 1876. It is 24 × 80, two stories, having office and tin shop above. It was built for the hardware trade, which Mr. Deamude has so long carried on here, and occupied by him until his retirement from trade last year, and is now used by his successor.

The original brick two-story school-house was built in 1868, 36 × 65, and was occupied the next year. In 1874 it was found too small, and a two-story addition, 30 × 40, was built. The grounds are ample and neat. The entire cost, furnished, was about \$10,000. The school is graded, and employs six teachers, and is run eight months. It is justly the pride of the district.

The Methodist church was built in 1869. It is brick, 34 × 56, and cost \$5,500. It was dedicated in July, 1870, by Elder Moody, "the fighting parson," who acquired his title while serving as chaplain in the army, by the business-like way with which he upheld the "sword of the Lord and of Gideon," by praying all night and fighting all day with just the same spirit and faith.

The Presbyterian church was built about the same time, and is a neat frame building 32 × 54, with vestibule at the corner surmounted by a belfry. It cost about \$3,000, and was dedicated in October, 1870. The Christians built a church which is 30 × 46, which they afterward sold to the United Brethren.

The Rossville Mill, a large and in every respect a first-class mill, was built by Tuttle & Ross in 1875, and the large elevator of Comstock & Co., 40 × 60, in 1873.

North Fork Lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 245, was chartered in 1857. James Holmes, Lewis A. Burd, J. H. Gilbert, Fulton Armstrong, A. Gilbert, J. R. Stewart, J. Dixon, John Rudy, J. Helmick, J. P. Jones and L. M. Thompson were charter members, of whom the last is the only one left in the lodge. The first officers were: Fulton Armstrong,

N.G.: Alvan Gilbert, V.G.: L. M. Thompson, secretary; J. R. Stewart, treasurer; L. A. Burd, chaplain; J. Uler, lodge deputy. The lodge owns its hall, and has been fairly prosperous, especially since the war; during that, the number did not often exceed six or eight. The present officers are: W. W. Phillips, N.G.; W. W. Lettrill, V.G.; D. W. Foulke, secretary; L. M. Thompson, treasurer.

The first meeting of Rossville Lodge, A.F. & A.M., working under dispensation, was held November 23, 1866. Henry C. Ellis, W.M.; John Ridgway, S.W.; N. Griffing, J.W. *pro tem.*; R. Potter, S.D. *pro tem.*; J. V. Blackburn, J.D. *pro tem.*; E. S. Pope, secretary *pro tem.*; Jacob Haas, tyler *pro tem.* Rossville Lodge, No. 527, was chartered October 1, 1867. The charter members were John Ridgway, S. D. Lewis, H. C. Ellis, E. S. Townsend, D. P. Haas, John R. Jerauld, H. D. Campbell, A. M. Davis, William York, J. D. Bingham and Jacob Haas. The first officers were: John Ridgway, W.M.; H. C. Ellis, S.W.; James D. Bingham, J.W. The charter was signed by Jerome R. Gorin, grand master, and H. G. Reynolds, grand secretary. The lodge has at present some forty or forty-five members. The present officers are: W. W. Phillips, W.M.; Harry Shannon, S.W.; J. C. Gundy, J.W.; J. R. Livingood, secretary; D. C. Deamude, treasurer; E. F. Birch, S.D.; Patrick Pendergrast, J.D.; Thomas Dengler, tyler.

The Rossville Lodge, No. 650, Knights of Honor, was chartered by the Supreme Lodge of the World, May, 1877. The charter members were J. J. McElroy, W. D. Foulke, William Vining, G. G. Ruth, J. C. Gundy, John Milligan, J. Warner, A. Grant, J. R. Livingood, S. A. Watson, W. H. Oakwood. J. C. Gundy was past dictator; W. D. Foulke, dictator; J. R. Livingood, vice dictator; J. B. Warner, assistant dictator; J. Milligan, chaplain; S. A. Watson, guide; G. G. Ruth, reporter; A. Grant, treasurer; Messrs. Gundy, Milligan and Vining, trustees. The lodge meets in the Odd-Fellows' hall. Their objects are not unlike those of the Odd-Fellows order, having an established widows' fund, in addition to other regular beneficiaries. The supreme lodge makes regular assessments on subordinate lodges to meet the necessities of obligations to the representatives of deceased members. During the devastations of the yellow fever last year the lodge was taxed heavily, assessments following each other in quick succession, all of which were promptly met in the spirit which actuates the order. There are now eighteen members. The present officers are: J. C. Gundy, dictator; J. R. Livingood, vice dictator; J. J. McElroy, assistant dictator; William Vining, chaplain; A. Grant, guide; W. D. Foulke, reporter.

In 1873 the Rossville "Observer," a six-column folio, was started by Mr. Moore. It was republican first, but in 1876 went with the "greenback" or national cause. Mr. Moore discontinued its publication after three years, and removed to Champaign, where he became connected with the "Union." In 1876 Mr. J. Cromer commenced the publication of the "Enterprise," a republican paper, and continued it for nearly two years. He then went to Homer, where he is still engaged in publishing. Rossville now has no paper.

ALVIN.

When the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern railroad was built it was apparent that at its crossing with the Chicago & Danville road there would a station of some importance grow up. As early as 1872 a station had been established on the Chicago & Danville road a mile south of where Alvin now is, called Gilbert, from Hon. Alvan Gilbert, who had been so long identified with all the material interests of Ross, and who had been, more than any other man, instrumental in saving the township aid which had been voted by Ross to this railroad. A post-office was established, which, for some reason, did not bear the name of the station—probably because of the similarity between its name and that of some other post-office in the state. To compromise matters, they attempted to name the post-office for Mr. Gilbert's given name, which was Alvan; he always persisting in that spelling, which violated the theories and practices of the post-office department, and by the officials it was spelled as indicated at the head of this article.

L. T. Dixson laid out the town of GILBERT on section 8 (21-11), and Bruce Peters and D. McKibben started a store. Peters was postmaster. Soon after this the store was sold to J. D. Williams, and he was appointed postmaster. John Davison afterward bought it, and put in a stock of dry-goods. Dr. G. W. Akers started in the drug business in August, 1875, and continued there for one year, at which time the narrow-gauge road was a fixed fact, and drugs, store, post-office, station and all moved a mile farther north, and Gilbert went where Jim Fisk's profits in the great "crop-moving" Wall street speculation went.

In laying out and giving name to the new town the officials showed the good judgment of following not only the name but the spelling of the post-office which was moved there from Gilbert.

The building of this road only called for private subscriptions, as the law and the constitution under which the people, the townships, cities and counties had run headlong into debt in aid of useless railroads had been repealed, and the voting "local aid" is among the things of the past. The company bought twelve acres of land of Samuel Kuns,

on section 5, eight of which they laid out in town lots and recorded as the town of Alvin. John Davison and W. D. Foulke laid out additions west of this, and Samuel Kuns north of it. J. W. Stansbury laid out an addition west of these, making in all about seventy acres now within the unincorporated village of Alvin.

Riley Yatman, a carpenter, built the first house in Alvin, which he sold to James Caldwell and went to Monticello. Abram L. Buckles built, in December, 1875, the hotel building at the railroad crossing, which he now occupies. Dr. G. W. Akers built the drug store he now occupies in 1876. George Ford, an old resident of Knox county, came here from Rantoul in 1876 and put up the fine, large boarding-house, the "Alvan House," which he now occupies. This was built on the original town.

Rev. J. D. Jenkins (Presbyterian) commenced preaching here occasionally in 1877, and in the spring of 1878 a petition was presented to the Bloomington Presbytery to send a commission to organize a church here, according to the rules of that church. The prayer was granted, and Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Danville, Rev. John H. Dillingham and Elder Grant, of Rossville, were appointed to visit Alvin and organize a church. April 30 Messrs. Dillingham and Grant organized a church of nineteen members, ten of whom came by letter and nine on profession of their faith. It was decided by the church to adopt the rotary system of eldership, and George L. Caldwell, Charles Peterson and Dr. Akers were elected elders; J. O. Andrews, Dr. G. W. Howard and J. Q. Tyler were elected deacons. A Sabbath-school was established, of which Mr. Tyler was elected superintendent. Jas. McDonald, S. Kuns and Dr. Akers were elected trustees, and the church engaged Mr. Jenkins to preach each alternate Sabbath. The trustees at once set about building a church edifice, 28×40, and have it so far completed that they have been occupying it during the winter. It has been used by the district school for the winter, as the district has no school-house. It is proposed to complete the church as fast as means are collected for that purpose. It will cost, completed, \$1,000. There are now twenty-five residences in Alvin, and the grain trade amounts to about forty-five thousand bushels annually. J. H. Braden is postmaster.

Rayville is a station on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern railroad, with a post-office and one store, established on the land of R. R. Ray, of Rossville.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Alvan Gilbert, deceased, was born in Ontario county, New York, on the 11th of July, 1810, and was a son of Samuel and Mary (Morse) Gilbert. About 1825 he emigrated with his parents and two younger

brothers (James H. and Elias M.) to Crawford county, Ohio, and tarrying there a year, continued their removal westward, settling in Vermilion county, Illinois, two miles south of Danville, at which place no settlement was begun till about two years later. His father having become early interested in a ferry,—the first ever established at Danville,—he was employed some years as ferryman, transporting men and teams across the North Fork of the Vermilion. In 1831, on the 18th day of April, he was married to Miss Matilda Horr, a daughter of Robert Horr. In the spring of 1835 he moved on a farm situated on the north side of the North Fork, west of the Chicago State road, and opposite Manu's Chapel, which he had purchased from his father-in-law. When he had, by successive additions, increased the area to two hundred and forty acres, he sold it to his father and younger brother, James H., and bought another from his uncle, Solomon Gilbert, which included the present northern limits of Rossville. After occupying this place three years he again sold, and bought the Daniel Liggett homestead, embracing the present southern limits of Rossville, on which he afterward lived and died. Subsequently he dealt largely in real estate and personal property. He owned at the time of his death nearly one thousand acres, besides some valuable lots in Danville and Chicago, and a tract of land in Iowa. His business transactions were distinguished by the utmost fairness and the strictest honesty. His first wife died on the 13th of March, 1849, leaving two children: Sarah E., wife of Geo. C. Dickson, and Nancy J., wife of Frederick Grooms, both residents of Vermilion county. His second wife, sister to the deceased, to whom he was married on the 14th of November, 1849, was formerly Miss Nancy Horr, and relict of Samuel Elzy. She was born Sunday, on the 20th of January, 1815. Mr. Gilbert was one of the first volunteers in the Sac war, and was enrolled under Capt. Dan W. Beckwith. After his return, a young man of resolution was required to convey dispatches to Gen. Atkinson, at Ottawa. The distance was two hundred miles and the country infested with hostile Indians, but he volunteered to perform the mission at every hazard; and taking another young man of daring qualities in his company, he successfully executed his trust, being but once chased by the red foe. Mr. Gilbert was prominently before the public many years, and his name was a household word. He was honored beyond most men of local reputation, and in spirited contrast to the aspiring demagogues who throng the arena; his steadfast integrity, uniform goodness and strength of character, his even, unvarying merit, preceded and invited every honor. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to divide Vermilion county into townships, on the adoption by the county of that system of

organization. He was one of the three commissioners to divide the swamp lands between this county and Ford, when the territory of the latter was detached from Vermilion,—himself and Mr. Lamb acting on behalf of the old county, and Judge Patton of the new. Their labors covered a period of three months, and gave entire satisfaction to both sections. In 1876 he was elected to the state general assembly. He was a member of one of the visiting committees, and while in performance of his duty inspecting some public work, the chilly, humid atmosphere within the freshly erected walls, caused him to contract a violent cold which brought on an excruciating attack of rheumatism, prostrating him several weeks, and from the effects of which he never completely recovered. He was a member of the board of supervisors eighteen years, and chairman of that honorable body most of the time during his faithful service. He was intimately associated with the material growth and prosperity of the county. When a young man he hauled material to build the old court-house, and as chairman of the board and of the building committee, assisted in the erection of the new. His quiet but useful life terminated on the 18th of October, 1878. The following honorable tribute to his character is taken from the "Hoopes-ton Chronicle," of October 24th: "Alvan Gilbert was a man who loved his fellow-men, and in turn was held in close affection by all who knew his noble qualities. He was the self-constituted guardian of the poor and oppressed in his vicinity. They felt that no harm could befall them, no grinding landlord could turn them into the street, so long as their benefactor lived. In every public enterprise, in every private benefaction, in all enterprises redounding to the general good, Mr. Gilbert was ever in the van, and his hand was ever willing to bestow an equable portion of his substance, not for ostentatious display, but purely and simply out of his native generosity. Prominent in local matters, he was equally conspicuous in the developments of the county where he passed more than half a century. Elevated to positions of honor and trust, he performed his duty faithfully and well." The "Danville News" of the 25th, contained the following: "At the outbreak of the rebellion his whole soul was enlisted in the cause of maintaining the Union. His activity as a private citizen, and in his public capacity on the board of supervisors, was untiring in keeping the quota of Vermilion county more than full in the field, while his generosity, aid and sympathy, through all the war, was liberally — nay, even bountifully — bestowed upon the wife, children and parents of the absent soldier. Of the thousands of men, the patriotism and benevolence of Alvan Gilbert shone through, conspicuously, all the dark hours of that terrible struggle. The soldiers and their families, of Ver-



W. C.
William Giddings

DECD.
DANVILLE.

million county, can never forget this noble trait of his character. He was a public spirited man in every sense of the term. Anything that would promote the general good, whether of religion, education, public roads and railroads, always found him an early and persistent friend." He was a consistent and liberal member of the Presbyterian church, and aided largely by his influence and means to build up the denomination. Politically, he was firm in his principles, but moderate in the expression of his views, and charitable toward opponents; first a whig and afterward a republican. Mr. Gilbert's funeral was the largest ever had in Vermilion county,—over a thousand people turning out to testify how deeply the public heart was moved, and how sincerely his loss was deplored. The Rev. J. H. Dillingham, of the Presbyterian church, conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. James Shaw of the Methodist denomination. There were one hundred and seventy-five carriages and wagons in the procession, which was just one mile and a half long. He was buried in the cemetery at Mann's chapel, three miles south of Rossville, with the honors of Odd-Fellowship. The Gilbert family are descendants of English stock, and their ancestors were early settlers of Massachusetts colony. Mr. Gilbert's grandfather was a native of that commonwealth, and a soldier in the war of the revolution. His uncle, Solomon, served in the war of 1812, and in 1831 migrated to this county and spent the remainder of his life. His grandfather, Zebediah Morse, was also a revolutionary soldier, and a progenitor of the celebrated Morse family, including the inventor of the electric telegraph—Prof. S. F. B. Morse. This family traces its lineage to pilgrims of the Mayflower. Mrs. Gilbert's ancestors, the Horrs, formed a part of the first hardy band of pilgrims. Her father, grandfather and great-grandfather, each bore the christian name of Robert, and her father and grandfather were each born in the same house in the town of Plymouth and near the Plymouth Rock. Her grandfather bore arms for his country in the revolution, and her father in the war of 1812. The latter, Robert Horr, was born on Monday, January 19, 1781, as has been already stated, in Plymouth, Massachusetts. In 1812 he moved to Niagara Falls. The American troops, in winter quarters at that place, were destitute of clothing, and Mr. Horr conceived the idea of making a supply, not hesitating to ply the needle with his own hands, though he had never done so before. Taking in company with him a seamster, they went to work, and with the help of a force of sewing girls, during the winter, furnished the soldiers a complete outfit. At the close of the war he came west and settled where Columbus, Ohio, is situated, and bought a tract of land on which the state penitentiary has since been built. In 1827 he sold his

home and removed to Illinois, stopping the following winter with Gurdon S. Hubbard, at Bunkum, a trading post on the Iroquois River. Hubbard had opened a small store in Danville, at this time, and a few families had knotted together in a settlement. Next spring Mr. Horr, accompanied by Hubbard, came and looked out a place on the North Fork of the Vermilion, a little distance west of the present site of Mann's chapel. Here he died on the 10th of August, 1834, aged fifty-three years, ten months. The death of his wife, Lavina (Hamm) Horr, who was born Tuesday, August 1, 1782, followed close upon his own, occurring on the 26th of October, 1834.

James H. Gilbert, deceased, was born in Rushville, New York, on the 15th of August, 1817. When a small boy, his parents, Samuel and Mary (Morse) Gilbert, moved to Danville, Illinois. After a few years' residence there the family moved up on the North Fork, a short distance west of where Mann's Chapel now stands. He was married on the 14th of October, 1838, to Elizabeth W. McHenry, who died on the 1st of May, 1844. He was married again, on the 10th of July, 1845, to Sarah Mather, who was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on the 11th of March, 1822. Mrs. Mary Mather, Mrs. Gilbert's mother, spent the latter part of her life, a considerable period, with her daughter. She was a sister to James Davison, Mrs. Joseph Kerr, and Mrs. Joseph Gundy, all pioneers of Vermilion county. Mr. Gilbert's family consisted of nine children, as follows: Samuel, born on the 15th of August, 1839; died on the 26th of August, 1839. Twin brother (unnamed), born on the 29th of November, 1840; died on the 24th of January, 1841. William Henry, born on the 29th of November, 1840; died the same day. Alvan Ambrose, born on the 26th of July, 1842; died on the 9th of August, 1842. Lydia A., born on the 9th of August, 1846; Elias M., born on the 13th of May, 1848; Mary Elizabeth, born on the 27th of August, 1850; died on the 13th of January, 1866. Jane, born on the 1st of July, 1852; Samuel H., born on the 12th of April, 1854. Mr. Gilbert died on the 15th of January, 1861. His influence was always felt for good, and he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was charged by his fellow-citizens with the duties of township offices at different times. He was descended from the Puritans, his ancestors having been among those who embarked in the Mayflower; and was remotely related to Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the magnetic telegraph.

John H. Johnson, Bismark, farmer, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, on the 3d of January, 1821, and is a son of Richard and Milbrey (Graves) Johnson. He was reared behind the counter of a dry-goods store. At the age of twenty-six he engaged in trafficking and farming.

His operations have always been confined to the Wabash Valley. In 1826 his parents removed and settled at Fort Harrison, Vigo county, Indiana, but, remaining there only a short time, went to Lafayette, where his father died on the 30th of August, 1830. Mr. Johnson has held various township offices; was alderman of the fourth ward in Danville four years. In 1866 he was elected secretary of the Wabash General Association of Detective Companies, which position he has held to the present time. He was an old-line whig, sealing his fealty to that party by voting for Henry Clay in 1844. He has been an odd-fellow since 1846. His family now consists of six living children: Ora C., Mary H., Annie, Richard, Edward H., and Barton. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, worth \$9,500. His political views are republican.

Louis M. Thompson, Rossville, farmer, was born on the 31st of May, 1829, in Dearborn county, Indiana, and is the son of John and Esther (Payne) Thompson. He came with his parents to Vermilion county, Illinois, in the fall of 1834, and has lived here since that time. He was married on the 17th of August, 1848, to Judith A. Burroughs, and the same year moved and settled in Ross township, on the farm he still owns, which lies southeast of Rossville, and corners with that corporation. Since 1873 his family has lived in the village. Mr. Thompson is a stirring man; a community with a few such never stagnates. He has farmed, bought, raised and sold stock; been town clerk of Ross seven years, collector twice, road commissioner, taught school one term. He is the father of six living children: Viola, Mary, John, Etta, Lena, Hattie. He owns seven hundred and eighty acres of land, worth \$23,000. In politics he is a republican.

William Songer, Rossville, farmer, was born in Danville township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 26th of June, 1832. He is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Parker) Songer. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Maryland. He was married on the 19th of May, 1857, to Miss Sarah A. Daugherty, who was born on the 30th of October, 1839. In 1867 he moved on the farm which he now owns, three miles southeast of Rossville, which lies in sections 17 and 18, town 22, range 11. He is at present commissioner of highways for Ross township. He carries on a considerable stock business in conjunction with farming. He is the father of four living children: Charles W., born on the 4th of August, 1858; Mary Adeline, born on the 1st of March, 1860; Samuel W., born on the 28th of July, 1862; and Gilbert W., born on the 15th of May, 1868. He owns two hundred and sixteen acres of land, worth \$6,500. He is a greenback republican in politics.

Abraham Mann, Rossville, farmer, was born at Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, England, on the 17th of February, 1830. He is the son of Abraham Mann. About 1835 his father immigrated to America, and after stopping a few months in New York, came to Vermilion county and purchased a large tract of land, embracing several thousand acres, in Ross township, making his residence in Danville for a while at first. Soon afterward Mrs. Mann died, and in about 1840, the family returned to England and remained until about 1846, the children being educated in the meantime. From 1846 to 1851, Mr. Mann, together with his sons, Abraham and John, made several trips between the two countries, but finally, in the latter year, settled down and resided permanently in America. The family had valuable landed interests in England, which they retained until a recent date. The head of the family, Abraham Mann, Sr., died on the 17th of October, 1865. He was a large-hearted, benevolent man. Instances of his generosity, and of his concern for the welfare of his neighbors are mentioned by early settlers. The subject of this sketch had a sister older, and a brother and a sister younger, than himself. His brother John took great delight in the chase, and always kept mettled horses and a pack of English hounds. His fine social qualities, kind heart and obliging nature made him greatly beloved; and while he lived he was a leading man in the community and enjoyed a wide and honorable reputation. His death occurred on the 19th of October, 1873. Mr. Mann is one of the largest farmers and stock-raisers in eastern Illinois. His estate comprises upward of four thousand acres of rich farming land, with an abundance of good timber. His mansion, whose erection was begun in August, 1874, and which was finished the next summer, and occupied in November following, is the finest edifice of its kind in Vermilion county. It contains twenty spacious rooms, including dairy and laundry, and exclusive of the large halls, closets and garret. It was built at a cost of about \$30,000. The adjoining grounds are laid out with taste and planted with flowers and evergreens. A greenhouse is attached to the premises. Mr. Mann is an extensive stock-raiser, and a lover of fine horses, of which he keeps a considerable number, mostly English draft. He is fond of sport and recreation, and often makes considerable trips, generally to the west, with a party of his chosen fellows, to hunt, travel and otherwise seek adventure and amusement. He is liberal to all worthy objects of charity, and eminently public-spirited. His donations to schools and churches and the various public institutions reach a large sum. Honest worth and enterprise find him a ready patron; and the poor have learned that his kindness is as abundant as the sunshine. His genial nature makes him the

soul of every private gathering. He is plain and simple in his habits and manners. His modesty is a conspicuous trait that is equaled only by his goodness of heart, and the universal esteem which he enjoys by virtue of his many excellences of character. He is a republican in politics, and has been an active member of the Methodist church thirty years. The Mann family have always been noted for their hospitality, and their careful avoidance of notoriety.

John Davison, Rossville, collecting agent, was born in Ross township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 12th of February, 1837, and is the son of Robert and Melinda (Chenoweth) Davison. He was brought up to farm labor. In the fall of 1856 and the next winter he attended school at Perrysville, Indiana, and, the following summer, clerked at Myersville for Andy Gundy. He spent the next winter at Perrysville, and the succeeding spring at Danville, in school again. On the 26th of September, 1858, he was married to Maria, daughter of Joseph Gundy. He enlisted in Co. F, 4th Ill. Cav., in July, 1861, and was in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson; was discharged in August, 1862. Mr. Davison returned to farming. From 1873 to 1876 he was employed in mercantile pursuits. He was elected justice of the peace in 1877, and since then has been in the collecting business. He has three living children: Willie L., Charley F., Ferdinand. Mr. Davison is a republican.

Anthony T. Search, Alvin, farmer, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of August, 1814. He is a son of Christopher and Ann (Miles) Search. He learned the tailor's trade, and followed it a number of years. In April, 1837, he started for Illinois, stopping and working at his trade at different places on the route, and arrived at Danville in August. He was married on the 18th of February, 1839, to Miss Eliza McKibben. In 1840 he went to Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, and lived there until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California. He remained there mining, doing moderately well, till 1856, at which time he returned to the states by steamship, stopping a few months in New York and Philadelphia, and reaching Danville, Illinois, in February, 1857. He then devoted himself to farming until the breaking out of the war. In August, 1861, he recruited Co. F, 4th Ill. Cav., Col. Lyle Dickey. He was commissioned captain on the 27th, and mustered into the United States service the next month. He was engaged in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, and Shiloh and Coffeeville, and, as usual with cavalry, in numberless skirmishes. When the term of service of his regiment expired, one battalion veteraned, and he was commissioned major. This was in September, 1864. Subsequently, he participated in an

engagement at Egypt, Mississippi, under Gen. Grierson, and later, at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. His service extended into the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. He was president one year of the Department Court-martial, which held its sittings sometimes at Houston and at others at Galveston, Texas. He was twice breveted in the field for meritorious service: first, lieutenant-colonel, and next, colonel. His son Henry volunteered in the fall of 1863, and was mustered into his company. He was accidentally thrown from his horse while doing duty in Houston, and received mortal injuries. This sad event took place on the 31st of October, 1865, and he lingered till the 2d of November, when he expired. His remains were brought home and interred at Danville. Another son, Griffith, enlisted in Capt. Samuel Frazier's company, 12th Ill., Col. McArthur, for three months. He reenlisted in his father's company in August, 1861, and served three years. Major Search was mustered out of the service in April, 1866. He was elected sheriff of Vermilion county in 1868, and filled that office two years. He has been assessor and collector of Ross township, each three terms. He is the father of six children: Ann (relict of William Pierce), Henry, Griffith, Joeddy, William and Sarah (wife of Henry Marshall), who died on the 12th of August, 1876. He owns one hundred and twenty acres, worth \$3,600. He is a stalwart republican in politics.

Joseph C. Gundy, Rossville, merchant, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 15th of February, 1838, and is the son of Joseph and Sally (Davison) Gundy. He was enrolled on the 1st of June, 1861, in Co. B, 25th Ill. Vol., and was engaged in the following battles: Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain. His service on the Atlanta campaign terminated on the 26th of August, when his regiment withdrew preparatory to returning home, as their period of enlistment had about expired. He was commissioned second-lieutenant of his company on the 17th of February, 1862, and first-lieutenant on the 14th of April, 1863. He was brigade commissary from the time Buell advanced from Louisville until after the battle of Perryville, and post commissary at Cleveland, East Tennessee, in the winter of 1863-4. He has been collector of Ross township, and is now president of the board of trustees of Rossville. Mr. Gundy was married on the 29th of November, 1865, to Miss Anna Tuttle. They are the parents of two living children: Flora and Maud M. His political opinions are republican.

Daniel C. Deamude, Rossville, merchant, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 26th of July, 1839, and is the son of Samuel and Eleanor (Hillery) Deamude. He was reared a farmer. Mr. Dea-

mude enrolled in Co. D, 35th Ill. Vol., on the 3d of July, 1861, and mustered into the United States service on the 28th of August following. These are the chief engagements in which he participated: Pea Ridge, Corinth, Mumfordsville, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Charleston, Tenn., Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca and Burnt Hickory. At Chickamauga he was slightly wounded; received nine bullets through his clothing, two of them taking hair from his head; at Mission Ridge he received a flesh wound in his right arm; at Burnt Hickory on the 26th of May, 1864, he was severely wounded in the left side. He was mustered out with his regiment at Springfield, Illinois, on the 27th of September, 1864. On the 1st of January following he reenited Co. K, 150th Ill. Vol., and was mustered in as first-lieutenant on the 14th of February; he was mustered out early in 1866. Mr. Deamude married, on the 29th of November, 1866, to Harriet a Mosher. The past ten years he has been in the hardware trade in Rossville. He is a republican and a Methodist.

Thomas J. Allison, Alvin, farmer, was born on the 30th of September, 1840, in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, and is the son of Otho and Mary (Leonard) Allison. He enlisted on the 15th of August, 1861, in Co. K, of which he was fifth-sergeant, 37th Ill. Vol., Col. J. C. Black. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Ark.; Sugar Creek, Neosho, Newtonia, Cape Girardeau and Chalk Bluffs, Mo., and the siege of Vicksburg. He was taken prisoner in Louisiana on the 29th of September, 1863, and held in confinement until the 22d of July, 1864. He was married on the 26th of March, 1867, to Samantha Cunningham. They have two living children: Bertha and Charley. He is a republican in politics.

John Lytle, Rossville, farmer, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 10th of August, 1825. He is the son of John and Bathsheba (Babb) Lytle. When four years old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana, and in 1843 he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and lived on the Covington road three miles east of Danville, two years, then on the North Fork one season, and the rest of the time, till 1856, on the East Fork of the Vermilion, when he went west and remained over winter. He returned the next spring and settled where he now lives, one mile east of Rossville. He has one brother, Isaac, and six sisters: Mary, Anna, Hannah, Eliza, Sarah and Martha. His father died on the 7th of August, 1836, and his mother on the 27th of March, 1854. He owns one hundred and twenty acres, worth \$3,500. He is a republican in politics.

Cornelius W. Miller, Thomas, Warren county, Indiana, farmer, was

born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 23d of September, 1843. He is a son of Andrew J. and Catharine (Moyer) Miller. He was married on the 11th of February, 1877, to Mary Lloyd, who was born on the 11th of April, 1854. He owns one hundred and ninety-two acres of land, which lies in sections 19, town 22, range 10, and 24, town 22, range 11. He is the father of two children: James U., born on the 4th of February, 1878, and Ida May, born on the 7th of April, 1879. In politics he is a democrat.

George W. Miller, Rossville, farmer, was born on the 26th of November, 1841, in Vermilion county, Indiana. When two years old his parents, Andrew J. and Catharine (Moyer) Miller, removed to the present limits of Ross township, Vermilion county, Illinois, where he has since lived. His farm of two hundred and eighty-five acres, valued at \$8,500, lies principally in sections 8, 9 and 16, town 22, range 11. He was married on the 15th of February, 1872, to Viana C. Haas, who was born on the 27th of November, 1852. They have four children: Louisa C., born on the 8th of March, 1873; Andrew D., born on the 12th of October, 1874; Samuel J., born on the 13th of October, 1876; Mary E., born on the 27th of December, 1878. Mr. Miller is a greenback democrat, strongly tinctured with independence of all parties.

Andrew Miller, deceased, was born in Kentucky on the 31st of December, 1812. He was the son of Cornelius and Alice (Bairden) Miller. He came with his parents to Vermilion county, Indiana, about 1831. In 1843 he permanently settled in Vermilion county, Illinois, where he died. In 1845 he began improvement on the place where his widow now resides. He was successful in his business, and acquired considerable property. At one time he owned twelve hundred acres of land. He sold some portions of this, and liberally endowed his heirs with the remainder. He was a democrat.

Isaac Christman, Rossville, farmer, was born in Preble county, Ohio, on the 27th of January, 1823. He is the son of Peter and Sarah (Stout) Christman. In 1828 his parents removed to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and in 1830 to Warren county, where his father died on the 3d of November, 1859. He was married on the 26th of November, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Gundy, daughter of Joseph Gundy, soon afterward he moved into Vermilion county, Illinois, where he now resides, and lived five or six years; but, as the country was sickly, he returned to his large estate in Indiana, where he remained until 1878, when he came again to Vermilion county, and resumed the improvement of the tract of eleven hundred and twenty acres which he has owned many years. Mr. Christman has always been an extensive farmer and heavy stock-raiser. He has been a member of Williamsport

Lodge, No. 38, A.F. & A.M., twenty years. He inclines to independence in politics.

Milton Lee, Rossville, merchant, was born in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on the 3d of March, 1837, and is the son of James and Mary (Williams) Lee. In 1844 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Vance township, Vermilion county, Illinois, where he lived until 1866, when he removed to Rossville, where he has been employed the past six years in merchandising. He enrolled in Captain Frazier's Co. (C), 12th Ill. Vol. Inf., in April, 1861, being the twelfth man enlisted in Vermilion county. He was mustered out at Cairo about the 1st of August, by reason of the expiration of enlistment, which was for three months. In the same month he reënlisted in Co. I, 35th Ill. Vols. The second lieutenant of his company having died, Mr. Lee was elected, at Sedalia, Missouri, by the enlisted men, to that vacancy, being promoted from third sergeant. He served in the siege of Corinth, and on Buell's retreat to Louisville, subsequently taking part in the battle of Perryville, shortly after which he was promoted to first lieutenant. In November, 1862, a pioneer corps, consisting of two enlisted men from each company and one lieutenant from each regiment, was organized; and the several detachments from the 35th Ill., 81st Ind., 4th Iowa and the 25th Ill. constituting his brigade, were formed into Co. K, 2d Battalion, Pioneer Brigade, commanded by Captain, afterward Brevet Brig.-Gen. Morton, and Lieut. Lee was given the command of this company, which he led in the battle of Stone River. He was sent back from Elk River to Nashville to fit out the pontoon train, and was employed in the organization of the pontoons, whom, with the train, he conducted across the Cumberland Mountains. He held a position at the mouth of Battle Creek throughout the intensive and critical period of affairs at Chickamauga. This pioneer corps was disbanded in June, 1864, and the men and officers returned to their regiments. Lieut. Lee rejoined the 35th in front of Kenesaw Mountain, where he fought on the 27th of June. He was mustered out with the regiment at Springfield, Illinois, on the 27th of September, 1864. He was married on the 7th of October, 1868, to Catharine Gundy. They have two children living: Herbert and Catharine. Mr. Lee is a republican in politics.

Asa W. White, Alvin, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 12th of June, 1819, and is a son of John and Mary (Davis) White. When he was twelve years old his parents removed to Licking county, where he lived till 1841, when he settled in Ross county. In 1844 he came to Illinois and located in Vermilion county, near the present-site of State Line City. He has lived in this

county since. Mr. White was poor for many years after he came, and lived by renting farms. At length, in 1860, he bought the first farm he ever owned in Illinois. By unremitting industry and careful management he has increased it to three hundred and twenty acres, worth \$6,500. He has ten children living: John W., born on the 1st of March, 1846; James E.; Tichsh; Delia A., born on the 6th of September, 1847; Martha, born on the 2d of June, 1854; Noah; George H.; Elizabeth; Sarah E., born on the 9th of April, 1863; Mary A., born on the 19th of February, 1865. Mr. White is a citizen of sterling integrity, and is a republican in politics.

William T. Fairchild, Rossville, farmer, was born in Blount township, Vermilion county, on the 9th of November, 1847, and is the son of Zenas and Mary Ann (Hastings) Fairchild. He was reared as a farmer, and has always lived in the county in which he was born. He was married on the 12th of February, 1874, to Dialemma Ann Moss, who was born on the 5th of October, 1850, and died on the 16th of December, 1875. He was married again, on the 4th of October, 1877, to Eleanor Busenbark, who was born on the 19th of May, 1855. Mr. Fairchild is the father of two children, one of whom is living: Lily May, who was born on the 10th of November, 1878. The name of the deceased is Charles Wesley, who was born on the 11th of June, 1875, and died on the 25th of September, 1875. Mr. Fairchild is a republican, and he belongs to the United Brethren church.

Elias Morse Gilbert, Rossville, liveryman, was born in Ross township on the 13th of May, 1848, and is the son of James Harvey and Sarah (Mather) Gilbert. When obtaining his education he spent one year at Union Christian College, Merom, Indiana. In 1873 he started in the livery business in Rossville, and now has a fine large establishment, well furnished with good horses and carriages, and everything in the line necessary for the dispatch of business or the promotion of pleasure. He was married on the 16th of June, 1875, to Belle Wier, of Ontario, Canada, who was born on the 20th of December, 1852. They are the parents of two sons: Harvey, born on the 12th of December, 1876, and Robert A., born on the 29th of September, 1878. He is a republican in politics.

Henry W. Harris, Rossville, farmer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of July, 1827. He is a son of Jesse and Lydia Ann (Warner) Harris. In 1841 his parents removed to Ross county, Ohio, and lived there till 1848, when he settled in Ross township, Vermilion county, Illinois, near the present site of Mann's Chapel, and removed from thence in 1853 to his present abode on the northeast quarter of section 15, town 22, range 11. He was married on

the 24th of November, 1853, to Nancy Clark, who died on the 24th May, 1864. He was married again, on the 22d of June, 1865, to Mary E. Money. He has been school treasurer of town 22, range 11, since 1875. He is the father of ten living children: Prescott, Mary Emma, Isabella, Stanton, Olive, Salome, Lydia, Josephine, John and Minnie. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, worth \$4,500. He is a republican in politics.

Josiah Bivans, Alvin, farmer, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on the 23d of December, 1832. He is a son of Thomas and Anna (Gundy) Bivans. In the fall of 1849 he came to Illinois, and settled on the east fork of the Vermilion, in the present limits of Ross township. He was married on the 23d of December, 1852, to Rebecca Gouty, who was born on the 29th of January, 1834. He was a hearty supporter of the war for the preservation of the Union, and subscribed liberally to a fund for the hiring of substitutes. He has been highway commissioner twelve or fourteen years, and constable of Ross one term. He is the father of seven children: Horatio T., born on the 26th of August, 1853; Francis M., March 15, 1856; John M., June 12, 1858; Martha D., March 26, 1862; Robert T., June 10, 1867; died September 21, 1869; William J., December 18, 1869; Henry C., January 28, 1874. In politics he is a republican, and his religious views are Methodist.

Charles A. Allen, Rossville, attorney, was born in Danville, Illinois, on the 26th of July, 1851, and is the son of William I. and Emily (Newell) Allen. His mother was a daughter of 'Squire James Newell, for whom Newell township was named. Mr. Allen entered the law school of the Michigan University in September, 1872, and graduated on the 25th of March, 1874. He immediately located in Rossville¹ where he now resides, and is practicing his profession with gratifying success. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and verifies the old adage that "blood will tell." He married, on the 4th of April, 1878, to Miss Mary Thompson. In politics he is a republican, and his religious views are Methodist.

Amaziah Davis, deceased, was born in what was then Morgan county, Virginia, on the 2d of August, 1807. He was a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Hill) Davis. He removed with his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1812, where he grew up and spent his life farming till 1851, when he moved to Grant township, Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled on a farm near Rossville. He was married on the 24th of April, 1832, to Emily Berry. He held the office of road commissioner several years; was a republican in politics, liberal in his views, and universally respected as a man and citizen. He was

a prominent and influential member of the United Brethren church over thirty years. He owned one hundred and sixty acres of choice farming land. His death occurred on the 10th day of May, 1879. Two of his sons enlisted at the same time in Co. A, 125th Ill. Vol., leaving home on the 1st of February, 1864. Their service was of brief duration, both dying of measles,—the elder, Charles, at Nashville, on the 1st of March following, and Elias at Chattanooga, on the 5th. Mrs. Davis was born on the 2d of April, 1813, in Muskingum county, Ohio. Her parents were James and Hannah (Williams) Berry.

William D. Foulke, Rossville, retired farmer, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of June, 1828, and is a son of Evard and Fanny (Watson) Foulke. From the time he was seventeen years old until he became of age he clerked in a dry-goods house in Philadelphia. In 1852 he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and went into the stock business, buying up cattle and sheep and grazing them. He drove the first lot of cows and sheep ever taken from this section to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; before this it was supposed to be impossible to drive sheep so far, but this experiment was entirely successful. He had at the same time an interest in a mercantile house in South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio. This business was swamped in 1855 by the potent influence of wild-cat money. Again in 1858 he came to Illinois and settled on a farm near Rossville, which he still owns. He has conducted farming operations since that time, and in addition done a good deal of surveying. He surveyed most of the north part of the county, and, besides, laid out Hoopston, Rossville and Alvan. He has been justice of the peace for Grant and Ross townships, collector, and at present commissioner of highways for the latter. He married on the 5th of April, 1854, to Alice Thomas. They have four living children: Susan J., Ellen, Jane and Lulu. Mr. Foulke has been a member of the Society of Friends the past twenty-nine years. He is a republican, and owns one hundred and eighty acres, worth \$5,500.

Lewis Coon, deceased, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 5th of December, 1822. He was the son of John and Sarah (Morehead) Coon. His parents removed to Clinton county, Indiana, when he was young, and he was reared there on a farm. He married on the 27th of November, 1851, to Mary Albright. In the fall of 1853 he moved with his family to Illinois, and settled where his widow now lives in Ross township, Vermilion county. Both he and Mrs. Coon became members of the United Brethren church in 1860. He was a life-long democrat, and was greatly esteemed for his strict integrity and neighborly qualities. He died on the 13th of May, 1870, leaving one hun-

dred and sixty-seven acres of land to his heirs. The following were his children: Sarah Eliza, Melissa Belle, Mary Jane, who died on the 29th of March, 1872, John D., Keturah Ann, Caroline, Alantson, George B. M., who died on the 5th of June, 1865, and Laura Ellen. Mrs. Coon was a daughter of David and Phebe (Newman) Albright. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of New York. The former died on the 28th of September, 1851; and the latter on the 7th of June, 1852.

William Chambers, Rossville, farmer, was born in Queen Anne county, Maryland, on the 26th of February, 1826. He is a son of Matthew B. and Letitia (Broadaway) Chambers. When very young his parents moved to Franklin county, Indiana, and lived there till he was twelve, when they went to Montgomery county. He enlisted in the early part of June, 1846, in Co. H, 1st Ind. Vols., Col. James P. Drake. At New Orleans his company and another from Hendricks county, Indiana, were embarked on board a sailing vessel for Point Isabel, but on the passage she grounded while under full sail. This occurred two hours before daylight, and, when morning came, Padre Island was discovered half a mile off. Two sailors, taking a small line, swam to land, and with this drew a rope ashore, by means of which the wreck was delivered of the men and the cargo, ten days being consumed in the removal of the latter. The vessel was burned. This regiment passed their term of service on the Rio Grande, guarding stores and doing other correspondingly irksome duty. It is said that a too ardent fondness for the "flowing bowl" in the commanding officer determined Gen. Taylor to keep them in the rear, and thus by the sins of one were many made to forfeit a share in the glories which clustered around the national standard from Palo Alto to Buena Vista. Mr. Chambers was discharged at Point Isabel shortly before the year for which he had volunteered had expired. He shipped for home on a rotten craft, and drifted about the gulf thirty days, with only eight days' rations aboard. The suffering from hunger was great, but that from thirst was exquisite. A Spanish merchantman heaving in sight, a flag of distress was hoisted, and provisions and water obtained. The last few days the men had subsisted on rotten oats. Eleven deaths occurred before they arrived in port. Mr. Chambers was married on the 10th of August, 1848, to Lydia Phelps. He learned the carpenter trade, and divided his labors between that and farming till 1853, when he moved to Waynetown, Indiana, and sold goods two years; and in April, 1855, removed to Blue Grass Grove, Vermilion county, Illinois, and in 1865 to Bean Creek, in Ross township, where he now lives. In 1861 and 1862 he was supervisor of Middle Fork township, which

then embraced the town of Butler. He was collector of that town one term, and has been supervisor of Ross since the spring of 1878. He has a family of eight children: Sarah Jane, wife of James D. Leonard; John B., Martha Melinda, wife of Frank Honchin; Melissa Ann, wife of Asa Allen; Mary Frances, Elizabeth Alice, Richard, Charlie (dead). Mr. Chambers owns seven hundred and seventy-eight acres, worth \$23,500. He is a conservative democrat, and has been a member of the Baptist church for twenty-two years.

William T. Cunningham, Rossville, merchant, was born in Grant township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 1st of December, 1856, and is the son of Humes and Elizabeth (Winning) Cunningham. Both parents died when he was very young: his father departed this life on the 13th of February, 1859, his mother having previously gone to her rest on the 1st of October, 1857. Mr. Cunningham was reared by his grandparents, Thomas R. and Elizabeth Winning, on their farm in Grant township. In the fall of 1874, then sixteen years old, he began for himself by hiring as a clerk in the grocery store of John R. Smith, Esq., of Rossville, where he remained eighteen months. He labored on a farm a year, then clerked in the hardware store of D. C. Deamude, Esq., of Rossville, a year. Resuming farm life a short time again, on the 1st of October, 1878, he formed a copartnership with William S. Lefever in the mercantile business in Rossville. He is a democrat.

Alvan W. Gilbert, Rossville, farmer, was born in Ross township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 20th of May, 1856, and is the son of Alvan and Nancy (Horr) Gilbert. He was bred a farmer. He was married on the 18th of April, 1878, to Miss Meda Carson, who was born on the 21st of February, 1856, near Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, and reared in Indianapolis. He owns one hundred and ten acres, worth \$5,000. In politics he is a republican.

William Biteler, Alvin, farmer, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of April, 1820, and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Overholser) Biteler. He became an orphan at the age of six or seven years, and immigrated to Madison county, Indiana, in 1835, where he labored seven consecutive years clearing land and log-rolling, doing no other kind of work. He was married on the 15th of April, 1841, to Mary Ray. In January, 1850, he settled in Warren county, Indiana, and in March, 1857, removed to Ross township, Vermilion county, Illinois, and located where he now lives. Mr. Biteler has made four farms in the course of his life—two were cleared up in the woods and two were on prairie land. Has worked hard always; been frugal; and careful in his business transactions, in which he has been uniformly governed by the strictest principles of honesty. He had at

one time two hundred and twenty-five acres in Ross, but has divided his land among his children, retaining but eighty acres. His son, James Edward, was a member of Co. B, 125th Ill. Vols. Soon after the battle of Perryville, in which he bore a share, he was stricken down with measles, which ran into typhoid fever, and his life terminated at Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the 10th of December, 1862. There are now four living children: Minerva; Amanda; Cornelius; and William H. In politics he is a greenbacker. He belongs to the church of God; popularly, soul sleepers.

William Salmans, Alvin, farmer, was born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 29th of January, 1823, and is the son of William and Fanny (Wallace) Salmans. His father was born in Delaware county, Delaware, on the 5th of September, 1796, and his mother was a native born Irish woman. Mr. Salmans was bred a farmer. When quite young his father settled in Guernsey county, Ohio, moving from thence in April, 1829, to Jackson county. He was married on the 10th of January, 1847, to Miss Prudence Phillips, daughter of Daniel Phillips, a well-to-do farmer of Jackson county. He settled that spring on an eighty acre farm which he owned; living there until the spring of 1851, farming in summer and teaching school in winter, when he bought a small stock of dry goods and groceries and started a country store. This venture not paying well, he went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Sylvester, in Marion, Ohio; after eighteen months he sold out to the doctor and dissolved the firm. About that time Mr. Salmans bought a large bankrupt stock, at Sandfork, Gallia county, and moved to that point and spent the summer selling goods, closing out the entire concern to Dr. Sylvester in the fall. He next bought out the dry goods firm of Frazee & Co., in Hamden, Vinton county; remained in business there until the spring of '54, selling stock of goods to W. H. Gleason, and his town property to Dr. Arnold. He moved into the country, traveled during the summer, and in the fall resumed school teaching, which he followed three years without interruption, at \$100 per quarter; meantime buying and shaving notes on the Iron Furnace Company. In the spring of 1857 he moved to Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, moving from thence to Sugar Grove, Vermilion county, in the fall; and to Ross township the next spring, where he has since resided; teaching the district school the following winter. His advantages for early education were very slight, and he could only read and write indifferently at the age of twenty; at that time he started to school, traveling two and a half miles, morning and evening; took up the common branches, applying himself with energy and resolution night and day to his studies, going through

in twenty-two days, and working every example in the hardest arithmetic then in use—the Western Calculator. The next winter he obtained his first certificate to teach. His first wife having died on the 8th of February, 1867, he married again on the 30th of September, 1869, to Emma Colvin. He is serving his third term as justice of the peace of Ross township. Mr. Salmans was an abolitionist during the early agitation of the slavery question, and voted first for Henry Clay in 1844. He is the father of seven living children: Mark, Robert, Daniel, Emma, George William, Sarah Jane, and Martha Jane. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, worth \$5,500. He is a republican and a Methodist.

John M. Ross, Alvin, farmer, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 19th of December, 1808, and is the son of Johnson and Jane (McMann) Ross. In 1823 his father moved to Warren county, Ohio. In 1831 the subject of this sketch left home and began the study of dentistry, practicing until 1840, five years of the time being spent in western Tennessee and northern Alabama. His health failing, he returned to Indiana and went into the merchandising business in Cambridge City, Wayne county. In 1847 he removed to Indianapolis and engaged in his profession. At the end of five years he re-located at Milton Mills, bought that property, running the mills and farming in the meantime, until 1858, when he emigrated to Ross township, where he now resides. He was married on the 27th of December, 1840, to Ellen H. Hannah. His eldest son, Edward H., enlisted in Co. B, 125th Ill. Vols., but was stricken early with sickness, and died at Jefferson City, Missouri, on the 8th of September, 1861. When Mr. Ross settled in Vermilion county he purchased six hundred and forty acres of prairie land, and subsequently seventy acres of timber; but having sold and given some to his children, has reduced his homestead to three hundred and ten acres, valued at \$9,000. He was an old line whig, and cast his first vote for president for gallant Harry Clay, in 1832. In 1836, when a resident of Tennessee, he voted for Davy Crockett for congress. He is the father of four living children: Sarah Eliza, John N., Charles N. and Henry H. His religious opinions are Methodist.

John Ross, Rossville, farmer, was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 22d of December, 1808. He is a son of Lazarus and Lydia (Prickett) Ross. He lived in his native place, farming, and for some time running a steam grist-mill, until 1859, when he removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm six miles east of Rossville, Vermilion county. His two sons, Isaac F. and Nelson E., enlisted, on the 12th of August, 1862, in Co. B, 125th Ill. Vols. They bore an honorable

part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesborough; marched with Sherman to the sea; thence on the longer and more difficult campaign through the Carolinas, fighting their last battle at Bentonville, North Carolina. They marched north at the close of the war through Richmond, Virginia, to Washington City, closing their active military life in that grandest of pageants—the review of Sherman's army, on the 25th of May, 1865. The company disbanded at Chicago, Illinois, on the 27th of June, 1865. In 1872 the subject of this sketch moved into Rossville, where he has since lived, retired, enjoying a hale old age as the fruit of a well-spent, industrious life. He was married on the 16th of September, 1830, to Hannah W. Ferguson, who was born on the 9th of May, 1810. They have seven living children: William A., Isaac T., Samantha E., wife of Peter Reitz, Nelson E., Arminda J., wife of John W. Calton; Mary A., wife of Daniel Romine; Orange L. The eldest daughter, Virginia A., was born on the 22d of March, 1838, married Erastus Reed, and died on the 21st of March, 1859, leaving an only daughter, Sarah Luella, five months old. The father died in 1864, and the grandparents reared Miss 'Ella, who lives with them and imparts the sunshine and freshness of young womanhood to their home. Mr. Ross is a republican; was an original abolitionist and under-ground railroader, and takes profound satisfaction in knowing that he has kindled the fires of everlasting gratitude in many a negro soul by helping him on his pursuit of freedom. Both he and his wife have enjoyed an experimental knowledge of religion for forty-six years. They are members of the United Brethren church.

Philip Cadle, Rossville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Bedfordshire, England, on the 22d of February, 1849. He is the son of George and Elizabeth (Saunders) Cadle. He came with his parents to America in the summer of 1853, and settled in Attica, Indiana; lived there four years, then moved to Iroquois county, Illinois, and located south of Milford, where he remained two years, and in 1859 came into Vermilion county, since which time he has lived in different parts of the northern half of the county. In 1870 he left home and began life on his own account. He was married on the 30th of May, 1871, to Emma Weaden, who died on the 23d of October, 1872. He married again on the 27th of October, 1875, to America Seymour, who was born on the 9th of October, 1851. He owns a fine farm of three hundred and eighty-one acres, valued at \$13,000, situated two and one-half miles southeast of Rossville. Stock-raising comprises a large part of his business. Mr. Cadle traveled one season in California with an invalid sister, who died there. He is the father of three children:

Mary Annie, who died on the 28th of October, 1872; Lilian and Gertrude. He is a republican in politics, and his religious views are Methodist.

Jacob Dale, Rossville, farmer, was born in Clark county, Ohio, on the 3d of December, 1836, and is a son of John J. and Elizabeth (Davisson) Dale. In the fall of 1856 he settled with his parents in Warren county, Indiana, and in February, 1860, in Ross township, Vermilion county. He has since lived here and been engaged in farming. He was married on the 6th of March, 1862, to Nancy E. Prather, who was born on the 27th of November, 1843, and died on the 17th of March, 1877. They are the parents of four children: Mary E., Benjamin, John P., who died on the 31st of May, 1874, and James, who died on the 24th of June, 1876. Mr. Dale has an undivided two-sevenths of three hundred and sixty acres, worth \$4,500. He is a republican, and a member of the M. E. church. His grandfather, Isaac Davisson, was a veteran of the war of 1812.

John J. Dale, deceased, was born in Maryland on the 2d of June, 1809. He was a son of Jacob and Charlotte (Jenkins) Dale. At fourteen was left an orphan; the next two or three years he was at school, after which he was thrown on his own resources. He learned the tailor's trade; went from Maryland to Philadelphia, thence to Ohio, and settled in South Charleston in 1832. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Davisson in 1834. In 1856 he moved to Indiana, and in 1860 settled in Vermilion county, Illinois, where he bought a farm of three hundred and sixty acres. He moved to Rossville in 1875. In 1839 he was powerfully converted, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years filled the offices of class-leader, trustee and Sunday-school superintendent. His integrity and virtue were constant and conspicuous, and he was held in the highest esteem. His two sons, Daniel and John W., who were members of Co. B, 125th Reg. Ill. Vols., did gallant service for their country. The former was killed at Stone River, and the latter lost his left arm at Chickamauga. He has served as county clerk of Vermilion county since 1869. In politics, Mr. Dale was a republican. He was the father of nine children: Sarah, Jacob, Martha, Daniel, dead, John W., Isaac, a minister of the M. E. church and member of the Northwest Indiana Conference, Mary Elizabeth, dead, Maggie and Emma. He died on 10th of July, 1877.

William H. Compton, Rossville, farmer, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 21st of December, 1821, and is a son of Nathan and Jane (Hankins) Compton. When he was sixteen years old his father removed to Clay county, Indiana—lived there till 1848, when

he went to Montgomery county. In 1860 he came to Ross township, this county, and settled near where he now lives. He was married on the 15th of June, 1844, to Emily Stewart, of Clay county, Indiana, formerly from Massachusetts, who died on the 17th of September, 1850. The issue of this marriage was one child, named Rhoda Jane, born on the 30th of January, 1849, who is now wife of Joseph Watts, of Sugar Grove, Champaign county. Mr. Compton married again on the 22d of January, 1852, to Maria Derby. He is the father of one child by this wife, named Nathan, born on the 12th of June, 1854; died on the 17th of October, 1858. Mr. Compton made a profession of Christianity in 1842, and in about 1856 was licensed to preach by the New Light denomination. He is a republican in politics, and owns two hundred acres of land, worth \$6,000.

William R. Harker, Rossville, saddle and harness maker, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, on the 17th of January, 1836, and is the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Royal) Harker. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the saddle and harness trade. In 1856 he came to Illinois, and worked at his trade in different places, beginning at Jerseyville, Jersey county. In the fall of 1860 he found himself in Danville, where he worked three years. Mr. Harker settled in Rossville in the fall of 1864, and after the first year set up in business on his own account. He was married on the 1st of January, 1866, to Lizzie Woodbury, who died on the 13th of January, 1873. He married again on the 17th of February, 1874, to Pauline Davis, daughter of James A. Davis, Esq., of Danville. He is a republican in politics.

William Vining, Rossville, farmer and fruit grower, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, on the 7th of June, 1832. He is a son of Calvin and Mary Ann (Noe) Vining. His father died on the 17th of January, 1852, and he remained at home until twenty-seven years of age, when he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled in Ross township (1861). He was married on the 17th of August, 1858, to Celestia M. Horr, who was born on the 19th of October, 1832. In 1858 he embarked in sheep-husbandry, which business he continued seven years. He is at present extensively engaged in horticulture, being well situated on a fine fruit-farm of forty acres, lying one half mile south of the enterprising and flourishing town of Rossville. During six years Mr. Vining was deputy sheriff for the northern part of Vermilion county. He has a family of two living children: William F., born on the 22d of September, 1865; Joseph H., born on the 3d of September, 1873. He has been a member of the M. E. church for twenty-eight years. He is a republican in politics.

William P. Hannah, Alvin, farmer, was born in Centerville, Wayne

county, Indiana, on the 23d of August, 1827. He is a son of Samuel and Eleanor (Bishop) Hannah. His father for over forty years exercised a wide-felt influence, first in political offices, and next in commercial stations, and was distinguished for his enterprise and able services in the internal development of his state. He was sheriff, clerk, and a member of the board of justices of Wayne county, Indiana; postmaster at Centerville under John Quincy Adams, and one of the three commissioners appointed by the legislature to locate the Michigan road from the Ohio river to the lake, and to select the lands secured to the state by a treaty with the Indians, made on the upper Wabash in 1826. He was twice elected a member of the state legislature. In 1846 he was chosen by that body treasurer of state, and served three years. He was the chief promoter of, and leading spirit in, the construction of the Indiana Central Railway, and was the first president of the road. Later, he became treasurer of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company. In May, 1852, he accepted the office of treasurer of the Indiana Central, and held it until 1864, when he retired from active life. At different times during his incumbency of this office he was also secretary for the same company. He died on the 8th of September, 1869, aged nearly eighty years. The subject of this sketch passed his early life in farming and in clerking in a store belonging to his father. He studied law with John S. Newman, a brother-in-law, afterward prominent in business and political circles, and Oliver P. Morton, who were law-partners. At the age of twenty he was admitted to practice, undergoing examination by George W. Julian, George H. Whitman and Oliver P. Morton, and receiving his license from Hon. Jehu T. Elliott, afterward chief justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Soon after he formed a law partnership with Hon. John S. Newman, which was continued until the fall of 1849, when he accepted the position of deputy United States marshal under Gen. Sol. Meredith, discharging the duties of the same till November, 1850. On the 20th of that month he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret A. Dunham. The winter of 1850-1 he spent in Iowa, seeking a location for the practice of his profession, but not finding one suited to his desires, he returned to Indianapolis in the spring, and engaged in railroad business on the Indiana Central: first as a clerk, then passenger conductor, next receiver of funds, and finally, general ticket agent. These various positions he occupied from 1853 to 1856. In the former year he was engaged by the city council of Indianapolis to re-duplicate the tax-list of that city, the original being so full of errors as to be worthless—a piece of work which he executed with accuracy and dispatch, to the entire satisfac-

tion of the council and the tax-payers. In 1856 he opened a grocery store in Davenport, Iowa, and the next year removed to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he preempted one hundred and sixty acres of land, migrating from thence in the fall of 1858 to Linn county, Kansas. Here he was elected to the office of county assessor, and served one term. In the winter of 1860-1, succeeding the well-known drouth of the previous summer, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, to winter his family, intending to return in the spring; but the war broke out, and he moved back to Illinois, and located in Ross township, Vermilion county, buying a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, in February, 1863, on which he has since resided. His wife died that year, and he was again married, on the 13th of December, 1866, to Mrs. Isabel Warren, formerly Miss Isabel Kent, daughter of Perrin Kent, of Warren county, Indiana. He has ten living children, all of whom are either at home or settled in Vermilion county, except his eldest son, Richard H., who is married, and living in Phillips county, Kansas. This son is a graduate of the Illinois Industrial University, and was at one time florist of the institution. Mr. Hannah is an independent republican; a man of large views, good information, and live business talent. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, worth \$11,500.

William W. Phillips, Rossville, lumber dealer, was born in Licking county, Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1837, and is the son of John and Matilda (Pumphrey) Phillips. He removed with his parents in 1842 to Van Buren county, Iowa. His early life was passed in cultivating the soil. He enrolled, on the 28th of August, 1861, in a militia regiment, known as the Northeast Missouri Regiment of Home Guards (Col. Moore), and served the full term of enlistment—three months. He enlisted again on the 13th of August, 1862, in Co. F, 19th Iowa Inf., and was discharged on the 28th of December, 1862, on account of disability. He came the next February to Danville, Illinois, but was unsettled until 1867, being engaged in the meantime in carpentering and traveling from place to place. In June, 1867, he became employed as salesman in A. Leonard's lumber office, Danville. On the 29th of January, 1871, he was married to Florence Frazier, youngest daughter of Samuel Frazier of Danville. In August, 1871, he removed to Rossville and opened the lumber and coal trade, in which he is at present engaged. Mr. Phillips has been village trustee four years. He is the father of two children: Edward, born on the 18th of October, 1873; Alice, born on the 28th of September, 1876. He has been a member of the Methodist church upward of twenty years. He is a republican in politics.

Samuel Cook, Rossville, farmer, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 12th of March, 1842, and is the son of William and Ocey (Vannesse) Cook. He enrolled in Co. H, 72d Ind. Vols., on the 28th of July, 1862, and mustered into the United States service early the following month. After the battle of Stone River his regiment was attached to Gen. Wilder's famous brigade of mounted infantry, and armed with the celebrated Spencer rifles—seven-shooters. Mr. Cook fought at Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga; went on the expedition to West Point, Mississippi, under Gen. A. J. Smith, in concert with Gen. Sherman on his Meridian raid; shared in the operations and movements which brought Atlanta to the feet of her conquerors, serving throughout and supporting the arduous toils and constant dangers of that one hundred days' campaign, participating in the battles of Resaca, Big Shanty and Jonesborough. He was engaged during his term in daring and hazardous expeditions, and performed the excessive duty, and marching and skirmishing, incident to the mounted service. He was under Gen. Wilson on the pursuit of Jeff Davis, and had a view of that traitor directly after his capture. He was mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 6th of July, 1865. Mr. Cook was married on the 2d of May, 1869, to Annie E. Whitehall, who was born on the 25th of February, 1848. They are the parents of two living children: Edith, born on the 14th of February, 1870, and Matie, born on the 15th of February, 1872. In politics he is a republican, and in religion a Presbyterian.

Thomas Bennett, Rossville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Bedfordshire, England, on the 24th of June, 1830. He is a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Stewart) Bennett. In April, 1851, he emigrated with his parents to America, and settled in Danville. In the fall of 1852 he went to Covington, Indiana, to reside permanently, and the next spring engaged in the butcher's trade. He continued in this business till 1866, when he returned to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled on a farm where he has since lived, one mile and a half south of Rossville. On the 28th day of October, 1858, he was married to Miss Catharine E. Mann, who died on the 2d of January, 1873. They have one child: Mary Ann, born on the 3d of August, 1861. Mr. Bennett owns twelve hundred acres worth \$36,000. He is a republican in politics, and his religious views are Methodist.

Solomon I. Bartges, Alvin, druggist, was born on the 17th of July, 1845, in North Georgetown, Columbiana county, Ohio, and is a son of John M. and Sarah (Kutz) Bartges. He enlisted in Co. G, 58th Ohio Vols., on the 21st of November, 1861, he then being but sixteen years old. He fought at Fort Donelson and at Pittsburgh Landing: was wounded

at the latter place through both thighs, on the last day of the battle,— on the 7th of April, 1862. He was sent to the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, where he lay until the 13th of May, when he went home on a discharge furlough; on the 27th of July following he was enrolled in the 107th Ohio Vols., but was rejected for his minority. He enlisted the third time, on the 27th of July, 1863, in Co. G, 46th Penn. Vols., and was engaged at Raccoon Ford, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Burnt Hickory and Peach Tree Creek. He marched to the sea, through the Carolinas and Virginia, to Washington City, where his active military career terminated in the grand review of Sherman's army, on the 25th of May, 1865. He was mustered out on the 16th of July following. Mr. Bartges was married on the 23d of October, 1877, to Mary E. Ford, who was born on the 31st of January, 1852. They have one child, Olivena, born on the 15th of December, 1878.

Emory F. Birch, Rossville, druggist, was born near Attica, Indiana, on the 7th of October, 1845. He is a son of Thomas and Love N. (Satchel) Birch. He enrolled in Co. G, 40th Ind. Vols., and mustered into United States service on the 10th of October, 1861; fought in the battles of Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesborough, Franklin and Nashville. Veteraned on the 1st of February, 1863, and was mustered out on the 24th of February, 1866. On returning from the army he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Attica, Indiana, and has followed the same since that time. He moved and located at Rossville, Vermilion county, Illinois, at the close of the year 1869. Mr. Birch was married on the 7th of October, 1868, to Miss Anna, daughter of Joseph M. Satterthwait, who was born on the 2d of January, 1847. They have had four children: Earnest L., Edith L., Edgar L., who died on the 11th of October, 1873, and Harry W. In politics he is a republican.

Wm. S. Demaree, Rossville, implement dealer, was born in Park county, Indiana, on the 5th of March, 1841, and is the son of Samuel and Nancy (Curry) Demaree. His early life was spent in cultivating a farm. On the 17th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 38th Ind. Vols., and bore an honorable part in the battles of Perryville and Stone River. He was mustered out in May, 1863, on account of chronic diarrhœa, from the effects of which he still suffers in some degree. He was married on the 30th of October, 1866, to Perlina B. Watson. In 1871 he removed to Illinois, and located near Rossville, Vermilion county, Illinois, where he farmed until the spring of 1875, when he rented his place and moved to Rossville and opened an agricultural implement house. He is still pursuing this branch of trade.

Mr. Demaree was village trustee from May, 1875, to May, 1876, and is now police magistrate of the town. He is the father of five living children: Omar L., Mary U., Naneylena, Bertha L. and Maggie W. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been a ruling elder since 1874. In politics he is a republican.

Francis D. Tomlinson, Rossville, farmer, was born in Warren county, Indiana, near Marshfield, on the 25th of March, 1842, and is a son of Jesse and Mary (McFarland) Tomlinson. In 1853 his parents died, leaving him an orphan. He lived with his brother-in-law, Enoch Watkins, by whom he was raised, until of age. Afterward he attended the Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, nearly two years; then went to work on a farm of four hundred and forty acres of wild land which had descended to him from his father's estate. This is situated in sections 14, 19, 22, 23 and 24, town 22, range 11. He owns twenty-nine acres near Marshfield, Indiana. He has added by purchase till now his landed property amounts to five hundred and thirty-one acres, valued at \$16,000. He was married on the 12th of November, 1872, to Matilda C. Young, daughter of Chas. S. Young, an old and wealthy settler of Vermilion county. Mr. Tomlinson is the father of the following children: Mary Jessie, who died on the 10th of September, 1874; Walter D., who died on the 25th of July, 1876, and Elizabeth Frances. He is a member of the republican party, and his wife of the M. E. church.

Harry Shannon, Rossville, postmaster and notary, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 23d of April, 1841, and is the son of Hugh and Catharine (Harrod) Shannon. He was bred to agricultural pursuits. He enlisted, on the 4th of September, 1861, in Co. H, 34th Ind. Vol. Inf., and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 21st of the same month. The following are the conspicuous events in his military career: Operations at Island No. 10, battles of New Madrid, Port Gibson, and Baker's Creek or Champion Hills, and the siege of Vicksburg. He reënlisted on the 14th of December, 1863, when his regiment "veteraned." On the 13th of May, 1865, before news of the termination of the war had reached that distant quarter, he, with three or four hundred of his command, fell into a small engagement on the Rio Grande, and on the old Palo Alto battle-ground. Eighty of them, himself with the number, were captured and held as prisoners of war eight days, when they were released on parole. He filled all the non-commissioned offices in his company, and on the 1st of August, 1865, was commissioned first lieutenant. He was mustered out on the 3d of February, 1866. Immediately on quitting the army he attended two terms at the Kokomo Normal School, and after that

taught for several years during the winter season. He was married on the 10th of October, 1872, to Mary A. Jones, daughter of John P. Jones, one of the earliest settlers of Vermilion county, Illinois. He settled in Ross township in 1872, and has been postmaster at Rossville since January, 1879; and was connected with the office as an assistant for three years prior to that time. He is the father of one child: Frank Curtis, born on the 29th of June, 1877. He is a republican, and a member of the Christian church.

Emil H. Langhans, Rossville, merchant, was born in Aurich Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, on the 9th of April, 1836, and is the son of John and Louisa (Clemens) Langhans. He was instructed in the regular schools of the country, and was four years under the private tutorship of the Rev. Hulcher. At seventeen he came from the Fatherland, and settled at Canton, Ohio, where he was employed by his uncle in a store four years. He went to Wooster, Ohio, and engaged in business for himself four or five years; then traveled in Mid-

Tennessee, looking for a business location; but signs of the war appearing, he returned north, and went into business in Lafayette, Indiana, part of the time as principal, part of the time as employé. In 1862 he employed a substitute for the nine-months service, paying him one hundred dollars. He served in Co. K of an Indiana militia regiment six weeks, in pursuit of John Morgan. He recruited in Co. K, 50th Ind. Vols.—one-year men,—and was commissioned captain. He served in Virginia, chiefly in the Shenandoah, participating in some skirmishes. After the war Mr. Langhans resumed his former occupation, a portion of the time as commercial traveler in the wholesale dry-goods business. In 1873 he settled in Rossville, this county, where he has continued in mercantile pursuits. He was married to Elizabeth Black in January, 1855. He is the father of three living children: Emil D., Doretta and Edward G. He is an independent in politics, and a Methodist.

Ritchie A. S. Williams, Rossville, music teacher, was born in what was then Greenbrier county, Virginia, on the 18th of May, 1824, and is the son of Richard and Thankful (Morrison) Williams. He was educated at Winchester, Virginia, and afterward took a full course of music at the Friendship Musical Academy, New York. He followed the profession of school-teaching eight or ten years at first, but after that devoted his time principally to instruction in music. In 1846 he left Virginia and settled at Lafayette, Indiana. He lived there a few years, and removed to Delphi, where he married Miss Sarah A. Reed, on the 13th of January, 1850. In 1862 he removed to Brookeston, residing there till 1873, when he located at Rossville, Vermilion county,

Illinois. Mr. Williams is the father of one son, Wright, born on the 10th of July, 1852. He is a republican in politics.

Oscar Soderberg, Rossville, railroad agent and operator, was born near Stockholm, Sweden, on the 27th of July, 1844. He is a son of Robert and Catharina (Malmberg) Soderberg. He was educated at the high-school at Linkoping, attending there most of the time before he came to America, in 1869, and acquiring a classical education. On his arrival from Sweden he spent two years working on a farm near Momence, Kankakee county, Illinois, after which he became employed on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad, where he learned telegraphy. He then took charge of the Grant office above Momence one year, when he was transferred to Rossville, where he has remained the past five years. He was married on the 16th of October, 1872, to Miss Mary Young, daughter of Rev. Timothy C. and Margaret Young. Mrs. Soderberg was born on the 17th of April, 1852, in the town of Cornwall, Connecticut, and became an orphan by the death of her mother on the 23d of the same month. They have two children: Carl, born on the 6th of October, 1873, and Walter, born on the 15th of September, 1876. Mr. Soderberg is a republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Washington Watson, Rossville, banker, was born in Portage county, Ohio, on the 16th of July, 1835, and is the son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Clark) Watson. His parents moved to Parke county, Indiana, then to La Salle county, Illinois, when he was quite young. His early life was passed on a farm. Afterward he ran a combined flouring and planing mill, and carried on the building business in conjunction with it until 1874, when he settled in Rossville, where he has since kept a banking house. He is agent for the German Fire Insurance Co. of Peoria, and loans money on real estate. Mr. Watson was married on the 20th of August, 1854, to Charlotte M. Worth, who died on the 22d of January, 1870. He then married again, on the 8th of February, 1871, to Udora W. Dewalt.

Newton L. Bowman, Rossville, farmer, was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, on the 23d of May, 1853, and was reared a farmer. He attended the high school at Bedford, Indiana, three years, and afterward two terms at college. Quitting school, he began as a dry-goods clerk at Assumption, Illinois. Four years later he went to farming. He was married on the 30th of October, 1878, to Olivia Maddox, who was born on the 7th of December, 1848. Her mother died when she was very young. Her father, Nelson Maddox, was a New Light minister, and preached about thirty-five years. He filled the offices of justice of the peace and constable in Danville township

many years, and was an extensive dealer in cattle, which he bought, fed and drove to Chicago. He was born on the 10th of June, 1810, and died on the 15th of March, 1875. Her brother Franklin was born on the 14th of December, 1850; an engraver by trade; was apprenticed to S. N. Monroe, of Danville, with whom he was employed at the time of his death, which resulted from cerebro-spinal meningitis, on the 12th of March, 1873. He was a member of the Kimber M. E. Church of Danville, very exemplary in his life, and a great favorite with all. Mr. Bowman is a republican. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$2,500.

John Milligan, Rossville, grain dealer, was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 19th of February, 1835, and is the son of John and Fanny (Funston) Milligan. He was reared a farmer. At the age of seventeen he came, in company with his brother Oliver, to Toronto, Canada, and next year (1852) the whole family came and bought a farm of two hundred and nine acres in the county of Simcoe, fifty miles north of Toronto, where his father still lives. Here the subject of this sketch worked about four years, when he obtained the position of steward of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, which he retained until 1863, when he was transferred to the Malden Lunatic Asylum at Amherstburgh, county of Essex, continuing in this position six years. He was married on the 26th of January, 1864, to Caroline Charlotte Crane, who was born in Suffolk, England, on the 28th of February, 1838, and emigrated with her parents to Galt, Canada, in 1853. Mrs. Milligan was appointed matron of the Malden Asylum, and discharged the duties of that position three years, and until her husband severed his connection with the institution. In July, 1875, the family came to the states and settled in Rossville, Vermilion county, Illinois, where Mr. Milligan opened a general store in company with his brother-in-law, Oscar G. Crane. In the fall of 1878 he sold his interest to his partner, and is now engaged in handling grain. He is the father of three children: Mary Mand, Frances Caroline and Edith Blanche. Mr. and Mrs. Milligan are members of the Episcopal church.

George W. Akers, Alvin, physician and surgeon, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, on the 20th of March, 1839, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Allen) Akers. He was reared a farmer; studied medicine under Dr. Cross, a prominent physician of Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana, and attended a course of lectures at the college of physicians and surgeons at Kansas City, Missouri, in the winter of 1874-5. During the winter of 1877-8 he attended a second course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, Indiana, and

graduated on the 22d day of February, 1878. He received from the medical college of Indiana, on the 28th of February, 1879, an *ad eundem* degree. In December, 1863, he settled at Paola, Miami county, Kansas; lived there twelve years and removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled at Gilbert, and afterward at Alvin, on the removal of the former place. He was married on the 22d of March, 1860, to Maggie M. Steele. He was a charter member of the Miami County Kansas Medical Society, which was organized in 1868, and is a member of the North Vermilion and of the Vermilion County Medical Societies. He has contributed to the following medical journals: "Cincinnati Repertory," "Lancet" and "Observer," of Cincinnati, and the "American Practitioner" of Louisville and Indianapolis. Mr. Akers has been a reporter for country papers where he has lived the past twelve or thirteen years. His pen has been employed in literary ventures through the press at different times. He is at present correspondent of the "Danville Commercial." He has been a member of the Presbyterian church for twenty years. In politics Mr. Akers is a republican.

Joseph S. Christman, Rossville, farmer, was born on the 30th of January, 1854, in Warren county, Indiana. He is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Gundy) Christman. He was reared a farmer. In December, 1871, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Indianapolis, and graduated in May, 1872. In the fall he began clerking in a dry-goods store in Attica, and early in the following year went to Indianapolis and engaged in merchandising until the fall of 1875, when he came to Rossville and took a position behind the counter in the establishment of W. J. Henderson & Co., retaining the same until the spring of 1878.

George W. Salmans, Rossville, attorney, was born in Vinton county, Ohio, on the 9th of January, 1849, and is the son of George and Rebecca (Hudson) Salmans. He was a student at Evans' Union College, State Line City, for fifteen months. He taught district school half the time for ten years — just sixty months. In the fall of 1871 he entered the law department of the Michigan University, attending lectures one term. From this time till the fall of 1875 he worked on a farm, taught school and read law privately, when he returned to the university, finished his course, and graduated on the 29th of March, 1876. He established himself at once at Rossville, where he is successfully practicing his profession. He was married on the 12th of October, 1876, to Rachel Alison, daughter of Mark M. Alison. He is the father of one child: Edwin, born on the 7th of May, 1878. He is an independent in politics and in religion.

James A. Williams, Alvin, hardware and lumber dealer, was born

in La Fayette, Indiana, on the 8th of November, 1845, and is a son of Harrison and Hannah (Gish) Williams. He was bred to farming, and lived near Pond Grove, in Warren county, Indiana, until 1873, when he began traveling for the benefit of his health, meantime studying medicine, and graduating at the Hygieo-Therapeutic College, at Florence Heights, New Jersey, on the 10th day of April, 1876, delivering the valedictory address of his class on that occasion. In the winter of 1873-4 he took the course in Drew's Business College, and graduated on the 2d of March, 1874. In 1864 he enlisted in the 135th Ind. Vols., a regiment of one-hundred-days men. He was married on the 17th of April, 1879, to Sarah E. Salmans. In March, 1877, he located in Alvin, where he has since carried on the lumber and hardware trade. In politics Mr. Williams is a republican.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Grant township was, until 1862, a portion of Ross, and as now constituted, occupies the northeastern corner of the county, having Indiana for its eastern boundary, Iroquois county for its northern, Butler township for its western, and Ross for its southern. It is rectangular in shape; is twelve and one-half miles long by seven and one-half wide, containing fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, being the largest township in the county. It contains all of townships 23, range 11 and 23, range 12, one and one-half miles off the north side of townships 22, range 11 and 22, range 12, and a narrow strip of the west side of 22, range 10 and 23 range 10. It was almost entirely prairie, having but a few acres of timber near the center of its southern line, known as Bicknell's Point, and formed the great treeless "divide" between the head waters of the Vermilion and of the Iroquois. As late as 1860 but little of its land had been brought into cultivation, although the great highway of travel from the south to Chicago ran directly across its center twenty-five years before that time. When in 1872 the railroad was built through it but few farms were intersected. The great prairie from Bicknell's Point stretching north was the dread of the early settler when he became benighted on his return from Chicago after a ten days' trip to that their only market. The dark, stormy, wintry nights carried terror to many a household when it was feared that the father or husband or son was trying to find his way home over the treeless waste of the great divide.

A single incident of such tragic nature as to be told over and over

again at every fireside in the west forty years ago (which the writer well remembers to have frequently heard told when the wintry winds were whistling their threats at the few obstructions which the early settlers had erected against their unobstructed sweep), will serve to show the terrors which in those days were consequent upon winter travel. In December, 1836, on a mild warm day in which rain and snow mingled until the ground was covered with slush, and everything which travelers wore was wet through, the thermometer ranging above forty degrees, two travelers, Frame and Hildreth, were making their way back toward the settlements on the Vermilion, and, just after night overtook them, when not far from where Hoopeston now stands, the "sudden change" so often alluded to by old settlers struck them. The weather, from ranging above freezing, suddenly dropped to twenty degrees below zero, accompanied by a wind which was severe enough to freeze every article of wet clothing in an instant. The ground, full of water, became frozen in a very few minutes, and no man could stand it for even a short time on horseback. The men walked for a while, until they became numb and lost. To be lost on this great prairie at any time, and under any circumstances of weather, is one of the most painful conditions, mentally, one can be placed in; but lost in a storm, conscious that one is gradually and surely becoming less and less able every moment to care for himself, is as near like enduring the torments of the damned as one can well imagine. On, on they went, vainly hoping to reach some place where they might at least be protected from the fearful blasts. They had given up the hope of getting what King James asked in somewhat similar circumstances—"rest and a guide, and food and fire"; but they still hoped to find the friendly shelter of Bicknell's Point. But finally that hope also abandoned them, and, with almost the certainty of death, they decided to kill their horses and disembowel them, hoping that the friendly shelter of the stiffening carcass and the warmth of the animal heat might save them from certain death. Unreasonable as their hope seems, they actually carried their plan into partial execution, by killing one of the horses, and pushing him over as he fell so that the back would lie toward the west, and protect them in a measure from the terrible blast. The other horse for some reason was not killed, and the two half-frozen men made themselves as comfortable as possible in the shelter which they had thus prepared. In the morning Frame was dead, and Mr. Hildreth was so badly frozen that he suffered partial amputation. He died in Carroll township some three years since, living to see almost forty anniversaries of that dreadful night.

When the old township of Ross was divided the name of Lyon was

given to this. When the name was sent to Springfield, the auditor notified the supervisors that there was already a township named Lyons in Cook county, and it would be necessary to find another name. A western captain who had been for some years carrying on a limited tanning business, of Galena, smoking his pipe very regularly, and talking very little about politics or anything else, had, a year before this, offered his services to the governor of the state in any position that he should deem him worthy to fill, in aid of organizing regiments for sending forth to put down armed treason in the south. He was sent to the adjutant-general's office with a request to put him to work. In less than twenty-four hours the adjutant-general found out that this quiet, almost speechless man knew more than the whole office. A regiment was then quartered at Camp Butler almost in a state of mutiny, and Governor Yates found that it would be necessary to displace the colonel and give the command to some one who could manage it. He appealed to Capt. Grant, who at once replied that he thought he would have no trouble with as good a regiment as that. He took command, marched the men across the country to Quincy, and went to the front. He had, at the time a new name was to be selected for this township, just electrified the country by his reply to the rebel commandant at Fort Donelson, that no terms but "unconditional surrender" would be accepted. It was the first great victory of the war, and it was believed that a great future awaited the new general. About the first great honor paid him was the naming of this magnificent township after him.

The earliest settlements were made along the Chicago road extending from the present Rossville north. As early as 1835, George and William Bicknell took up the land at Bicknell's Point, which was the last piece of timber on the route to Chicago until the valley of the Iroquois was reached. Asel Gilbert entered a quarter-section south of Bicknell's Point, about 1838. Oliver Prickett, who had come from Brown county, Ohio, in 1832, after farming awhile near Danville, came to live in the vicinity of Rossville. Albert Comstock had come to where B. C. Green now lives in 1837. A few years later he sold to Green and purchased in the vicinity of the Point, and lived there for several years. B. C. Green purchased the land where Thomas Armstrong lived before he bought where he now lives, which was probably about 1840, but he did nothing to improve it, as at that time he was a "bachelor of moderate means and no family." James R. Stewart, a brother-in-law of the Bicknells, came in and settled on the Chicago road, south of the Point, where the house known as the "Townsend House," which was built in 1847, now stands. Stewart

was at one time postmaster of North Fork postoffice before the name was changed to Rossville.

Col. Abel Woolverton, one of the best known of the early settlers in this township, settled in 1849 on section 18, two miles northeast of the Point. His was probably the first settlement out on the prairie, and as others came in his name was given to the neighborhood, and is so called yet. He came from Perrysville, Indiana, and had been in the Blackhawk war. He received the title of Colonel from his foster-brother, Gov. Whitecomb, of Indiana. He was only able to enter a quarter-section at first, but afterward took land in sections 17 and 8. He engaged in farming, enduring the hardships consequent on early settlement on the prairie, raising cattle, fighting rattlesnakes and wolves with the same bravery he had the Indians. There was no market for anything but at Chicago, and there he had to go, over bleak prairies, through rain and mud, which latter was often one of the worst hardships the early settler had to endure. Points of trading at this time were Danville and Attica. Col. Woolverton was a competent surveyor and did considerable work in that line. Col. Woolverton died in 1865. Of his children, George, a young man of bright prospects, was killed near Richmond, in the rebellion; Charles still lives on the farm which his father brought into cultivation, and Thomas lives near on part of the same land, down the branch from Col. Woolverton's, about a mile and a half toward the Fork.

Churchill Boardman settled in 1845, and made a farm. His son lives near Rossville yet. Capt. McKibben, so well known to the early settlers of this county, lived a portion of the time in the same neighborhood. He had done valiant service fighting the Indians, had served as deputy sheriff and sheriff, and was probably as well known as any man in the county. Charles Leighton settled in the neighborhood about the same time. He still resides there at the age of nearly ninety years.

Charles Wier was early, and Mr. Smart, who soon went back east, and settled just north of Bicknell's Point, on the Chicago road. Robert Crane (whom most of the early settlers persist in calling Cream) made an early settlement. Robert Davison entered what is now known as the Webb farm, but returned to Myersville. John Chenoweth, from Perrysville, came in and remained one year. He died at Perrysville, and Charles Wier purchased his land. Mr. Glover lived three or four years on the land now owned by L. F. Goodman. Robert Anderson took land just west of the Davison place.

James Holmes came from Kentucky, and settled on section 16 (21-11), in the south part of Ross, where his son John was born forty-three

years ago, so that he is one of the oldest natives of the northern part of the county. Mr. Holmes was elected a justice of the peace in 1846, six years before township organization was effected in the county. He was reelected when Ross was organized, and for a number of years in succession was elected assessor and collector of that township. He was a man of few early advantages of school education, but of strong good sense, and was a very acceptable official in all the positions he filled. He settled among the very first on the Jordan, and sold to Thomas Gundy, and entered the land known as the Tomlinson farm, and at one time owned forty acres where Alvin now is. He brought up a family of eleven children, who nearly all survived him. He engaged in farming, raising cattle and hogs. He was an honored member of the Christian church, and of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows fraternities. He died in January, 1864, at the time of the terrible cold which prevailed all over the country, and it was several days before arrangements could be perfected for his funeral. His wife died in 1848, during the time of the high water, which is said to have marked the highest ever known on the Wabash. She was buried in the Kight burying ground, and the neighbors were obliged to make a raft to convey the remains to their final resting place. Of his six children now living three are daughters: Mrs. Mark Wilson, Mrs. Jesse Prather, Mrs. John Turl, and three sons: John, Phillip and William.

All the northeast part of the township was open prairie and uncultivated until the railroad was built. William Allen, Esq., was the pioneer in the northern part of the township. He came from Ohio in 1844, and taught school three miles south of Danville, in the Jones neighborhood. He afterward taught in the Duncan neighborhood, in Newell, and married there in 1848. He then lived in Danville awhile and practiced law, and served as assistant to W. D. Palmer, county superintendent. In May, 1850, he took up a farm on the high land northwest of Hoopeston, where a beautiful spring had attracted attention, and afterward bought more. This was believed to be one of the finest farms, or at least would become one of the finest farms, in the county; and so old Thomas Hoopes considered it for three years after he bought this land for ten dollars an acre. The old hedge, which runs along near the Hibbard House, was the south line of this farm, and the county line the north one. Allen was county assessor while living out here, and after selling out went back to Danville, thence to Perrysville, and, in 1858, back to East Lynne, where he again pioneered, being the first settler in the northern part of Butler township. One son is engaged in law at Rossville and one daughter at East Lynne; the others are with their parents at Hoopeston. Mr. Allen has

seen this part of the county blossom into fruitful farms. When he first struck plow on his farm here, for miles in all directions, nothing met the eye but prairie-grass; even the great herds of cattle, which afterward were seen in these parts, were absent then.

Amos Thompson entered four hundred acres of land here in 1853, but never resided on it after the railroad was built. His sons came here and turned the raw prairie into city lots.

Thomas Hoopes, for whom Hoopeston was named, is a good sample of the better class of those fortunate people who have greatness thrust on them without ever praying for it or entertaining any strong faith in its coming. He grew up to stalwart manhood in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Harrison county, Ohio. Lived in Marion awhile, and in 1853 bought the farm of Wm. Allen. He came on here in 1855 and commenced work as best he could. He bought some land of D. C. Andrews and C. J. Hungerford, and undertook to get it into shape to get a living from it. He brought eight hundred sheep with him, and by taking in a herd of cattle to tend each year, he managed to keep inside of his expenses. There was no place for stopping on the Chicago road from Bicknell's Point to the "red pump," near Milford, when he made his home on the big prairie. The first year he had to go over to the Jordan to buy corn, and pay seventy-five cents a bushel for it; since that time he has managed, by careful economizing, such as he is master of, to raise enough for his own use. He did not go into wheat very extensively, as many others did about that time, but raised corn and oats. Within three years he got about three hundred acres into good cultivation, having over one thousand acres in prairie grass to keep a herd on. Wool was his principal crop, which was more reliable than now. The vast range was suitable for the health of his sheep, the absence of neighborly dogs was favorable, and, by keeping up in a close pen at night, they were safe from the attack of wolves. Wolves, though apparently bold when they have a free field for escape, are cowards when hemmed in by a high fence. They would not climb into an inclosure where the sheep were in a crowd; they seemed to fear being penned in. He did not raise many hogs, but kept his flock of sheep and herd of cattle increasing. He never drove cattle to the markets, being satisfied that he knew enough to raise cattle, but was not sharp enough to try any risks of a speculative nature. In 1859 he sold a thousand sheep, and during the war he sold off the remainder, thinking that if the war kept on there would not be young men enough left in the country to take care of what he had, and if it did not continue, his sheep would fall in price. His nearest neighbors, for some years, were Col. Woolverton and Churchill Board-

man. He had no more idea of seeing a city grow up on his farm here than of seeing a volcano; and when the road was built, and Snell, Taylor & Co. wanted to buy him out, he had no desire to go into any speculation in city lots, and sold them a thousand acres for just what he believed it was worth. Now, at the age of 73, he has a quiet home in the little city which the railroads forced on him, and looks upon the last years of his life as almost a dream.

Alba Honeywell was born in Cayuga county, New York, and received a good education, and very early got into the anti-slavery and temperance work as a disciple of Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Beria Green. He was an agitator by his very nature, and devoted his time to writing and speaking for political and moral reforms. In fact, it was impossible for any one who had once drunk at the spring of man's brotherhood which flowed from the inspiring brain of William Lloyd Garrison to cease preaching abolition upon every occasion. The hero who could say "strike, but hear," did not need to use arguments to induce such minds as Honeywell's to take up the refrain for universal liberty. He had charge of "Box Brown" during his tour, in relating his wonderful escape from American slavery, packed in a dry goods box. This story, as he told it, in his plain, simple language, how he had permitted himself to be nailed up in a box and shipped north as freight, consigned to the abolitionists, carefully marked "this side up with care," was intensely interesting; and people crowded to his meetings to hear from his own lips the story of his "abolition," as they do nowadays to an "agricultural hoss trot." The carelessness of the boat hands in stowing the box away upside down, leaving him for some days without the power to help himself to the little food he had prepared for his journey, was one of the most interesting parts of his story.

Hon. Lyford Marston was born in Massachusetts and emigrated to Kentucky, where he became a law partner of Hon. Garrett Davis, the last of the old whig senators of that dark and somewhat bloody ground. About 1859 he came to this county and settled on his farm northwest of the present city of Hoopeston. He has been a successful farmer and stock-raiser. In 1878 he was elected to the state legislature by a very flattering vote, and gave a very close and attentive care to the duties of his position.

CHURCHES.

The Antioch church, which was built on section 34, about two miles from the southern and two from the eastern line of the township, was the outgrowth of a union effort for securing the necessary house of worship for that part of the town. Elder Stites at an early day had preached there at the house of James Holmes, who was a member of

that — the Christian — denomination, and others of that connection followed. Father Connor preached there in 1870, and Elders Hubbard and Stipp, since. Rev. Mr. Warren is now serving the church.

The Methodist class, that worships in the same place, has belonged to the Rossville circuit, and has been served by the same pastors who have labored at Hoopston. The church is a neat and commodious building, and by the terms of its building is to be free to be occupied by all christian denominations. Noah Brown and Mr. Brillhart were trustees, and were largely instrumental in collecting the means to build, which was subscribed liberally by all the neighborhood.

The first town meeting held in Grant township after it was cut off from Ross, was held in the Owen school-house, April, 1862. The following are the officers who have been elected since that time :

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1862...	95...	J. R. Stewart.....	A. M. Davis.....	A. M. Davis.....	W. W. Smith.
1863...	89...	J. R. Stewart.....	A. M. Davis.....	A. M. Davis.....	W. W. Smith.
1864...	98...	J. R. Stewart.....	A. M. Davis.....	A. M. Davis.....	J. R. Smith.
1865...	78...	J. R. Stewart.....	A. M. Davis.....	E. B. Jenkins....	J. R. Smith.
1866...	100...	Fred. Tilton	A. M. Davis.....	E. B. Jenkins....	A. Warner.
1867...	143...	Fred. Tilton.....	A. M. Davis.....	A. M. Davis	Wm.Brillhart.
1868...	152...	Ira Green.....	A. M. Davis.....	A. M. Davis	Wm. Moore.
1869...	134...	Ira Green.....	A. M. Davis.....	A. M. Davis.....	Wm. Moore.
1870...	183...	C. Hartwell	A. M. Davis.....	A. Warner.....	Wm. Moore.
1871...	201...	C. Hartwell	A. M. Davis.....	A. Warner.....	W. W. Duly.
1872...	240...	W. F. Youngblood.	A. M. Davis.....	A. Warner.....	W. W. Duly.
1873...	302...	W. F. Youngblood.	A. M. Davis.....	L. Marston.....	T. W. Harris.
1874...	373...	W. F. Youngblood.	A. M. Davis.....	J. F. Marquis....	T. W. Harris.
1875...	315...	W. F. Youngblood.	A. M. Davis.....	Wm. Glaze	W. W. Duly.
1876.....		W. F. Youngblood.	A. M. Davis.....	J. F. Marquis....	J. F. Marquis.
1877.....		W. F. Youngblood.	A. M. Davis.....	J. F. Marquis....	W. I. Hobert.
1878...	528...	W. R. Clark.....	B. F. Stites	J. F. Marquis....	W. I. Hobert.
1879...	576...	W. R. Clark.....	B. F. Stites	Thos. Wolverton.	W. I. Hobert.

Justices of the peace have been : James Holmes, E. B. Jenkins, W. D. Foulke, A. M. Davis, Wm. Moore and L. Armstrong.

The record of Grant township on the matter of railroad aid is very similar to that of nearly all other railroad townships. The legislature of the state in response to an almost univrsal demand for more liberal facilities for railroad building, passed in 1869 the act known as the refunding act, or, in common parlance, the "Tax Grab." There were many localities in the state like the one here in northern Vermilion, that were destitute of railroad facilities. There was not sufficient inducement for any company to build roads to such places in the mere prospect of business to be transacted, and the counties and townships wanting the roads could not well afford to give the bonds necessary to go on with the enterprise, so the plan was adopted of making the other

counties help pay for the investment. An act was passed giving to the counties, cities, towns or townships which should vote aid for railroad building under the provisions of this act, all the state taxes which should be raised on the railroad so built, and on its property, and all state tax on all increase of assessment over the assessment of 1868, as a fund to help pay the bonds issued in aid of railroads.

An election was called, May 11, 1867, to vote for or against giving \$14,000 to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad, but the election was adjourned without action in consequence of informality. June 3d an election was held, which resulted in 132 for, to 17 against, such aid. A special town meeting held on the 25th of August, 1868, to vote for or against \$4,500 additional in aid of the same road, which resulted in a vote of 60 for, to 19 against. At a later date,—but the township records fail to show anything in regard to it,—a vote was had to take \$25,000 stock in the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi railroad. The bonds were issued, the stock was taken, but by a recent foreclosure of the mortgage the stock has all been wiped out, and Grant is not any longer a railroad stock holder. On the 27th of June, 1876, a special town meeting was held to decide, by a vote of the township, whether they would employ counsel to contest the payment of the bonds, which resulted in a vote of 135 for, to 17 against, such contest; and a vote was also taken in favor of raising \$4,000 by tax, to use in contesting the bonds. Hon. Charles H. Wood, of Chicago, was employed, under the resolution of this meeting, to take care of the case in behalf of the township.

HOOPESTON—A CITY OF EIGHT YEARS.

Hoopeston is at the crossing of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie railroads; is situated on the high rolling prairie which forms the dividing ridge between the waters of the Wabash and the Illinois rivers, and in the artesian region, forty-two miles from La Fayette, twenty-seven from Danville, twenty-six from Paxton, and twenty-four from Watseka. When the railroads were built through here, in 1871, the entire country, for miles around, with the exception of the Hoopes farm, was an unbroken prairie, and with no trading point or railroad nearer than the places above mentioned, it was known that this must soon become a place of considerable importance. The two construction companies which were building these roads, Snell, Taylor & Co. and Young & Co., looked with covetous eyes upon this railroad crossing, both inwardly vowing that they would possess the prize. Both companies were in the height of their prosperity (this was in 1871, before the panic of '73 had knocked the

bottom out of every railroad enterprise and construction company in the country), both being managed by shrewd, determined, positive men, who were not in the habit of being thwarted in their plans. Both, at that time, "knew no such word as fail." "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war," and this struggle between the two contestants for this prize was about the only "war record" this young city ever knew. Young & Co., through their agent, Mr. Honeywell, made acceptable terms with the land owners on the east of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes road, and supposed they had made terms with Mr. Hoopes; but while they were like the servant of the prophet, "here and there." Col. Snell closed a bargain with Mr. Hoopes for one thousand acres of his land lying west of the junction, and forestalled Young & Co.

Mr. Hoopes knew enough to manage a good farm, but he doubted his ability to go into a scramble for selling city lots; for this reason he would have nothing to do with the business, but was ready to sell out to either party.

When Young & Co. found that they were defeated in their plan of getting control of all the land which would come into the town plat, they bent their efforts to make the most of what they had, while the other firm, intent on a like operation, hurried up the platting of their part, and making such improvements as should offer strong inducements to business men. In the rage for speculation three separate towns were laid out and recorded. Davis and Satterthwait laid out eighteen acres, on the 28th of July, where Main street is, and called it Hoopeston. Snell, Taylor & Co. (consisting of Col. Thomas Snell, of Clinton; Abner Taylor, Esq., of Chicago, and James Aiken, who recently died in Chicago, with Mr. Mix, of Kankakee, as a special partner) laid out in November one hundred and sixty acres where the Hibbard House stands, and called it Leeds. Thompson Brothers laid out that east and north of the railroads, and called it North Hoopeston; and Davis and Satterthwait an addition to Hoopeston.—making, with some other additions, about five hundred acres in all.

The track of the C. D. & V. road was laid through town on the 24th of July, 1871, and not a house nearer than a mile. The next day a few people collected to see the surveyors drive the first stake of the future metropolis of the prairie. Charles Wyman was the first to commence laying off and selling lots. Messrs. Lukens Brothers, who are still in business here, were the first to purchase. On the 28th of July, Mr. Wyman's office, the first building, was built by J. C. Davis, who was the pioneer carpenter and did a prosperous business until he was repeatedly burned out. J. Bedell, who is yet here in trade, started the

first grocery store. The strife between the different landed proprietors grew warm. The proprietors of Leeds built a large hotel three stories high and had it ready for occupancy that fall, and soon after that built the fine brick block, two stories high, and the five frame one-story stores and the large livery barn, all of which buildings now stand there practically unused. They put in wide sidewalks, set out shade trees, graded up the streets and run the grade out a mile from their center. They made very liberal offers to such as wanted to rent buildings of them, but the lots lying between their improvements and the lands of the other proprietors they would not sell at any price. Their plan looks reckless now, in the light of eight years, but after the contest they had for the possession of the town, there does not seem to have been any other course for them to pursue. Had they permitted the lots joining the tracts of others to be put on the market first, they could hardly have expected to retain the business on their lands. The proprietors of the original town were pushing their lots into notice, and every person who purchased there became an attorney in fact to work up a sale of the remaining lots as fast as possible.

During the first season the lots along Market street, of North Hoopston, were the popular ones, and nearly every business was located on that street, which became the thoroughfare of trade and commerce. Way out north of the railroad, for four blocks, buildings went up in quick succession, nearly all the stores, the postoffice, the printing office, and in fact nearly everything called business was in North Hoopston. B. F. Stites was pretty nearly in the center of trade.

In October the postoffice was established and J. M. R. Spinning was appointed postmaster, a position he continued to hold until 1878, when Judge Dale Wallace was appointed, but the first mail did not arrive here, for some unexplained cause, until the 9th of December, when it was brought over from Rossville in an open buggy, which had to be provided for the occasion free of expense to the postoffice department. It was not until the 1st of January, 1872, that mail came by the trains.

In October of that year religious services commenced to be held in the store of Mr. McCracken; this was for some months headquarters for religious instruction and heavenly intelligence. The people were not so particular what a man's denominational credentials were; if he could preach, and was not above occupying "McCracken's pulpit," they heard him gladly. Seavy & Wallace commenced the publication of the first and only newspaper ever published in Hoopston, issuing the first number on the 11th of January, 1872, of "The North Ver-

million Chronicle." The first number gave a very full account of the "Early days of Hoopeston"—the town was less than six months old, and was full of interest to every resident. The first number which came from the press was put up at auction and sold for \$32.50; the few succeeding copies were also sold in the same way, commanding sums which made the young proprietors feel an assurance of certain success. It was a seven-column folio and contained about six columns of advertisements. The following persons and firms made known their desire to do business with the citizens of Hoopeston and the surrounding prairie, in the first number: Whipple & Brown, S. K. White, G. C. Davis, Deamude & Lefever (of Rossville), Ed. Stemp, J. W. Elliott, G. H. White, Moffett & Kirkpatrick, J. Bedell, E. D. North, F. G. Hoffman, Miller & Brother, A. B. Perkins, R. Morey, Given & Knox, R. McCracken, Roof & Rae, Mrs. Robb, Dr. Anderson, Dr. McCaughey, J. C. Askern, Esq., J. H. Phillips, Snell, Taylor & Co., C. L. Wyman and B. Sanders. The paper continued to be published under that name for a year and a half, and then the name was changed to the "Hoopeston Chronicle." After about four years Seavey & Wallace sold it, but a year later Mr. Wallace purchased it and continues to publish it. The "Chronicle" has always been a first-class local paper, and has received a liberal patronage from the enterprising, stirring citizens of this lively young city. It is republican in politics.

On the 1st of January, 1872, five months after the surveyor's stakes had been driven in the wild prairie, seventy buildings had been erected and the population was two hundred and forty-five, and by the 1st of January, 1873,—less than one year and a half,—one hundred and eighty buildings were up, the population had increased to eight hundred, and seventeen miles of streets had been graded, three hotels built, a bank started, the principal streets provided with sidewalks, an elevator built, and over forty business houses in full operation. The history of Illinois may be searched in vain for a parallel to the sudden growth and development of the wild prairie. Only in the wild speculations of mining camps can the like be found. Chicago was many years in making a similar growth. Neither has this growth proved fitful and uncertain. The men who first pinned their faith to Hoopeston remain to realize, in a great measure, the full fruition of that hope. The failure of the speculative enterprise of Snell, Taylor & Co., after investing about \$25,000 in buildings and improvements, is the only exception to the general success.

CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The Methodist society was organized in 1872 by Rev. B. F. Hyde, of Rossville, and presiding elder Rev. Preston Wood. The preaching

was at first in McCracken's store. It took some time to get matters started in this town, so that the preachers could have regular places for preaching the Word. The circuit at that time included Schwartz, East Lynne and Antioch, Rev. A. H. Alkire being pastor. In 1873 Rev. W. Lang was pastor, J. W. Phillips, presiding elder. Dick School-house and Bridgman School-house were added as regular appointments. In 1874 J. Muirhead was pastor, his pastorate continuing three years. During his time the church was commenced. It is a fine structure, very pleasantly located, with a beautiful spire one hundred and thirteen feet high. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, 34 x 56, to which has been added an extension for a class-room, 16 x 40. The building is yet incomplete, and has cost \$3,300. In 1877 Rev. H. M. Hoff was appointed to this circuit, and still remains in the work. The present membership of the church is eighty-six; J. Lakin, Thomas Smith and M. G. Miller, class leaders. The Sunday-school under the superintendency of E. B. Row is in a flourishing condition, numbering about seventy-five, and is maintained all the year.

The United Presbyterian church was organized in May, 1872, by Rev. J. D. Whitham, who lived at that time at Sugar Creek, near Rankin, and when the wave of migration carried many members of the church from Paxton to Hoopeston, he collected them together and organized a church of twenty-two members, with T. C. McCanghey, G. M. Kirkpatrick and R. M. Knox as ruling elders, who still continue to officiate. Thirteen of the original members still continue here. Rev. R. C. Wyatt served the church for two years as stated supply. At first the meetings were held in the only "synagogue" in town, McCracken's store. Rev. R. C. Hamilton, from Ohio, preached to the congregation for three months. Rev. E. D. Campbell, Rev. J. H. Gibson and Rev. G. W. Torrance successively labored, and Rev. T. A. Houston is present supply. While Mr. Gibson was in charge the church was built—a neat, substantial edifice 36 x 55, with session room attached—at a cost of \$1,500. The church numbers forty-eight. The Sunday-school is the continuation of the original Union school, of which Dr. McCanghey was superintendent, and who still continues the same relation. The school numbers about one hundred, has twelve teachers, and is interesting and successful.

The Baptist church was organized by Rev. G. T. Willis, from Champaign, in 1873, with twelve members. He continued to preach for two years. The church belongs to the Gilman Association, and has simply kept up its connections, and has no church or pastor.

The First Presbyterian church of Hoopeston was organized on the 3d of May, 1872, by Rev. A. L. Brooks and Rev. Mr. Steel, a commit-

tee of the Bloomington Presbytery, with eighteen members. E. R. Strauss, W. Maxwell and L. W. Anderson, elders. Mr. Steele preached one year one-third of the time. Rev. M. Lynn supplied the church for one year. In the fall of 1877, Rev. A. L. Knox, formerly of Heyworth, was employed to preach, preaching each morning and evening, and at Victor school-house and Ross school-house, afternoons. The present elders are D. B. Crane, H. Lukens, Josiah Jones, John Miller and John Palmer. The Sabbath-school numbers about sixty, with H. Lukens, superintendent. The church numbers thirty-six, and has no house of worship, but meets in Clark's hall.

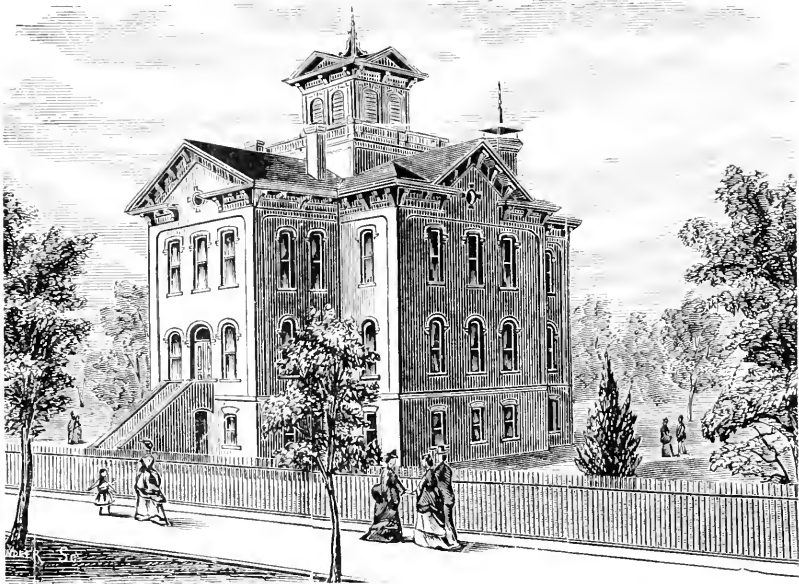
The church of Christ (Christian) was organized June, 1873, by Elder Rawley Martin with twelve members. J. M. R. Spinning and J. S. Shirley, elders; J. Hawkins and Thomas Roof, deacons. Elders Roe and A. R. Owen were successive pastors of the young church, and Rev. C. Austin the present preacher. The church edifice was built in 1874, is 36×50, a neat substantial building with steeple, and cost about \$1,800. The present membership is sixty-five, and present officers are John Williams, J. Hawkins and George Chamberlain, elders; Wm. Bloomfield and Joseph Green, deacons.

There were representatives of the Friends here at Hoopeston from the laying out of the new town. Joseph M. Satterthwait was one of the original proprietors of the town. In 1872 he built a commodious dwelling, corner of Third and Penn streets, into which, during the fall, himself and wife, Isaac T. Lukens and wife, and Miss Edith Mullen, moved. Here, in their new home, the first meetings were held, which were continued, according to the rules and discipline of the Friends, twice a week — first day and fifth day — for a year. In 1873 R. M. Lukens, wife and daughter, joined the pioneers of that faith here. Mr. Lukens had a building erected on the corner of Third and Main, and arranged it for a meeting-house. His proposition to the Friends to occupy this met with very general acquiescence. It was here, in the fall of 1873, that the first public meetings of the "Richland Meeting of Friends" were held, where they continue to meet. Several of their number have passed away, and others have come in, keeping a steady growth, not only in numbers but in that channel of love and friendship becoming their christian profession.

SCHOOLS.

In no respect does the public spirit of the people of Hoopeston show a better development than in the matter of schools. No sooner had the village got under way than a live board of directors was elected — G. C. Davis, Mr. Armstrong, and Wm. Moore — who proceeded

at once to put the school in running order. The first need was a suitable house. It became a question whether the district should build a good, substantial, well-proportioned, large school-house,—one within whose walls all could be accommodated, and whose spacious proportions, beautiful surroundings and pleasant appointments would inspire the pupil, and awaken taste, love of school and culture,—or whether cheap, scattered buildings should be erected, in which a strict grade could not be instituted. The former was wisely chosen, and it was through this decision that the Hoopeston public schools have become known far and wide as among the best in the country. This action necessitated a heavy debt, but it is now well-nigh wiped out. In what-



HOPESTON PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

ever the directors have done to make the schools more effective, the people have cordially seconded them, and the result has been that the officers have felt sustained. The present directors are: W. R. Clark, Wm. Glaze and Joseph Green, under whose excellent administration the school has attained the highest standard of success. In 1877 the present principal was employed. His work has given such general satisfaction that a large number of pupils have come in from the country around about to perfect their studies as teachers, or business men, or farmers, and farmers' wives. During the past year nearly four hundred dollars has been received from foreign pupils for tuition. The Hoopeston Normal School is held each summer, under the direction of

Prof. T. B. Bird, where teachers and those about to teach are prepared for their work. The success of their school is not more a matter of pride to the directors and teachers than of gratulation to the citizens.

SOCIETIES.

Star Lodge, No. 709, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in 1872. The charter members are: George Steely, William Moore, William Brillhart, Cyrus Hartwell, J. S. Crane, Thomas Williams, Jonathan Bedell, E. D. North and J. M. R. Spinning. J. Bedell was first master. The present officers are: Dale Wallace, W.M.; P. F. Levin, S.W.; R. Miskimmins, J.W.; J. S. Powell, Sec.; J. A. Cunningham, Treas.; L. R. North, S.D.; T. C. Baxter, J.D.; P. W. Silver, T. Lodge numbers about seventy. They have a fine lodge room in the bank building.

Hoopeston Chapter (under dispensation) numbers fourteen members. William Moore, H.P.; P. F. Levin, K.; J. A. Cunningham, Scribe; Dale Wallace, Sec.; Thomas Williams, Treas.

Hoopeston Lodge, I.O.O.F., was organized September, 1872, with the following charter members: W. F. Rader, N.G.; Sydney Teller, V.G.; B. F. Stites, Sec.; John Burns and H. Shaver. It numbers forty members. The following are present officers: W. F. Rader, N.G.; A. F. McKnight, V.G.; Thomas Wolverton, R.S.; B. F. Stites, Sec.; J. Wyford, Treas. It meets every Tuesday evening.

As soon as Hoopeston took shape, and the active, live men who had come to stay set about putting in motion every measure which would improve their condition, with this view the Hoopeston District Agricultural Society was formed, on the 12th of July, 1873. Cyrus Hartwell was elected president; J. Ellis, vice-president; Thomas Williams, treasurer; G. W. Seavy, secretary. The stock was fixed at \$5,000, but afterward increased to \$10,000. The society got thirty acres of land half a mile west of the railroad, enclosed it, erected stalls, floral hall and mechanics' hall, laid out a good track, and in six weeks from the date of organization, held one of the largest and most successful fairs ever held in this portion of the state. The receipts of the first fair were \$2,100. Since then, an amphitheatre has been built, music stand, officers' stand, dining hall, a building for exhibition of fine carriages, and other necessary buildings. Shade trees have been set out, and everything put in first-class order. The society has given more attention to offering liberal inducements to fine stock than to fast horses, and has been a decided success from the first. There is a splendid supply of water on the fair grounds. The premiums have been paid in full in cash each year, without deduction. The society is in the

hands of men who generally make a success of what they undertake, and the success thus far shows that it is being run on business principles.

The Hoopeston Library and Lecture Association was organized December 30, 1872, and Hon. Lyford Marston elected president; R. Casemut, vice-president; G. W. Seavy, secretary; W. Gloze, treasurer; S. E. Miller, librarian. The membership fee was fixed at one dollar per year, and had fifty members. The interest in it has not been maintained as it should have been.

The Sunbonnet Club is an exclusive society of youngerly ladies, which has among its objects the support of a library association. Membership to the library association is subject to an annual fee of one dollar. Membership to the club is not dependent upon a property qualification, but on the expressed will of all the members. All that outsiders know of the qualifications of membership is that a sunbonnet is indispensable, and that the Lauras are very apt to be admitted. Whether the members are all striving for a *laural* crown is mere conjecture. The officers are: president, Addie Reame; vice-president, Jennie Dyer; corresponding secretary, Laura Fleming; treasurer, Laura Calkins; secretary, Laura Smythe.

INCORPORATION.

On the 12th of January, 1874, a petition was presented to the county court of Vermilion county by W. R. Clark and fifty-six others, praying for incorporation as a village under the act of 1872, with the following corporate limits: the east half of section 11, the west three-fourths of section 12 (23-11), and the south half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 1, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 2 (23-12). The court entertained the prayer of the petitioners, and appointed an election to be held at the store of William Brillhart, January 31, to vote for or against such organization, and appointed W. R. Clark, T. J. Corr and J. S. Dellose judges of such election. At such election 174 votes were cast, 98 being for and 76 being against such incorporation. The court ordered an election to be held Saturday, February 28, for six trustees for the government of said village, and appointed the same judges to conduct the election. At that election 172 votes were cast, and the following trustees were elected: T. J. Corr, J. Bedell, N. Dauner, W. R. Clark, S. P. Thompson, L. North.

The board of trustees proceeded to organize by electing T. J. Corr president and J. M. R. Spining, clerk. A vote of thanks was unanimously returned to L. Armstrong, Esq., for swearing the trustees into

office. J. W. Hawkins was appointed street commissioner, G. W. Seavy, police constable, and J. S. McFerren, treasurer. At the regular annual election, April 21, W. R. Clark, S. P. Thompson, N. L. Thompson, Thomas Watkins, W. A. Brillhart and L. Armstrong were elected trustees; A. H. Young, police magistrate, and J. S. Powell, clerk. The salary of the clerk was fixed at \$100. Just how this flourishing village got into the order of cities seems to be a mystery. Certain it is that there is no record of any action taken, by vote or otherwise, to get into city organization. Indeed it is said that at the time of this metamorphosis there was no law on the statute books permitting the change from village to city, and that the entire proceeding was illegal. The only reasonable explanation is that Hoopeston, like the parliament of Great Britain, could do anything, and it just naturally moved out from its outgrown position of village, and took orders in the city line, with a kind of "who's afraid; bring on your almanac" air. The question of its right to do so is yet unsolved. The present officers (1879) are: A. Honeywell, mayor; W. M. Young, clerk; Mr. Bedell, treasurer; H. H. Dyer, attorney; J. Miller, A. M. Fleming and Joseph Crouch, aldermen.

At first Hoopeston was three-headed, as has been heretofore explained. The effort of those who had her best interests at heart was to combine these three and condense the business as much as possible on Main street, so that now her finest structures are found on that street. The buildings which were put up by Snell, Taylor & Co. have gone into disuse. The Hibbard House, at the time of its building, was the finest hotel in the county, and the stores are almost all unoccupied. The line of Market street has been pretty nearly abandoned by the mercantile gentlemen, although some good stores remain there. The fine bank building built by Mr. McFerren in 1876 is 24 x 60, brick, two stories and basement. It is a very neat building, nicely trimmed, and is occupied by Mr. McFerren as a bank, and with his partner, as a



McFERRIN'S BANK BUILDING.

real estate office, and by H. H. Dyer as a law office, on the main floor. The entire basement is occupied by the "Chronicle" office editorial and press rooms. Above, the Masonic fraternity have an elegant lodge-room. The building cost \$5,000, and is the finest building in

town. W. R. Clark and Dr. T. J. Roof built, in 1877, the two-story brick double store across the street, west from the bank. It is 50×100 , occupied by the proprietors below, and by the Odd-Fellows over Dr. Roof's, and as a public hall over Mr. Clark's. The building cost \$7,500. Thomas Hoopes, the same year, built the double brick store north of the bank. It is 45×80 , and occupied for stores below and offices above. It cost \$7,000. The little city contains a number of other substantial business houses and residences that would appear respectable in any town in the west.

WEAVER CITY.

A city which came into being and disappeared without a history, was laid out by George Weaver where the L. B. & M. railroad crosses the Indiana line. The town plat as recorded and afterward vacated, consisted of four blocks on the north half of section 6 (23-10).

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Watts Finley, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 4th of November, 1833. He is the son of David and Nancy (Miller) Finley. His parents removed the same year to this county and settled near Catlin. In the spring of 1846 his older brother, David, enlisted in Capt. Lewis Payne's company of an Indiana regiment; fought at Buena Vista, Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo; died at Puebla of scarlet fever in March, 1847. In the spring of 1855, he, in company with his brother Miller and his sister Nancy (now Mrs. Samuel Frazier, of Danville), settled on a farm of two hundred acres, in sections 24 and 25, town 23, range 12, where he now lives. He has made stock-raising his principal business, and has been successful in accumulating a handsome property. He is one of the substantial and sterling citizens of Grant township, and is held in universal esteem. He was married on the 17th of April, 1859, to Miss Margaret Davis, daughter of Amaziah Davis, deceased. She was born on the 16th of April, 1834. They have three children: David, born on the 29th of August, and died on the 30th of September, 1860; Mary, born on the 25th of February, 1863; Charles, born on the 6th of September, 1867. Mr. Finley owns seven hundred and forty acres of land, worth \$26,000. He is a republican. Mrs. F. is a member of the M. E. church.

James W. Smith, Rossville, merchant, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 18th of December, 1833, and is a son of William and Catherine (Yeazel) Smith. He was brought up to till the soil. When eighteen years old he moved to Edgar county, Illinois, and in 1869, to Labette county, Kansas, returning to Edgar county in 1872. He re-

turned to his native county on the 1st of January, 1879, establishing his home in Rossville, where he is at present employed in the store owned by his brother, John R. Smith. He has followed merchandising sixteen or seventeen years, most of the time in Grandview, and the rest of the time at Paris, Edgar county. He has traveled through twenty-eight states of the Union and some of the territories. From 1862 to 1865 he was deputy provost marshal for Edgar county, under Dr. Wm. Fithian. He was educated principally at the high school at Grandview; he was local correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette" during the years 1874-5. He married on the 10th of February, 1852, Miss Frances L. Smith. They have two children living: William W., and Nellie, wife of John Tate. Mr. Smith is a republican in politics.

Frederick Tilton, Rossville, farmer, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, on the 5th of March, 1821. He is the son of Abiel F. and Cynthia (Thompson) Tilton, and was descended from English blood. Three brothers named Tilton came from England about two hundred years ago: one of them settled in New Hampshire, one in Virginia, and the other, it is thought, in Pennsylvania. About 1812 his parents went to Canada to make themselves a home; his father was a native of New Hampshire and his mother of Massachusetts. In the spring of 1835 he emigrated with his parents to Medina county, Ohio, and the next spring they continued their removal to Illinois, and located in Danville. In the fall of 1838 his mother died and the family was broken up and scattered; his two sisters returned to Canada to live with their aunt. In the winter of 1839-40 he and his brother David carried the mails between Danville and the "Buckhorn" tavern, five miles north of Bunkum, in Iroquois county. There was unusually good sledding at that time, and they drove a sleigh sixty miles a day for six weeks—his brother driving from Danville to Milford, and he from Milford to the "Buckhorn" and return. About 1842 his father moved up on the Middle Fork, ten miles northwest of Danville, in the present limits of Blount township. In the spring of 1853 he settled where he now lives in Grant township, section 29, town 23, range 12. He has a fine farm of six hundred acres, valued at \$18,000. He has been principally engaged in stock-raising. He has been supervisor of Grant township two terms, and is one of its most highly-respected and substantial citizens. He is liberal in his political opinions, but inclines to independence of all parties. He was married on the 15th of April, 1846, to Afla K. Horton, daughter of David Horton, of Habersham county, Georgia. They have eight children: Mary, George, Sarah, Jane, Charles, Alice, James, Jesse.

John R. Smith, Rossville, merchant, was born in Vermilion county,

Illinois, on the 1st of March, 1836, and is the son of William W. and Catherine (Yeazel) Smith. He was reared amidst the surroundings of agricultural life; moved into Ross township in 1851; attended school at the academy at Galesburg, Illinois, during the school year of 1856-7. Since that time he has been employed in merchandising, farming, hotel-keeping and mail-carrying. At present he keeps a general store and is doing a good business in Rossville; is affable, accommodating and gentlemanly. He has been constable in Grant and Ross townships; collector in the latter two terms, and deputy sheriff under Lyons Parker. He was married on the 3d of March, 1859, to Josephine R. Stewart. They have five living children: Ellen Minerva, Alfred F., Herbert, Jesse, Harry. He is a republican. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Albert Comstock, Rossville, farmer, was born in Lennox, Massachusetts, on the 7th of September, 1807. His parents were Stephen and Clarissa (Sheldon) Comstock. When he was ten years old his father moved to New York and settled between Canandaigua and Geneva. After a residence of six years in that place he went to Chautauqua county, Pennsylvania. In May, 1837, the subject of this sketch came to Illinois, and after stopping a while at Danville, settled on the North Fork near Mann's Chapel, and first improved the farm which he afterward sold to Clark Green, who now owns it. Six years later he began the improvement of the farm on which the Red-top school-house stands, selling the same in 1854 to Alvan Gilbert, by whom it was sold to Thomas R. Winning, its present owner. He next improved where he now lives, on the southwest quarter of section 4, town 22, range 12, moving on the place in the above-mentioned year. He was married on the 17th of April, 1828, to Roxanna Fish, who was born on the 18th of March, 1809, and died on the 11th of December, 1836; married second time on the 7th of August, 1837, to Rhoda Ann Green, who was born on the 10th of May, 1819. They have eleven children living and dead: Samuel, born on the 18th of May, 1829, died the 30th of the same month; Charles, born on the 9th of May, 1832; Mary Jane, born on the 31st of July, 1834; Ephraim, born on the 28th of November, 1836, died on the 17th of May, 1837; Benjamin C., born on the 8th of August, 1842, died on the 13th of September, 1846; Ira, born on the 28th of February, 1844, died on the 27th of July, 1862; Guy, born on the 28th of February, 1844, died on the 27th of November, 1864; Clarissa, born on the 12th of December, 1847; Perlina, born on the 8th of January, 1850; Albert, born on the 30th of May, 1853; Lewis, born on the 2d of March, 1856. All the living children are settled within one and one-fourth miles of the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs.

Comstock have been faithful laborers in the vineyard of their Lord and Master for fifty years; they and five of their children are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Comstock owns two hundred acres of land worth \$8,000. He is a republican.

Benjamin F. Stites, Hoopeston, cabinet-maker and furniture dealer, was born in Cincinnati, on the 20th of July, 1833, and is a son of Benjamin and Susan (Stewart) Stites. In the spring of 1837 his parents emigrated to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled in Blount township, at the Rickart Corners. The next year they moved and located two miles south of Myersville; lived there till 1857, and then went to Paxton, Ford county, where his father died, on the 6th of December, 1860. His mother still resides there. The subject of this sketch went to Paxton to live in the winter of 1853-4; farmed the first year; in 1855 set up a store on the prairie and sold goods eighteen months. In the fall of 1856 he sold out, and emigrated to Benton county, Arkansas; worked there at carpentering, milling and farming. He invested in six hundred acres of land. Immediately after the presidential election of 1860 he narrowly escaped by stratagem, with his family, from the toils of the fire-eaters, and came north, abandoning and losing all his property. In 1861 he went into the furniture business in Paxton, and in the fall of 1871 moved to Hoopeston. He worked two years at carpentering, and then opened a furniture store, which he still keeps, in connection with his manufacturing and undertaking. He is serving his second term as town clerk of Grant township. He was married on the 15th of June, 1859, to Martha A. Dunn. He has nine living children: Frances E., Charles A., Benjamin A., Carrie Louisa, William H., Samuel, Susan, Katie and Martha A. In politics he is a greenbacker.

James A. Cunningham, Hoopeston, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 22d of June, 1843. He is the youngest son of James and Mary Ann (Andrews) Cunningham. He was reared a farmer, and obtained his schooling at Evans Union College, State Line City, Indiana. In the winter of 1864-5 he pursued studies in bookkeeping at the Commercial College at La Fayette. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 125th Ill., but was rejected by the examining surgeon. He was married on the 4th of April, 1865, to Miss Mary R. Scott, adopted daughter of Thomas Hoopes, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Vermilion county. Mrs. Cunningham was born on the 9th of April, 1844. In the summer of 1865 he settled in State Line City, and opened a grocery store; he soon after added a stock of drugs, and after a year of business sold out to George Dunn. He then engaged in stock dealing a short time, and early in 1867 moved into Grant township and settled where he now resides. He has

been president of the Hoopeston District Agricultural Society since 1874. This society has held a number of distinguished fairs, and has acquired a reputation unsurpassed by any of equal age, and by few older ones, in the state. This success is traced to the ability, energy and enterprise of its thorough-going and practical officers. Mr. C. has always been a heavy farmer and stock-dealer, and is one of the most liberal, substantial and honored citizens of Grant township. They have five children: Frank H., born on the 18th of January, 1866; Anna S., born on the 19th of April, 1868; Bertie M., born on the 1st of May, 1870; Harry, born on the 21st of May, 1872; Walter, born on the 21st of September, 1873, died on the 9th of November, 1878. He owns one thousand acres of land, worth \$30,000. His political views are republican.

John Villars, the grandfather of James W. Villars, of Rossville, came from England in 1740, with a colony of Dissenters, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married. He and a brother were soldiers of the revolution. The latter was killed at Bunker Hill. In 1806 the grandfather of the subject of this sketch emigrated from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and coming down the Ohio on a flat-boat, reached Cincinnati in the spring of that year. He settled in Clinton county, where he lived and died. William, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of August, 1802. He married Ruth Whittaker, on the 14th of February, 1822; lived in Clinton county, Ohio, till 1843, when he removed with all his family to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled four miles east of Danville, on the place now owned by William Cast, his son-in-law. James was born on the 3d of July, 1825, in Clinton county, Ohio, and was raised a farmer. He was married on the 25th of December, 1844, to Rebecca Villars. In 1866 he sold his farm and moved to State Line City, and engaged in the mercantile business,—first hardware, and afterward drugs,—and sold out in 1872. In 1870 he made a trip to California, and two years later returned again to the Pacific coast, and traveled in California, Oregon and Washington Territory. From April, 1874, to October, 1875, he was business manager of the Vermilion County Grange Company's store, in Danville. During his residence in Newell township he filled the offices of constable, town clerk and school trustee of town 20, range 11. In 1878 he moved into Grant township, where he owns two hundred and eighty acres of land, worth \$7,000. He has two sons, Ambrose and George. His wife is a member of the M. E. church, and he was formerly. In politics he is a greenbacker.

Benjamin Ford, Rossville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ross

county, Ohio, on the 16th of December, 1818, and is the son of William and Sarah (Yokem) Ford. When he was eleven his parents removed to La Fayette, Indiana; lived there a number of years, and went thence to Fulton county, Illinois. After a residence of several years there they all moved back to Indiana, and located near Lebanon. Here the subject of this sketch was married to Abigail Fleming, on the 14th of August, 1842. In the spring of 1844 he moved into the present limits of Grant township, renting from place to place for six years, when he had accumulated enough to buy a land warrant, with which he entered the northeast quarter of section 1, town 22, range 11. He began very poor, and his progress at first was slow, but by industry and frugality has accumulated a large property, and is now one of the substantial farmers of Grant township. By successive purchases he has increased his homestead to eight hundred and forty-eight acres; has always combined stock-raising with his farming operations. He has ten children: Arthur, Betsy Jane, James, Rebecca, Leander, William H., Jeremiah (dead), Benjamin F., Mary R. Mr. Ford owns one thousand acres of land, worth \$29,000. He is a republican in politics.

William Warren, Rossville, farmer, was born in Bedfordshire, England, on the 16th of March, 1829; and is the son of Thomas and Mary (King) Warren. In 1848 he emigrated to America and settled near Rossville, Vermilion county, Illinois. When he arrived here he had but \$5, which he equally divided with a less fortunate comrade. He was \$110 in debt, which sum he paid in labor at \$9.25 per month, having hired for a year at that rate before leaving England. At the end of two and a half years he bought ten acres of timber and paid for it. He worked hard at herding and feeding cattle, buying pieces of land as he accumulated money enough for the purpose. He owns four hundred and twenty-five acres, two hundred and sixty-five lying on the Middle Fork, in the township of that name, and the balance adjoining Rossville on the east, in Grant township, the whole worth \$11,000. He used to be engaged a great deal in teaming; hauled produce to Chicago and returned with merchandise to Danville, for which he received twenty-five cents per hundredweight. A large part of the material used in the erection of buildings in Rossville was transported by his teams from Danville, Paxton, Attica and State Line City. He was married on the 4th of December, 1853, to Mary Ann Whitesitt, who was born on the 29th of October, 1837. They have thirteen children: Mary S., born on the 25th of January, 1855; Florence V., born on the 2d of September, 1856; Edith T., born on the 11th of January, 1858; Augustus O., born on the 21st of March, 1859; Olive J., born on the 6th of February, 1861; John T., born on the 1st of February, 1863; an infant born and died

in October, 1864; Herbert D., born on the 21st of June, 1867; William W., born on the 15th of March, 1869; Elzie, born on the 20th of May, 1871; George Wesley, born on the 5th of June, 1873; Clarence D., born on the 27th of April, 1875; Bertha May, born on the 14th of February, 1877. He is an independent in politics.

Jonathan Prather, Rossville, farmer, was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 3d of May, 1845. His parents were Nehemiah and Eveline (Miller) Prather. He settled with his father in this county about 1848, on land now owned by Geo. Miller in Ross township. He has lived in Vermilion county all the time since, except the two years of 1868-9 spent in Missouri and Kansas. He enrolled in Co. A, 3d Ind. Cav., on the 16th of September, 1863, and mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865; served in the 3d division 1st cavalry corps,—first under Wilson and next under Custer, as division commanders; participated in the bold raid of Gen. Kilpatrick, begun on the 28th of February, 1864, for the release of Union prisoners in Richmond; in Sheridan's raid against the enemy's communications with Richmond, which was begun on the 9th of May, 1864; and in the raid of Gen. Wilson on the Weldon, South-side and Danville railroads, begun on the 22d of June, 1864; fought at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, and under Sheridan in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek, and did an immense amount of scouting, skirmishing and fighting incident to the cavalry arm of the service, closing his active military life with the grand review of the army of the Potomac at Washington, D. C., on the 23d of May, 1865. He was married on the 13th of August, 1872, to Tabitha E. Miller, who died on the 15th of April, 1877; married again on the 3d of March, 1878, to Mary A. Segear. Mr. Prather owns one hundred and sixty acres of land valued at \$5,000. He is a greenbacker in politics.

Thomas Armstrong, Rossville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Madison county, Ohio, on the 18th of April, 1826. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Earl) Armstrong. In 1848 he removed to Illinois and lived two years in the western part of the state. In 1850 he settled on his present farm one mile west of Rossville, Vermilion county. Married on the 24th of August, 1850, to Nancy Smith, who died on the 23d of November, 1878. He has been for many years extensively engaged in farming and the stock business; and in addition to these is at present operating a factory which he erected on his farm two years ago for the manufacture of drain tile. He has, in that time, turned out three hundred thousand tile, and laid down on his own farm twenty-two miles of drain, besides ten miles for other people. He has demonstrated the wisdom and economy of under-drainage. He has

ample facilities for a large manufacture. The first donations of land to encourage improvements in Rossville, were made to Mr. Armstrong by Alvan Gilbert and Parker Satterthwait, and he is entitled to the credit of founding that superior town. He exerted himself with untiring diligence in behalf of the educational interests of the place, and together with one or two others, was chiefly instrumental in causing the erection and final extension and improvement of the commodious and tasteful brick structure now devoted to the instruction of the youth of Rossville and the surrounding country. He has been a director of the school continuously for twenty years prior to April, 1879. He was associated with Henry Armstrong in the laying out of Armstrong station, on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern railroad (narrow gauge), where he has a body of eight hundred acres of land. He has four living children: Isabel, wife of Calvin Lamb; Thomas J., James L., Catherine M. Mr. Armstrong owns 2,280 acres of land, worth \$80,000. His political views are republican.

Addison M. Davis, Rossville, farmer and magistrate, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, near Zanesville, on the 9th of January, 1833. He is the son of Amaziah and Emily (Berry) Davis. He came to Vermilion county, Illinois, with his parents in the fall of 1851, and settled on a farm near Rossville. He received a fair education at the graded school in Adelphi, Ohio. At the age of twenty he commenced teaching school, and pursued this vocation nine years. He was married in 1856 to Sarah J. Helmick. He was assistant internal revenue assessor for the northern part of Vermilion county, Illinois, from the passage of the law creating the office until the fall of 1865. He has held numerous township offices, and been constantly in local public business the past twenty years: has been town clerk and assessor both of Grant and Ross, and has held the office of justice of the peace continuously for thirteen years. In the meantime he has directed operations upon his farm. He has been a member of the Masonic order twelve years. He is independent in politics. He has six living children: Virgil C., Emily B., Robert B., H. Winter, Rebecca and Lucy L. Mr. Davis owns eighty acres of land worth \$4,000.

Charles Wolverton, Hoopeston, farmer and carpenter, was born near Perrysville, Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 17th of August, 1837, and is a son of Abel and Anna (English) Wolverton, who had five sons and two daughters. His father served fourteen days in the war of 1812; he volunteered, and was marching with a detachment of six hundred men for Detroit when the news of Hull's surrender was received. He commanded a corps of one hundred and fifty men at the reception of Gen. La Fayette, at Cincinnati, in June, 1824. He

was for a long time colonel of militia in Indiana, under commission granted by Gov. Whitcomb. In 1850 he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Vermilion county, Illinois, being the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 18, town 23, range 11. He soon after bought one hundred and sixty acres more, and finally augmented the area to four hundred. His family came and occupied the land in 1851. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade before and during the war. He enlisted at Bloomington on the 18th of June, 1862, for three months, in Co. H, 70th Ill. Vols., Col. O. H. Reeves. This regiment did garrison duty most of the time at Camp Butler, Springfield, and at Alton; also furnished numerous details for guarding prisoners while in transit. He was mustered out at Alton on the 23d of October, 1862. His brother George was enrolled in Co. D, 20th Ind. Vols. at the beginning of the war. He served under Gen. Kearny throughout McClellan's memorable peninsula campaign, bearing an honorable part on the bloody fields of Fair Oaks and the Seven Days battles. He was mortally wounded on the 6th of May, 1864, at the Wilderness, and died on the 19th at Finley Hospital, Washington City. Altogether he was in twenty actions. Mr. Wolverton was married on the 8th of May, 1864, to Mary Ralph, who was born on the 30th of July, 1849. They have had eight children: George L., born on the 1st of January, 1866; Charles T., born on the 5th of May, 1867; Thomas L., born on the 1st of December, 1868, died on the 23d of August, 1869; Louis R., born on the 5th of February, 1871; John P., born on the 16th of February, 1874; Anna S., born on the 21st of February, 1877; Mary, born on the 13th of June, 1878, died on the 2d of July, 1878; Joseph, born on the 11th of July, 1879. Mr. Wolverton owns sixty acres worth \$2,500. His political views are republican.

Thomas Williams, Hoopeston, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 29th of November, 1828, and is the son of Nathan and Sarah (Hoopes) Williams. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. In 1847 he went to Sandusky Plains, Marion county, Ohio, where he lived six or seven years, working by the month for his uncle, Thomas Hoopes, tending sheep. In the fall of 1853 he came to this county; wintered four hundred sheep; the next spring added four hundred more; rented a farm of his uncle Hoopes, giving him a share of all his profit. This he continued two years; then preëmpted one hundred and sixty acres two miles west of Buckley, in Iroquois county; ran an ox-breaking team three years; in 1859, having been broken up by paying security debts, returned to Vermilion county to live. He was married on the 9th of June, 1859, to Lavina McFarland, who was born on the 22d of April, 1841. From 1860 to 1868 he rented

land of his uncle. In the former year, by borrowing money and hiring teams of the same patron, and buying and grazing cattle, he cleared \$600; the next year \$1,000. From that time on his success and recovery were steady and rapid. On the 25th of November, 1870, he was run over by a loaded runaway team, breaking his leg, and crushing the bone in a very serious manner. Since that casualty he has been incapacitated for manual labor. He has held the offices of highway commissioner and trustee of schools in Grant township. He has five children: Sarah, born on the 23d of June, 1860, died on the 7th of December, 1874; Charles, born on the 1st of September, 1861; twins, born on the 23d of May, 1868, one died on the day of birth, and the other on the 16th of June following; Walter W., born on the 17th of January, 1878. Mr. Williams owns four hundred acres of land worth \$16,000. His political views are republican.

John Williams, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 29th of September, 1832, and is the son of Nathan and Sarah (Hoopes) Williams. In the spring of 1854 he came to this county; broke prairie and farmed, and the third year entered three hundred and twenty acres in section 12, in the present limits of Prairie Green township, Iroquois county. He lived there seventeen years. He was married on the 13th of October, 1858, to Elnora Shankland, who was born in 1841, and died on the 23d of February, 1864; married again on the 12th of August, 1867, to Jennie M. Harwood, who was born on the 7th of April, 1844. He was assessor of Prairie Green four or five years in succession. On the 1st of January, 1864, memorable as a cold day, he froze his right foot while feeding stock, and all the toes had to be amputated. In April, 1873, he moved to his present home, one and a half miles south of Hoopeston. He has six children: Sarah E., born on the 3d of March, 1860, died on the 16th of May, 1866; Anna C., born on the 28th of September, 1862, died on the 22d of September, 1865; Mary E., born on the 14th of February, 1864, died on the 2d of September, 1864; infant, born and died on the 11th of November, 1870; Nellie M., born on the 12th of November, 1871; Charles H., born on the 5th of October, 1873, died on the 5th of August, 1875; Josephine B., born on the 30th of August, 1875. Mr. Williams owns two hundred and thirty-five acres worth \$8,500. His political views are republican. He is a member of the Christian church. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends, and his father was a preacher among them.

Joseph M. Satterthwait, deceased, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of May, 1808, and is the son of Joshua W. and Ann Satterthwait. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1854, and set-

tled on a farm near Rossville, Vermilion county. He was the third postmaster in that place. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Pendleton, Indiana, near Indianapolis, and lived there ten years, when he returned to Illinois and settled at Hoopeston, and resided there until his death on the 21st of September, 1877. He was always a strict member of the Society of Friends. He left four living children: Martha A., wife of Gideon C. Davis, residing at Fairbury, Nebraska; Esther S., wife of J. O. Hardy, living in Pendleton, Indiana; Edith S., wife of Isaac T. Lukens, of Hoopeston; and Anna, wife of Emory F. Birch, of Rossville.

George Steely, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 6th of September, 1830. He is the son of George and Elizabeth (Emerson) Steely. He lived on a farm in Fountain county until twenty-four years of age, and was educated at Asbury University, attending from September, 1852, to June, 1854, taking the scientific course, and nearly completing it. In the fall of the latter year he came to this county, bought out Thomas McKibben, and settled where he now lives, one and a half miles south of Hoopeston. He was married on the 22d of October, 1854, to Hannah Hizer. They had ten children, five of whom are living and five dead. Following are those living: Harlan M., born November 25, 1856; William W., born October 11, 1858; Clara I., born September 4, 1860; Zaidee, born June 3, 1864; Mark, born December 6, 1869. Mr. Steely owns six hundred and seventy acres of land, worth \$20,000. His father was a soldier under Gen. Harrison throughout the war of 1812.

Thomas W. Harris, Rossville, farmer, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 1st of November, 1827, and is the son of John and Sarah M. (Davis) Harris. In 1828 his parents removed to Jefferson county, Indiana. While living there he went to Clark county, and learned the tanners' trade, which he followed five or six years. In 1852 he went to Louisiana, and worked a year and a half as a laborer. In the fall of 1854 he returned there, and remained nine months. In 1856 he settled in Vermilion county, and has since lived in the vicinity of Rossville, and farmed. He was married on the 12th of December, 1861, to Miss Jane F. Owen, daughter of Thomas and Mary Owen. She was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 21st of July, 1842. They have had three children: Mary Luella, born October 27, 1862, died December 1, 1871; Charles Henry, born March 31, 1869; Francis M., born July 19, 1874. Mr. Harris is a republican, and his wife has been a member of the M. E. church eight years.

Thomas Keplinger, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 7th of April, 1829. He is the son of Jacob and

Nancy (Dedimore) Keplinger. In 1858 he removed to Illinois, and settled at Sugar Grove, Champaign county, where he lived till 1870. In that year he came to Vermilion county, and bought the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 29, town 23, range 12, six miles S.W. of Hoopeston, which farm is now valued at \$3,600. He was married on the 10th of May, 1857, to Eliza Shaffer, daughter of Daniel Shaffer, of Fountain county, Indiana. She was born on the 4th of January, 1835. They have had six children: James, born June 13, 1858; Nancy, born February 5, 1860; died August 2, 1862; George R., born Sept. 1, 1861; Olive, born July 26, 1863; Eliza Ann, born April 12, 1865; Andrew, born March 20, 1867. Mr. Keplinger is an old-style democrat. Mrs. Keplinger is a member of the Christian church.

Oliver H. Crane, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 4th of March, 1841, and is the son of Joel and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Crane. His grandfathers, Jonathan Crane and Absalom Jenkins, both served as soldiers in Virginia in the war of 1812. He was reared a farmer. In 1858 he moved to this county, and located where he now lives, in Grant township, on the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 20, town 23, range 12. He was married on the 7th of February, 1861, to Charlotte Bowling, daughter of Willis P. Bowling, Esq., of Fountain county, Indiana. She was born on the 3d of July, 1843. They have had nine children: Luella, born November 13, 1861; died June 24, 1863; Clara Belle, born July 10, 1863; died October 24, 1864; Elmer E., born May 28, 1865; John N., born September 3, 1867; Lilian, born January 6, 1869; Alfaretta, born February 11, 1871; Winifred, born December 4, 1873; Morris S., born November 2, 1876; Mary Adra, born June 24, 1879. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$2,400. In politics he is a greenbacker.

Abraham H. Gernand, Rossville, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of January, 1829, and is a son of Abraham and Catharine (Hain) Gernand. His early life was spent on a farm. In 1852 he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Reading, in partnership with his cousin, George W. Hain, under the firm name of Hain & Gernand. In 1857 the firm sold out, and Mr. Gernand emigrated with his family to Illinois, and settled in Danville. He was a year and a half in the lumber trade there. In the spring of 1859 he bought three hundred and twenty acres where he now resides, two miles north of Rossville, and has added by later purchases, till his farm comprises five hundred and sixty acres of the finest farming land, valued at \$22,000. His business is largely in stock. He has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, all his operations having been marked by signal success. He is out of debt; is a substantial and esteemed citizen,

and christian gentleman. He was married on the 14th of April, 1857, to Miss Emma Evans, daughter of John V. R. Evans, a well-to-do farmer of Berks county, Pennsylvania. They have five sons and three daughters living and one daughter dead. He is a republican in politics. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gernand were in communion with the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, but finding none of that denomination here, united, in 1859, with the Presbyterian church in Rossville.

Charles M. Ross, Rossville, druggist, was born in Cambridge City, Wayne county, Indiana, on the 1st of January, 1847, and is the son of John M. and Ellen (Hannah) Ross. He removed with his parents to Ross township, Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1859. He attended school two years at Thornton, Boone county, and two years at Stockwell, Tippecanoe county, Indiana. He engaged in the grocery trade at the latter place two years; next was in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Indianapolis a short time. After this he was in the coal trade with his uncle, J. H. Ross, about three years. He taught school two winters; then came to Rossville and started in the drug business, which he now continues. Mr. Ross is a republican and a Methodist.

Robert D. Purviance, Rossville, farmer, was born in Giles county, Tennessee, on the 21st of April, 1817, and is the son of Eleazer and Elizabeth Purviance. At the age of twelve he removed with his parents to Warren county, Indiana, where he lived thirty years. In 1859 he settled about three miles north of Rossville, Vermilion county, Illinois, in Grant township. He has served two or three terms as highway commissioner. By perseverance he has acquired an honorable competence, and in a truly catholic spirit dispenses his bounty with an open hand and generous heart. Mr. Purviance is a republican. He owns one hundred and seventy acres of land, valued at \$6,500.

John M. Ruth, Rossville, farmer, was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of February, 1856, and is a son of George and Catharine (Mary) Ruth. In 1861 his parents removed to Illinois and settled on their present homestead, one mile north of Rossville. He was reared a farmer. He has a fine estate of two hundred acres, valued at \$10,000. He used to be extensively engaged in raising hogs, but since the prevalence of cholera, within the past two or three years, has curtailed the business. He has gratified his desire to travel by an extended tour of the eastern and southern states.

William J. Henderson, Rossville, merchant, was born in the city and county of Sligo, Ireland, on the 3d of April, 1831. His parents were James and Jane (Henderson) Henderson. He came to America to make his home in 1848, but had previously made several trips across

the Atlantic. On his arrival he set to learning the cabinet trade, in Lafayette, Indiana, to be used auxiliary to the furniture business, in which he designed embarking. This was in the years 1848-9, during which the cholera raged with great virulence in that and other northern cities. The succeeding three years were spent in work at the carpenter trade. In 1852 he opened a furniture store in Waynetown, Montgomery county, Indiana, where he continued in business till 1862, changing, however, to dry-goods in 1856. He removed to Rossville, Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1862, and has since carried on the dry-goods and grocery trade, adding largely to his business by buying and cultivating an extensive tract of land, and dealing in grain and stock. He has had as many as two thousand hogs in his pens at a time, feeding; owns a large and complete elevator, and is doing a good business in running the Rossville Mills, one of the finest flouring establishments in this section of the country. Mr. Henderson is a live, thorough-going business man, well endowed with the three essentials of success: courteous familiarity, foresight, and *push*. He was married on the 2d of November, 1856, to Eliza Dwiggin, who died on the 16th of November, 1857. He was married again in October, 1861, to Amelia Little, relict of John York. She died on the 10th of September, 1869. His third marriage, on the 17th of March, 1870, was to Kate Scott. They have four living children: Mary, Jane, Fannie and Nellie. Mr. Henderson owns twelve hundred acres of land, worth \$48,000. He is a republican in politics.

William M. Thomas, Rossville, tile maker, was born in Delaware county, Indiana, on the 3d of August, 1836, and is the son of James and Joanna (Bobo) Thomas. He settled with his parents in the spring of 1847, in Montgomery county, Indiana. In 1862 he came to Illinois and settled on a piece of wild prairie,—one hundred and twenty acres,—five miles west of Rossville, which he still owns, and has brought under a good state of cultivation. The past two years he has been living in Rossville, where he owns and is operating an extensive factory for the manufacture of drain tile. He was assessor of Butler township in the year 1864; married on the 10th of December, 1861, to Mary S. Bennett, who was born on the 13th of November, 1844. They are the parents of two living children: Mellie A., born on the 6th of December, 1862; Ordella, born on the 21st of December, 1876. He is a republican in politics. He owns one hundred and twenty acres, worth \$4,000.

Lyford Marston, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, on the 2d of May, 1817, and is the son of Oliver L. and Lavinia Magusta (Ryan) Marston. The Marstons were descended from English stock. They were a numerous and prominent family, the

greater number of whom led sea-faring lives. The subject of this sketch attended the Latin-Grammar school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, one year; then the Newbury Seminary of Vermont two or three years, studying the natural sciences and literature. In 1835 he emigrated to Bourbon county, Kentucky. There he taught school a year and a half, devoting his spare time to reading law under Thomas Elliott, of Paris. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1838, at Carlisle, county seat of Nicholas county, where he located for practice. He was married on the 22d of November, 1838, to Miss Mary Ann Amos, daughter of a highly respectable and influential farmer of Bourbon county. He was prosecuting attorney for Nicholas county a number of years. He was successful in his profession, but having no ambition for legal or political distinction, he accepted, in the fall of 1843, a position on the editorial staff of the "Lexington Enquirer," a Henry Clay organ. He maintained his connection with this until the spring of 1845, when the proprietor failed and the paper went down. He at once succeeded to the management of his father-in-law's farm, the latter having deceased. Here he led a quiet and uneventful life for several years. The beginning of the Kansas troubles inspired his pen to active use, and he advocated the anti-slavery cause in the columns of the "New York Tribune." In 1856, while visiting his native home in New Hampshire, he made numerous campaign speeches for Fremont. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, and an elector on the republican ticket for Kentucky. At the opening of the war he opposed, in the "Tribune," Mr. Greeley's erochet that the "erring sisters should be permitted to depart in peace." In the fall of 1863 he moved to Grant township in this county, and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. The next year he increased it to three hundred and twenty acres, which property he still owns. In the fall of 1878 he was elected by the republicans to the general assembly. He served on the committees on Municipal Affairs, Public Printing and Public Charities. Mr. M. has always exercised his literary tastes by occasional contributions to the press on religious and political topics. His estimable wife died on the 29th of January, 1879. He has five living children: Anna, wife of Cyrus Hartwell; Mary L., wife of Almond F. Perkins; Oliver Nicholas, Laura Clay, wife of Jonas Decker; Ella, wife of E. B. Row.

William Glaze, Hoopeston, flax-seed dealer, was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 15th of November, 1837, and is the son of James and Mary (Phillips) Glaze. In 1845 his parents moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, and in 1847 to Tippecanoe county. He was raised on a farm, but having become crippled in his left leg at the age of ten,

he was never able to do much farm work. At seventeen he began clerking, which he followed nine years. He was married on the 17th of February, 1863, to Isabel Young, daughter of Jesse Young, a respectable farmer of Dayton, Indiana. In November, 1864, he located near Blue Grass, Vermilion county, Illinois, and after farming there two or three years became engaged in his present business — loaning and handling flax-seed. He has been employed in this the past eleven years, and enjoys a constantly increasing trade. In Butler township he held the offices of assessor and collector from 1866 to 1871 inclusive. In Grant he was assessor in 1875, 1876 and 1877. He is at present police magistrate. He served as village trustee before the incorporation as a city. He has been a director of the Hoopeston high school four years. The efficiency of this institution, and the high reputation it is rapidly acquiring, is due to the sound judgment and fearless action of its officers. He is serving his second term as secretary of the Hoopeston District Agricultural Society. This is one of the most successful and flourishing societies in the state. He is a zealous temperance laborer, and the fortunate driving out of the rum demon from Hoopeston is very largely due to his tireless exertions in that behalf. In 1873 he was licensed a regular preacher in the United Brethren church, and in his sacred calling has since been engaged principally as a local minister. He has four living children: Laura May, James Alvin, Jesse Franklin and William Orne. His political views are republican.

James W. Crouch, Hoopeston, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 10th of October, 1842. His parents were Joseph and Nancy (Watkins) Crouch. He lived in his native county until 1864, excepting two years (1857-8) that he was in Prairie Green township, Iroquois county, Illinois. In 1864 he came to his present homestead, in Grant township, this county. He herded cattle the first year for a Mr. Hunter, who subsequently became his father-in-law. For five or six years after this the same gentleman gave him the use of eighty acres of land in the same place, at the end of which time he was able to buy one hundred and sixty acres for himself, for which he paid \$12.50 per acre. He has made successive purchases, till he now owns four hundred and forty acres of choice farming land, valued at \$13,500. He buys young stock, and feeds and raises for the market, which business he has closely pursued for several years past. The rearing of Norman horses is a branch of stock industry to which he has devoted much attention recently. His fine farm, which is admirably adapted to the uses for which he has designed it, is advantageously situated, midway between Hoopeston and Ambia, on the L. B. & M. railroad. Mr. Crouch was originally a republican, but becoming con-

vinced that the class legislation of that party was making the poor poorer and the rich richer, in 1872 he joined the liberal wing of that organization. By the course of events, he has gravitated to the national or greenback party, of whose views he is a fearless and irrepressible advocate. He was married on the 3d of July, 1863, to Miss Harriet Hunter, daughter of a respectable farmer and stock-dealer of Warren county, Indiana. She was born on the 9th of September, 1845. They have four living children: Sarah Annas, born on the 14th of April, 1865; Jessie M., born on the 18th of September, 1868; James William, born on the 1st of January, 1874, and Horace F., born on the 23d of November, 1873.

Edmund Heaton, Hoopeston, farmer and school-teacher, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 7th of September, 1853. He is a son of Hugh and Levia (McCoy) Heaton. His mother died on the 21st of April, 1861, in Holmes county, Ohio. In the spring of 1863 he came to St. Joseph county, Indiana, and the next spring to Vermilion county, Illinois, settling in Grant township. Here he has since lived. In 1877 he went to Marion county, Iowa, and from thence, in 1878, traveled in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, spending the season in those places, sight-seeing, for pleasure and profit, returning in the fall to Vermilion county, Illinois. He has been employed during several winters past in teaching school. He is a republican in politics. His great-nucle, Albert McCoy, a prominent lawyer of Missouri, was killed for his Unionism by guerrillas in 1862.

William Moore, Hoopeston, real estate broker, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 30th of November, 1841, and is the son of Silas and Mary (McCoy) Moore. He was reared a farmer; educated at Spring Mountain Seminary, Ohio; was taking a preparatory course at the breaking out of the war, with a view to fitting himself for the law; volunteered on the 23d of April, 1861, for three months, in Co. D, 16th Ohio Vols., and promoted to orderly sergeant; mustered out the next August. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant by Governor Denison, on the 3d of October, 1861, with authority to raise a company, which he enlisted mostly among the students of Spring Mountain Seminary. This was Co. I, 51st Ohio, Col. Stanley Matthews. He fought at Phillipi, Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold. In January, 1863, he was commissioned captain of his company. In the battle of Chickamauga he lost nearly every man in his command. One half were killed and wounded, and a large number captured. All the regimental officers of the 51st having been taken prisoners, Capt. Moore, as ranking line officer, assumed command, and, with a handful of men, bearing the colors of the regiment,

and a stand of rebel colors captured from a South Carolina regiment in the last charge, cut through the rebel lines and safely reached Chattanooga the next day. On two particular occasions he was selected for special service of a difficult and hazardous kind. He carried out his instructions with signal success, and was warmly complimented by his fellow and superior officers and the general commanding the army. He was mustered out of the military service in April, 1864. In March, 1865, he settled in Grant township, this county, having bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. From 1866 to 1874 he was justice of the peace; from 1867 to 1870 collector of Grant township; from 1866 to 1872 school treasurer of town 23, range 11. He bought fifty acres of land at Hoopeston, and had it laid out in the town plat as Moore & Brown's Addition. In April, 1872, he moved into the village, and has since been engaged in buying and selling lands and town property. In the year from March, 1874, to March, 1875, the sales of the firm of Moore, McFerron & Seavey reached \$330,000; is a member of the firm of Moore & McFerron in the real estate and loan business. Mr. Moore has been a director of the Hoopeston public school several years. It was through his energy and enterprise that the imposing edifice belonging to the city, and used for that purpose, was erected in the face of much opposition. It cost \$25,000, and is a noble monument to his good understanding and his able management of the entire scheme from its inception. He has three living children: Winfield S., Claude H., Cora M. Mr. Moore is a greenback republican. He owns six hundred acres of land, worth \$18,000.

Milton M. Bush, Rossville, farmer, was born in Edgar county, Illinois, on the 24th of September, 1845, and is a son of John and Jane (Wallace) Bush. In 1865 he settled with his parents in this county. He was married on the 2d of November, 1871, to Mary E. Evans, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas A. Evans. They have four living children: Anna M., born September, 1872; Franklin, born October 20, 1874; Jacob P., born April 20, 1876; Mertie, born November 5, 1878. He owns one hundred and eighty acres, worth \$5,000. He is a republican, and a member of the U. B. church. Mrs. Bush belongs to the Christian church.

Anderson McMains, Rossville, farmer, was born in Warren county, Illinois, on the 10th of January, 1840, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Groves) McMains. In 1841 his parents moved and settled in Montgomery county, Indiana. In 1861 he went to Mahaska county, Iowa, and on the 1st day of September enlisted in Co. H, 5th Iowa Inf. He fought at Shiloh, at which battle his regiment was captured, and held as prisoners two months, when they were paroled and sent to



L. W. Anderson M.D.



St. Louis. On the 1st day of September, 1862, he enlisted for three years in Co. C, 40th Ind. Vols. He fought at Stone River and Mission Ridge, served throughout the Atlanta campaign, being engaged in battle at Buzzard Roost, Resaca and Adairsville, and was wounded in the thigh at Pine Mountain, June 18, 1864. He rejoined his command at Atlanta on the 6th of September; was on the campaign against Hood in his invasion of Tennessee; was in the engagement with Forrest's cavalry at Linden, on the 29th of November, and the next day fought at Franklin, receiving a wound in his left wrist at the latter place. He was discharged on the 6th of June, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. In the same year he settled in Grant township, this county, where he now lives, four miles west of Rossville. He was married on the 30th of August, 1866, to Clarissa Comstock, daughter of Albert Comstock, sen., an old and highly respected citizen of Vermilion county. They have five living children: Lewis, born May 14, 1868; Harrison, born January 10, 1870; Nora, born November 20, 1871; Guy, born October 7, 1874; Viola, born January 16, 1877. Mr. McMains owns eighty acres, worth \$2,400. In politics he is a republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

James Grove, Rossville, farmer, was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, and is the son of Samuel and Ellen (Hays) Grove. His grandfather, John C. Groves, was an old Indian warrior, and fought gallantly at the battle of Tippecanoe. His father was an ardent Unionist, and zealous supporter of the war. He sent his three sons to the army, and himself was a member of Col. Morehouse's regiment of Indiana Home Guards, and joined in the pursuit of John Morgan on his invasion north of the Ohio River. The subject of this sketch enlisted on the 7th of August, 1862, in Co. K, 70th Ind. Vols., Col. Ben. Harrison. He served throughout the Atlanta campaign; was one of the storming force which consisted of the 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps, that captured a four-gun battery of twelve-pounders at Resaca, close to the enemy's entrenchments, and fought desperately from noon till ten o'clock at night in a successful effort to hold their position and retain their prize. He fought at Peach Tree Creek, which was an open battle, and disastrous repulse to the rebels. He did duty as one of Sherman's "bummers" on the march to the sea, and the campaign of the Carolinas, and fittingly terminated his military service on the grand review of the army at Washington, on the 24th of May, 1865. He was mustered out at that place on the 8th of June, and disbanded at Indianapolis. He was married on the 3d of November, 1866, to Sarah C. Fred, who died on the 14th of January, 1873. He was married again on the 2d of October, 1875, to Sarah Duke, of Montgomery county.

Indiana. He has three living children: Dora, born on the 18th of October, 1867; Amanda Ellen, born on the 1st of September, 1869; Laura, born on the 25th of November, 1871. He has an undivided one-half of one hundred and twenty acres, worth \$1,800. He is a member of the Christian church. His political views are republican.

Michael T. Livingood, Rossville, physician and surgeon, was born on the 9th of March, 1825, in Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Treon) Livingood, descended from German ancestors. His father and grandfather Treon were both physicians. He began the study of medicine at a very early age, under the direction of the former. In the winters of 1847-8-9 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating on the 28th of March, 1849. He located in the practice of his profession at Sinking Springs, near Reading, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1865; in the meantime being for twelve years one of the physicians in charge of the Berks County Alms-house Hospital. He removed to Illinois and settled in Rossville, where he has since resided and acquired a large practice. He has been village trustee of Rossville two terms; is president of the North Vermilion Medical Society. He was married on the 23d of February, 1852, to Hannah E. Ruth. They have five living children. In politics Mr. Livingood is a democrat, and in religion a Methodist.

John Bush, the grandfather of John Bush of Rossville, lived on Freeman's Creek, in West Virginia. Early on the morning of the 24th of April, 1791, he sent his two eldest children, Daniel and Ann, to drive up the cows. Immediately on their departure his house was furiously assailed by an attacking party of Indians. The screams of the children and the shouts of the savages suddenly brought Mr. Bush to his feet, and grasping his rifle, he opened the door. The weapon was instantly seized by a redskin standing at the threshold, and wrested from him. His foe shot him through the body with it, and as he dropped to the floor his wife sprang out of bed to his assistance. The Indian, while endeavoring to drag his body out, was dispatched by Mrs. Bush with an axe. Others also attempted to remove him, and she likewise disposed of five in succession. She wounded the sixth, and lost her weapon by its becoming fast in his ribs, and not being able to disengage it, she then barred the door, and the neighborhood having become aroused by the firing and yelling, the discomfited assailants fled precipitately, leaving the resolute woman "holding the fort," with her five or six children. The two children were carried into captivity, but after about two years were recovered. The boy died soon after his release, from the effects of the severities he had undergone. Mr. Bush

was in a fair way of recovery, when, in a paroxysm of laughter, he ruptured a blood-vessel in his wound and died. This incident is related, though differing somewhat in its details, in an old book entitled "Chronicles of Border Warfare," a history of the settlement of north-western Virginia. The subject of this sketch was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, on the 2d of November, 1810. He was the son of William and Mary (McCauley) Bush. In 1811 his parents removed to Galia county, Ohio, and in 1816 to Warren county. He was married on the 24th of November, 1830, to Jane Wallace. In 1838 he settled in Edgar county, Illinois, where he resided till 1865, and tilled a farm of four hundred and sixty-six acres, which he came into possession of solely as the fruit of his own toil. He labored irregularly for many years at cabinet work and carpentering, but never fully learned either trade. In 1865 he came to Vermillion county; lived three years a little north of the present site of East Lynn, and in 1868 moved into Grant township. In Ohio he was first lieutenant of the Rossburgh Independent Rifle Company five years. He has served as constable and justice of the peace in different places where he has lived. His wife died on the 7th of November, 1877, aged sixty-eight years, five months and ten days. He had seven sons and four daughters. Three of his sons were in the army in the late war: Franklin L., in the 12th Ill., Col. McArthur, three months; John C., in Co. H, 29th Ill., wounded at Pittsburg Landing, on the 6th of April, 1862, and died in hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 22d of April; Daniel M., in an Indiana regiment about two years. Mr. Bush is a republican in politics, and has been a member of the U. B. church thirty-five years. His wife was an old member.

Lafayette Goodwine, Hoopston, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 27th of February, 1846. His parents were Harrison and Isabel (Charlton) Goodwine. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. K, 11th Ind. Cav. He fought in the decisive battle of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864. The previous summer he had done duty in guarding the railroad between Stevenson and Huntsville, Alabama, his regiment having been assigned the task of protecting that line against the irruptions of the enemy. His command lay at Eastport, Mississippi, in the spring of 1865; from there it was ordered to St. Louis, and thence, in the latter part of June, to Council Grove, Kansas, where it lay till September, when it marched to Fort Leavenworth, where the horses were turned over. The regiment was soon after mustered out at Indianapolis. In the fall of 1866 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of his father, who also gave him an equal tract, and he settled where he at present resides, on the east

half of section 17, town 23, range 11. The value of farm is \$10,000. He was married on the 12th of October, 1866, to Miss Sarah Ann Wagoner, daughter of a respectable farmer of Milford, Iroquois county, Illinois. They have two living children: Julia Ann, born on the 3d of April, 1871; Ida May, born on the 7th of May, 1875. Mr. Goodwine is a republican. He is a prosperous farmer. Stock-raising engages a large share of his attention.

John C. Grove, Rossville, farmer, was born in Marion county, near Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 5th of September, 1837. He is a son of Samuel and Helen (Hays) Grove. He was enrolled on the 1st of August, 1862, in the 86th Ind. Vols., Col. Geo. F. Dick. He fought in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Nashville, the latter occurring on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864; was present at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, but not engaged. During the latter part of his service he was in feeble health. At the battle of Stone River a bullet went through his hat and cut out a tuft of his hair. He was drum-major of his regiment about one year, when failing health caused him to relinquish that position. He was mustered out at Nashville, on the 6th of June, 1865, and disbanded at Indianapolis. On the 28th of December, 1865, he was married to Huldah Plummer, daughter of William and Mary Ann Plummer, of Iroquois county, Illinois. They have had four children: Florence, born on the 3d of November, 1867; Lenora, born on the 5th of June, 1870; Lilly, born on the 7th of February, and died on the 17th of February, 1872; Drusilla, born on the 16th of October, 1873. In 1866, in company with his brother, James, he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 31, town 23, range 12, Grant township. The estimated value of his interest is \$1,800. His political views are republican.

The parents of Henry S. Hoover, of Hoopeston, Abraham and Mary (Speedy) Hoover, removed in 1831 from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to La Fayette, Indiana, when there were fewer than a half dozen houses in the latter place, and the Indians were "as plenty as blackberries." On the 19th of February, 1833, the subject of this sketch was born. In 1846 the family sought a new location at Marshfield, Warren county, where they resided eighteen months, and then moved on a farm owned at the time by Perrin Kent, southeast of the present site of State Line City. From there, in 1849, they went to Oskaloosa, Iowa. In 1854 Mr. Hoover returned, and worked as a hand in the neighborhood of Marshfield and of Rossville till 1862, when, in February of that year, he went back to Iowa, and on the 13th of August enlisted in Co. C, 7th Iowa Inf. He served on the Atlanta campaign; was under fire at Resaca, and fought in front of Atlanta on

the 22d of July, 1864, and a little later at Jonesborough; participated in the march to the sea, and the still longer and more difficult campaign of the Carolinas, ending his active and eventful military service with the grand review of Sherman's army, at Washington city, on the 24th of May, 1865. He was mustered out at that place on the 13th of June, and disbanded toward the close of the month at Clinton, Iowa. In the following September he came to Vermilion county, Illinois. In 1867 he settled where he now lives, four miles southeast of Hoopeston. He was married on the 14th of November, 1875, to Mrs. Ellen Forshier, relict of Daniel Forshier. Her maiden name was Stone. Mr. Hoover owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, worth \$4,800. He is a republican in politics.

John L. Starr, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Logan county, Illinois, on the 5th of April, 1853. His parents were Shelby and Nancy (Groves) Starr. His father was from Kentucky, and his mother from Pennsylvania. The former died on the 8th of August, 1855, and his mother married again to John Brandt. In 1869 the family removed to this county, and settled in Blount township. From this time forward till 1876 he lived alternately in Vermilion and Logan counties. In the latter year he moved on the farm he now owns, five miles east of Hoopeston, which he had bought the fall before. It consists of ninety acres, situated in section 10, town 23, range 11, and is valued at \$2,700. He was married on the 31st of December, 1874, to Miss Sophia A. Fairchilds, who was born on the 20th of April, 1857, and was a daughter of the Rev. Daniel Fairchilds, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Vermilion county, now deceased.

Philip C. McMains, Rossville, farmer, was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 15th of February, 1835, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Groves) McMains. His grandfather, Frederick Groves, was a soldier in the Mexican war. He was married on the 15th of February, 1858, to Nancy Groves, daughter of Samuel Groves, of Lemon county, Kentucky. She was born on the 18th of February, 1832. In 1868 he moved to Waynetown, Montgomery county, Indiana; lived there one year, and then removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled in Grant township. He has eight living children: John H., born on the 21st of February, 1859; Zachariah T., born on the 22d of April, 1861; Charles, born on the 8th of November, 1863; Mary B., born on the 15th of October, 1865; Betty, born on the 28th of May, 1868; Willie, born on the 18th of September, 1871; Frank, born on the 24th of January, 1874, and Almira, born on the 7th of August, 1877. Mr. McMains is an independent in politics. Mrs. McMains has been a member of the Christian church about thirty-five years.

Lemuel W. Anderson, Hoopeston, physician and surgeon, was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of May, 1838. In 1844 his parents settled in Huntington county, Indiana. He spent one year at Wabash College, Crawfordsville; he studied medicine at Zionsville, Boone county, under Drs. Duzan & Anderson, who were in partnership. In the winter of 1858-9 he took a partial term of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and in the winter of 1861-2 attended a full course of lectures at the University of New York. During the same period he took a full course of instruction in the Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York. After the close of the lecture course he practiced a while in obstetrics, under Dr. Wilson, superintendent of the Lying-in Asylum. In 1862 he began practice at Huntington, Indiana; but in eight months re-located at Mount *Ætna*, in the same county, where he remained nine and one-half years. In 1851-2 he was deputy postmaster at Huntington, and from 1858 to 1860 occupied the same position at Zionsville, except the time he was in college; and again at the former place in 1861. During the intervals he clerked a part of the time in a dry-goods store. In 1857 he worked in a machine shop in Fort Wayne, with the intention of learning the trade, but the concern broke up and he was thrown out and never resumed it. In 1871 he moved to this county and settled on a farm of eighty acres situated four and one-half miles southeast of Hoopeston, which he still owns. In the spring of 1873 he removed to Hoopeston. He is a member of the North Vermilion and of the Vermilion County Medical Societies. Dr. Anderson not only began poor, but sadly in debt. No favorable circumstances attended him from his youth up. He has struggled with a high purpose and an invincible will. The result is but natural: he now owns two hundred and twenty-seven acres of choice farming land, valued at \$7,000; also twenty-two lots and six houses in the city of Hoopeston. His superior skill and judgment, and extensive and constantly increasing practice, have placed him in the front rank of his profession. His eminent success has made him widely known and deservedly popular; but it is not Dr. Anderson's success as a business man and practitioner which is most to be admired: his word is law. This is not the least of the means which have operated to give him a highly respectable and conservative reputation. He was married on the 24th of March, 1864, to Elizabeth J. Blöse, who was born on the 2d of July, 1842. They have eight children: William Orion, born on the 28th of November, 1866; Norval Otto, born on the 29th of March, 1867, died on the 24th of August, 1869; George Oscar, born on the 7th of June, 1869, died on the 29th of May, 1872; Edward Ovid, born on the 24th of March, 1871; Alfred Oglesby, born on the 11th of Septem-

ber, 1872; Thomas Orlando, born on the 24th of May, 1874; Lemuel Orth, born on the 7th of March, 1876; Mary Olive, born on the 4th of February, 1878. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He has been an elder thirteen years.

David Bedell, Hoopeston, merchant, was born at Twin Rivers, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, on the 8th of April, 1854. He is the son of Jonathan and Jane (Pollock) Bedell; came to Hoopeston with his father in the summer of 1871. He received his education at the public schools of Loda and Hoopeston. He is now chief partner in the firm of David Bedell & Co., in the general merchandising business.

Jonathan Bedell, Hoopeston, merchant, was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, on the 29th of October, 1827, and is a son of Milo and Hannah (Cole) Bedell. His grandfather, Joseph Y. Cole, was a veteran of the revolutionary war. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the tanner and currier's trade. In 1851 he emigrated to Twin Rivers, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin; while there he learned the carpenter's trade. He was employed by the Wisconsin Leather Company four years in tanning leather. In April, 1855, he moved to Illinois and entered the last piece of land in Vermilion (now Ford) county, which was entered while the register's office was at Danville. This was the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, town 24, range 8. He lived on his farm four or five years; moved into Loda and lived there until 1871, when he settled in Hoopeston and opened the first store in the place. He was at first assistant postmaster in the new town, and opened the first mail that was received, and mailed the first matter that was sent away. He also made the first payment of cash on lots which were sold in the place, it being for lots 68 and 69 which he at present occupies on Main street. He was the first master of Star Lodge, No. 709, A.F. & A.M., of Hoopeston. On the 1st of January, 1875, he sold his store, and the business has since been continued under the firm name of David Bedell & Co. He was married on the 18th of September, 1851, to Jane Pollock. They have seven children: Henry, born on the 12th of June, 1852, died on the 27th of September, 1853; David, born on the 8th of April, 1854; Laura E., born on the 8th of February, 1857, died on the 24th of April, 1864; Wilford, born on the 16th of June, 1859, died on the 27th of December, 1863; Jane, born on the 20th of January, 1864, died on the 20th of September, 1864; George, born on the 18th of December, 1866; Maggie, born on the 16th of January, 1870. He is an independent in politics.

Miles Odle, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 26th of December, 1841. His parents were Nathan B. and Frances (Watkins) Odle. He was reared on a farm. He volun-

teered, on the 3d of June, 1861, in Co. A, 15th Ind. Vols., Col. G. D. Wagner, and was mustered into the United States service on the 14th at Lafayette. He was engaged at Cheat Mountains on the 12th of September, and at Greenbriar, Virginia, on the 3d of October, 1861, both of which were federal successes. He subsequently fought at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, besides having a share in a large number of smaller actions. He was mustered out on the 30th of June, 1864, at Indianapolis. He was married on the 30th of August, 1866, to Susan Hunter, who was born on the 25th of November, 1847, and died on the 17th of May, 1870. He was married again on the 12th of January, 1872, to Sarah Hunter, who was born on the 22d of January, 1850, and daughter of John Hunter, a wealthy farmer of Warren county, Indiana. In 1871 he removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled where he now lives, in Grant township, four miles east of Hoopeston, on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in section 3, which he bought at that time. He now owns two hundred acres, worth \$6,000. Mr. Odle is a staunch republican, and a firm advocate of specie resumption. He has five living children: Ella Florence, born on the 17th of September, 1867; Anna Rossa, born on the 18th of October, 1869; Hattie Letitia, born on the 21st of February, 1874; John Lindsay, born on the 3d of August, 1875, and Miles Sherman, born on the 2d of November, 1878.

Thomas J. Bowsman, Hoopeston, farmer and carpenter, was born in Preble county, Ohio, on the 14th of November, 1839. His parents were James and Rosanna (Strader) Bowsman. His grandfather Strader served seven years in the revolutionary war without a furlough, and without being once at home during the time. His father was a carpenter, and from him he learned the same trade. Until he was seventeen he had done no other kind of work. In 1856 the family emigrated to Pike county, Illinois, and settled near Pittsfield, where he farmed two years. In 1858 he returned to Ohio, and finally went to Madison county, Indiana, where he enlisted on the 28th of August, 1861, in Co. D, 34th Ind. Vols. This regiment became attached in time to the 1st Brig., 3d Div., 13th Army Corps. He bore a part in the operations at New Madrid and Island No. 10; fought at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi. In the winter of 1863-4 the regiment was ordered to Texas, but returned to New Orleans in March and veteraned. On the 13th of May, 1865, a portion of the regiment had a sharp fight with the rebels, and sustained a loss of two companies captured. This occurred on the Rio Grande and on the old Palo Alto battle-ground. In the battle of Champion Hills the stock of his gun was shattered by seven bullets, but he was

unscathed during all his service. He was mustered out on the 28th of February, 1866, at Brownsville, Texas, and disbanded at Indianapolis. On his return home he engaged in running first a saw and afterward a planing mill, owning a one-third interest in each. Subsequently he worked at his trade, but in the spring of 1869 he became interested in a saw-mill in Preble county, Ohio, which he ran to May, 1871, when he removed it to Vermilion county, Indiana, and set it up seven miles southeast of Danville. He operated it till September, 1875, when he sold out and bought one hundred and ten acres of land, where he now lives, in Grant township. He is a stalwart republican.

William R. Clark, Hoopston, hardware merchant, was born in Watertown, New York, on the 25th of October, 1832, and is the son of Raymond and Lucy (Gill) Clark. When quite young his parents emigrated to Washington, Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1840 to Adams county, Illinois, settling on a farm near Quincy. He was in Missouri a year, returning to Franklin county, Indiana, in the spring of 1846. From this time till the spring of 1853 he was steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, most of the time in the capacity of steward. He started on the 1st of May, 1853, for California by the overland route, arriving there on the 2d of October. He kept hotel at Neal's Rancho, in the Sacramento Valley, forty miles north of Myersville, during his residence in that state. In September, 1857, he returned to Marshall county, Illinois, living nine years in Winona, engaged in the grocery trade. In 1866 he moved



CLARK'S HALL.

to Gilman, Iroquois county, and started a hardware store; in 1870 removed his business to Loda, and in the spring of 1872 to Hoopston, then an enterprising town just starting. He has continued the same business ever since, and now owns and occupies the finest merchandising house in the northern part of Vermilion county. He is serving his second term as supervisor of Grant township. He possesses good business qualifications, a firm character, unqualified integrity, and is highly and universally respected. He was married on the 5th of September, 1857, to Henrietta Filton. They have two living children: Lillie, born on the 5th of May, 1864; Georgie, born on the 5th of May, 1866. Mr. Clark is a steadfast republican, at this time popularly termed "stalwart."

John S. Powell, Hoopeston, druggist, was born in New York city on the 23d of February, 1840, and is the son of Edward and Harriet (Everett) Powell. At the age of twelve he was indentured to Dr. William G. Wood, of Harlem, in the drug business, and placed under the supervision of the doctor's brother, James Wood, a thorough pharmacist. He served an apprenticeship of five years, during which time he was required daily to learn a prescribed task and undergo examination by the doctor. He became by this means a good Latin scholar. When seventeen he went into some of the leading drug stores in the city, where he finished his professional education. In 1860 he immigrated to Illinois, and on the 14th of April, 1861, volunteered in Co. A, 12th Ill. Inf., Col. McArthur, for three months. He was mustered out at Cairo on the 2d of August. In the following month he reënlisted in the 30th Ill., and was appointed hospital steward of the regiment, and served in that capacity till the expiration of his three years' term, when, in September, 1864, he veteraned. He bore a part in the battles of Belmont, Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, and the Vicksburg campaign, including the actions at Clinton, Jackson, Champion Hills, and finally the siege and fall of the Gibraltar of the Mississippi. At the battle of Champion Hills, on the 16th of May, 1863, he fell into the hands of the enemy, but was released on parole, when he reported in person to Gen. Grant, and requested to remain with the army till the fall of the city. The general acceded to his request, and put him on duty as hospital steward in Gen. Logan's division hospital. After the capture of Vicksburg he was ordered to report to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, as a paroled prisoner of war, where he remained until exchanged; then returning to that city he was placed on detached service in the office of the medical director of the 17th Army Corps. Availing himself of the department library at command, he resumed and diligently prosecuted his studies. He appeared before the board of medical examiners, consisting of surgeons Patterson, Wilson and Bouschee, and passed a successful examination, and in January, 1865, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 52d U. S. Col. Vols. He was given charge of a ward in U. S. hospital No. 3, at Vicksburg, and also a small-pox hospital. He remained there on duty till he was mustered out of the service, in May, 1866. He returned to Illinois and engaged in traveling in the wholesale drug business. On the 2d of August, 1871, he stopped in Hoopeston, and in the following winter purchased the store and stock of drugs belonging to Frank Hoffman, and has continued the business to the present time, having secured a large and increasing trade. He was married on the 25th of January, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Webb. They have one child,

Robert Lennox, born on the 20th of February, 1876. Mr. Powell is a conservative in politics and a Universalist in religion.

Joseph Dallstream, Hoopeston, merchant, was born in Wenersborg, Sweden, on the 2d of April, 1852, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Anderson) Dallstream. He received a fair education in the public schools of the country, and spent one term in Uppsala College. At sixteen he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, which he has steadily followed since. In 1871 he came to America, and settled in Champaign city. He lived there one year, and afterward a few months in Rantoul, finally settling in Hoopeston in the fall of 1872. In 1876 he opened a general boot and shoe store in connection with his manufacturing. He was married on the 6th of September, 1878, to Amy J. Given, who was born on the 22d of July, 1849, in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio. She is a member of the Christian church. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He is also a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, and of the chapter in Hoopeston.

Jacob S. McFerren, Hoopeston, banker and real estate broker, was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 1st of October, 1845. His parents were William and Eliza (Snyder) McFerren. He received a business education at Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati. His father having always followed the mercantile business, he was reared to the same pursuit. At the age of fifteen he quit school to take a half interest with his uncle in a store at Level, Ohio, the latter furnishing the capital, and he conducting the business and sharing one half the profits, the style of the firm being, A. S. McFerren & Co. Two years later his uncle formed another partnership, and commenced operating in grain; but a heavy decline and other bad speculations caused the firm to suspend with heavy liabilities, which so affected the firm of A. S. McFerren & Co. that the quite extensive business which the subject of this sketch had built up was discontinued, and their affairs were settled up, and all their debts paid in full. In his short, independent business career Mr. McFerren had made a clear profit of \$3,000; but by the unfortunate speculations of his partner he lost all but \$800, which so reduced his capital that he was obliged to begin on a salary. So, in August, 1865, he started west, and located at Paxton, Illinois, where he took charge of the books of J. W. Scott, of that place, for a short time, and afterward found a permanent situation with R. Clark, one of the oldest merchants of Paxton, as book-keeper. At the end of a year Mr. Clark's health failing, he offered to turn over his stock of goods to his nephew, A. L. Clark, and Mr. McFerren, and loan them all needed capital. The proposition was accepted, and the firm

became Clark & McFerren. This partnership and enterprise proved highly fortunate. Their trade suddenly attained a basis of substantial prosperity, and their capital steadily and rapidly increased. Mr. McFerren at length determined to embark in banking and real estate brokerage, and, accordingly, associated with himself T. W. Chamberlin, under the style of McFerren & Chamberlin. They opened a bank in Hoopeston on the 1st of August, 1872, and did a remunerative business, passing safely through the panic of 1873, keeping their doors open throughout that trying period. Early in 1874, owing to ill-health, Mr. Chamberlin retired from the partnership. Mr. McFerren's bank is one of the most safely conducted institutions of the kind in the country, and its credit is deservedly high. The business transacted by it has constantly augmented in volume. Maintaining his working capital at a uniform figure, he has judiciously invested the profits in first-class farming lands in Vermilion, Iroquois and Ford counties, which are now valued at \$60,000. He attributes his success to careful economy, to keeping his own books, and maintaining a close, personal supervision over the details of his business, and to strictly living up to his contracts, and compelling others to a like exactness in discharging their contracts with him. In the spring of 1877 Mr. McFerren was elected the first mayor of Hoopeston on the temperance ticket. The town had always been controlled by the liquor interest, but at the end of his term of two years it was cleared of every saloon and groggery. It is not the least of his merits that he has been a consistent and earnest laborer in the temperance cause, and has thus assisted largely in building up the city, infusing life into it, rendering it respectable, and contributing to its good name and reputation. He has been treasurer and director of the Hoopeston District Agricultural Society, and is at present school treasurer of town 23, range 12. He was one of the original projectors of the Ford County Agricultural Society, and is still a stockholder in it. Having a taste for travel, Mr. McFerren has gratified it by an extensive tour of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the British provinces to the Gulf of Mexico. He was married on the 4th of April, 1871, to Miss Susie P. Clark, daughter of R. Clark, who died on the 28th of July, 1871. His parents have been life-long members of the Universalist church. He is a republican in politics.

Enoch Ross, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 27th of December, 1840, and is a son of Isaac N. and Nancy (Hewitt) Ross. His parents were native Pennsylvanians, and his ancestors on his mother's side were Irish. His father was the owner of a large grist-mill in Waynesburg, and he raised his son a miller. He

followed this trade until his removal to Illinois. On the 17th of July, 1863, he joined the "Ohio National Guard" for five years, and remained a member of that body until the 1st of May, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. He volunteered in the one-hundred-days service, on the 2d of May, 1864, in Co. I, 162d Ohio National Guard, as a musician, and was mustered into the U. S. service. He did duty at Camp Chase, Ohio, and at Covington and Carrollton, Kentucky, and was mustered out at the former place on the 4th of September, 1864. He was married on the 22d of September, 1862, to Christina Karn, daughter of Adam Karn, a well-to-do and respectable mechanic of Waynesburg. She was born on the 27th of December, 1841. In the spring of 1868 he removed with his family to Illinois, and located in Fountain Creek township, Iroquois county, on land belonging to his father. He lived there four years, and then bought one hundred and sixty acres in Grant township, Vermilion county, of H. W. Beckwith, of Danville, the same being the southeast $\frac{1}{4}$, section 6, town 23, range 12, where he at present resides. He has a fine homestead, free from debt; is an independent farmer and valued citizen. He has one daughter: Lorena, who was born on the 22d of August, 1863. His political views are republican.

Garret J. Pendergrast, Rossville, farmer, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 24th of February, 1838, and is a son of James F. and Dorothea (Miller) Pendergrast. His father was a physician of Jefferson county. He was reared a farmer, and also learned the trade of brickmaking and bricklaying. In 1856 he emigrated to Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1858 returned to Kentucky, and in the fall went to Chippewa county, Michigan, and entered one hundred and twenty acres of land, living eighteen months among the Indians, but growing weary of his prolonged separation from white men and civilization, he gave his land to his brother, who lived in that section fifteen years altogether. He returned to "Old Kaintuck," and after a few months went to New Orleans. In 1863 he again wandered back to his native home. Three or four years were then spent in farming, after which he went to making and laying brick in Henry and Shelby counties. He was married on the 9th of December, 1871, to Delia Hardesty, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Henry county, living near Eminence. She was born on the 23d of November, 1853. In 1872 he emigrated to Illinois and settled at Rossville, where he continued his usual employments of farming and making and laying brick. He and his brother Patrick built all the brick business-houses in Rossville, viz: Deamude's, Henderson's and Putnam & Albright's. He has a pleasant home of sixteen acres on the northern confines of the town, valued at \$1,500. He was identified

with the republican party for a long time, but for the past few years has been independent in politics. The Pendergrasts were Irish, and the Moores,—his ancestors on his mother's side,—were English. Both families were among the earliest settlers of Kentucky; they emigrated from Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Jesse Pendergrast, was killed at Boonesborough in attempting to enter the fort while it was invested by Indians. His grandfather, Jesse Pendergrast, was born in the old fort, and a brother, Garret J. Pendergrast, for many years a noted practitioner of Louisville and surgeon in the U. S. army, was reputed to have been the first white male child born in Kentucky. His birthplace was also at Boonesborough. Garret J. Pendergrast, uncle to the subject of this sketch, was a commodore in the U. S. navy, and at the breaking out of the war was one of the oldest officers in the service. His wife was a daughter of Commodore Barron who killed Deatur in a duel. Austin Pendergrast, brother to the subject of this sketch, was a commander in the U. S. navy. He was lieutenant-commander of the Congress when she was sunk by the Merrimac at Newport News. He commanded the U. S. steamer Waterwitch in Ossabaw Sound, Georgia, when she was captured, and received a severe wound in the engagement. He was confined in Libby prison eighteen months. He, among others, was placed under the rebel guns at Charleston during the siege of that city by Gen. Gillmore, to check the federal fire.

Erastus D. Crane, Rossville, farmer, was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 4th of January, 1834. His parents were Silas and Jane (Romine) Crane. Soon after his birth his parents migrated to Fountain county, Indiana; he lived in that and Warren county till 1873, when he moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, and bought the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5, town 22, range 12, three miles west and three-fourths of a mile north of Rossville, where he at present lives. He was married on the 3d of February, 1856, to Sarah M. Bowling, who was born on the 6th of March, 1839. He was assessor four years in Jordan township, Warren county, Indiana. He has eleven children living and dead, as follows: Mary Jane, born February 13, 1857; Hannah Alice, born August 26, 1858; Huldah Elma, born November 28, 1860; died August 16, 1866; William E., born October 21, 1862; Charles, born October 15, 1865; Elmora, born January 28, 1868; Ora, born April 23, 1870; Frank, born September 3, 1872; Clara, born February 14, 1874; Lulu May, born February 13, 1877; Nellie Florence, born April 12, 1879. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, worth \$4,800. Mr. Crane is a greenback republican.

Joseph Green, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Boyle county, Ken-

tucky, on the 26th of October, 1826, and is the son of Solomon and Mary E. (Randolph) Green. In 1849 he removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was married on the 17th of October, 1849, to Elizabeth E. Rogers. In 1864 he settled in Prairie Green township, Iroquois county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. In 1867 he moved into Stockland township, and bought two hundred and forty-one acres; lived there seven years, and then settled in Hoopeston, to avail himself of the superior school there for his children. He has served one term as alderman, and been a director of the high school since the spring of 1875. This school is in the front rank of institutions of its kind, and its high reputation is due primarily to the wisdom of its officers. His judgment has proved no less practical in public than in his own private affairs. He has four living children: Willis T., Titus T., Henry Clay, Lina Ellen. He owns four hundred and one acres of land, valued at \$12,500. Mr. Green is a staunch republican; has been a member of the Christian church since 1844.

Alba Honeywell, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the 15th of December, 1821, and is the son of Enoch and Eliza (Dye) Honeywell. When a youth his parents settled in Steuben (now Schuyler) county. He was brought up to the pursuits of the farm. At the age of sixteen he began his education, at first attending the Groton Academy two years, and, after teaching a year, continued his studies two years more at the Oneida Institute. He next taught the Pleasant Valley Academy, and labored in this profession eight or ten years. About 1843 he went to Seneca Falls, and, while engaged in teaching, read law in the office of Ansil Bascom. The next year he went to Rochester, and studied in the office of Gilbert & Osborne. He resided in that city a year, and while there, was a delegate to the Buffalo Convention, which nominated James G. Birney, the abolition candidate, for President in 1844. From this time till 1847 he was chiefly engaged in the temperance and anti-slavery lecture field, and in the meantime wrote several plays in the interest of the temperance cause. During the same period he contributed a number of poems to the Philadelphia "Dollar Newspaper," and employed his pen variously on other papers in writing stories and stray communications bearing more or less directly on the reform questions of the day. In July, 1847, he went to New York city, and became editorially connected with the "Anglo-Saxon," a phonetic publication, Andrews & Boyle, proprietors. Afterward, in company with Josiah Pillsbury and B. P. Worcester, the latter a nephew of the lexicographer, he commenced the publication of the "New York Eagle," a reform paper, which was soon discontinued. In about 1849 he became an *attaché* on the edi-

torial staff of the "Standard," the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society. During much of the time he was associated with the "Standard" he issued a small monthly of his own, called the "Chromo Press." He was thus occupied till April, 1853, when he emigrated to Iroquois county, Illinois, and went on a farm of eight hundred acres, which he and his father had entered the year before. He lived there three years, increasing the farm to fourteen hundred acres. In 1856, having become dissatisfied, he traveled in Minnesota and Iowa in quest of a better location, and in the fall went to Chicago and secured a position on the editorial staff of the Chicago "Daily News," a republican paper, which ceased to exist when the political campaign of that year ended. In the spring of 1857 he went to Logansport, Indiana, and became connected with H. H. Evarts in his celebrated patent shingle machine, in which venture he lost four thousand dollars. He next formed a partnership under the title of Swan & Honeywell, in lumber manufacturing, which lasted two years. In 1860, in company with Charles W. Simonds—firm name of Honeywell & Co.—he started a plow-handle and bending establishment, but at the end of two years sold out his interest to his partner. This same factory has since grown to immense proportions. In 1862 he returned to his farm in Iroquois county, and in 1864 was elected supervisor of Stockland township, and reelected to that office every year until 1869, when he was elected county clerk on the republican ticket. During the winters that he was on the farm he was engaged in teaching school, and, during the most of his service on the county board, was chairman of the finance committee. In 1872 and 1873 he bought one thousand acres of land adjoining Hoopeston, a part of the city being laid out on it. In 1874 he removed there, and has since been engaged in improving his fine estate. Altogether, he owns two thousand acres of land, valued at \$80,000. He is at present mayor of the city of Hoopeston; has been a stockholder in, and a director of, the First National Bank of Watseka since its organization; has been prominent in temperance work in Hoopeston. Mr. Honeywell has written the text of a manuscript work entitled, "Philological Encyclopedia of the English Language," embracing, among the many subjects discussed, phonics, and the institutes of grammar, rhetoric and logic. He was married on the 3d of April, 1851, to Cornelia R. Andrews, of Steuben county, New York. They have four living children: Stella, wife of John C. Cromer, editor of the Homer "Enterprise"; Florence, Lilian and Sarah E. Mr. Honeywell is a republican in politics.

William S. Leach, Hoopeston, gardener and fruit-grower, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, on the 2d of April, 1825. He is

the youngest son of Lyman and Candice Stocking, both of whom were born and reared in Litchfield, Connecticut. He was left an orphan at a very early age, his father dying when he was two and his mother when he was three years old. He was adopted by Chauncey W. McCall, a distant relation, by whom he was reared and with whom he lived till he was twenty-one. At sixteen he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, which he learned, but it being too confining for his health he abandoned it and went to gardening, which has been his life-occupation. In 1847 he emigrated to Coldwater, Michigan, where he was married on the 15th of October, 1852, to Miss Harriet E. Dunn, daughter of a respectable farmer of that place. In the spring of 1859, accompanied by three men named Douglas, Hunter and Sopries, he crossed the plains to Denver, Colorado, on foot, they hauling their provisions in a one-horse cart from Omaha. They were treated very kindly by the Indians, among whom they passed without molestation, and with whom they traded every day. This was the first party to reach Denver that spring; perhaps a dozen had preceded them the fall before. At this time there was not a house in the place; the few who were there burrowed in the ground. He helped to make the first mining laws and to hang the first criminal, who was a Mexican that had murdered his brother-in-law; he made the first farming claim, a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. He went there for the purpose of gardening, the Pike's Peak emigration being at its height, but a mid-summer frost destroyed every prospect for him in that direction and he returned home in June. In 1867 he moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he carried on gardening, farming and stock-feeding till 1874, when he settled in Hoopeston, where he opened his Prairie Garden. He has been trustee of the town of Hoopeston, and later alderman of the city. He is a republican in politics, and has been a member of the Methodist church since he was sixteen years old. He has two living children: Ida E., born on the 24th of September, 1853, wife of W. W. Hobart, of Hoopeston; and Eddie J., born on the 24th of October, 1859.

John R. Livingood, Rossville, physician and surgeon, was born on the 27th of March, 1853, at Sinking Springs, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Michael T. and Hannah E. (Ruth) Livingood; attended the Reading Classical Academy from 1867 to 1869, then studied medicine with his father till 1871, when he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating on the 13th of March, 1874. He returned to Rossville, where he has since lived and practiced his profession with increasing success. He is a member of the North Vermilion Medical Society. He is a democrat and a Methodist.

Henry H. Dyer, Hoopeston, attorney, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, on the 9th of April, 1831. He is the son of Daniel and Phila B. (Beverstock) Dyer. When seven years old, his parents removed to Richland county, Ohio. He was bred a farmer; was educated at Mount Hesper Seminary, in Morrow county, and taught school a number of terms. In 1853 he obtained a position in the Bank of Mansfield, a bank of issue, as teller and bookkeeper. He was married on the 22d of November, 1854, to Miss Sarah J. Wescott; next year settled in Callo-way county, Missouri, where, in company with his father, he bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres whereon he built a combined steam saw, grist and woolen mill. In 1858 this was fired and burned by one Lewis, at the instigation of the slaveholding community, to punish Mr. D. for his anti-slavery views. In 1860 he removed to Denver City and engaged in the commission business; in 1861 he went to Nevada City, and for two years was mining and running a quartz mill; in 1863 moved to Cañon City and bought three ranches; followed farming and trading; elected justice of the peace and held the office one year. In the fall of 1864 he went to Denver and embarked in the auction and commission business, taking a partner, under the firm name of Clark and Dyer. In the spring of 1867 he came to Chicago, engaging in the hardware trade and the manufacture of tinware; in 1870 moved to Greenup, Cumberland county, Illinois, and went into the real estate and contract business; in January, 1875, settled in Hoopeston, and began the study of the law privately, which he prosecuted with prodigious zeal and assiduity. He began to practice in July following. He did not relax his studies, and in January, 1877, was admitted to the bar at Springfield. He has secured a very successful and lucrative practice. He is a nephew of Hon. Charles V. Dyer, of Chicago, a noted anti-slavery lecturer, who was formerly judge under treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave-trade, by appointment of President Lincoln. He is the father of four living children. Mr. Dyer in his political views is a greenbacker.

Dale Wallace, Hoopeston, publisher, was born in Laporte, Indiana, on the 5th of November, 1849. His parents were John Porter and Lydia Ann (Winchell) Wallace. In 1855 his parents moved to West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, and the subject of this sketch was reared and educated there. He began the printer's trade in 1863 in the office of the "Fayette County Pioneer," a violent copperhead sheet which was published at West Union. This was mobbed the same year by a lot of returned soldiers, while he was yet working in the office. He next went to Marion, Linn county, and obtained a place in the office of the "Marion Register," remaining there one year. In 1865 he en-

tered Baylies' Commercial College and learned telegraphy, graduating in four months. He next went to work on the Cedar Falls "Gazette," and was foreman in that office two years; then went to Eldora, Hardin county, and was foreman of the "Ledger" one or two years; from thence he went to California and Oregon and remained two years working at his trade in San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Salt Lake and Virginia Cities. When a poor boy he conceived a passion for travel, and saved his money carefully during the long years of close application to his trade to gratify it. He has visited every state in the Union, except Maine and Texas, and traveled in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In 1871 he returned from the Pacific coast to Eldora. A large eight-column newspaper, owned by stockholders, was being published in that place, and he was engaged to manage it, which he did three months. Dictation not proving agreeable to him, he gave up his position and came to Hoopeston, and in company with G. W. Seavey, established the "Chronicle," on the 1st of January, 1872. They sold out on the 1st of January, 1877, to L. F. Watson, and on the 1st of July, of the same year, Mr. Wallace came into control of it again, this time as sole owner. In February, 1877, he visited Washington City, and during that and the following month he traveled extensively in the southern states. In November, 1877, he was appointed postmaster at Hoopeston, and on the 1st of January following took charge of the office, which he holds at the present time. He was married on the 14th of November, 1878, to Miss Lucy Viola Webb. Mr. Wallace possesses first-class qualifications for his profession. His ability to maintain a newsy, racy and pungent paper has placed the "Chronicle" in the front rank of the country press, and secured for it a generous patronage. He never does things by halves; he contributes no halting support, or interposes no timid opposition—he embraces or repels with energy and resolution. He founded the "Chronicle" before a business house had been finished in the place, and by his spirit, pluck and intelligence has done as much as any other to make the name of Hoopeston a byword abroad, and her reputation for thoroughness and enterprise a fixed fact.

Alfred E. McDonald, Hoopeston, attorney, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, on the 10th of May, 1844. His parents were Simeon and Anna R. (Elliott) McDonald. When very young his parents removed to Clark county, Illinois, and settled on a farm of eighty acres, which was subsequently increased to about six hundred. He volunteered in the spring of 1861 for three months, in Co. G, 10th Ill. Inf., Col. B. M. Prentiss. At the expiration of his term he reënlisted in the same company and regiment; was employed at New Ma-

drid and Island No. 10. His regiment and the 16th Ill., under Gen. Pope, bagged six thousand rebels at the latter place. He was present at the siege of Corinth and the battle of Chickamauga; fought at Mission Ridge, and marched to Knoxville; veteraned on the 1st of January, 1864, at Rossville, Georgia. He was captured on the 27th of August during the movement of Sherman's army to the rear of Atlanta; was confined first at Andersonville, then at Florence; and was paroled on the 13th of December, and delivered to federal authorities at Charleston on the 16th. After a respite of nearly three months at home, he rejoined his regiment at Raleigh the day before Johnson surrendered; marched to Washington, and went on the grand review of Sherman's army, on the 24th of May, 1865; mustered out on the 4th of July, at Louisville, and disbanded at Chicago on the 12th. He was married on the 16th of November, 1867, to Miss Mildred Conley. On the death of his father, in 1867, the management of the estate devolved upon him. In 1870 he went to Texas, and was employed on a stock ranche. Returning in the fall of 1871, he commenced reading law under Judge A. H. Stutsman; studied afterward with James A. Conley, of Charleston, Illinois, at present United States district attorney. In the winters of 1872-3 and of 1873-4 he attended the law school of the Michigan University; graduated on the 25th of March, 1874, and was admitted to the bar at Lansing on the 7th of April. Soon afterward he located at Waxahatchie, Texas, but in July, 1875, came north and settled at Hoopeston, where he enjoys a good reputation and a fine practice. He has one son: Cory. Mr. McDonald is a republican.

Rudolphus R. Taylor, Hoopeston, hardware merchant and implement dealer, was born in Peoria, Illinois, on the 5th of April, 1842. His parents were James S. and Sarah (Miller) Taylor. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the tinner's trade, which he learned. In 1859 he went to California, by the way of Panama; lived there two years; worked some at mining, but most of the time at his trade. He enlisted on the 18th of September, 1861, in Co. A, 2d Cal. Cav., Col. A. J. Smith. He passed his term of service doing duty at Fort Churchill, Nevada, and at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, and in scouting after Indians. He was mustered out on the 4th of October, 1864, at Camp Douglas, and disbanded on the 16th. He at once started for home across the plains, and arrived in Peoria early in December. He was married on the 7th of February, 1865, to Miss Carrie Ash. In 1867 he engaged in the hardware trade in Princeville, Peoria county, in company with I. Howell, under the firm name of Howell & Taylor. In the spring of 1872 they sold out and Mr. T. returned to Peoria, and was employed by the T. P. & W. Railroad Company. Two years later he formed a

co-partnership with James Hulsizer, style of Hulsizer & Taylor, and resumed the hardware business in Princeville. In February, 1875, they removed to Hoopeston, and in March, 1877, Mr. H. sold his interest to Mr. Taylor and retired from the firm. Mr. T. is still at the old stand, doing a good business. He is an honorable, fair-dealing man, worthy of confidence and patronage. He has two living children: James A., and Minnie L. Mr. Taylor is a staunch republican in politics.

Joseph Southwick, Hoopeston, farmer, was born at Hoosac Falls, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 1st of August, 1833. He is a son of John Wesley and Esther (Chapman) Southwick. He obtained his education at the high school at Union Village, Washington county, New York, ending his studies there in 1854. He spent the year 1855 in Maine, surveying and platting the counties of Kennebec and Androscoggin for county maps, published by Chase & Barker, of New York. In 1856 he was engaged in the same work in Pennsylvania, for Chase & Barker, and surveyed the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin. In 1857 he emigrated to Woodford county, Illinois, and bought a farm of eighty acres five miles north of El Paso. In the fall he returned to New York, and was married on the 17th of October, to Elizabeth Joy, daughter of John Joy, an influential farmer of Rensselaer county. She was born on the 29th of October, 1839. In 1875 he removed to Vermilion county, having bought the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6, town 23, range 12. He has a well improved and choice farm four and one-half miles west of Hoopeston, on the L. B. & M. railroad, valued at \$9,600. In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Southwick united with the Methodist Episcopal church in Woodford county, but the appointment was dropped and the class went down. Since that they have not been identified with any religious society. They have three living children: Merritt A., born on the 23d of October, 1859; Henry, born on the 2d of November, 1863; Arthur, born on the 27th of December, 1866. He is a republican in politics.

Lucius H. Jones, Hoopeston, lumber dealer, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1839, and is a son of Horace and Mary (Mead) Jones. In 1853 his parents settled at Princeton, Illinois, and the next year moved to Oneida, Knox county. He lived there till 1868, during which time his principal occupation was farming. He then went to Chicago and lived there seven years, contracting joiner work. In December, 1875, he located in Hoopeston and engaged in the lumber trade. In 1877 he formed a co-partnership with A. H. Trego, under the firm name of Trego & Jones, and is doing an extensive and profitable business. The gentlemen composing this firm are straightforward, obliging and reliable men. He was married on the 20th of

December, 1863, to Miss Frances Bailey, daughter of Benjamin Bailey, then of Oneida, now of Hoopeston. She was born on the 19th of August, 1843. They have two living children: Bertie, born on the 1st of December, 1864; Maud E., born on the 11th of August, 1871. Mr. Jones is a republican. He had a brother, William Orlando, in the army during the late war, who served in Co. I, 102d Ill. Reg., throughout the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and the campaign of the Carolinas. On the march to Washington City he rode off from the column (he was a mounted orderly at the time) to view the Wilderness battle-ground, but he never returned, and no tidings of his fate were ever received. He was probably slain by guerrillas.

Henry Frankeberger, Hoopeston, druggist, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 27th of October, 1842, and is the son of Samuel and Rhoda Jane (Smith) Frankeberger. He enlisted on the 3d of August, 1861, for three years, in Co. H, Harris' Light Cavalry. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was lieutenant-colonel, and finally colonel of this regiment. The subject of this sketch served entirely in Virginia and under Kilpatrick until the transfer of the latter to Sherman's army in the spring of 1864. He did not miss a day's service, and participated in all of Kilpatrick's scouts and engagements, including the notable raid begun on the 28th of February, 1864, for the purpose of releasing Union prisoners in Richmond. He was captured on the 5th of May, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, and was confined at Andersonville, Florence and Charleston, until March 1, 1865, when he was exchanged at the latter place. It was two years before he recovered sufficiently from the effects of his inhuman treatment to do any labor. He has not entirely regained, and never will, his former robust constitution. He was married on the 6th of September, 1866, to Martitia Swisher. From 1870 to 1876 he traveled in the patent-right business. In the latter year he came to Hoopeston, where he now keeps a drug store. He has one child, Judson Kilpatrick, born on the 12th of November, 1869. Mr. Frankeberger is a republican in politics.

Thomas B. Bird, Hoopeston, teacher, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 24th of October, 1841, and is the son of Thomas B. and Mary (Williams) Bird. He was reared a farmer; received his early education at Hiram Academy, Portage county, Ohio; began teaching when seventeen, and subsequently attended Spring Mountain Academy, in Coshocton county; also a select school at Millersburg. He enlisted for three months under the first call for troops, in Co. G, 16th Ohio Vols.; engaged in action at Phillippi, and mustered out at the end of four months' service. He reënlisted in 1862 in Co. G, 102d Ohio, for three years: did post duty most of the time; was promoted from private to

third-sergeant, and in the spring of 1863 mustered second-lieutenant of his company. In the winter of 1862-3 he came home to Millersburg, Ohio, on recruiting service; mustered out on the 8th of July, 1865. In the fall of 1865 he entered upon the classical course at Bethany College, and graduated in June, 1869. Since that time he has been an instructor; was principal of the Newark (Ohio) High-school four years; in 1875 went to California; visited, that summer, the Yosemite Valley, in company of a horse-back party of ladies and gentlemen, who crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains, consuming six weeks in the journey. After visiting Salt Lake City, and teaching school one year, he returned home *via* the Panama route, and was present at the opening ceremonies of the Centennial. In the fall of 1876 he became superintendent of the Millersburg High-school, and the next year principal of the Hoopeston High-school. His reputation as a skillful and efficient teacher is wide and well deserved. A more successful and popular graded school cannot be found in the state. He was married on the 22d of May, 1879, to Miss Mary Strauss. He belongs to the Christian church, and is a republican in politics.

Samuel Rodman, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 4th of November, 1842. His parents were Scammon and Eliza (Wolf) Rodman. His father was for many years an active and exemplary member of the Methodist church. His great-grandfather was a veteran of the revolutionary war. In 1854 the family emigrated to McLean county, Illinois, and located in Bloomington township. He was bred to farming, but received a fair education. He was in attendance at the Wesleyan University at the outbreak of the rebellion. He volunteered on the 7th of August, 1862, in Co. D, 94th Ill. Inf.; was mustered into the United States service on the 22d, and started for the seat of war on the 25th. The regiment was uniformed, armed and equipped at St. Louis. He fought at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, on the 7th of December, 1862, and a few days later at Van Buren. He served throughout the siege of Vicksburg, taking part in a number of sharp engagements with the enemy. He was at Port Hudson, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, Morganzia and Mobile, and participated in seventeen battles, all told. He was mustered out of service on the 9th of August, 1865, at Galveston, Texas, and disbanded at Springfield, Illinois. The first colonel of his regiment was W. W. Orm, and the second, John McNulta. In 1872 he became station agent on the Wabash railway at Padua; also agent for the United States Express Company, and postmaster at that place. In addition, he sold goods the first year. In the spring of 1877 he resigned his position at Padua, and moved to Hoopeston. The next year he bought a farm of eighty acres, valued

at \$2,500, four miles southeast of that city, the same being the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 30, town 23, range 11. on which he is living. He was married on the 13th of August, 1867, to Miss Josephine Nelson, of Hardin county, Ohio. They have five living children. He is a Universalist in religion, and a stalwart republican in politics.

Jesse McQuade, deceased, was born in Green township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 2d of July, 1845. He was the oldest son of Alexander and Nancy McQuade. In 1857 he immigrated, with his parents, to Oneida, Knox county, Illinois. His early life was passed on a farm. He volunteered in Co. I, 102d Ill. Inf., on the 9th of August, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service on the 2d of September, at Knoxville, county seat of Knox county. He served throughout the Atlanta campaign, and fought in the general engagements at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek; marched to the sea; was one of Sherman's "bummers," in which capacity he acquired a high reputation among his comrades. He resumed the same exciting and perilous duty at the beginning of the campaign of the Carolinas. On the 28th of February, 1865, while foraging, he and a single companion discovered and surprised a party who were guarding the Bank of Camden, South Carolina, which had been removed and secreted in the woods. They were fired upon and both wounded. McQuade's left shoulder, arm and side were filled with small shot. Their command coming up speedily, the prize was secured. He was discharged at Grant United States General Hospital on the 24th of May, 1865. His left arm became almost useless, and he carried to his grave the charge of shot which had been lodged in his body. After the war he was postmaster at Oneida five years. From 1870 to 1877 he was in the employment of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company as station agent and operator. In the latter year he settled in Hoopeston, and was employed in selling lumber and keeping books. In April, 1879, he went to Dakota for his health, which had been declining for several years, and while homeward bound, died on the cars at St. Cloud, Minnesota, on the 19th of the following month. His body preceded the intelligence of his death. He was married on the 24th of December, 1866, to Miss Harriet Bailey, whom he left with two children: Minnie, nine years old, and a babe, born after his departure for the west.

Andrew J. Bowman, Hoopeston, farmer, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 18th of July, 1840, and is a son of John and Susanna (Nowel) Bowman. His father came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and settled in Coshocton county. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade. He was enrolled on the 18th of November, 1861, in Co. C, 67th Ohio Vols.,

Col. A. C. Voris. He served in the Shenandoah in the summer of 1862, under Gen. Shields, taking part in numerous minor actions, and in the battle of Winchester, April 23. His command having been transferred, he fought at the terrific battle of Malvern Hill. He was subsequently in front of Charleston, South Carolina, during the siege operations against Forts Wagner and Sumter under Gen. Q. A. Gillmore; next on the James River in front of Richmond; fought at Chafin's Farm; was present throughout the siege of Petersburg, and participated in the grand assault on that place on the 2d of April, 1865, which hastened Lee's retreat from Richmond. He was in the pursuit after Lee, and present at the surrender of his army. He was in thirty-two engagements. In February, 1863, he veteraned. He was mustered out on the 18th of December, 1865. On the organization of his company he was appointed fifth sergeant, and was regularly promoted to second sergeant. In March, 1863, he was advanced to quartermaster sergeant of his regiment, and on the 9th of January, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. E, in which capacity he served the remainder of his term. On his return from the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits at New Bedford, Coshocton county, Ohio, and continued thus employed twelve years. In 1877 he emigrated to Vermilion county, Illinois, and bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Grant township, worth \$4,500. He was married on the 25th of October, 1866, to Elizabeth Dellenbaugh, who was born on the 23d of February, 1841. They have four living children: Emma, born October 8, 1868; Oliva, born December 22, 1871; Susanna E., born July 25, 1874; John H., born January 30, 1877. He is a republican in politics.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.

At the second meeting of the county commissioners' court ever held in the county, on the 18th of March, 1826, the county was divided into two townships, all that was south of the center of town 18 was called Carroll, all north of that line, Ripley. This was twenty-five years before township organization was adopted, and just what this division was adopted for, and what end was accomplished by such division, is not apparent, or why those names were changed is not definitely known, but some allusion is presumed to have existed in the minds of the commissioners to former places of residence. It is believed by some that the name was selected from a feeling of respect and reverence for Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, then ninety years old, and the last to

sign the Declaration of Independence, as he was also the last of that patriot band to die.

Carroll, as now constituted, has for its northern boundary the same line which was designated in 1826. Georgetown and Elwood have been taken off from the eastern side, and Sidell from the western, and it now embraces the western two-thirds of town 17, range 12; the eastern half of town 17, range 13; the western two-thirds of the south half of town 18, range 12, and the southeastern quarter of town 18, range 13, is nine miles long by seven miles wide, and contains sixty-three sections, or nine less than two congressional townships. The Little Vermilion runs across its southern end, which, with its numerous branches, gives free watering to nearly all its territory, making it one of the most desirable for stock farms in the county. Originally the water in this stream was sufficient for mills during a considerable portion of the year, now, however, it has materially lessened. The timber along this stream was magnificent, and covered about sixteen sections, or about one-quarter of its territory. There is quite a high ridge along its southern boundary which marks the southern line of the valley of the Little Vermilion. Water and timber, the two prime necessities for early settlements, were here found in such quantities and of such good quality, that it early afforded a home for those coming into the new country.

EARLY SETTLERS SOUTH OF THE RIVER.

As in all new places, a majority of those who first came were of that roving, uncertain class of people, who sell out and move on the slightest provocation; who never know when they are well off; or who, on the other hand, never know how to make a home anywhere,—squatters, who stay in one “neck of timber” one winter, and then go on to the next.

One account makes John Myers —“Injin John”— the first settler in Carroll. This is probably incorrect, but there is no doubt that he came among the first. He was a character. Free with what he had, brave, self-willed, and on the water would have become a buccaneer. He had little love for property which was his own, and less for the rights of others.

About the year 1820 Mr. Starr, an uncle of Barnett and Absalom, bought, at the land sales at Palestine, eight hundred and eighty acres of land near where Mr. R. E. Barnett now resides, and proposed to make his home there. He was then living at or near Palestine, where Henry Johnson and his nephews were living. If he ever came here to live it was only temporarily, for, either that year or the following, he traded the entire tract to John Myers for his eighty-acre farm in Ohio.

“Injin John” came on here to live, and on the way here came across his brother-in-law, Joseph Frazier, in Indiana, and offered to give him a quarter-section if he would accompany him. Frazier agreed to this, and the two came on here in 1821. This particular tract which he gave Frazier is now a portion of the Seonce farm. Frazier sold to Sullivant in 1853. It had on it the most beautiful growth of black walnut timber in this section. The Sullivants cut it off and made it into rails to fence “broad lands.” The timber, if standing there now, would be worth a fortune at the rates now given. About ten years before Myers came here he had an Indian hunt in Ohio, which shows the character of the man. A man and his two sons were out in a sugar bush, in the spring of the year, at work, and were killed by three Indians. Myers at once raised a company of avengers, and started in pursuit. They struck the trail in the new snow, and followed until all but three gave out from sheer exhaustion. The great physical endurance, pluck and determination of Myers, whetted by a keen desire for revenge, now asserted itself. His two remaining comrades threatened to leave him, and he told them that he would shoot them if they turned back. This “nerved their courage,” and soon they came in sight of the smoke of the Indians’ camp. All three men shot at once and killed two of the Indians. The third escaped and hid in a hollow tree. Myers soon “treed him” and shot him, and recovered the three scalps of his white neighbors. Myers was one of the first to go to the Black Hawk war, and there made a great deal of trouble by his insubordination. By this time habits of intemperance had grown on him, and about the first thing he did after arriving in the Indian country was to get drunk and go to abusing the officers and everybody else for not going into the fight at once. He knew no such thing as discipline; abhorred tactics; did not believe in waiting for orders or for supplies. He came there to “fight Injins,” and fight he was going to. He was ordered under arrest for conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman. He had told some of these new-fledged officers that they did not know anything about “fighting Injins” more’n a bear did about a camp meetin’. His brother-in-law, Davis, was killed there at the block-house. Myers was a powerful man. He could crack a black walnut with his teeth, and in his fights had disfigured more than one face. He once offered Jack M’Dowell, then a spruce and lively young chap who was striving to get along in the world, a half-section of land if he would marry his daughter. Jack wanted the land, but was afraid of the incumbrance. He gave away or fooled away all his land, and went out to the Illinois River and died. While here he had a hand in all that was going on. He used up a portion of his means in helping Simon Cox to build that

mill that never would run for any of them. Frazier went to Iowa. Barnett Starr settled here in 1821, or about the same time his brother Absalom did.

Moses Bradshaw came here from Virginia in 1821 and cleared a place in the timber, near by Mr. Barnett's present residence. He had several sons, two of whom, Daniel and William, were able to help him in making a farm in the timber-land; but it was sickly here, and he took the first opportunity to sell out, and went back to Virginia. The Richmond family lived in the timber here one winter and summer. The boys were William, David, James, John, and Lewis, "the squealer," and there were four girls. They went to Douglas county before there was a house in Charleston. Simon Cox came in 1822 and took up land. He and Myers commenced to build a mill. First they tried a water-mill, and then put in steam; but neither were practical millwrights, and did not succeed in their enterprise. Peter Summe assisted in building the mill. It was both a grist and saw mill, and, like all these old ones, the stones were cut out of boulders found here. It stood where the first county road running from where Abraham Sandusky's house stands, south across the stream, and about one mile southeast of Indianola.

Though not next in chronological order, William McDowell settled next in this neighborhood, south of the creek. He came from Kentucky in 1823, with four sons, John, Archie, James and William, and two daughters, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Ayers. He lived seven years in Palestine, in Crawford county, before coming here, wrestling with poverty before his children had become able to help him. When he had saved enough to enter eighty acres (\$100), he entered land here in sections 35 and 36, range 13, and came here to live, with little else than his own hands and his brave, though not very strong, boys. When he arrived here he built his cabin on a piece adjoining what he had bought, intending, as soon as he was able, to enter that also. He learned one day that Peter Summe had gone to Palestine to enter him out. Without a dollar in his pocket, he started out to try to save his land. Riding all night, he got there before business hours in the morning, and went directly to the house of the register, with whom he was acquainted, and told him his trouble. To save him, the register agreed to do what would have lost him his position if it had then been known, which was to let McDowell have the land, trusting him to pay for it in sixty days, although Summe was there with the gold in his hand. McDowell came back in triumph, but it cost him dearly. He was in such constant anxiety over it, working night and day, scheming and contriving how to get that hundred dollars, finally having to sell

part of the land to get it, that it threw him into a fever, from which he died. Several members of the family died at the same time. The death of his father left John McDowell to care for the family, and work out his fortune as best he could. He had not a dollar, but he was plucky. He worked as he could find employment, which in those days was not very steady or lucrative. He split rails for Mr. Barnett a few years later, to pay for the land he is on, and worked away—did not propose to sell out and move away—until he had bought and paid for eleven hundred and fifty acres of land, most of which he has given to his children, and still lives on the land which his father made that night ride to Palestine to buy on trust.

“Old Abel Williams,” as he is familiarly called, came to this neighborhood from Tennessee in 1824, and made his home two miles south of Indianola. He was a man who could not well have had an enemy; singularly pure in his life, and free from even the appearance of evil. His house was early the home of the itinerant preachers, and at his house their first services were held, or at least some of the early services were held there. He was early interested in securing the building of the first Methodist church in the county, the “Lebanon,” which stood across the stream from his house. Mr. Williams still lives with his son about twelve miles west of his former home, in Champaign county, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, full of years and full of the good esteem and love of all who know him. He was so anxious to go to the Blackhawk war that he went without a gun, trusting that one would be supplied him.

The first person buried in the Frazier grave-yard was Mr. Helvenston, who was a son-in-law of Bradshaw. He went over to Hickory Grove on a hunting excursion; he treed the game and cut down the tree, and while the tree was falling, his dog, who had a habit of running for the falling game, made for the tree. In trying to get the dog away the tree fell on him and killed him. His widow married Mr. Clayton.

Robert Dickson came from Kentucky when his son David was only eighteen years old, in 1824. Their journey here was made by keel-boat to Coleman's Prairie, thence across the country with teams. They made their first home near where David now lives. Mr. Dickson had four sons: David, who still resides here and is well known over the county; John, Amos and James. He died here, much respected, where his children and grandchildren grew up around him. The young man David worked around as he could find employment; went to the salt works and worked a while; walked to Galena at a time when nearly all the money that came to these parts came from there in

payment for produce and cattle, and when it was popularly supposed to be a place where money grew on every bush. On the 3d of August, 1829, he was married to a daughter of Mr. Silas Waters, who had recently followed on from Kentucky, with some just as fine girls as the "blue grass" region ever presented to the world. A few days since, this pleasantly married and well preserved couple celebrated their golden wedding in a becoming and pleasant way. The little matter of a houseful or two of their friends got together under the grateful shade of their grounds, and there told over old facts and pleasantries, incidents of early life here, which might fill a book. Neither were the substantial of life forgotten; if the tables did not groan it was because they are better material than are used in most of our dining-rooms. The historian will only find room here for one among the many reminiscences which came out on that occasion, and selects as the best one:

JOHN STARK'S DREAM.

It was late in the forties (so runs Jacky McDowell's version) that Johny Stark, Moses Scott and some others of our good neighbors who have since got away, were the active makers of history on this side of the Vermilion. They were neighborly people, and would turn out to a logging-bee or a horse-race, kindly, without a second invite, as readily as they would go to a meal's victuals or any other ordinary duty. Of course there were the usual little banTERS among them, as to who could rake and bind the most wheat or shuck the most corn. Their women folks would lend a drawing of tea, or the best brass kettle, without snarling about it; and the young misses never thought of turning up their noses at each other because they happened to wear a better frock. Politics was about the only disturbing influence, when some good democrat would shout "fifty-four-forty-or-fight," and his whig neighbor over the way entered a protest a little too vigorous in reference to the last syllable, we soon managed to smooth it over. One day a matter occurred that came near dragging the whole posse of us off to Danville to court, but for the timely and wise counsel of good old Father Williams and Parson Ashmore, who had more sense than any of us. We were all out to a "Fourth of July" on a liberal scale, before that pesky word "picnic" was invented, when Johny Stark, who had never been accused of knowing more than the law allowed, said he had the curiousest dream the other night he ever heard tell of. He said he dreamed he was wandering around one dark night, and came upon a great lot of men who were molding men and all kinds of animals, out of material that was especially prepared for each. The work was progressing finely when, through a mistake of the molding-boss, he got some of the hog

metal and run it into a man mold, when out jumped Mose Scott, as large as life and twice as natural. He was making for the timber as fast as his new-made legs would let him. "Catch it, catch it," shouted half a dozen of the molders at a breath. "No," said the molding-boss, "let the d—d thing go, and let's see what it *will* amount to." After telling this "curiousest dream," Scott threatened to sue him for slander, but old Abel Williams told him he never heard that you could sue a man for what he dreamed; and Mr. Ashmore told him that if he was called on as a witness he would be obliged to swear that Johny Stark never had wit enough to make up such a yarn, and the probability was that the fellow actually dreamed it,—probably had more sense asleep than awake. Scott took the advice of the two sensible men, and saved us all a trip or two to Danville.

LATER SETTLERS.

Silas Waters came from Kentucky in 1828, and took up a farm just east of where Mr. Dickson lives. Mr. and Mrs. Waters died here, but the nine children they brought with them are still living. The mother of this family of old folks was for many years a member of the Methodist church, and inspired their young steps in the paths she delighted in. The eldest of this remarkable family is eighty-one, and the youngest is sixty-five. The united ages of the nine is six hundred and fifty-seven years. The remarkable instance is so much more remarkable in view of the liability to sickness which those who came here fifty years ago were under. There were few families who remained here during the pioneer times without having their circle shattered by the hand of death. The children of old Silas Waters, Silas, Mrs. Niel, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Crumbaugh, live at LeRoy, in McLean county, where the former has, for almost fifty years, been the stay and strength of the Methodist church at that place. John is in Shelby county, James in Georgetown, Mrs. Wright in Middlefork, Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Seonce here.

John Reed, familiarly called "Dasher," came from Kentucky in 1829, and after living a few years at Hickory Grove came here and lived on the McDowell farm. He afterward wandered off to Nauvoo, and joined the Mormons, among whom he found more congenial society than here. Aaron Mendenhall came here in 1827, and took up land in section 34, near the eastern line of the township. He had eight children. He died in 1840. Two sons live in the vicinity yet, and three daughters, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Lawrence, live near by.

George Barnett came here from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in

1828. He was a man of considerable experience in the affairs of the world, and had some means—enough to get a fair start in a new country. He had got tired of the influences of the institution of slavery, and, while not an abolitionist in sentiment, like many of the Quakers who came here at that time, was not so in love with the institution as to remain with it any longer. He had purchased a part of the farm of Mr. Bradshaw before removing here, and entered more after coming. He had a family of eight children. He came in those old-fashioned four-horse wagons of that day, bringing such goods and other things with him as he needed. He commenced farming operations, and soon engaged in raising stock, having bought the farm with especial reference to that business. He bought some “prairie rooters” of Mr. Bradshaw, who was to deliver the sow and pigs to him in the pen, and, as they were as wild as young deer, Robert felt a little anxious to know how Bradshaw was going to deliver the “goods.” He went along with him into the timber to see him capture them. It was a new business to the lad just from the blue-grass pastures. Bradshaw provided himself with the “implements” of chase—a pony and a bob-tailed dog—and took for the timber. As fast as “bob” would catch the pigs, Bill would tie them on to the pony, and then the “nursing mother” of the litter was made fast to the same patient horse, two of the pigs were tied together and slung over his own shoulder, and, thus loaded with the trophy of the chase, he made his way back to the pen. As fast as he could he got his land into blue-grass pasture. He was early elected a member of the legislature. Of his children, Albert and George are in Oregon; Robert E. lives on the place his father first purchased; James lived near Indianola, and died there; William died in Douglas county; the girls are dead, except Mrs. Morris, who lives in Edgar county. Indian wigwams were plenty in the timber when he came here: they were made of poles slanting up to a peak, and covered with bark and bushes.

John Stark came from Bourbon county in 1831, and lived at Brooks' Point a while, and then came to Mr. Barnett's place and worked his farm several years. He had fourteen children. The old folks died where William lives now. They were industrious people, and did their fair share, for the opportunities they had, toward settling this part of the country. Five of their children are in this county, two in Indiana, three in Colorado.

Robert E. Barnett taught the first school here, in 1829, in a little log house on his father's place. He had received a good education in Kentucky, and was competent for the work. He used Webster's Spelling Book, the English Reader, Murray's Grammar, Pike's Arithmetic

He got along so well the first term that he commenced a second. Just after he got started he went with his father to Eugene to butcher their hogs. In those days they drove their hogs to Eugene and butchered them there, and sold them to Mr. Collett in that shape. While weighing and figuring he attracted Mr. C.'s attention, and he engaged him to clerk for him. He remained there thirty years, giving strict attention to business, and investing his means, as he could spare them, in land here. The first \$100 he ever earned he used to enter eighty acres of land. He has here, running along south of the stream, fifteen hundred acres of as good land as one need wish. For forty years those portions which are intended for pasture have been in blue-grass. The theory in regard to pastures is, that they grow better with age. More particularly is this true of blue-grass. Its roots penetrate farther into the ground, thicken up the growth, and make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. When white folks came to live in those points of timber where the Indians had made their little villages, and had, by killing out the prairie grass, caused nature to supply its place with the more nutritious and valuable blue-grass, they found a rich and luxuriant growth, which spread all through the edge of the scattering timber. In their ignorance, they did not know that these patches of pasture were the richest legacy left us by the aborigines, but went to work and plowed it up, thereby destroying at least half its value.

EARLY SETTLERS NORTH OF THE RIVER.

Some of the earliest settlements in the county were made on the northwestern edge of the timber which skirts the Little Vermilion in this and the adjoining township. John Hoag and Samuel Munnell are the first who are now remembered. They came the same year that Henry Johnson did (1820), who made his home just across the line in what is now Georgetown. If there were any others along that line they were in all probability only temporary, and have now even disappeared from the memory of those who are now residing here. Harvey Luddington, as quoted by Coffeen in his "Hand-Book of Vermilion County," p. 27, says that only eight families resided in the county in the spring of 1822, and does not name any of these in Carroll. He was probably in error, for while it is not so certain as to the date of the arrival of Hoag and Munnell, there cannot be any doubt as to the date at which Wm. Swank, the "father of Dallas," came. His recent death deprived the writer of an opportunity to collect many interesting facts, but his neighbors all know that he was here as early as 1820. Mr. Hoag owned the place now owned and occupied by Dr. Ralston, just southwest of the village of Indianola. He died there. Mr. Munnell

took up land near him and remained here until 1831. Wm. Swank made his home where Michael Fisher lives, and his farm covered a part of the town of Indianola. He afterward owned a farm in section 5, two miles north of the village. He died in 1876, being at the time of his death the oldest resident of the county.

Alexander McDonald came to this town in 1822. He, in company with his father-in-law, J. B. Alexander, entered considerable land in and around what for a long time was known as the McDonald neighborhood. Mr. Alexander did not come here to live until about four years later. His son, Col. Alexander, was in the mercantile business at Paris, in Edgar county, and the old gentleman remained there until this county was organized, in 1826, and then came here. He was elected one of the first county commissioners. He was a man of considerable acquaintance with public affairs, and made his influence felt in putting the machinery of the new county into running order. When he came here to live, his sons-in-law, McDonald and I. R. Moore, had preceded him. Two daughters came with him, who afterward married Cunningham and Murphy, who were long among the leading business men of Danville. Alexander and Moore sold to Abraham Sodowsky when he came here in 1831, and Moore went to Oregon, where he died. Mr. McDonald made the farm where Abraham Sandusky now lives. He was a man of strong mind and good judgment. It was at his house that the first Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized, he being elected the first elder, an office in the church he continued to hold till his death. He was also very early a justice of the peace, and at his house was the first post-office (Carroll), next to Georgetown, in this part of the county. His daughter Elizabeth — Mrs. Harmon — was one of the first-born in the county. It is possible that some of those good families who were in here in 1820 and 1821 may have produced an heir to the title and inheritance of first-born in the county, but if such is the case an absence of any record of it must be Mrs. Harmon's justification for appropriating the "lapsed title." Mr. McDonald, later in life, removed to Georgetown, where he died. His sons became merchants at Danville, where they have long maintained the honor and good name of the ancient name of the McDonald clan. His widow lives with her children, and is, next to her old neighbor out on the road leading from the McDonald neighborhood to Georgetown, Mr. Jones, probably the oldest resident in the county.

Dr. Thomas Madden was the first physician in this township. He was born and educated in South Carolina, and while pursuing his studies there, was teaching school. Zimri Lewis, who afterward was one of the leading citizens of Elwood, was among his pupils. He owned

about two hundred acres of land near Josiah Sandusky's, and died there. He was for some years the only physician in this vicinity.

Dr. Thomas Heywood, though long known as the leading physician here, did not live in this township until some years later. He came from Ohio in 1828, and after a few years spent at Georgetown, he bought a farm south of Indianola, and made his home there, continuing the practice of his profession. To a thorough knowledge of his profession he added, by reading and study, a fund of information, not only in the line of his profession, but in general intelligence, which made him one of the best educated men in the township. He married a sister of Mr. R. E. Barnett. He always took a lively interest in politics. In early days a whig, a follower of the political fortunes of the "Mill boy of the Slashes," his firm anti-slavery convictions made him one of the earlier members of the republican party, and his large acquaintance with public affairs, his earnest devotion to the doctrines of that party, as well as his strong adherence to the personal political fortunes of the "rail-splitter," made him one of the first members of the legislature after the great anti-slavery, or "anti-Nebraska," as it was then called, revival in the state. Dr. Heywood and his wife both died in 1878, at nearly the same time. His family still reside in Vermilion and Edgar counties, where his long medical career had made him so well known and greatly respected.

LATER EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Among the men who have made Carroll noted as one of the finest farming towns in the county are the Sandusky family, or, as more properly spelled, Sodowsky. The name has become anglicized, though one branch of the family retain the former spelling. The family is of Polish origin, and the head of the family was banished from Poland in 1756, and was sent to Richmond, Virginia, where he married the sister of Governor Inslip. He was killed by Indians while on his return from a trip to the vicinity of Lake Erie, where he had been sent in an official capacity. The stream and the city there received its name from that occurrence. His three boys grew up, and two of them followed the lead of Simon Kenton into the wilds of Kentucky. They were driven out, but returned to the "dark ground" with Daniel Boone and about one hundred others. They made Fort Jefferson, where Louisville now stands, and went back into the interior, where they helped to make the dark ground bloody by continual contests with the Indians all during the revolutionary war. Here James Sodowsky was the companion of Daniel Boone in all his adventures. He settled in what is now Bourbon county, married Miss Brown, and raised a family of six children:

Thomas, Andrew, Sarah, Isaac, Jacob and Abraham. With two of the last three we have to do in this sketch. Isaac was engaged in the war of 1812, and, being taken prisoner in Hull's treasonable surrender, he escaped and made his way back to Kentucky, passing across this county in his return. As soon as he could, after the admission of Illinois into the union, he came here to live. His younger brother, Abraham, had in the meantime acquired a fair property, and become interested in thoroughbred cattle, or English cattle, as they were then called. Almost the first importations from England came into the famous blue-grass region of Kentucky. In 1831 he sold out there and moved to Indiana. He brought with him ten head of the Patton stock, which were, as far as known, the first importation of shorthorns into that state. It is not easy to calculate the value to the stock-raisers of this region from this timely movement. It not only brought here the only strain of blood which could improve the existing herds, but it put into the minds of everyone who had aught to do with the cattle business the idea of improving what they had. In 1834 he came to live where his youngest son, Josiah, now lives. By this time his herd had increased to twenty-seven. He purchased the farms of Alexander McDonald, Col. I. R. Moore, and their father-in-law, Mr. Alexander, besides entering a large amount of land. He is spoken of by the old residents as a man of strong convictions, of untiring energy, good judgment, and an excellent manager, strictly honest in all his dealings. One of the best things that can be said of him is that he brought up his boys to work. He was a Presbyterian in his religious views. He gave his children as good education as the opportunities of the times permitted, and as soon as they were old enough to know a short-horned calf from a sheep, he put them to the work of taking care of the young stock. In that way they grew into a knowledge, as by intuition, of the line of business which they were to make their life's work. He became well off financially, — rich, perhaps, for the times; was kind, hospitable and careful of what he had. He left four sons, who all still live on the lands their father divided among them. Harvey, the oldest, lives on "Wood Lawn Farm," near by Indianola. He married Miss Susan Baum, by whom two children were born to him, one of whom is living, — the wife of James S. Sounce, Esq. A son died after having grown to manhood, in 1873, and is buried in the cemetery at "Wood Lawn." With his death went out the fondest hopes of parents, whose hearts were bound up in a worthy only son.

Mr. Sodowsky is largely engaged in the raising of thorough-bred cattle, and in his herd are some of the most perfect specimens of well-developed short-horns that can be found in the country, — perfect

beauties, which one never tires of looking at or living among. "Wood Lawn Farm," with its hospitable roof, is one of the beauties of rural life in Vermilion. Splendidly located, its adaptability to the line of farming which he follows is perfect. During the long course of breeding he has aimed to reach perfection in cattle.

Mrs. Sodowsky is a daughter of Mr. Charles Baum, who came here in 1839, and who left a large family at his death, who have been more than usually prospered, both in worldly affairs and in the esteem and love of those among whom they dwell. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven, and died in 1871. He was for many years a firm and consistent member of the Methodist church, and his faith and good works were known and read of all men. Of his children, Samuel, who lived here, is dead, but his children are still here, his daughters being married to William Sandusky, Mr. Pugh and Mr. Rice. Dr. John Baum, another son, was the physician here for a long time, and died here. Charles, another son, lives south of Indianola, in this township, and has five sons. Gideon, another son, lives in Missouri with all his family except one son, Charles, who is a partner with Mr. Green in the extensive mercantile business here. Of Mr. Baum's six daughters, three are living: Mrs. Sodowsky, Mrs. Carter, who has two sons who are at work at "Wood Lawn," and Mrs. Weaver, who lives in Kansas, having twelve children, all grown up, for her heritage.

Abraham Sandusky lives about three miles northeast of Indianola, on the farm which formerly was McDonald's. The old McDonald house still stands on the place, and is in use. He has a fine farm of seven hundred and seventy acres, and an elegant house, which stands just outside of a fine grove of second-growth native timber. The house is one of the finest country residences in the county, and, like all the farmers hereabouts, he has made cattle-raising and feeding the principal business, but also engages largely in grain-raising. Josiah, the youngest son of the family, lives on the old homestead, where his father first settled when he came to the county. He has about one thousand acres, and has gone extensively into cattle-raising and feeding.

"Old Michael Weaver," as everyone seemed to call him, who died here in 1875 at the age of one hundred, came here from Brown county, Ohio, in 1828. Past the meridian of life when he came here, he had in mind only the welfare of a large family at heart, and desired to provide for them farms such as he had heard, but did not more than half believe, lay along the Little Vermilion in this new country. He entered all the timber land that was left subject to entry, along this stream, and bought out McClure, who went west, and Sam. Mundel, who went over on the Embarras, and Hoag and Enoch Pugh, who

went to Yankee Point. Here were four of the early settlers that seem to have left the very finest farming country in the world, and have gone to some other places, apparently in the expectation of bettering their condition. And thus it has ever been in the history of this and other counties. Where you find one family like the Sanduskys, who are willing, and to all outward appearance satisfied, to remain here, grow rich, raise children to add to the census as well as to the wealth and enterprise of the community, you will find a hundred like those just above named who will stay just long enough to get what is needed to pay the expense of moving. This is not the view Mr. Weaver took of the matter. He put his children on the land which he had bought, and made both the land and the children useful. Of his nine children, seven were daughters; three became Baums by marriage, two Fishers, and one was the wife of James Gains, and one the wife of John Cole. John Weaver went to Kansas, where he has had the good luck to place twelve grown-up children on farms or in business. With the exception of deafness, Mr. Weaver's faculties were retained till near his end. He is everywhere spoken of as a man of great force and management, but singularly unassuming; and though he became, both in his lands and in his children, one of the wealthy men of the town, it did not seem to put any pride in him; and it is told to his credit by his neighbors that he never would take more than six per centum for money loaned. A rare old man! the reader says. His death occurred after he had completed his one hundredth year. What is that which an old author says about "that thy days may be long in the land"?

David Fisher came here from Indiana in 1834. He had been at work a season or two at what is now Chicago, a city of some note near the head of Lake Michigan. The river there, or creek, as they usually called it, appeared to be a very good place for a harbor, but no boat drawing more than three or four feet of water could get into it, on account of the sandbar running across the mouth. The government had made an appropriation to open a channel through this bar, and build a breakwater of stone to keep the passage open. He had a job on this work, his business being to load seven cords of stone six miles up the south branch, and bring it to the harbor each day. This was done seven days in the week. It is well to call the attention of those who mourn over the degeneracy of the age to the fact that no Sunday was recognized on public works in those days. Contractors seemed to believe that they had the right to use the Lord's day, and did use it. When Mr. Fisher came here he bought one hundred and sixty acres of school land, at \$3.31 per acre. He built there, and married Jane

Weaver. With the habits of industry which he possessed he soon became one of the leading farmers of the town. He acquired one thousand acres of land, and engaged in feeding cattle and hogs. He usually sold his cattle at home to drovers, and, following the custom of the day, he drove his hogs to Eugene, where they were slaughtered and packed. Eugene was a busy town in those days. For a few years people generally went there to trade. The business prostration of 1837 came at a time in his affairs when Mr. Fisher could ill afford it. Prices depreciated fearfully; good three-year-old steers being only worth about eight dollars per head, wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel. A silver dollar looked as big as a cart-wheel, and ten or fifteen of them paid for a pretty large store bill. There was any amount of hard work to do, and the conveniences were of a decidedly primitive nature. The plowing was done with the "bare-shear" plow, or the Carey plow, which was considered a great improvement, having an iron point and wooden mouldboard. Afterward the shovel plow came into use for tending corn. It did good work, but we had to go three times in a row. Wheat was all cut with a sickle, and the man who could cut and bind an acre a day had to be up with the sun. The women folks did not can fruit, but they did dry a great deal. Withal, they seemed to enjoy life better than they do now. Anyone who had health, and perseverance enough, could get rich in time in this country. Four of his five children are now living. Michael lives near him in a neat brick house, and has long been recognized as one of the most enterprising business men. He was educated at Georgetown Seminary in its palmy days, married a daughter of Dr. Baum, and has been fairly successful in his business enterprises. John Fisher lives here, and George, the other son, in Edgar county. His only daughter is the wife of L. C. Green.

Gabriel Neal is one of the old settlers, and was probably the first colored child born in the county. His mother, "Aunt Polly," had been the property of Abraham Sadowsky, in Kentucky, and preferred to take her chances with the family here than to remain on the "dark and bloody ground," which, incredible as it may seem, appears to have grown darker and bloodier during the entire century of its history. We had in this state certain laws which later came to be known as "black laws," which, in the mild form then, required that any one bringing a colored person into the state should give a bond against the said colored person becoming a public charge. We had besides this a law taxing "slaves and servants of color." It is generally supposed that the right of property in human beings was never recognized in this state. This is a mistake, for the revenue law of fifty years ago

provided that county commissioners should levy and raise a tax on a schedule of personal property, and among the items of this schedule were "slaves and servants of color." Mr. Neal, with very poor opportunities for schooling, for it was against the law of this state to send a colored child to school, became a careful, shrewd business man. He is a dealer in stock, and a man of good judgment and business habits.

Samuel Porter came from Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1834, and staid the first night where his son William lives, on section 19, one mile southwest of Indianola. Joseph Purkins was then living on the place. He had eight children, four of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Porter were members of the Baptist church, and were earnest, devoted christian people. The good mother, whose greatest care was the welfare of her children, died in 1838, and did not live to see what would have been the fulfillment of her heart's desire, the establishment of a church of her choice, which occurred only a year after her death. All her children followed her footsteps, and became members of christian churches. Mr. Porter died in 1847, aged eighty-five, strong in the faith in which he had so long lived, and in the love of his children and of the community in which he had lived. He was buried by his wife at the Weaver grave-yard, and was the first adult person buried there. William, who yet lives on the old homestead, raised a family of seven children.

There is no railroad in Carroll, but the Danville, Charleston & Tuscola railroad has been graded through the township. No township aid was voted, but local subscriptions of right of way and notes were given, on condition that the road should be completed and the cars running by a given time. The grading was done by Mr. Brown, who, with his brother, had the contract for building it; but his death put a stop to the work. Plans are now being matured for its completion.

CHURCHES.

Some of the earliest preaching services of the Methodists in this county were held in Carroll township. By reference to the history of Blount township the reader will see that credit is there partially given to the published statement that Rev. Mr. McKain was the first regular preacher of that denomination laboring in the county in 1829. Since that was written facts have come to light which render the doubt there expressed well founded. Certainly three years before that date, possibly as early as 1824,—the date cannot be certainly fixed,—Rev. Geo. Fox preached at the house of Mr. Cassady, who was a local preacher of that church, and the house of Abel Williams was an "appointment" at about the same date. "Brinks' Historical Atlas of Vermilion County"

gives the date of the first organization as 1826, and the building of the first meeting-house as 1827. Notwithstanding the glaring inaccuracies of that work, there is other evidence which fixes these dates as very nearly correct. Mr. David Dickson says that the meetings were held at Cassady's in 1826, and that is undoubtedly the time the class was formed, which is the earliest organization of that church, and was only antedated in the matter of organization by the Friends at Vermilion Grove and the Newlights in Henry Johnson's neighborhood. Mr. Dickson, whose recollection of early matters has been freely drawn upon, and whose accuracy is admitted, says that Mr. Fox was the first preacher that he knew here. Two preachers from Kentucky held meetings at the house of Mr. Williams. Meetings were held at the camp-meeting grounds near Mr. Cassady's, and the old log meeting-house, which was the first building erected for a house of worship (except the one built by the Friends at Vermilion) in the county, was erected through the exertions of Mr. Williams and Mr. Cassady, as early as 1830, and possibly a year or two sooner. Every effort has been made to learn the real facts, so as to state them with historical accuracy, and the above is as near the truth as it is possible at this time to reach. This old log meeting-house stood on the north side of the creek, southwest of Dallas, near the present residence of Andrew Martin. Rev. John E. French, the father of Mrs. Reed, of Georgetown, had an appointment here in 1829, and Collin James in 1830, at which time these appointments in this county belonged to the Eugene circuit; but all endeavors fail to get any information as to what circuit it belonged previous to that date. The meetings continued to be held at the old log meeting-house until about 1850, when the two churches were built in this appointment, one at Dallas, which is still occupied, and one on Mr. Williams' land, which has disappeared. This was from the first known as Lebanon. Among the early preachers here were Mr. Harshey, Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Bradshaw. During the latter period Mr. Charles Baum was one of the most earnest friends of the church. His house was the home of the itinerants, and himself and the members of his family were free in support of the institutions of religion. Since the above was written a letter has been received from Mr. Elvin Haworth, to whom, more than to any other one man, the writer is under obligations for many interesting facts. Not only is his memory accurate, but his judgment so unbiased and his mind so methodical, that the writer is certain that full dependence can be placed on his statements. The portion of his letter which refers to this particular appointment is given: "In the year 1824-5 John Cassady settled five miles west and Abel Williams six miles west, near Indianola.

They were two substantial Methodists. In the winter of 1825-6 Rev. Elijah Yager, my school-teacher, held meetings near here. Mr. Cassady used to come down to his meetings. Pretty soon Messrs. Cassady and Williams built a church near their places, say in 1827 or 1828, so that the Methodist church, with all its vicissitudes, has been a church from the first." In regard to Mr. Yager, he adds: "The second school was taught by Elijah Yager, a Methodist preacher from East Tennessee, in the winter of 1825-6, in a cabin, one mile northeast. He introduced more studies and taught declamation." This, of course, was over in Elwood township, but is introduced here to show that these men, who were building up religious institutions, had a healthy belief in the efficiency of common-school education. Some of the preachers whose names are now recalled were Mr. McReynolds, Mr. Buck, Mr. Crews, Dr. Butler, Grenbury Garner, Dr. Davies, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Minier, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hopkins. Most of the old members have gone; Mr. Abel Williams only, of the old band who helped to establish religious institutions here, is alive, but has left the county. This appointment is now known as Indianola circuit, with four appointments: the Dallas church, Dickson's school-house, and Gilead and Barnett school-houses. Flourishing Sabbath-schools are maintained at each of the appointments. The new church at Indianola is one of those beauties in proportions and architectural beauty that one meets seldom in the country. Situated on the beautiful hill just west of the village, its elegant spire pointing heavenward, a constant reminder of the hopes and aims of religion, over-looking one of the plainest and unsightly villages, its beauty, and especially its perfect proportions, its substantial workmanship and its tasty appearance are a constant surprise and delight. If it is not the handsomest church edifice in Vermilion county, it may well be taken for a model for those which are yet to be built. It is 37x65, brick, and finished off in the neatest style, and has cost \$5,000.

The Baptist church was organized in 1839 by the Bloomfield Association, and was called the Little Vermilion church. Those members of the Bloomfield church who lived on the Little Vermilion, met on the Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in August, 1839, and agreed to be constituted a church. On Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in September, Elder G. W. Riley and Stephen Kennedy constituted a presbytery for the purpose of organizing the church. Then several members of the Bloomfield, Middlefork and Brueletts Creek churches, who were present, were invited to sit in council. Mr. Kennedy acted as moderator and Elder Riley as secretary. The following members were then constituted a church, council agreeing thereto: John Rich-

ards, Samuel Porter, Wm. Porter, Elisabeth Waters, Mrs. M. Richards, Jane Yarnell and Sarah Barnett. Mr. Malichi Mendenhall, who would have been of the number, and who was in many respects one of the fathers of this pioneer organization, was absent in Ohio. Mr. Porter, Mr. Mendenhall and Mr. J. Parker were elected trustees, and Mr. Mendenhall, deacon. Elders G. W. Riley and John W. Riley and Freeman Smalley preached for the infant church, and the former was chosen the first pastor in 1844. This organization took place at a log school-house known as the Yarnell school-house, which stood on the land now owned by Mr. Barnett. The church, which is still occupied, was built in 1843, is 30×35, and cost \$600, and is supplied with a bell. J. W. Coffman, is the present pastor. A Sabbath-school has been maintained nearly all the while. It numbers eighty, and W. T. Butler has acted as superintendent for twenty years. The church numbers eighty-one members. E. B. Willison, W. H. Adams and Wm. Porter are deacons. The church is at Indianola.

The "Prairie church" of the Cumberland Presbyterians, usually called the Miller church, was organized in 1866, by Rev. James Ashmore, with fourteen members, at the Miller school-house. Silas Clark, Albert Voores and John Carter were the first elders. Mr. Ashmore continued to preach for this congregation ten years. Rev. H. Van Dyne followed him and served the church two years. Rev. J. H. Hess, of Fairmount, is present supply. The church edifice was erected in 1870, on land donated by John Carter—a frame building, 40×50. Sabbath school is maintained summers. The present church membership is about fifty.

The old "Newlights" or Christians, were the first to hold religious services of a general or protracted nature in this county. In 1824 Rev. Samuel Magee held a camp-meeting in the neighborhood where Henry Johnson and Absalom Starr settled, which was on the line between this township and Georgetown. He could command but few hearers, as all that is known as Vermilion county was a howling wilderness, with here and there a little log-cabin. He showed, however, a large amount of religious zeal and enthusiasm, and collected into his fold nearly all who were not of the Friends persuasion, and under his ministration this branch of Zion grew and multiplied. The old gentleman was a master in organization, and did not fail to make friends wherever he went. He was succeeded by his son, who had lacked the ability or discretion of the father, and in a few years succeeded only in scattering the fold his good father had collected, and this first church organization was blotted out and forgotten, except by a few of the old residents.

Below will be found a list of officials for the township since 1851:

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor and Collector.	Com. of Highways.*
1851.	67.	Wm. Spicer.	J. B. McHaffie.	Samuel Sconce.	A. H. O'Bryant.
1852.	100.	Wm. Spicer.	J. B. McHaffie.	Samuel Sconce.	A. Mendenhall.
1853.		James Parker.	J. D. Purkins.	Samuel Sconce.	Wm. Spicer.
1854.		James Parker.	J. B. McHaffie.	Samuel Sconce.	James Niccum.
1855.		G. M. Yapp.	J. D. Purkins.	J. D. Purkins.	A. Sandusky.
1856.		G. M. Yapp.	O. E. D. Culbertson.	Samuel Sconce.	G. M. Yapp
1857.		D. B. Stockton.	L. E. Parker.	James Parker.	E. B. Willison.
1858.		D. B. Stockton.	L. E. Parker.	James Parker.	John Weaver.
1859.	156.	L. Patterson.	T. G. Wibley.	James Parker.	J. A. Gilkey.
1860.	234.	J. S. Sconce.	O. S. Calvert.	James Parker.	D. Dickson.
1861.	208.	John Gilgis.	O. S. Calvert.	James Parker.	S. H. Black.
1862.	313.	John Gilgis.	O. S. Calvert.	James Parker.	H. Hedges.
1863.	226.	John Gilgis.	O. S. Calvert.	James Parker.	Wm. Holliday.
1864.		John Gilgis.	O. S. Calvert.	James Parker.	T. R. Moreland.
1865.		A. H. O'Bryant.	O. S. Calvert.	James Parker.	Adam Jackson.
1866.		A. H. O'Bryant.	J. H. Wells.	Michael Fisher.	C. B. Baum.
1867.		A. H. O'Bryant.	J. H. Wells.	Michael Fisher.	James Parker.
1868.		R. E. Barnett.	Michael Fisher.	Michael Fisher.	J. S. Sconce.
1869.		A. H. O'Bryant.	Michael Fisher.	Michael Fisher.	John Mann.
1870.		F. Gains.	S. F. Butler.	J. R. Newkirk.	G. N. Baum.
1871.	182.	A. H. O'Bryant.	S. F. Butler.	J. R. Newkirk.	J. M. Smith.
1872.	176.	A. H. O'Bryant.	S. F. Butler.	J. R. Newkirk.	F. Gains.
1873.	183.	A. H. O'Bryant.	S. F. Butler.	J. R. Newkirk.	J. B. McHaffie.
1874.	274.	A. H. O'Bryant.	J. B. McHaffie.	J. H. Wells†	H. L. Miller.
1875.	287.	A. H. O'Bryant.	J. B. McHaffie.	J. R. Newkirk.	D. A. Baird.
1876.	315.	A. H. O'Bryant.	J. B. McHaffie.	W. F. Manity‡	J. M. McKee.
1877.	261.	E. Snyder.	J. B. McHaffie.	J. R. Newkirk.	E. Snyder.
1878.	305.	L. C. Green.	Geo. Heileman.	J. R. Newkirk.	R. E. Barnett.
1879.	316.	A. H. O'Bryant.	Geo. Heileman.	J. R. Newkirk.	J. M. Boman.

* This column gives the name of those elected without reference to date.

† J. R. Newkirk. Collector.

‡ A. B. Cogshell. Collector.

Justices of the peace: Abel Williams, J. D. Purkins, J. Fisher, James Parker, E. James, Wm. Spicer, Wm. McMillen, D. B. Stockton, M. Fisher, R. E. Barnett.

INDIANOLA.

The town of many names and few historical incidents which now is known as Indianola, is situated on section 17 (17-12), and is about one mile from the Little Vermilion, about seven from Georgetown, and sixteen from Danville. It was laid out and recorded on the 6th of September, 1836, as Chillicothe. David Baird platted a part of the east half of the southwest quarter of 17, and William Swank a part of the west half of the southeast quarter, making one hundred and four lots. The public square in the center had on its north side, North street, on its south side, Main street, on its east side, Vermilion street, and on its west, Walnut street. These four streets extended through the plat, were four rods wide, and were the only streets in the original

town; all others were alleys. In 1865 John Gilgis, who had become proprietor of the town, caused a re-survey, which did not change its geography. John Weaver, John Gilgis and W. B. Foster have laid out additions. It was named Chillicothe, probably from Mr. Swank's old home in Ohio, until it came to demand a post-office in 1844, when, owing to there being a town of that name on the Illinois River, a change was necessary, and the citizens then selected the name of the popular candidate for vice-president. After it had been so named, another post-office in the state was named Dallas City, which had the effect of annoying the postmaster, Mr. Culbertson, who, without the knowledge or consent of the citizens, requested the department to change the name to Indianola. This was very unpopular, and it has never been accepted, thus giving rise to the confusion of names which still attaches to the village. Indianola has never had railroad facilities, and has never outgrown its primitive backwoods appearance. There are more old shabby little houses, with huge out-door chimneys and old-fashioned slab-sided shanties, than in all the other villages in Vermilion county. Surrounded on all sides by the wealthiest farming community in the county, it stands, with here and there a notable exception, a memento of days gone by, an architectural phenomenon, which time and taste have had no impression to remove. Its early growth was retarded by the circumstances which, in 1837, overthrew the hopes of all men, and deranged all plans. Mr. Atkinson built, in 1837, a small log house with a frame addition, and kept a few goods there. After his business days ceased, Guy Merrill became the center of business activity. Mr. A. H. O'Bryant came here in 1839, after having lived a year in Georgetown, and commenced the business of shoemaking, which he has carried on here nearly forty years. He is now the pioneer resident, business man and statesman of the village. Besides this Merrill building, there were three log cabins here. Dr. J. W. Baum, the pioneer physician, lived in the one now occupied by Rockhill, where he dispensed calomel and ague medicine to all applicants. David Whittaker lived in a cabin which stood where the hotel now stands, and another stood on the hill east of where the Baptist church now stands. Mr. McMillen lived in a little frame building opposite Dr. Baum. Mr. O'Bryant bought the Guy Merrill building in 1841, and for a number of years carried on the most extensive business in this part of the county. Sale shoes had not yet come into fashion, and people must have shoes. He used to keep three or four hands most of the time. He usually bought his stock in Chicago. The custom then was, among those of the farmers and pioneers who had sufficient skill and mechanical ingenuity, to make their own shoes and even lasts. Some

tanned their own leather; but, as tanneries grew up the customs changed. For many years it was common to do custom work at the tan-yards, and every frugal family had their roll of leather laid by, made from the skins of their slaughtered animals, from which the shoes for the family were made by the nearest shoemaker. The farmer no more expected to buy shoes for his family than to buy pork or lard. Mr. Folger had a tan-yard over at Elwood, and there the "slaughter" hides went, and the honest leather returned. Nearly everything went to Chicago in those days, and the wide-awake shoemaker soon learned that he could turn an honest penny by taking horses or produce to that new mart, and buy his leather. He says that he has camped at the Kankakee when there were a hundred teams there. Teams were constantly going there with grain, bacon, apples and produce of every kind. The hogs were usually driven to Eugene or Perrysville, in Indiana, where large packing establishments cut up nearly the entire hog crop of this country. The hogs from all the country west to the Sangamon went through here to the Wabash on foot, and troops of the pioneers, with coon-skin caps with tails hanging down the back, from over on the Embarras, used to come through here going to mill. They were a rough-looking set, and did not belie their looks.

Mr. Atkinson was, in all probability, the first to go into trade here, but he was not heavy enough to carry on trade as was then the custom. Twelve months' time was the rule with merchants, and nobody expected to give any less. There was no crop which would bring money till about Christmas. Some would carry off their wheat to Chicago, but whatever small proceeds came from that was seldom brought back in money, but usually in some commodity which was needed in the family. No one bought hogs or cattle till fall, and usually it was mid-winter before any one had any money to pay a debt at the store or shops. Mr. O'B. once, before he had become acquainted with prices, agreed to take his pay for shoeing a family, in pork. When winter came, the farmer brought in a wagon-load of dressed pork to pay the bill.

Mr. Wm. Swank put up a house to live in, and had a still-house down in the bottom where he used to make an occasional barrel of primitive cure-all and health-preservative, for the neighborhood. He had attached a little corn-cracker which was run by tread-mill power, which served to do the neighborhood grinding. The post-office was established in 1844, with Dr. Baum, postmaster. That this little neighborhood was soundly democratic, in a political sense, is sufficiently attested by their choice of a name — Dallas. They held strongly to all the doctrines held dear by the party of Jackson and Douglas; were for "Polk and Dallas and the tariff of '42"; were for "fifty-four-forty-or-

fight," and "extending the area of freedom" by marching on Mexico. The township retains its democratic majority to this day. Dr. Baum kept the office at his house. The office was served from Georgetown twice a week on foot or horseback, cross-lots, or wherever Hall — who carried the mail for a given amount a trip — could find his way. Hall was a very successful mail-carrier. He used to go by Dave Fisher's house, and David wanted him to leave his mail there as he went by. Willing to accommodate the neighbors, he asked the Doctor to let him carry the key with him so that he could distribute the mail as he came along the road. The worthy postmaster could not do it, as at that time congress had not provided a distributing railroad postal service. At that time every letter had to be way-billed, and entered upon the list kept in the post-office, as express packages are way-billed now; and every letter cost twenty-five cents postage, usually payable by the person who received it, for it was thought to be the writer's part to write the letter, and the receiver's to pay for it.

John Williams kept a general store for a while, and Mr. O'Bryant added a stock of harness, saddlery and clothing to his business. John Gilgis came here about 1842, and commenced selling goods where Dr. Ralston lives. About 1844 he changed his location to where Frank Foos lives, north of the square. Samuel Sconce came here soon after. He had lived on the farm west of town where his son James lives, since 1831. His wife was one of the famous Waters family before alluded to, and is still living. He was a wide-awake business man, and was really the first to work up a large mercantile trade. The country was filling up by this time, and Mr. Sconce found plenty to do in the business he had undertaken. His son commenced business life in this store, and the characteristics which made the father a leader in business circles, and would have brought success in any business enterprise anywhere, have had a controlling influence on the son. For a time Mr. Sconce had as partners in the mercantile business here, Mr. Joseph Bailey, long a prominent business man of this county, and Mr. Gilgis. Mr. Bailey retired in 1857. During the business operation of Bailey, Sconce & Co., it was not an uncommon thing to sell five hundred dollars' worth of goods a day. It was before railroads were built, and this was as good a point to trade as in Danville. This was the golden era of mercantile business in Indianola. Sconce and Gilgis are both dead. Dr. Baum continued to live and practice here until his death. William James was in business here a few years. John U. Grace has had the longest experience of any now here. Mr. O'Bryant is still "pegging away," as the shoemakers would say. The first school-house was built in 1843. This was a log house, and answered every purpose until about 1850,

when the seminary was built. This was built by donations, and for a number of years a successful school was carried on. Some of the best educators in the country were employed here, and the institution was a success. Among those whose work here was strikingly successful, were Prof. Brownell and wife, and Prof. Marshall and wife. After the state adopted the plan of levying a school-tax, it became evident that this school could not be carried on as it had been, and the building was sold to the district, with the understanding that the upper story might still be at the disposal of the seminary. The present high school system has taken the place of all these seminaries.

Vermilion Lodge, No. 265, A.F. & A.M., was instituted on the 6th of October, 1858. The charter members were O. P. Wilson, W.M.; Joshua Van Fleet, S.W.; W. T. Dickson, J. W.; J. S. Sconce, M. M. Redford, John Gilgis and Hiram Brown. The Masters in succession have been: J. S. Sconce, four years; J. Van Fleet, two years; H. B. Whittington, four years; J. H. Williams, A. H. O'Bryant, four years; W. T. Butler, three years; J. R. Newkirk, J. R. Grace, two years. The present officers are: J. R. Grace, W.M.; E. J. Newkirk, S.W.; F. B. Barnett, J.W.; George Heileman, Secretary; S. Dickson, Treasurer; M. F. Cummings, S.D.; Oliver Julian, J.D.; L. C. Rockhill, T. The Lodge owns its hall, and meets first and third Saturdays in each month. It has a large membership, and is otherwise in a prosperous condition.

The Iola Lodge, No. 584, I.O.O.F., was chartered in October, 1875, with the following charter members: H. E. P. Talbott, N.G.; J. H. Whartly, V.G.; R. R. Worthington, Secretary; Bernard Lameool, Treasurer; George Heileman and J. L. Rowan. The Lodge has built and owns its hall. It numbers sixteen members, and meets Friday nights. The present officers are: William Mavity, N.G.; George Heileman, V.G.; S. Stevens, Secretary; L. C. Green, Treasurer; R. R. Worthington, Deputy.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. B. McDowell, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, on the 26th of January, 1802, and lived there about fourteen years. He then, with his parents, settled in what is now Crawford county, Illinois, and lived there seven years. They then, in 1823, came to his present place, and he has lived here since. On the 20th of March, 1834, he married Miss Eleanor Yarnell. She was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, and died here. They had five children, four living: Jane, Wm. R., John A. and Sarah. On the 20th of April, 1850, he married Miss Nancy Ellis. She also died here. His present wife was Miss Sarah Purley. Mr. McDowell was in Capt.



David Dickson

Hult's company, Col. Rossmore, during the Winnebago war. They marched to Joliet and built a fort, and scouted along the Fox River. He has hauled produce to Chicago by team as early as 1836. When he first came to this county they had to camp out, and they did considerable hunting. He has owned over eleven hundred acres of land, but has given all to his children except one hundred and ninety-five acres in this county and one hundred and sixty in Douglas, which he reserves as a competency for his old age. His father died in Crawford county, Illinois, on his return from a visit in Kentucky, in 1824. His mother died here on the present place about 1849.

David Dickson, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, on the 13th of December, 1806, and lived there until March, 1824, when he came to Illinois with his parents, and settled on his present place, locating in Carroll township, Vermilion county. At the age of twenty he began working for himself, going to the salt works, where he worked until the 15th of February, 1827. He then went to Galena and worked in the lead mines until the fall. While there he saw the vessel on which the Winnebagoes fired and caused the war that followed. On the 3d of August, 1829, he married Miss Margaret Walters. She was born in Stafford county, Virginia, and moved to Kentucky with her parents in 1824, and to Illinois in 1828, settling at Brooks' Point, this county. They had four children, three living: Silas, Parmelia J. and Jamina; Robert died. Mr. Dickson being one of the earliest settlers of this part, knows well the meaning of pioneer life. He has hauled produce to Chicago as early as 1835. He has driven stock to New York and Philadelphia, going on foot, making the trip in eighty-five days, and the fat cattle he fed in 1839 were probably the first ever fed on the Little Vermilion. His three living children are married, and live near by. He has four hundred acres of land, which he reserves as a competency for himself and wife, having given one thousand acres to his children. Among the many pleasant incidents of his life was the golden wedding celebrated by himself and wife, on the 3d of August, 1879.

J. P. Swank, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 18th of December, 1824, on a farm on the present site of Indianola, and lived there with his parents until the 18th of February, 1850, when he married Miss Phebe Dickson. She was born in this county on the 27th of May, 1829. After his marriage he engaged in farming on his own account, and in 1855 came to his present place. They had five children: Albert D., Gilbert, Robert P., Nancy S. and Edward. He owns three hundred and thirty acres in this county, which he has earned by his own labor. His parents, Capt.

William and Polly Lloyd Swank, were natives of Putnam county, Ohio. He served in the war of 1812, enlisting as a private, and was promoted to captain. In 1823 he settled in Younts Grove, Vermilion county, Illinois. They had eight children.

John Mendenhall, Ridge Farm, farmer and stock-raiser, is one of the early settlers of this county. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1809, and lived there fifteen years. He then with his parents came to Illinois and settled near his present place. He lived with his parents twenty-two years. On the 24th of November, 1831, he married Miss Rebecca Mills, who was born in Tennessee. After his marriage he began farming on his own account, improving some wild land belonging to his father. In 1834 or 1835 he hauled his first load of produce to Chicago. He is no office seeker. He owns two hundred and twenty acres of land in this county, which he has earned by his own labor and management. By his marriage there have been eleven children born, seven living: Miliken, Jane, Sarah, Aaron, John, Rebecca E. and Louisa. His parents, Aaron and Lydia Horney (Anderson) Mendenhall were natives of North Carolina and Nantucket Island. They were married in Greene county, Ohio, and settled here in 1824, where both have since died.

Wilson Swank, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois, born on the 15th of July, 1825, in Elwood township, where he lived twenty-five years. He then went to Wisconsin, and lived there five years. On the 25th of January, 1825, he married Miss Mary Jane Dickson. She was born in this county, and died in 1856. In 1858 he went to Minnesota, thence to Texas, and in 1859 he returned to this county. On the 20th of March, 1865, he married Miss Eliza Bayless. She was born in Mason county, Kentucky. They have four children, three living: Emerson, Rosa A. and Annie. He is no office seeker, and has held no offices except those connected with the schools. He owns one hundred and seventy acres of land in this county, which he has earned by his own labor. He has hauled produce to Chicago as early as 1838, and is well acquainted with the hardships of early days in the county.

Samuel P. Donovan, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 27th of August, 1829. His father died when he was about sixteen years of age. He continued to live with his mother until the 17th of March, 1860, when he went to Colorado, and took up a claim and worked it three months, clearing \$700. He then went prospecting. At one time he was one of a party of fifty-two commanded by Kit Carson, and for one year of the time he did not see a white woman. They traveled in Colorado, Arizona,

New Mexico, Utah, California, and at the end of two years he returned to Central City, and worked by the day for one year, receiving eight dollars per day, thus saving \$2,000. He then went in partnership with Mr. Charles Jones, of Brandon, Vermont. They worked thirty hands two years, then sold out for \$25,000. Mr. Donovan then came home and bought his present place. On the 28th of September, 1865, he married Miss Lydia A. Stunkard. She was born in Indiana, and died on the 10th of November, 1872. On the 8th of February, 1874, he married Miss Sarah Jane Pollard, who was born in England. They have two children: Martha L. and William O. Mr. Donovan owns two hundred and eighty-eight acres of land in this county.

Silas Dickson, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born on his father's farm in Carroll township, on the 25th of May, 1830, and lived here until he was thirty-five years of age, when he moved to Edgar county, and lived there seven years. He then came to Indianola, and has lived here since. On the 13th of October, 1864, he married Miss Frances Foos, who was born in Ohio, and came to Vermilion county, Illinois, with her parents. They have three children: Evalena, Robert and Alburtus. Mr. Dickson is no office-seeker, and has held no offices except those connected with the schools. He owns six hundred acres of land in this and Edgar counties, part of which adjoins the village of Indianola.

James S. Sconce, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois, born on the 14th of November, 1831, and has always made his home in this county. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age, during which time he received a liberal education, and at the age of twenty-three he took a drove of cattle to Wisconsin, and sold out the same during the summer. In 1855 he took a position as clerk in the store of Bailey & Sconce, at Indianola, Illinois, and remained in this until 1859, when he went to Kansas, and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in Lyon county. At the end of three months he returned to Illinois, and traded his Kansas farm for land here in Illinois. He then engaged in stock business—buying, selling and shipping—which he continued until fall of 1860, when he married Miss Emma, daughter of Harvey Sodowsky. She was born in this county. After his marriage he lived one year with his father-in-law, and then came to his present place, and has lived here since. They had three children, two of whom are living: Anna and Harvey J. The farm contains twenty-one hundred acres, well located, and upon which is a very elegant brick residence. His parents, Samuel and Nancy (Waters) Sconce, were natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and were born on the 29th of October,

1802, and on the 2d of September, 1808, respectively. He came to Illinois in 1828, and settled in this county in 1829. Mrs. Sconce came here in 1829 with her parents. The marriage took place at Brooks' Point in this county, in 1830, at the residence of Mr. Waters. They engaged in farming, and continued this until 1852, during which time he was very successful, and was one of the prominent and well-known farmers of this section of the county. In 1852 he engaged in the general merchandise business in Indianola, the firm being Bailey & Sconce, which continued until 1858. Mr. Sconce continued until the big fire in the village, since which time he lived a retired life until his death, on the 9th of January, 1874. Mr. Sconce was one of the early settlers of this township, in which he served a number of years as assessor and collector. In 1849 he drove about two hundred fat cattle to Philadelphia, where he sold about half the lot, and drove the balance to New York, going afoot the entire trip. He also hauled produce to Chicago in early days. Mrs. Sconce is living here with her son.

Abraham Sandusky, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, born on the 24th of March, 1833. In the fall of the same year he with his parents came to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he lived with them until he was thirty-five years of age. On the 16th of December, 1869, he married Miss Ella Baird, who was born in this county. After his marriage he began improving his present place, and in 1871 he settled on the same, and has lived here since. He owns seven hundred and seventy acres here in one body, located fourteen miles southwest of Danville, and three and one half miles from Georgetown or Indianola. It is well adapted to stock-raising, in which he is largely interested.

David P. Fisher, Indianola, retired, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1809, and lived there until he was eighteen years of age. He then moved to Indiana. He lived there seven years, and in 1834 he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled on his present place. In 1833 he worked in Chicago. On the 22d of April, 1834, he married Miss Jane Weaver. She was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and was raised in Brown county, of the same state. In 1828 she came west with her parents, who settled in Vermilion county. Mr. Fisher owns thirteen hundred and twenty-five acres of land in this county. They had five children, four living: Michael, John, George and Lucinda. Mr. Fisher knows Chicago from the very earliest periods, for, in addition to having worked there in 1833, he has hauled produce there, having made his first trip as early as 1835.

The parents of Mr. J. M. Ross, of Fairmount, came to Vermilion county in 1830. Here he was born on the 19th of June, 1834, and

this has been his home since. On the 22d of March, 1861, he was married to Rebecca Carter, daughter of Harvey and Charlotte (Clark) Carter. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1839. They have a family of four sons and five daughters: James T., William C., Victor L., Frank, Vea A., Dolie M., Minervia, Lottie C., Lydia. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are members of the C. P. church, and own a fine stock farm of four hundred acres, with good improvements.

James A. Dickson, Fairmount, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 5th of December, 1834. His father died in 1837, and he lived with his mother until he was twenty years of age. He then moved near his present place and improved a farm. Afterward he moved about three miles south, thence to his present place. In November, 1860, he married Miss Amanda J. Sheppard. She was born in this county. They had four children, three living: John W., Simon A. and Charles E. Mr. Dickson owns four hundred and forty acres in this county, which he has principally earned by his own labor. He hauled apples to Chicago as early as 1857. He is no office seeker, his only office being connected with the school and road. His parents, John and Elizabeth Doyle Dickson, were natives of Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky, and came to Illinois in the spring of 1824, and settled in Vermilion county, where they lived until their death.

Josiah Sandusky, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on his present place in Carroll township, on the 11th of September, 1837, and has always lived on this place. At the age of twenty-two he began doing business on his own account, farming and raising stock, and has followed the same since. By the death of his parents his present, the old homestead, farm became his property. On the 18th of December, 1873, he married Miss Margaret Moreland. She was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky. They had two children, one living: Pearl. He owns one thousand acres in this county. He is largely interested in stock-raising, and confines his business to the finest breeds. At the present time he has eight trotting horses, among which is Denmark, with a record of 2.40, and promises 2.20 at no distant day. The group also includes Black Cloud, who has made 2.40.

E. B. Willison, Sr., Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, on the 15th of December, 1804, and lived there until 1831, living on the farm twenty-one years. He then learned the carpenter's trade. In 1831 he moved to Ohio and engaged at his trade. In 1835 he married Miss Deborah Bryan. She was born in Ohio, and died on the 17th of April, 1849. In 1839 they came to

Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled near Indianola. On the 4th of November, 1849, he married Mrs. Briggs, formerly Miss Ruth Davis. She was born in Ohio. By his first marriage there were six children, three living: James B., John C. and Mary E.; and by the second marriage six children, five living: E. B., jr., Joseph A., Elmar A., Nancy M. and Deborah R. He owns two hundred and ninety-eight acres of land in this county, which he has earned by his own labor. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, road commissioner and school trustee and director. He is a well known and highly respected citizen.

W. H. Adams, Indianola, tile manufacturer and farmer, was born in Carroll township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 17th of January, 1840, and lived with his parents twenty years. He then learned the wagon manufacturing trade, and in 1862 enlisted in the 25th Ill. Reg., Co. D, and remained in service over three years. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Nashville, Atlanta campaign, etc. etc. He was wounded at Murfreesborough; again at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. After his discharge he returned to Vermilion county, and followed his trade for four years. On the 1st of February, 1866, he married Miss Lydia Mendenhall. She was born in this county. In 1869 he engaged in farming, and has continued the same since. In 1878 he erected a kiln and a 200 × 20 shed and 40-foot drain mill, and engaged in the manufacture of tile, and has now facilities for making five thousand 4-inch per day.

J. A. McDowell, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois. He was born in Carroll township, on the 16th of November, 1841, and has here always made his home. He lived with his parents until 1863, when he took charge of his sister's farm, and in 1864 he moved to a place of his own. On the 25th of April, 1865, he married Miss Mary Ramsey. She was born in this county, and died on the 26th of November, 1866. On the 18th of November, 1869, he married Miss Emma C. Porter. She was born in this county, on the 3d of April, 1849. They had six children, five living: Gracie P., Jennie E., Carrie, Freddie W., and Ray W. In November, 1869, he came to his present farm, and in 1875 he occupied his present elegant brick residence. He owns six hundred acres of land in this county, located in the southwest part of Carroll township and the southeast part of Sidell township.

John B. Hildreth, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 19th of March, 1842, and has always lived in this county. At the age of twenty-one he began working for himself, farming part of his father's farm until 1870, when he got control of two hundred acres. On the 10th of October, 1869, he married

Miss Philette Ross, who was born in Indiana, and died here on the 20th of March, 1875. They had four children, three living: Carrie A., Alice and Philette. On the 26th of August, 1875, he married Miss Eliza Barnett, who was born in this county near their present place. They had two children, one living, Daisy. Mr. Hildreth owns five hundred and thirty-three acres of land in this and Edgar counties. His parents, Alvin K. and Sarah E. (Ritter) Hildreth, were natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky. They came to this county about 1832, and lived here until their deaths, on the 19th of July, 1874, and on the 4th of July, 1877, respectively.

M. L. Hill, Catlin, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, on the 15th of October, 1828, and lived there two years. He then, with his parents, moved to Crawford county, Illinois, where he lived until he was twelve years of age. They then moved to Clark county, where his mother died. He next moved to Owen county, Indiana, thence to York, Illinois, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1848 he went to Danville, Illinois, and lived there until 1853. He then moved to Georgetown, where, in the spring of 1854, he married Miss Nancy E. Hewitt, who was born in this county. They have seven children: James W., M. L., jr., Charles W., Eli E., George, Oscar W. and Archie H. In 1859 Mr. Hill engaged in farming on his present place. In 1862 he enlisted in the 125th Ill. Reg., Co. D, and remained in the service till the close of the war. He was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea. He owns two hundred and thirty-four acres of land in this county. He returned to his farm after the war, and has lived here since.

Dr. J. W. Ralston, Indianola, physician, was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, on the 12th of February, 1834, and lived there twelve years, when, with his parents, he moved to Indiana, and settled in Rockville, where he lived until 1855. In 1852 he began reading medicine under Drs. Rice and Allen and Dr. Stricker. He next attended the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, for about six months. He then attended the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and then came to Indianola. He began practice on the 1st of June, 1855, and has practiced here since. In the winter of 1867-8 he graduated at the Rush Medical College. On the 15th of October, 1856, he married Miss Permelia, daughter of Mr. David Dickson, one of the early pioneers of this county. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois.

Johnathan Gaines, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Greene county, Ohio, on the 23d of May, 1827, and lived there nineteen years. He then came to Illinois, and settled in Edgar county,

where he lived until 1856, when he came to Vermilion county, and settled on his present place. In September, 1854, he married Miss Lucinda Gilkey. She was born in this county. They had twelve children, ten living: Laura A., William, James S., Ralph, Eva, Charles, Walter, Ernest, Fred, and Gracie G. In 1848 Mr. Gaines drove cattle to Philadelphia, going on horseback, and made the trip each of the following eight years, and has shipped cattle every year since. He took cattle to Chicago in 1852, and has been in that city every year since. He owns eight hundred acres of land, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

MIDDLE FORK TOWNSHIP.

The town of Middle Fork, as its name indicates, lies in that part of the county where the three main branches unite and form the stream of that name. It is bounded on the north by Butler, east by Ross, south by Blount and Pilot, and west by the county line; is parallelogram in form, and geographically embraces the north half of town 21, range 13; the southern four tiers of sections of town 22, range 13; the northeast quarter of town 21, range 14, and the southern four tiers of the east half of town 22, range 14.

At the time of township organization it included not only all of Butler township, but all of what is now Ford county, running up to the Kankakee River, and was more than sixty miles long. At that time (1851) there was not an inhabitant north of what is known as Blue Grass Grove, until you reached the vicinity of the Kankakee River, where a few families had collected around Horse Creek, who, in their pioneer independence, were unwilling to recognize the authority which held its seat of justice at Danville, seventy-five miles to the south. Uncle Richard Courtney, who, by the untrammelled and virtuous suffrages of the honest yeomen of Middle Fork, in the year 1852, was elected to the lucrative office of assessor, relates a little incident which occurred to him in the official discharge of his duties, with these "Horse Creek" denizens, which is laughable enough, but which did not strike Richard as at all funny when it happened. With a due regard for the sanctity of his oath, and determined to leave no property unassessed, after he had carefully noted down all the wealth which lay scattered between Blue Grass and Higginsville, he bestrode the best horse he had, and, taking three days' rations of dried venison and cold corn-cake, he took his lonely way across the grand prairie to search out

the tangible property, moneys and credits of these few families whose vast accumulations of filthy lucre and hidden treasure were problematical, to say the very least. Courtney was no novice at this business of hunting out

“ Things that were palpable to sight and touch,
That he could measure by the test, ‘how much,’
And grasp securely in his mental clutch.”

Indeed he was a man of large experience in financial affairs, having early, when even yet a boy, engaged in trade, and had bought and sold a great deal of land. A hard day's drive brought him to the cabins on Horse Creek, and, taking a night's rest, at the first he proceeded to unfold to the inhabitants, in “a few well-chosen remarks,” the objects of his mission. They theoretically placed their thumbs on their noses and wagged the extended fingers of their hands, which was pioneer parlance for “you can't come it.” He expostulated, reasoned of the righteousness of his cause, the temperance of his manner, and the judgment which was sure to come upon them if they resisted his meek measures: but, unlike Felix, they did not tremble worth a cent. They told him they never heard of Middle Fork; had never attended her town meetings, and utterly repudiated her authority; that the year before a Kankakee assessor had come prowling around nosing into their affairs, wanting to assess them, and that they would bring to grief any Vermilion assessor who undertook to do what the Kankakee chap found he could not do. To make matters worse, a Protestant Methodist preacher, whose name is forgotten, or he certainly should have the benefit of a first-class notice, fell on poor Richard, who was only a Methodist Episcopal christian, and brother of a preacher of that persuasion, and told him he did not expect anything better from such as he; that his entire church was a priest-ridden, bishop-ruled, elder-dictated, poor, despised, crushed community, and poured a flood of light into the benighted mental vision of the publican, which an entire course in a Methodist theological seminary could hardly have equaled. He pointed to Courtney in fiery language, highly touched off with a flavor of sulphurous smoke, what a religion which pinned its faith to the surplices of a bench of bishops must inevitably lead to, and plainly intimated to the crowd that this assessor was a minion of the Episcopacy thinly hid behind the gauzy veil of township organization. Asserting that it was what he had long expected, and slapping his hands together, said that this expectation was the very thing which had induced him to break with the priest-ridden M. E. church. To make the matter short, they set the women on him with brooms and mopsticks to drive him from their midst. He was not in the habit of

giving up at trifles, but the array of armed women was no trifle in Courtney's estimation, and he betook himself to contemplative study. There stood his oath, recorded in heaven, that he would assess the value of these people's property. What was he to do? A bright thought struck him. There resided in their midst a sort of backwoods lawyer, whom they called 'squire, whose words and opinions had come to be considered law in the settlement. As he had no property of his own, he could well afford to offer his services to help Courtney out. His kind offer was thankfully accepted, and "Richard was himself again." So it was arranged that the heads of the dozen families living there should come to the "'squire's" cabin that night, and he would make known their duty under the law. "Law is law!" sentimentally said the accommodating "'squire," "and I cannot let these neighbors of mine be dragged away from their families a hundred miles by your sheriff in Danville, if I can be the happy means under Divine Providence of preventing it." The convocation was held, and, in an orderly manner, Courtney explained the situation. He had a fair share of eloquence for a young man of limited word power, and presented his side of the case in a masterly manner. After long discussion the 'squire decided that their little property was liable to assessment, and the faithful assessor felt as a great general does when a great victory is won. He felt different, however, a few moments later, when the kind 'squire charged him \$2.50 for his friendly counsel. It was not safe to leave that county without paying the bill, and it took all the money he had. He got back to Blue Grass, however, without losing his horse or throwing up his commission. The board of town auditors allowed and paid him \$3 for that part of his services. It was several long years before he was induced, by "the urgent request of his friends," to accept the office of assessor again, and for many years he has held to the opinion, pretty strongly, that until the unwelcomed advent of that horde of Chinese barbarians upon our Pacific slope there was not in America a class of people who had darker ways or vainer tricks than the lawyers. When the collector went there the following winter to make collections, he found a few parties who would not pay their tax, and he levied upon the only articles he could transport; and, thinking he could not find any bidders in that neighborhood, he carried a shotgun and a log-chain all the way to Danville, out of which to make the tax.

The township contained, originally, about twelve sections of timber land, which was more in the form of pretty well defined groves, with little of undergrowth, and hazel-brush patches which have since grown into timber land, than of what is generally called timber. The main

branch of the Middle Fork, which comes into the township from the direction of Oliver's Grove, passes nearly through the town till its junction with Bean Creek, when it turns southwest and passes out. Along this, after leaving the main body of timber on the south, were Collison's Point, Colwell Timber, Partlow's Timber, Douglass Moore Timber and Buck Grove. The Blue Grass branch, which comes from the north, joining the main branch near Marysville, had on it Bob Courtney's Grove and Blue Grass Grove. Bean Creek, which, so far as its name is concerned, has a history. It had Merritt's Point, and numerous clumps, which were early the homes of those who, like Albright, wanted the advantages which shade and shelter gave to growing herds and fattening cattle. Of all the localities in northern Vermilion none offered a finer opportunity than the town of Middle Fork for early settlement and comfortable homes. In truth of this, the fine farms, the nice residences, the general prosperity, and the uncommon prosperity of a few, all show the town in the best possible light. There were drawbacks, however, that some other localities did not have. Many of the first settlers made their homes along the creek bottoms, seeking protection from the real or imaginary prairie blasts, and trying to use the water of the streams. Without one known exception, such families were the subjects of frequent, severe and fatal sickness. In the light of the present it seems strange that they should have selected such places for their homes. The families which made their homes on the edge of the prairies were not more troubled by sickness than others in new countries. An early settler, when asked why the rich prairies were so long left vacant, replied: "Why! if we had known that anybody could live out there, we would have saved ourselves a great deal of trouble." It was really believed that they would only be of use as pastures for the great herds of cattle that would roam over them, as the herds do over the vast paupias of South America.

The streams through the pieces of timber were peculiar in one respect. When first found they seemed to have worn no channels for the water-courses. Every little rain spread them out into great ponds. Whether it was owing to the peculiar nature of the soil, or whatever may have been the cause or causes, they did not wear channels deep in the soil. Wherever there was an obstruction, as a fallen tree, the water poured over and made a deep pond-hole, which remained deep the year around. In these deep places large fish were caught. A gentleman, whose word is entitled to the utmost credit, says that he has known of the catching of a pike in the township fully four feet long. This might be set down by some as a "fish story," but the writer believes it to be true.

The Blue Grass tract, which lay around and through the Blue Grass Grove, covered several thousand acres, and has been the subject of much speculation. It was originally supposed by some to have been the growth of seeds brought here in some way by the Indians. This view, however, has been pretty generally abandoned, as the history and phenomena of grasses have become better known. One of the most singular things about these great prairies is, that the native grass which was found growing everywhere when man came here, and which for ages has maintained itself against all the natural elements of extinction, has neither seed nor any other organs of propagation. When once killed or circumscribed in any way, it could not by any process again spread. It was not merely comparatively, but positively impossible to spread it. So far as the writer's knowledge goes, it was in this respect anomalous. Nature does not seem to have furnished another case of actual absence of the quality of propagation. Wherever this was destroyed nature supplied its place with another grass, and in this part of the state that natural growth was blue-grass, which was, and is, just as much a natural growth as was the prairie grass. The Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians had long had a home in this grove. They had cultivated in their own rude way a small patch of corn, which had destroyed the prairie grass not only where they had actually planted, but all around where they lived and where their horses stayed. Blue-grass "run in," as the saying is, or more correctly, was furnished by nature according to a not well understood natural law. And this is all the mystery there is in regard to the great blue-grass pasture that was found here.

The first settlers found corn growing here. Their method of planting and cultivating differed somewhat from that in vogue since Brown invented his corn-planter, and can be easily described. No plow was known to Indian farming. The corn was planted in hills, little less distant than now, and was hoed by the women, and hilled up about as we do potatoes. The next year the hills were planted between the rows of last year's stalks, and the earth which had been hilled up around the former was removed, as needed, to the growing hills, to "hill them up." The only variety of corn they were known to use here was the peculiarly spotted ears, red and white. When the corn was harvested it was not cribbed in pine lumber brought from Green Bay, but caves were dug in the dry knolls, in which it was buried until it was wanted.

The earliest settlements were made in what is now Middle Fork, in 1828. Mr. Partlow and wife came from Kentucky in 1829 with their four sons, Samuel, James, Reuben and John, and their son-in-law, Asa

Brown. They were all married and had families, and were all earnest members of the Methodist church. They made a cabin at Merrill's Point, and the sons took claims in sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 (21-13), south of where Armstrong now is. John and James were licensed preachers, and were probably the first ones to make a residence here. The parents died the first year, and the family had to bury them themselves. They brought a number of cattle with them from Kentucky, and the migration bid fair to prove a prosperous one; but the first year was followed by the memorable winter of the deep snow, the like of which has never been seen here since. It was to the new-comers a most unexpected and disastrous winter. The depth of the snow prevented getting around to do anything. They had to live on what they could pound up in their mortars. Deer, the principal meat-producing game, were easily captured, but they soon became so poor that their meat was not fit to eat. There was no such thing as going to market, and their cattle died from lack of food and care. The winter filled up the measure of their disappointment, and the next year they took the back track and went to Kentucky, all but Asa Brown, who said he had nothing to go to there, and he "could but perish if he staid." They afterward returned and settled on the land they had taken up, which has been known from that day to this—now fifty years—as the Partlow neighborhood. They all lived to bring up families, some members of whom still reside there. Samuel and Reuben died in Danville, where their children live, and are among the most respected and worthy citizens. John and James died here in Middle Fork. When they came here they brought the institutions of religion with them, and never allowed the altar to grow cold. About 1840 they built the first meeting-house in this part of the county—a rude cabin on the bank of the stream on Reuben's land. There is no family which has exercised a greater or better influence on the town—an influence for good which will be felt till the last.

Michael Cook was one of the first to settle here. He died soon, and was buried in a little graveyard a half mile from Meneely's mill on the hill. William Bridges came here in 1830, and settled one and a half miles south of Marysville. He resided there seven years. He was a man of strong good sense. He sold and went to Wisconsin, when the rush was in that direction. Mr. Gray bought the place. He was not much of a farmer, and gave his time largely to the chase. His family had much sickness, and his place deteriorated, and part of the clearing again grew up to trees. Passing by it to-day it is not difficult to see in the timber the place where, forty-five years ago, wheat was waving in the June breezes. This man Gray was a character. He

used to come in out of the timber every election day as regular as a tea-party, following the blazed trees out to civilization—he seldom came out at any other time—voted the democratic ticket as regularly and unanimously as if he had been brought up to it; defended the good name and statesmanship of Jackson; shouted for fifty-four-forty-or-fight; for “extending the area of freedom,” by the Mexican war, whooped for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and peddled tickets until the boxes were closed, as energetically as any man in the business; then stayed to see the ballots counted out by candle-light. For ten years, Gray and John Smith (plain) were the only democratic voters in town. After ten years of energetic electioneering, this patriarch of democracy saw with joy the advent into town of George Copeland, and felt better. He lived to see as many as half-a-dozen democratic votes cast in Middle Fork. The town is still republican, though it is through no dereliction on the part of Gray.

There was a very considerable emigration at one time from here to Wisconsin. After Gurdon Hubbard had left Danville, where he had in vain endeavored to get his former partners to invest with him in “water lots” in Chicago, he became rich by his speculations there, and, following the same direction, some of the leading men of the county fancied they could see as rich speculations in Milwaukee and Galena, and other places in those vicinities. The prevailing sickness here gave a strong impetus to the movement, and quite a number went out from this town. Few bettered themselves, however. Asa Brown, A. Kelley and William Bridges went to the northern home.

Charles Bennett settled at Collison’s Point in 1828, and was one of the first settlers in here. He came from Ohio. He entered land on Sullivan’s Branch (called so till 1851), eighty acres at first, and afterward forty more, and was really the first settler on the now famous Bean Creek. Mr. Bennett died in 1840 on the farm half a mile east of the iron bridge in Marysville. He left six children, who have all moved away except Caleb and a daughter, now dead. His son Caleb, now residing in Marysville, is believed to be the “oldest inhabitant” now residing in the town, having lived here continuously for fifty-one years;—at least, if any person disputes his right to the belt with the cabalistic letters, “O. I.” marked on it, he wants such an one to come and take it, if he can. Caleb says, in speaking of those “good old times,” (?) “We did not fail, under any circumstances or provocation, to have the ague every summer as regularly as that solar season came around. People had not got to living out on the prairies then, and those who lived on the creek bottoms nearly all died. We thought it a ‘severe dispensation of Divine Providence,’ but now the general

opinion, after a half century of additional light on the subject, is, that it was the 'milk-sick,' whatever that may be." They raised their own flax, corn, wheat and hogs, the real "hazel splitters," called so from a very general belief that they were so thin, and had such sharp noses, that they could go through a hazel bush or any like substance which stood in their way. A great many ludicrous stories have been told about this much-abused breed of "prairie-rooters," which were in many respects a very valuable, probably the most profitable, "farming implement" the early settlers had. The impression is common now that they were a worthless thing. This is very far from being true. The writer, who has the greatest respect for the "improved breeds of hogs," now so famous here, wishes to record a plea in favor of the old stock. In the then condition of the fields and farms, they were the only kind that could be kept; they did not require any grain or grass pasture; they lived in the woods till corn was ripe, and when fattened to the extent that they were good bacon hogs, would travel as fast as a man could walk. In any ordinary weather they could make twenty miles a day, and could stand the long drives of one or two hundred miles to market without giving out; were not subject to any disease. Nothing could kill them short of the knife of the butcher or the ball of the rifle, and they were about the only crop the farmer raised which would always bring cash. Caleb Bennett went out on the prairie and took up the fine farm now owned by Zack Putnam, and improved it. He sunk three artesian wells, one of which is the finest in the county. By boring thirty feet he got a permanent three-inch stream, which is carried up high enough to furnish a good water-power to drive a churn. Several other farms in that vicinity have artesian water. He carried on stock-raising and feeding extensively, with fair success, for several years. Disaster overtook his operations, however, and he lost his property. He has been a hard-working man, and is respected by all that knew him. The farm which he brought into cultivation is owned by Mr. Putnam, who carries on a butter dairy of twenty-five cows, the only one of the kind in the town. He uses the water-power to run a small turbine wheel, which drives the churn and runs the water through the milk-house, to keep it cool. With this care in keeping cool, and with absolute cleanliness in the management of the dairy, he has no trouble in getting the highest market price for his product, and has solved the problem of profitable butter-making on these prairies.

Richard Courtney was born and grew up to early manhood in Franklin county, Ohio. The family came on here in 1835, and it was so rainy, and the streams so swollen, that they could not get farther,

so they concluded to enter land here on the famous blue-grass tract, which the Indians had just abandoned. There were then standing, where his pasture now is, the stalks of a former year's crop of corn. The untouched grass of thousands of acres grew rank around and through the grove. The underbrush of young trees had been kept down by prairie fires, and where now forest trees stand, as fine winter pasture as ever was known furnished feed enough for thousands of cattle. The few cows that the settlers kept came in at night loaded down with milk, and almost every hollow tree in the grove was the home of bees. There never was a land which, to the immigrant seeking new homes, flowed more literally with milk and honey than this. The Courtney family at once went to breaking prairie, and hired a hundred acres turned and planted to sod corn. They got a good crop, but did not know what to do with it. It was only worth six cents a bushel, and no market for it at that price. They did not raise much wheat. They went to Perrysville for their grinding. Deer, geese, turkeys and prairie chickens were numerous. They kept a few sheep, but the wolves were so troublesome that it was almost impossible to protect them. They have sold pigs for one dollar per dozen, and once sold Mr. Gilbert twenty good fat hogs for fifty dollars. Mr. Courtney was once on a trip to Chicago, and having in his wagon some corn of the large white variety, such as he was in the habit of raising, to feed on the road, a couple of Yankees, who were looking for the first time at the prairie wonders of Illinois, after intently examining the ears of corn, and comparing them mentally with their own little hard-shell nubbins down east, commenced asking questions, Yankee-like. They asked Courtney what it cost to raise such corn. He told them that he did not calculate that it cost him anything to raise it, and explained that the land had to be broken before it was fit for any crop. Then, while the prairie sod was rotting for the next year's crop, one of the boys who had nothing else to do dropped the corn in the crevices between the sods, and they went on about their business, allowing the corn to have its own way until it was ripe; then they picked what corn they wanted, say twenty to forty bushels to the acre, and left the rest for the cattle to live on during the winter. "But don't you hoe it and manure it in the hill, and hill it up, and stick up scare-crows made out of your wife's last year's petticoat or your cast-off drawers, and put hats on 'em!" inquired the suspicious Yankees. He assured them that nothing of the kind was done in raising the particular corn they then held in their hands. They questioned his veracity. "Well," said Courtney, "if you don't take my word, if you will just come back to the next wagon, I have got a minister and a class-leader there who will

swear to it. This satisfied the incredulous gentlemen, for they knew what religion was, and down in Massachusetts a class-leader's word is taken everywhere. Mr. C. says that he has gone a whole year without handling thirty dollars in money. Their wants were few. They made their own cloth, sugar and shoes; rarely bought store-tea; did not take music lessons, or buy spring bonnets. Taxes were nominal, and no school bills to pay, and no mortgages to eat up the substance of the people. He used to keep a plat of the township, so that people who came to look for land could find it, and would stop his plow any time to go to show them the corners. There were no settlements on the prairies until 1849, when the rush of immigration came in in anticipation of the passage through congress of Douglas' Illinois Central Railroad bill, by the discussion of which attention was directed to the great fertility of the prairies, which only needed the aid of railroads to bring their products into market. The people here had supposed that the prairies back of them were their heritage for "range" as long as they should want them, but waked up suddenly to the fact that all this land was being taken up, and had to buy at increased rates to secure themselves against being hemmed in. Richard Courtney sold his farm to John Bodley, who recently died at Paxton, and purchased another. Mr. Bodley remained here some time, carrying on a farm of four hundred acres, trading, feeding cattle, and driving to market. He kept a store at Blue Grass for awhile, which he lost by lightning. He afterward went west, and then settled at Paxton, where he became one of the leading business men of that place. He took a lively interest in public affairs, and was long on the board of supervisors. He closed a long and busy life a few weeks since, leaving a name for integrity and business activity which will long be kept green in the memory of his many acquaintances. Mr. Courtney still resides on the farm which he bought at that time. He has brought up a family of five children, who live with or near him, and who enjoy the aid and assistance of his wise counsel and the pleasure of his society. He has saved a comfortable property, though by no means rich, and quietly receives the benefit of his early thrift and energy. There is no more pleasant sight connected with the history of these townships than the one of these good old parents, who, having passed through the trials, the hardships, the fears, the dangers of pioneering, the fatigue and labors of a well-rounded life, throw care and work on willing children, whose early feet they have led in paths of peace, truth and veneration for God and man. Mr. Courtney's mother died here, at the age of eighty-three.

James, an elder brother of Richard, had very early joined the church, and was licensed to preach at the age of eighteen. Ten

years later he came into this county to live, having received a good education and studied medicine. He used to preach while here, but finding his health failing, he resumed the study of medicine to learn his own case. He removed to Danville, where he remained several years, spending his winters in Cincinnati, attending lectures and acquainting himself with the science of medicine and surgery in all its details. He was elected to the legislature in 1854, and in the single winter he served saw many things to convince him that everything was not pure and honest in the politics of that "good old time." He removed to Indianapolis, and was appointed to a professorship in the medical college at Cincinnati. He was a man of great energy and industry, with small physical strength to back it. The successive steps of advancement from the cabin of the backwoodsman to the important position of lecturer in an important medical college, shows the stuff of which he was made.

None of the other members of the Courtney family reside in Middle Fork. Robert Courtney, who was not a relative of the family heretofore spoken of, came here before they did some four years. He was an arbitrary man, and cared little for the rights of others or the peace of his family. He claimed all the land that joined him, and when Mr. Cross came up from Danville and staked out a piece of blue-grass pasture to put his cattle on to feed, Robert undertook to drive him off. He was even crosser than Cross, and went for this intruder in a very unamiable manner. He never gave much attention to farming, but hunted and watched a few cattle. He lived here about twenty-five years, until 1856, and then went to Champaign. John, Dixon and Hamilton Bailey, three brothers, settled in 1832 on land where Marysville now stands. They were industrious men and good citizens; remained here until 1839, and sold to Robert Marshall, and went, in company with Miller, Stillwell, Brown, Layton, and others, to Wisconsin. Mr. Marshall was not in sufficient health to work on a farm, and undertook to keep store in one part of his dwelling, two or three years. He died, and thus ended what is supposed to have been the first mercantile venture in town, about 1850. Robert Young bought the farm Stillwell had entered, and lives on it still.

James Colwell bought the claim of a Mr. Long, just west of where Marysville now is. He remained on the place until he died.

Douglas Moore came from Ohio in 1834, and took up land still farther west, south of where Armstrong now is. He was a man of very positive views and strong character. He has a reputation among the neighbors for truthfulness, honorable christian character, and was

a good farmer. He is dead, and his family is scattered. His wife remains in the vicinity.

Mr. Meneley, who was himself a millwright, built a saw-mill a little way down stream from Marysville in 1837. He afterward sold to Smith, and it burned; Smith rebuilt it and sold it. In 1872 a run of stone was put in. This is the only water-mill ever built in town.

Bean Creek, the eastern branch of the Middle Fork, was first known as "Sullivan's branch," but it afterward came to be known by its present name, from certain yarns that Albright spun in regard to the peculiarities of the people who lived along its banks and the qualities of the stream itself. The land along its border was well adapted to cattle farming, and the men engaged in that line got possession of the land. Albright, as one of them, used to tell his friends back east of the excellent country that we had here. He said that the stream run bean-soup, and the banks were supplied with a natural growth of this nutritious vegetable, ready baked to a beautiful brown for the table; that the settlers just naturally collected it daily (except Sundays), as the wandering tribes of Israel gathered manna in the wilderness; that he was at first surprised at finding such delicious baked beans on every table, when he traveled through there buying up the fat steers that he found in endless numbers in that vicinity, and that he was more surprised when he found the generous supply with which nature had provided them. The yarn was enough to give the name to this stream. In regard to some other locality he used to tell that when he was staying one night with his hands, he lodged in the house and they in the barn. During the night the bedbugs rolled him over and over until he thought to escape them by going to the barn, but before he got there he heard a terrible racket, which sounded more like a thrashing-machine than anything he could think of, but it proved to be the boys fighting fleas. The first settlers along this creek were Mr. Bennett, Mr. Allen, W. H. Copeland and Mr. Albright. Farther up the creek were George Copeland, John Mills, who now lives in Fairmount, David Copeland and John Smith (English), who settled there about 1845. All the John Smiths in America, so we are assured, did not live in Middle Fork; but there were three, which, by way of designation, were called John Smith (English), John Smith (Tieky) and plain John Smith. The former of these, who is one of the most successful farmers and capable managers of large business affairs in town, was by birth an Englishman. With no advantages of early education he came to this country, and for a time was in the employ of Abram Mann. When he married, in 1844, it is said that he had nothing but a strong constitution, good natural abilities, and a willing disposition. He soon

commenced operations on his own account on Bean Creek, and his history from that time has been a continued business success. He owns three thousand acres of land, which lies for three miles up and down the stream west of Marysville, and has been, and still is, largely engaged in cattle feeding, turning off two hundred head a year.

John Smith (plain) came here from Pennsylvania about 1845, with a four-horse team, which he traded for a piece of land, and soon got hold of a prairie team — a lot of steers and a plow — and went to work. He accumulated a considerable property around and in Marysville; was the first to build a store there; was postmaster for awhile, and had a large influence on its early prosperity.

The first school taught in the town was by Rev. Mr. Ryman, in a house built near Douglas Moore's, four miles west of Marysville, about the year 1842. Here the men and women, who afterward made their impression on the affairs of the pioneer neighborhood, received from a careful instructor the rudiments of school education, which have never been effaced from their minds. He is spoken of with great respect by those who knew him, and although the conveniences were not such as the children of the present day enjoy, they made the most of such advantages as they had.

In 1832, a county road was established through Rossville and Blue Grass, from the state line west. A few years after this was known as the Attica road. Thomas Owens, now of Streator, bought a farm and moved a house on section 16, and commenced "keeping tavern." From this fact it became a center for the people around, and a store and post-office soon followed, and that universal convenience,—a blacksmith shop,—was "started." Out of this grew, in course of time, the famous "city" which did all the mercantile and commercial business for ten miles around. It was a busy little burg until that leveler of great anticipations, the railroads, came. With railroad to right of it, railroad to left of it, railroad to front and rear of it, what could Blue Grass do but surrender?

CHURCHES.

A complete record of the religious doings of the self-denying labors of the early evangelists, the interest in religious matters, and the church enterprises of Middle Fork, would be a chapter of great interest, and show a unanimity of christian purpose, almost without a parallel. A gentleman, whose long acquaintance with the town, running back almost to the first settlement, says, that fully three-fourths of the adult population were, during most of the fifty years of its history, professors of religion and ardent supporters of its institutions. Indeed, there have been times when the proportion was even greater. During the early

times nearly all its inhabitants were members of those pioneers in religious effort and instruction, the Baptists and Methodists. Even at that day a chord of christian sympathy ran through the members of these churches which has never been effaced. The good brothers, Demorest, Helmie and Fairchild, who sounded the sweet notes of free salvation in the humble cabins of the poor pioneers, were seconded, not antagonized, by Elder Freeman Smalley, whose Calvinism took on the lovelier shade that toned its stern doctrines and decrees in sympathy with the christian unity of the day. No record which the human hand can make can hope to give full justice to these faithful laborers. They have gone to their reward where the record is full, kept by the hand which notes the sparrows fall, watched by the eye which seeth in secret. These men had no anticipation of earthly reward. An earnest christian, who was himself a member of the Baptist church, but whose religion took on the broader glow of unity, says: "It was one of the pleasanter sights to see these good Methodist brethren, the local preachers, going out two by two to hold their two days' meetings in the cabins, the barns or the groves; working together like Paul and Silas, one preaching while the other prayed for the blessing of God upon their labors. It was one of the strongest forces in the work of Methodism, and I wonder that they have let it fall into disuse."

There are now eight churches in town, four of which are Methodist. The first religious exercises in the town were probably held at the houses of the Partlow family, who were religious people and came here determined to maintain the cause of the church. In 1829 we find that Reuben Partlow accompanied John Johns, who lived ten miles southeast of the Partlow neighborhood, to Danville to attend meeting, and to ask that the preacher, Mr. McKain, send an appointment to their neighborhood. This was gladly complied with by the good man, who continued to preach for the class formed at John's house in Blount during his year. Coffeen's Hand-book of Vermillion County, pages 25 and 26, says: "A man by the name of McKain was the first Methodist circuit rider of this county. Harshey was the next, and by his preaching a great influence was exerted in favor of Methodism in this vicinity." It is believed that the circuit which was extended to John Johns in 1829 was also the same year made to reach out into Partlow's neighborhood, but if such was the fact, verification of it is not now at hand. This, then, was in the Eugene circuit, and extended to Big Grove (Champaign). Under the preaching of Mr. Harshey, who was the second circuit preacher in the county, regular appointments were made at Mr. Partlow's, which in time grew into the Partlow church ten years later. This became, then, the Danville circuit during

Mr. Harshey's preaching. For at least ten years preaching was had in the houses, and if there were two rooms in the building it was so arranged that the preacher could talk to those in both rooms. Blue Grass, Partlow's and Morehead's were the three earliest preaching points. After Harshey came Risley, Bradshaw, William Moore, Buck, Crane, Littler and others. Mr. Risley was an able preacher and a good man, but fell into trouble; he was thought to have been carried away by a too great anxiety to see one party in a very bitter political contest elected, and lost his influence. Mr. Littler was a talented man and a very acceptable pastor, but got into debt and had not the bravery to face his creditors. Few of them had received any special education in schools for the work they had, but were men led by the spirit of all wisdom. Rev. Mr. Harshey lived and died in Danville, and is everywhere spoken of as a man of superior abilities and great power; his influence in favor of Methodism was very considerable. Rev. James McKain, the pioneer, is more fully spoken of in the record of Blount.

In 1840 the brethren put up the first building specially intended for religious worship in this part of the county, on the land of Reuben Partlow, who begged the privilege of donating, which, taken in connection with his visit to Danville to ask Mr. McKain to come up here to preach for the new settlers, gives him the right to be called the pioneer of that which we now call Methodism in this town: really the pioneer in religious preaching. This little church down on the bottom has long since been replaced by a more convenient one, and one which the people naturally feel proud of. It was a very plain affair: the studding, beams and rafters were poles; the laths were rived out and the shingles home-made; in fact, it was all home-made material except the door, windows and siding. The seats were slabs with legs stuck in them. This building was used for the first school which was held in this part of town, and the second one in town. The people here did not have the school fever very much: it was not until about 1848 that they seem to have been awakened by the advent of a new wave of immigration to an interest in schools. There seem to have been none but the two already spoken of until the Ingersolls objected to sending their children three miles to school. The present Partlow chapel was built in 1865.

For a long time this was attached to, or was a part of Vermilion circuit. In 1865 the four appointments were set off and became Blue Grass circuit. In 1877 the parsonage at Marysville was built, and since that time it has been known by that name. The present membership in the circuit is: Marysville, 80; Partlow's, 50; Wallace Chapel, 52; No. 1, 45: total, 227. The trustees of the Partlow church, at the time

of its being built, were John Smith, John Wright, Ersom French, Benj. Cross, Wm. Hornbeck, J. B. Courtney and Wm. Crable. A Sabbath-school was established as early as 1840. The Partlows, Reuben, James and John, were leaders, as in every good work. J. B. Courtney, now of Marysville, was superintendent for many years, during which time it often numbered a hundred.

The church at what was called Blue Grass charge was built in 1854, during the ministration of Rev. Mr. Wallace, and was named from him Wallace Chapel. It stands on section 28, one half mile south of Blue Grass post-office. The trustees were Eli Starr, J. H. Duncan, Joseph Moss, and the pastor. It is 34×46, and cost \$2,100.

The chapel called "No. 1," built in 1867, is the same size, plain, and cost \$2,200. The trustees under whose care the church was built were Jesse Piles, William Lefever, J. A. Beals, J. M. Rice and J. Collison.

The church at Marysville was built in 1870. It is a fine building, 36×50, with a steeple, well seated and finished off. It cost \$3,000. Messrs. Jameson, Tuttle and Bennett were active in the work of getting up this building. Sabbath-schools are maintained in all the appointments. Some of the most efficient and active members in the Sabbath-school work are J. B. Courtney, W. Hornbeck, L. A. Burd, Joseph Moss, J. H. Duncan, Eli Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Potts, and Oliver Postal. The parsonage at Marysville is a good two-story house, and is as comfortable as any minister could wish. It cost \$1,500.

The old Middle Fork Baptist Church was organized in 1834, by Elder Freeman Smalley, with about twenty members. Freeman, Benjamin and James Smalley and their wives, Mr. Herron and wife, Polly Stearnes, Levi Asher and wife, Mr. Pursell and wife, Mr. Stephens (a licensed preacher of English birth) and wife, Mr. Sowders and wife, Mr. Pentecost and wife, Samuel Copeland and wife, and Mrs. White, were all either original or early members of this church. This old church maintained its position and its unity until 1864, when questions and causes growing out of the war caused a division which proved disastrous.

As early as 1852 a church organization was effected, including those of the parent church who lived about Blue Grass Grove, and others who had recently come in, which was called Hopewell, but by common acceptation was known as Blue Grass Church. The pastors of the old church succeeding Elder Smalley were Revs. Mr. Dodson, A. C. Blankinship and Benjamin Harris. Mr. David S. Halbert, whose life has been intimately connected with the Baptist church, and through whose safe memory and kindness the writer has been enabled to resene what would

soon have been among the things forgotten, in regard to this important branch of the church, came to this county in 1836, and in 1840 united with the church. He removed to this neighborhood in 1848, and has since lived here, except the four years which he spent in "Dixie" in the service of his country, in the time of her sorest trials. He returned, broken in health but strong in the spirit, to his home, and now lives near Marysville. The new church commenced holding meetings at the residence of Mr. Halbert. Rev. Mr. Harris organized this church, with about seventeen members, including on its roll Mr. and Mrs. Halbert, Miss Cossart, John Lawler, wife and daughter, William Lawler and wife, and Mrs. Glascock. Mr. Harris' pastorate was followed by that of the brothers Martin and Alexander Blankinship and David French. Under their ministration the church prospered, and at one time numbered over a hundred members. Their meetings were held in the school-house at Blue Grass.

The Point Pleasant Church was organized in 1866 by Elder C. B. Seals, who was then a licensed preacher. At the time of its organization it numbered fifteen, and has had seventy at one time. Under Elder Seals' labors the church was built in 1867, on section 14 (22-14), near the Methodist, "No. 1," Church. It is a plain building, 34 x 46, and cost about \$2,000. Since the close of Seals' pastoral labors, Elder Clark Fleming has preached, supplying the church half the time. A Sabbath-school is maintained in summer, but the congregation is so scattered that they have not tried to maintain it in winter. The church numbers about forty-five members.

The United Brethren Church was organized, as is recorded in the history of Ross township, which it is unnecessary to repeat here. Rev. John Hoobler was the pioneer preacher of this denomination in the county. The Marysville circuit has five appointments: Mr. Knight's, at Knight's Branch, five miles southwest; Bean Creek, three and a half miles northeast; Murphy's School-house, seven miles north; Sperry's, five miles southeast, and Marysville. Rev. J. R. Scott is the present preacher in charge, and preaches at each of these appointments once in two weeks. Rev. J. S. Cooper was his immediate predecessor, and is now a presiding elder. Rev. T. M. Hamilton is presiding elder of this district of the upper Wabash conference. The church edifice at Marysville is 30 x 45, with belfry and bell. It was built in 1873 at a cost of \$1,800, under the ministration of W. F. Coffman. This charge numbers fifty members.

The Church at Bean Creek (in Ross) is a neat building, 35 x 45, with cupola and belfry, and cost \$2,000. The Albrights, Putnam Cook, and others, were interested in putting up the building. The plain church

edifice at Knight's was built in 1865 under the management of Elon Sperry, John Selsor and Rev. P. A. Canady, a local preacher.

The appointment at Murphy's School-house (in Butler) expect to build this summer. Interesting and thriving Sabbath-schools are maintained at these general appointments. A pleasant parsonage with two acres of ground is furnished the pastor at Marysville.

The Christian church was organized here by Elder Rawley Martin, preaching in the school-house about 1860. Preaching was maintained irregularly until 1874, when Elder A. R. Owen preached here once a month and perfected the organization. Elder Smith and Elder Stipp have preached here since. In 1874 a very neat and tasty brick church was erected at a cost of \$2,500. It is 35 × 56, with a well-proportioned steeple rising from the front center.

The early preachers through this country did not see much money for a yearly salary. They expected little and got less, but it seldom happened that these devoted preachers returned home without something to show for their circuit ride. The good sisters generally had a brace of chickens, a roll of butter, can of honey, pail of eggs, strip of bacon or dried meat, a little roll of cloth, which the pastor gladly received in lieu of bank notes, which he feared would not be a legal tender by the time of his return home. Thus did they "return again in joy, bringing their sheaves with them."

BLUE GRASS.

The hamlet which has been so long known by the name of Blue Grass, or "Blue Grass City," as some ambitious ones chose to call it, received its name naturally enough from its surroundings, as has been already explained. After the county road—or state road, as it was called—came into general travel, and Owens had got his tavern into running order, the people began to want a post-office and store. The post-office was established in 1843, and John Carter appointed post-master, a position which he retained until Archi McCormick commenced keeping store, about 1845, when he was appointed. Five years later he sold to John Bodly. Bodly continued in business some years and was quite prosperous, and sold to Wilson, and he to Thomas Owens, the post-office following these changes. Edmund Hartwell, who did not believe in doing anything by halves, built the mammoth store now standing there, dark, "gloomy and worthless," 30 × 65, two stories high, which he occupied for store, carrying a large stock of general merchandise, the upper story being rented to the Masonic order, which had a thriving lodge there in those days. This was the only post-office in the northwestern part of the county, and it was no uncommon thing to

see a hundred persons there for their mail at times. In 1859 John Carter and George Small laid out and platted a "town." It consisted of two blocks, one on either side of the county road. Hartwell, Scott & McDaniels, Groves & Brother, Henderson & Lee and Davis & Hall, successively sold goods there. During and after the close of the war these parties who were engaged in trade sold \$25,000 worth a year. Now the shutters are up on the big store, and no one would take it rent free. Berry Ellis started a blacksmith shop about 1845. The La Fayette Oil Mill Company built a flax warehouse there, and for some years Hartwell run that and did a thriving business. After the railroad was built it was moved to Rankin. The only business carried on there now is the two blacksmith shops by Wilson and Artrun, a little grocery and notion store, and the post-office now kept by Mr. Butler. "Killed by the railroads," is the epitaph that might be written over Blue Grass City.

The Havana, Rantoul & Eastern railroad (narrow-gauge) runs through the township from east to west, a mile south of its center. Mr. Gifford, the president of the company, lived at Rantoul. He came and called a meeting in 1874, and explained what he proposed to do. He wanted a stock subscription of \$2,000 per mile. The citizens had heard a good deal of railroad talk before, and had not much confidence in this, but subscribed some \$16,000. He built it, and got it through from Rantoul to Alvin, Christmas, 1876, and from Alvin to Lebanon in 1878, and from Rantoul west to Le Roy in 1879. It has proved a great success — has all the business it can do.

Below is a list in tabular form of those who have been elected to township offices since township organization in 1851:

Date.	Votes.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1851	.....	M. Oakwood	.....M. G. Courtney	.....W. C. Merrill	.....J. Partlow.
1852	.....	M. Oakwood	.....R. Marshall	.....R. Courtney	.....P. Copeland.
1853	.....	M. Oakwood	.....R. Marshall	.....M. G. Courtney	.....M. G. Courtney.
1854	.....	W. C. Merrill	.....W. C. Merrill	.....J. S. Webber	.....J. S. Webber.
1855	.....	M. Oakwood	.....S. P. Starr	.....S. P. Starr	.....S. P. Starr.
1856	.....	J. S. Webber	.....S. P. Starr	.....P. Copeland	.....P. Copeland.
1857	.....	J. S. Webber	.....S. Clapp	.....N. L. Griffin	.....W. Chambers.
1858	.....	J. S. Webber	.....S. Clapp	.....R. Marshall	.....S. Hornbeck.
1859	.....	John Bodly	.....S. Clapp	.....T. S. Maxey	.....S. Hornbeck.
1860	.....	John Bodly	.....S. Clapp	.....W. J. Leonard	.....S. Hornbeck.
1861	.....	Wm. Chambers	.....D. Thomas	.....Geo. Morehead	.....W. J. Leonard.
1862	.....	Wm. Chambers	.....S. P. Starr	.....D. Thomas	.....W. J. Leonard.
1863	177	W. M. Tenney	.....S. P. Starr	.....D. Thomas	.....J. B. Courtney.
1864	175	W. M. Tenney	.....S. P. Starr	.....D. Thomas	.....D. Thomas.
1865	76	W. M. Tenney	.....S. P. Starr	.....R. Courtney	.....D. Thomas.
1866	137	W. M. Tenney	.....S. P. Starr	.....S. Clapp	.....D. Thomas.
1867	126	D. Copeland	.....S. P. Starr	.....J. B. Courtney	.....J. D. Brown.

Date.	Votes.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1868...	139...	D. Copeland	S. P. Starr	J. B. Courtney ...	J. D. Brown.
1869...	108...	S. Clapp	S. P. Starr	J. B. Courtney ...	E. H. Grant.
1870...	158...	W. H. Copeland ..	L. C. Messner	D. Thomas	E. H. Grant.
1871...	179...	E. H. Grant	C. B. Sargent	E. H. Beals	C. E. Pressey.
1872...	151...	M. V. Robins	C. B. Sargent	E. H. Beals	C. E. Pressey.
1873...	139...	M. V. Robins	W. L. Sargent	E. H. Beals	C. E. Pressey.
1874...	249...	C. Albert	W. L. Sargent	E. H. Beals	C. E. Pressey.
1875...	200...	M. V. Robins	L. D. Hornbeck	E. H. Beals	C. E. Pressey.
1876...	239...	W. H. Copeland ..	L. D. Hornbeck	H. C. Wright	C. E. Pressey.
1877...	330...	W. H. Copeland ..	C. La Grange	Wm. Cossairt	C. E. Pressey.
1878...	277...	W. H. Copeland ..	P. B. Moreland	Wm. Cossairt	C. E. Pressey.
1879...	260...	W. H. Copeland ..	P. B. Moreland	Wm. Cossairt	C. E. Pressey.

The justices of the peace have been Robert Marshall, James Cassey, Septimus Smith, J. P. Button, Perry Copeland, N. L. Griffing, James Courtney, M. Oakwood, S. Hornbeck, H. H. Gunn, L. A. Burd, D. Thomas, S. M. Johnson, W. W. Smith, D. Jameson, D. A. Cox, C. B. Sargent, T. Ellis, M. W. Salmons, W. M. Tennyery, S. T. Wright.

RAILROADS.

At a special town meeting held in June, 1870, pursuant to notice, to vote for or against granting \$50,000 township aid to the Monticello Railroad Company, the vote resulted: for such subscription, 122; against said subscription, 125. On the 26th of July a meeting was held for the purpose of voting for or against subscribing \$40,000 to the same company, which resulted: for such subscription, 169; against subscription, 55; but the road has never been even commenced, and there is no probability that it ever will be. The Danville & Paxton railroad, one of the roads which was projected by John C. Short at the time he was attempting to make Danville the great railroad center of this part of the state, was more than half graded through the township. It was to run almost directly through the township, from the southeast to northwest corner. Since Mr. Short's failure no work has ever been done on it.

MARYSVILLE (POTOMAC P. O.)

Marysville is a pleasant little village of four or five hundred inhabitants, built on the prairie, but pretty nearly surrounded by the timber, on section 3 (21-13), on the Havana, Rantoul and Eastern railroad. The land is pleasantly rolling, and capable of easy drainage to the creek. In general appearance its buildings are neat and tasty, though not expensive, with the exception of two or three old "barracks" not now in use. John Smith (plain) was the first man here. Isaac Meneley and Morehead and Robert Marshall were at first living across the creek, but soon came in here to help Smith make a town. Isaac Meneley built

a shop on the corner, and opposite where Robins' store now stands, and a house north of it. John Smith then lived south of the creek. James Colwell was on the hill west of the town. He had come there to live about 1842. The road from his house to where the town is was traveled, and became a street or public road by limitation, and remains so yet. Where main street now is was timber, but north of there was open prairie. When they came to decide on a name for the place, it seems that both Smith and Meneley had in early life attached their lives with Marys. They were both most excellent women (so they thought), and either one abundantly worthy of having a town named after her; and both together they could not exactly be satisfied with Smithtown or Meneleyville, and hit on the plan of calling it Marysville, after the two best Marys then living in town.

Douglass Moore bought three acres of Marshall and built on it. Meneley's blacksmith shop was built about 1850, and Smith built a frame store across the street from the blacksmith shop, and went to keeping store. A post-office was established here, and Dr. Ingalls was appointed postmaster. Dr. Ingalls was engaged in the practice of his profession here for five or six years, and built the south part of the present hotel for his residence.

Henry Bass had a store here in 1852, and continued in business for some years. George and Mason Wright established themselves in trade in 1860, and remained here four years, when they went to Danville, thence to Paxton. They had been in trade at Higginsville before coming here. They occupied the old flat-store on the north side of State street.

Lloyd and M. W. Groves, who had carried on a large and prosperous business at Blue Glass, came here in 1864, and occupied the store Wright Brothers had left. They were successful merchants here, and continued in business until the death of one of the partners, in 1874, which dissolved the firm. They had a farm lying just north, and Short was then grading his Danville and Paxton railroad, making matters look bright for the young village; and George A. May came here from Indiana and bought the farm, and laid out the large addition to the town. Short failed and his road stopped. Then for a while matters looked pretty dull here, until the Rantoul road was built, since which a number of additions have been made to the village.

The successive postmasters at Marysville have been Dr. Ingalls, Joseph Jameson, John Smith; then for awhile the office was suspended. When it was reinstated the department changed the name to Potomac, because of the near proximity of Myersville, which name was so readily confounded with that of the name which this office bore. Charles

Sargent was appointed postmaster, after him Rigden Potter, and then C. E. Pressey, the present official.

I. Dillon built the steam grist-mill in 1869, with two run of stone. He run it awhile, when Robbins & Copeland bought it, and afterward sold to Harris & Campbell. It is a first-class mill in every particular, and is doing a very good custom business.

The school-house is a very sightly and well-built two-story brick building, 40×56, with two rooms above and two below. The school is graded to three departments, and is maintained for eight months in the year.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

At the February term of the county court in 1876 a petition was presented to the court by Rigden Potter and thirty-seven others, asking for the organization of Marysville under the act for the incorporation of villages, with the following bounds: commencing at the southeast corner of section 3, town 21, range 13: thence north to the northeast corner of said section; thence west to the northwest corner of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section; thence south to the north line of the right of way of the railroad; thence west along said right of way 40 rods; thence south 40 rods to the center of Main street; thence east along the center of Main street 27 rods; thence south to south line of said section; thence east to place of beginning. The petition set forth that there were within said proposed bounds three hundred and twenty-three inhabitants. An election was ordered to be held on the 11th of April, to vote for or against said proposition to incorporate. At that election 57 votes were cast, of which 46 were for incorporation, and 11 were against. And the court ordered an election to be held on the 11th of May for six trustees of said village, to serve until the next time for regular election. At that election 74 votes were cast. Geo. A. May, Caleb Albert, J. L. Partlow, Jesse Lane, M. V. Robins and S. P. Starr were elected. At the organization of the Board, Geo. A. May was chosen president; L. D. Hornbeck was appointed clerk, and T. D. Austin, street commissioner. The present trustees are C. F. Morse, S. Clapp, T. J. Haney, Jesse Lane, M. Guthrie and Isaac Brown. In 1878, license was granted to sell liquors at a license fee of \$500 per year. At these figures, in such a community, it did not pay, and fell into disuse. The publication of the "Marysville Independent" was commenced by Ben. Biddlecome, on the 13th of July, 1876. It was a six-column folio, independent in politics and religion, devoted to the news of the day, and well sustained by the patronage of the business men. It was continued for one year and four months, when it was re-

moved to Bement, where it is still published. It was satisfactorily conducted.

FREEMASONS.

The present Marysville lodge of Freemasons was organized as Blue Grass Lodge, No. 407, in 1864. The charter members were: W. M. Tennery, W.M.; W. Griffing, S.W.; W. L. Griffing, Hugh Mulholland, J.W.; E. S. Pope, W. H. Brant, J. S. Cole, D. S. French, R. Potter, J. T. Blackburn. It was transferred to Marysville and name changed in 1875. The present officers are: T. J. Haney, W.M.; Dr. Van Dorn, S.W.; Robert Young, J.W.; A. J. Robins, Sec.; D. R. Layton, Treas.; C. Bennett, Tyler; C. Jameson, S.D.; B. Drise, J.D. The lodge numbers twenty-five, and is in a prosperous condition, occupying the fine lodge-room over Robins' store.

ARMSTRONG.

Armstrong, on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern railroad, four miles west of Marysville, was laid out and platted, near the center of section 1 (21-14), in 1877, on land belonging to Thomas and Henry Armstrong.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Joseph Moss, Potomac, farmer and stock-raiser, section 29, was born near Madison, Ohio, on the 20th of March, 1820. When he was but four years of age he came with his parents to this state. His father died when he was but six years old. His mother then married the second time, and he remained at home until he reached the age of nineteen. He was married to Delila Staar on the 17th of April, 1845. She was born in Ohio on the 6th of January, 1828. They have had three children: Sarah A., John B. and an infant now deceased. Mr. Moss is regarded as one of the best citizens of Vermilion county. He has been school director ten years, and commissioner of highways for several years. From fifty to sixty head of cattle are fattened by him yearly. He clearly recollects seeing plenty of wolves and Indians when he came to this county. In his politics he is a republican; in religion, a Methodist.

Jesse L. Partlow, Potomac, farmer, owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, and also two houses and lots in Marysville, they being among the best in the town. He was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 13th of June, 1826, and remained at home with his father until he was twenty-two years of age, working on the farm. When he was but three years of age the family removed to this township, and he is consequently one of Vermilion county's earliest settlers. In 1848 he was married to Rachel Davison, who was born in this county

in 1829, and died on the 4th of September, 1878. By this union they had nine children, of whom six are still living. They are: Mary E., wife of J. D. Anderson; Anna M., wife of John Rollins; Nancy J., wife of Jesse Merrel; Lilly B., Ida A., Cora R., and Frankie D. John J. and one infant are deceased. Mr. Partlow has held the office of school director fifteen years, and pathmaster five years.

William H. Copeland, Potomac, farmer, section 36, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, on the 15th of April, 1821. His father came to this county, and settled near Danville, in 1829, thus making himself one of its earliest settlers. Mr. Copeland was married to Rachel Stevens, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 21st of February, 1823. They are the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: Nancy E., now wife of William H. Duncan, of this township; Eli H., Andrew, Elisabeth, now wife of John Chambers, of Ross township; George W. and Herman S. The names of the deceased are: Mary M., Almed, Charles G. and John M. Mr. Copeland has held the office of school director twenty years, commissioner of highways three years, and supervisor of township, which office he still holds, five terms, by election, and ten by appointment. He is certainly one of Vermilion county's very best citizens. His parents are still living near Danville, his father, a native of Pennsylvania, being seventy-eight years old. When Mr. Copeland married he had but little property, and, by economy, industry and the help of a faithful wife he now owns one thousand acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

John Wright, Armstrong, farmer, section 13, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 10th of February, 1808. His father died when he was but six years of age, leaving his mother with seven children. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, helping to support his mother and sisters. In 1829 he came west in a wagon. He was married to Elisabeth Watters on the 10th of April, 1831. She was born in Virginia, near the Potomac River, on the 14th of September, 1813, being the youngest of seven children, all of whom are still living. She is now sixty-six years old, and the eldest of the seven, a brother, is eighty-nine. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of two children: Silas T. and William W. Mr. Wright has held the office of school director five years, school treasurer five years, and justice of the peace. He is the oldest living settler of Middle Fork township. He distinctly recollects seeing deer, wolves and Indians.

James H. Duncan, Potomac, farmer and stock-dealer, section 33, was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1818. He was married to Elisabeth Crabbe, on the 4th of April, 1839. They have had by this union ten children, seven of whom are living: Sarah

J., now wife of David Partlow, of this township, and Mary E., now wife of B. F. Marple, of State Line City; Margaret E., John J., Asbury, Charles M., William H. The deceased are Asa, Emaline and Frank. Mr. Duncan has held the office of school trustee six years, school director five years. He pastures and fattens from seventy-five to one hundred head of cattle yearly, and raises some hogs, horses and cattle. Corn is his principal crop. In politics he is a republican, and a Methodist in religion.

Ersom French, Potomac, farmer, was born in Knox county, Indiana, on the 14th of April, 1811. His father moved to Vigo county, Indiana, when he was but two years old, and remained there twenty years. Mr. French has been twice married: first to Harriet Clem, in 1838. She was born in 1813, and is now deceased. Mr. French was then married to Eliza Carroll, in January, 1850. She was born in North Carolina about 1823. By this marriage Mr. French was made the father of three children, two of whom are living: Truman P., now a practicing physician in Ogden, and Abgy D. The name of the deceased is G. W. Mr. French has held the office of school director fourteen years, and road commissioner several years. He owns two hundred and nine acres of excellent land. His father was in the war of 1812.

Francis Elliott, Armstrong, farmer, section 20, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 7th of May, 1829. His father moved to this state when he was very small. He was married to Cassandia Darry. She was born in Ohio. They had by this marriage eight children, six of whom are living: Hannah M., now wife of A. Kirkhart; Elisabeth E., Charles T., John N., Mary, and one infant unnamed. The deceased are two infants. Mr. Elliott is a republican.

Isaac Creighton, Armstrong, farmer, section 17, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on the 19th of January, 1828. His parents moved to Indiana and stayed four months, when he moved to this state. Mr. Creighton has been twice married: first to Catharine Johnson, on the 15th of February, 1849. She was born in Ohio in 1828, and died in April, 1852. They had two children by this marriage: Mary E., now, wife of Joseph Truax, and Finley. He was then married to Ellen Cary, in November, 1853. She was born in Delaware in 1830. They had by this union eleven children, ten of whom are living: Eli, James R., Sarah C., John W., William T., Nancy J., Samuel H., Charles H., Robert F., Elmer C. The deceased was an infant. Mr. Creighton has held the office of school director twelve years, and pathmaster six years. In politics he is a republican, and in religion a Methodist. Mr. Creighton's parents were natives of Ireland.



J. P. Hewitt

DANVILLE.

M. V. Robins, Potomac, merchant, is one of the prominent men of Marysville. He owns a lot, stock, and store-building on the public square, the hotel known as the Murele House, and now managed by Mr. J. W. Buckingham; a fine residence in Marysville, three acres in south part of town, used as a feed-yard, and fifteen or sixteen other lots in the village. The maiden name of his wife was Mary J. Baldwin. She was born in New York, on the 11th of May, 1831. They are the parents of two children: John J., born on the 10th of September, 1850, and Mary E., born on the 4th of February, 1856. Mr. Robins has held the office of school director ten years, school trustee two terms, supervisor of township four years, and village trustee four years. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Robins were natives of New Jersey.

L. A. Burd, Armstrong, farmer, section 2, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the 5th of June, 1810. He commenced working in a clothing factory when fourteen years of age; was married on the 5th of November, 1833, to Mariah Hendley, who was born in Morris county, New Jersey. They have had by this union ten children, eight of whom are living: Martha, William, Adrianna, Eli, Elisabeth, Mary, Ester and George. The deceased are Caroline and one infant. Mr. Burd has been a minister of the gospel for several years in the Methodist church. He has held the office of school-director for twelve years, school-trustee twelve years, and has been notary public several years. He has been deacon in the M. E. church for thirty years. He owns one hundred and eighty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

Jesse Lane, Potomac, lumber-dealer, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 27th of January, 1831; he remained at home on the farm until twenty-one years of age. His father moved to this state, settling in Blount township, Vermilion county, when he was but four years of age; his chances for an early education were not very good. Mr. Lane has been twice married: first to Delila Smith. She was born in Ohio, and died in 1866. They have had seven children by this marriage: three are living, four dead. The names of the living are Amanda J., Clara B. and Effie D.; of the deceased: John, Mary E., Alice and one infant. Mr. Lane then married Amelia Fouts, in 1867. She was born in Ohio. They have one child by this marriage. Mr. Lane has held the office of school director twelve years. He went into the lumber business with Mr. McMyrtery in 1877. He owns twelve lots and one house in Marysville, and two hundred and seventy acres of land valued at \$30 per acre. His parents were natives of North Carolina.

E. Foster, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 20th of November, 1833, and remained on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-three. On the 24th of

August, 1856, he was married to Sarah A. Tilldson, who was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 15th of January, 1834. They are the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living: B. T., Stanton M., Zebulon, Mary A., Edward, Theodore T., Lillie and William; the names of the deceased are Harris G., Caroline, and Lienella; the other was an infant. Mr. Foster has held the office of postmaster eight years, school director several years and township treasurer ten years. He fattens quite a number of cattle and hogs yearly, ships some and sells some at home. Mr. Foster is a republican and a Methodist. His father, who was a native of Ohio, was one of the pioneers of Vermilion county, having settled here in 1833.

Andrew G. Copeland, Potomac, section 35, was born in Vermilion county on the 20th of March, 1836; he remained at home until twenty-one years of age and attended Griffeth's school at Danville. He has been twice married: first on the 30th of July, 1855, to Mary M. Anderson, who was born in Lafayette, Indiana, on the 12th of October, 1839, and died on the 1st of May, 1875. They had by this marriage six children: Willie G., Emma M. (now wife of C. P. Duncan, of Marysville), James E., Lienella, Effie and Anna. He was then married to Maggie A. Stewart, on the 7th of December, 1875; she was born on the 18th of December, 1849. They have had two children: Adda and Ora. Mr. Copeland is a minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal, and has no small degree of ability: he practices what he preaches. He handles from fifty to one hundred head of cattle a year, and sells at home. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. Mr. Copeland is regarded as one of the best citizens of Vermilion county. His father was one of the pioneers of this county; he is still living in the neighborhood of Danville.

John Smith (English), Potomac, farmer, section 5, was born in England, in February, 1824; he remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one. He came from England to the state of New York in 1834, and remained there until 1836, when he removed to this state and settled in the township in which he now resides. He was married to Adaline Moorhead on the 3d of December, 1844; she was born in Virginia on the 12th of December, 1823. They are the parents of four children: Martha J., born on the 15th of October, 1850, and now wife of William Kuykendam, of Danville; Alvin G., born on the 6th of June, 1855; Robert H., born on the 22d of May, 1858; Laura J., born on the 4th of March, 1861. When Mr. Smith was married he did not have enough money to pay the preacher for marrying them. He now owns three thousand acres of land, worth \$30 per acre, his home place containing one thousand four hundred acres of

well-improved land, and fattens from one hundred to two hundred cattle and from two hundred to three hundred cattle each year. He has never mortgaged a piece of land, nor has he ever been more than three months behind with any payment on land. Mr. Smith does not attribute his success in business altogether to his own exertions, but accords a large degree of his prosperity to the management and labors of his faithful wife, who has always performed her part as a helpmeet well. His parents, both natives of England, died in Middle Fork township. He is a republican and a Methodist.

William Copsairt, Potomac, farmer, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 5th of July, 1836. His father died when he was six years of age. He then lived with his mother until she died, which occurred when he was eighteen years old. He was married to Louise A. Smith, on the 15th of August, 1861. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 24th of August, 1843. They are the parents of six children, four of whom are living: William S., Ada S., David S. and Samuel A. The names of the deceased are Emma J. and Anna J. Mr. Copsairt has held the office of school director seven years, is at present treasurer of the board of commissioners, and has held the office of assessor three terms; he is still holding the last-named office.

William O. Payne, Potomac, butcher, proprietor of the butcher-shop on Main street, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 2d of April, 1837. His mother died when he was but ten years of age, and, his father going to Texas, he was turned out to shift for himself. His father was one of the early settlers of the county, being the first to settle on the county farm. Mr. Payne has been twice married: first to Emma Green, in 1857. She was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, and died in 1869. They had by this marriage five children, four boys and one girl; two of these are living and three dead. He was then married to Elizabeth Oliver, in 1871, a native of New York. They had one adopted child. In February, 1866, Mr. Payne enlisted in Co. E, 149th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered out by general orders. He owns one lot and butcher-shop in Marysville.

Caleb Albert, Potomac, farmer, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 5th of June, 1836. His father moved to this state when he was but five years old. The subject of our sketch remained at home until twenty-one years of age, assisting in farming. He was married to Mary J. Smith, on the 19th of January, 1860. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1841. They are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Doranthos, Emma, Mary F., John W., Charley O. and Arnett O. The deceased was Harry W. Mr. Albert has held the office of township treasurer five years, supervisor of township one

term, constable one term, and school director five years. He owns three hundred and eight acres of land, worth \$25 per acre. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania.

Silas T. Wright, Armstrong, farmer, was born in Vermilion county, on the 14th of September, 1842. He remained on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-one, and on the 23d of July, 1863, was married to Nancy E. French. They had by this marriage eight children, six of whom are living: Irena E., John C., George W., Charles F., Wallace and Oliver M. The deceased are Laura J. and Ella. Mr. Wright was elected to the office of justice of the peace two years ago, and still creditably holds that position. His political views are republican, and he is a member of the Christian church. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. His father is a native of Virginia, and his mother of Indiana.

Hugh Wright, Armstrong, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 12th of June, 1820. His parents moved to this state when he was but four years old, settling south of Danville, where they remained one year. They then moved northwest of Danville, staying there ten years, at the expiration of which time he moved to Middle Fork township, where he has since remained. He was married to Manena Payne in 1850. She was born near Buler's Point, in this county, on the 30th of March, 1817. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are living: America A., Mary, Pamela, Clara and Frank; Margaret E. deceased. Mr. Wright relates that when his father first moved near Danville he found some stone-coal, and, not knowing that it would burn, built out of it a fire-place, but soon finding it in a blaze, was of course compelled to remove it. He never raised but one crop of corn, because he was cheated out of nine bushels on the first load. When Mr. Wright was married he owned almost no property; but, by his thrift and economy, now possesses six hundred acres of fine farming land.

William Lefever, Pellsville, farmer, section 22, was born in Ohio county, Virginia, on the 6th of March, 1821. He followed teaming over the mountains to Baltimore, Pittsburgh and other places. He moved to Ohio from Virginia when ten years of age, and remained until 1836, when he moved to this state and settled in Tazewell county. He staid there eight years and then came to Vermilion county, where he has resided ever since. He was married to Eliza Lefever on the 10th of September, 1853. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1830. They are the parents of seven children, two living: John C. and Wells. The deceased are G. A. and four infants. Mr. Lefever has good improvements on his farm, and is well respected by the people of

his neighborhood. He has held the offices of school director, supervisor of township, and commissioner of highways. Mr. Lefever has practiced the veterinary art, and has no small amount of ability.

Henry S. French, Armstrong, section 18, was born in Vermilion county on the 29th of December, 1845. He worked on his father's farm until twenty-eight years of age, and on the 25th of January, 1872, was married to Sarah Endicott, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are living: Mary E. and Henry T. Edgar deceased. Mr. French owns now sixty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. His grandfather was one of the very earliest settlers of Vermilion, settling at a very early date near Danville.

J. B. Courtney, Potomac, druggist, was born in what was then Monongalia county, Virginia, on the 2d of March, 1824, and spent his younger days assisting his father on the farm, coming to this state in 1845. He was married in 1848 to Semantha Gruey. She was born in Trumbull county on the 9th of March, 1828. They are the parents of three children: Z. B., C. F. and E. A. Mr. Courtney commenced the drug business in Marysville in 1875. He now has a good stock, and is doing quite a lively business. He is in partnership with Dr. Messner. He has held the office of collector five years, assessor five years, and justice of the peace one term.

John W. Duncan, Potomac, farmer, section 25, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 16th of June, 1846. His mother died when he was but two years of age, and he then lived with his aunt, and part of the time with his father, until he reached the age of twenty-one. He was married to Nancy A. Priece on the 5th of September, 1865. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 30th of June, 1849. They are the parents of six children: Robert W., Samuel, Albert, Harry, Maggie and Nellie. Mr. Duncan has held the office of school director six years and road commissioner two years. He raises considerable corn, which he feeds at home. His parents were natives of Kentucky: his wife's parents, of Ohio.

O. P. Soper, Armstrong, merchant, was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 5th of April, 1828. His chances for an early education were good. His father came west in the fall of 1847 and settled in Lake county in this state, remaining three years, when he returned to Vermont. Mr. S. has been twice married: first to Jerusha Avell, in April, 1851. She was born in Franklin county, Vermont, and died in 1867. They had by this marriage two children: Emma J. and H. O. S. He was then married to Laura E. Harrington in March, 1869. She was born in Franklin county, Vermont. They had by this mar-

riage four children: Luella, Idella, Ebbert and Kate. He commenced the grocery business in Armstrong in 1876, and now has about \$1,500 invested. He owns the lot and store, and also a good house and lot. He is doing a lively business in his line of trade.

Marion Goodwine, Potomac, farmer, section 1, was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 26th of August, 1846. His father moved to this state when he was but one year old, and settled in this township. Mr. Goodwine remained on the farm until twenty-two years of age, and for three years was engaged in the mercantile business in Higginsville, and was postmaster for the same length of time. On the 1st of September, 1870, he was married to Harriet Selsor. She was born in Madison county, Ohio, on the 1st of May, 1850. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are living: Hattie and Freddie. The deceased was an infant.

John Goodwine, jr., Potomac, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vermilion county on the 2d of December, 1848. He has been twice married: first, to Mary Alexander, on the 22d of December, 1870. She was born in Vermilion county, and died on the 19th of October, 1872. They had by this marriage one child: Anna, born on the 19th of July, 1872. He was then married to Lidora A. Lane, on the 14th of May, 1874, born in Ohio. They have had two children: John W., living, and one infant, deceased. The land of Mr. Goodwine, a farm of six hundred and forty-five acres, worth \$35 per acre, is under excellent cultivation. He feeds and ships a large number of cattle and hogs yearly. He has a fine dwelling-house, it costing him some \$2,000.

William Judy, Blue Grass, farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, was born in Hardy county, Virginia, on the 25th of December, 1837. He remained with his father until twenty-four years of age, engaged in farming, and having but a poor chance for an education. With his father he came to this state in the fall of 1850, and settled in the township in which he still resides. He was married to Nancy Wood on the 27th of March, 1862. She was born in Vermilion county on the 3d of October, 1847. They have had seven children, of whom are living Elizabeth, Frank, Milton, Charley; one infant deceased. Mr. Judy owns three hundred and twenty-five acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. He attributes his success in business not alone to his own toil and industry, but also to the faithfulness and encouragement of his enterprising wife, who is a lady much respected by all with whom she has come in contact.

Isaac Mantle, Pellsville, farmer, section 22, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 8th of April, 1829. His father died when he was but eight years old. He was married to Mary J. Kader in 1850. She

was born in Perrysville, Indiana. They are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: John, Solomon, Charles, Mary J. (now married), Matilda, Lizzie, Alice. The deceased are: George, Isaac and Ellen. Mr. Mantle has held the office of highway commissioner several years. He handles a large number of cattle each year, and raises a good deal of corn which he feeds. His father was a native of Ohio, his mother, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mantle owns three hundred and forty acres of land, worth \$40 per acre.

R. G. Young, Potomac, blacksmith, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on the 11th of April, 1836. He remained at home engaged in farming until he was sixteen years old, and then went away to learn the blacksmith's trade. He came to this state in 1850, and settled in the township where he has since resided. He has been twice married: first, to Mary B. Copsairt, on the 1st of May, 1866. She was born in this county on the 25th of July, 1838, and died in 1873. There have been two children born to them, one of whom is living: William. The name of the deceased is Theodosia. Mr. Young was married to Martha Moore in 1874. Mary B., their only child, died. Mr. Young has held the office of school director nine years. He commenced blacksmithing in Marysville in 1860, and has been doing a good business here ever since. He owns the blacksmith-shop, the lot on which it stands, a dwelling-house and eighty acres of land, worth \$1,500. His parents were natives of Ohio.

A. B. Judy, Potomac, farmer, section 21, was born in Hardy county, West Virginia, on the 31st of July, 1842. He came with his father to this state in 1851. Although he had limited advantages for an early education, by close attention to his books at home he has acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to teach school, which vocation he has followed during the winters since 1861, also teaching several summer terms. He enlisted in the late war, and in February, 1864, with Co. E, 51st Ill. Inf. Vols., went bravely to the front to fight for the preservation of the Union. He was in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesborough, and of Atlanta. He was married on the 19th of January, 1879, to Mary E. Sterling, who was born in New Milford, Connecticut, on the 4th of March, 1843. She has studied medicine at the Hygiene College of New Jersey, and has practiced some. They have quite an extensive library of medical works.

Henry Bass, Armstrong, farmer, was born in Buckingham county, England, on the 20th of May, 1824. He clerked in his father's dry-goods store for several years, and in 1850 was married to Harriett Bennett. She was born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1822. In 1851 Mr. Bass came to America. He owns two hundred and thirty acres of fine

farm land, worth \$25 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Bass are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Mary, Fanny (now wife of Samuel Gilbert, of Ross township), Fred and Arthur. The deceased are Thomas, Harriett and Samuel.

Walter Smith, Potomac, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 10th of January, 1830. He remained at home, and his father being a weaver, learned the weaver's trade, until he reached the age of 22. Mr. Smith has been married twice: first to Irena Lane, on the 25th of November, 1852. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 9th of March, 1839, and died on the 8th of February, 1875. They had eight children by this union. He was then married to Nancy A. Blerens, on the 31st of January, 1876. She was born in Vermilion county, in 1854. They have two children by this marriage: Hattie E., born on the 8th of December, 1876, and Winfield C., born on the 24th of March, 1878.

David Thomas, Armstrong, farmer, was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 9th of May, 1832. His father died when he was ten years old, and he, thrust among strangers, was compelled to work during the nights to enable him to pay his board and go to school. Mr. Thomas has been twice married: first to Caroline Barker, in 1852. She was born in Indiana in 1833, and died in 1863. They had by this marriage four children, three of whom are living: Elisabeth E., now wife of George Bradley, of Ross township; Samuel M., and Sarah E., now married. He was then married on the 12th of April, 1864, to Rebecca Jones, who was born in Vermilion county. They had by this union four children, two living: George and Charles H. The deceased are James E. and Mary. Mr. Thomas has held the office of school director six years, school treasurer five years, supervisor of township one term, justice of the peace five years, assessor one term and collector one term. He owns eighty-three acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

M. C. Doney, Potomac, farmer, was born in Marshall county, Indiana, on the 5th of May, 1840. His mother died when he was but nine years of age. He came to this state and settled in Vermilion county in 1852. He was married to Christiana Doran, on the 11th of November, 1860. They have had nine children: William J., Frances G., Albert E., Mary M., Charles, Anna, Lieuberta A., Caroline L. and Odesa. Mr. Doney has held the office of school director two years and pathmaster two years. He raises considerable corn, which he feeds to his cattle and hogs. He owns two hundred and forty-four acres of land, worth \$35 per acre. His parents are natives of Ohio. Mrs. Doney's parents are natives of Virginia.

John M. Davis, Potomac, lawyer, was born in Vermilion county,

Illinois, on the 17th of July, 1853. His chances for an early education were good. He attended school at the university of this state one year, then entered Ann Arbor and staid one year. After reading law in Danville with Mann & Calhoun he entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Michigan on the 25th of March, 1878. He commenced practice in Marysville on the 2d of April, 1878. Mr. Davis is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and he bids fair to rank high in his chosen profession. His father, a native of Virginia, was one of the pioneers of Vermilion county.

Frederick Bennett, Potomac, farmer, was born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1831. He farmed until seventeen years of age. He was married in February, 1868, to Amanda J. Jamison. She was born in Ohio in 1844. They have had five children, two of whom — Fanny B. and Thomas M.—are living; three died in infancy. Mr. Bennett has held the office of pathmaster. He came with his parents to America when quite young, landing at New York. From there, in 1853, he came to this county, where he has since resided. He owns two hundred and sixteen acres of land, worth \$30 an acre.

Bruce H. Rutledge, Armstrong, farmer, was born in Vermilion county, on the 27th of September, 1853, and remained on the farm until seventeen years old assisting his father. He was married to Malissa J. Haller on the 15th of October, 1876. She was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 13th of September, 1858. They have had but one child, Mary A., born on the 6th of September, 1878. The father of Mr. Rutledge, who is still living in this township, was in the Black Hawk war. Bruce is an industrious young man, and is farming forty acres of land, worth \$25 per acre.

J. C. Merrill, farmer, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 26th of September, 1853. His father died when he was but one year old, and his mother married the second time. He then lived with his stepfather until sixteen years of age. He was married to Jenny Partlow on the 16th of February, 1876. She was born in Vermilion county on the 6th of November, 1855. They have one child, Susan, born on the 22d of November, 1876. Mr. Merrill is now residing on the farm of his father-in-law, Mr. Partlow, of Marysville. His father was a native of Vermont, his mother of England.

David R. Layton, Potomac, farmer and stock-raiser, section 19, was born in New York on the 16th of October, 1829, and spent his early life assisting his father on the farm. He lived in Ohio one year, and then removed to Indiana, where he remained nine years. He then came to Illinois, settling in Vermilion county, and here he has re-

mained since. He was married in Indiana, in 1859, to Martha Wilson, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. They are the parents of four children: Charley, Annie E., Coburn G. and William. Mr. Layton had when married but very little property, and by his economy, perseverance and industry has now acquired a good property, owning the best dwelling-house in the township. He obtained a start by managing a ditching machine. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Pennsylvania. He is a republican in politics. He owns one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land, worth \$35 per acre.

A. G. Smith, Potomac, farmer and stock-dealer, section 8, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 5th of June, 1855. His father, John Smith (English), of this township, is one of the largest land-owners and most extensive stock-dealers in this county. Mr. A. G. Smith ships from ten to fifteen car-loads of cattle every year, besides quite a number of hogs. He is so far following the example of his father that he is one of the most thorough business young men in the county. He was married on the 7th of October, 1875, to Lizzie Wilkie. She was born in Scotland on the 12th of April, 1855. They are the parents of two children: John C., born on the 27th of April, 1877, and Laura, born on the 27th of April, 1879. Mr. Smith owns five hundred and forty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

Milton Watson, Armstrong, farmer, was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 15th of May, 1823. He remained on the farm assisting his father until he reached the age of sixteen. He came to this state in 1858, settling in this county, and here he has since remained. He was married in 1843. This wife, Mrs. Mary Watson, was born in Virginia. They had six children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Watson was married in 1854 to Sarah Jones, a native of Ohio. By this marriage eight children were born to them, five of whom are living. Mr. Watson enlisted in the late war, in 1862, with Co. I, 125th Ill. Inf. Vol., as teamster, and was mustered out by general order. He was injured by a wagon while in the service, for which injury he receives a pension of eighteen dollars per month. Mr. Watson has practiced the veterinary art for some years, and seems to be quite successful.

Charles B. Westcott, Potomac, farmer, section 16, was born in Wayne county, New York, on the 1st of June, 1830. His chances for an early education were good, having been educated for a minister of the gospel, but being of skeptical turn of mind, dissented from the church, believing, as he still does, that all religious worship is idolatry. He was at one time owner and captain of a boat called the "Bella Clyde."

which plied between Albany and New York. Mr. Westcott came to this state in 1858, settling in Shelby county, where he remained two years. He then returned to New York, and, after staying one year, came back to this state, where he has since resided. Mr. Westcott was married to Urie Palhemus on the 9th of January, 1852. She was born in New York on the 4th of September, 1834. They have had by this union two children: Taylor M. and Hattie M., now wife of Henry Weaver, of Edgar county.

William Hobbs, Armstrong, farmer, section 31, the subject of this sketch, was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 26th of April, 1820. He remained at home until he reached the age of thirty-nine. He has been twice married: first, to Mary Strong, on the 29th of November, 1849. She was born in Illinois, and is now deceased. They had five children by this marriage, all now dead. He was then married to Allie Biggerstaff, on the 16th of December, 1860. She was born near Covington, Indiana, in 1840. They have by this union three children: Joseph H., Katie L. and William E. Mr. Hobbs has held the office of school director fifteen years, and is one of the oldest settlers of this county. He is a republican and a Methodist.

G. M. Crays, Armstrong, farmer, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 25th of August, 1833. His chances for an early education were good, and he has taught, six years in succession, a district school. Mr. Crays has been a traveling minister of the M. E. church for the past twenty years, and possesses no small amount of ability. On the 14th of September, 1849, he was married to Courtney Lafayette. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 28th of January, 1841. They have had by this union nine children, seven of whom are living: Mark A., George E., Anna M., Richard C., Alfred C., Clara and Emaline. The names of the deceased are: Charles W. and Elizabeth. Mr. Crays has held the office of school director for several years, and is regarded as one of Vermilion county's best citizens. His parents were natives of North Carolina.

James F. Anderson, Potomac, carpenter, was born in Clarke county, Indiana, on the 19th of December, 1826. He remained at home working in his father's wagon shop until he reached the age of nineteen. His chances for an early education were quite limited. Mr. Anderson has been twice married: first, to Mary Owens, in 1859. They had by this marriage two children: Miller P. and John J. He was then married to Eliza Valandingham in 1869. She was born in Owen county, Kentucky. Mr. Anderson, in the late war, enlisted in Co. E, 30th Ill. Inf. Vol., and in 1861 went forward to battle bravely for his country. He was in the battle of Mount Sterling, and was

mustered out by general orders. He owns a house and lot in Marysville.

Charles E. Pressey, Potomac, merchant, owns a hardware and tin store, keeping on hand a stock of agricultural implements, on Main street, in Marysville; also the store building and the lot on which it stands, and besides this, one lot and home residence, and thirty-six other lots in Marysville. He was born in Tompkins county, New York, on the 25th of November, 1837, and remained at home with his parents until eighteen years of age, attending school most of the time. He left home and went into a store in New York, where he staid three years, and in 1859 came to this state and farmed seven years. Here he married Emily Stewart, who was born in Decatur county, Indiana. They are the parents of two children: Ralph and Lillie. Mr. Pressy has held the office of villiage trustee three years. He was appointed postmaster at Potomac in 1876, which office he still holds.

W. A. McMurtrey, Potomac, agent for American Express Company, was born in Boone county, Kentucky, on the 1st of December, 1836; remained at home with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, learning the blacksmith trade; he then went to Indiana, remaining there from 1856 to 1860, working on a farm. Mr. McMurtrey enlisted on the 1st of April, 1863, in Co. K, 135th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served one hundred days as private; he reënlisted on the 3d of February, 1864, in Co. E, 149th Ill. Vol. Inf. as second-lieutenant, but was soon promoted to first-lieutenant and served twelve months. Coming home, he married Mary Allbright on the 10th of September, 1866. She was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1848. They have three children: Edwin S., Leo H. and Maggie. Mr. McMurtrey has held the office of school director six months. He owns a half interest in a good lumber yard, and possesses a neat residence. His parents were natives of Kentucky.

L. B. Marshall, Potomac, farmer, section 26, was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 21st of September, 1842. His parents died when he was quite young, and he, thrown thus upon his own resources, had but a poor chance for an early education. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. B, 135th Ind., for one hundred days. Mr. Marshall has held the office of constable two years in this township; was employed in Marysville as clerk in the dry-goods and grocery store of W. J. Henderson for some time. He now resides on the Copeland farm near Marysville.

Scott Elliott, Armstrong, farmer, section 13, was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 13th of January, 1842. At the age of six-

teen he left the farm, and with an ox-team started for Pike's Peak, where he remained three years. He enlisted in the late war in August, 1861, in Co. B, 1st Col. Cav., as quarter-master sergeant. He was ordered out among the Indians, where he remained two years, engaging in several skirmishes with the redskins. He was mustered out in 1866, and returned to this state and married Mary E. Rigles, on the 2d of September, 1867. She was born in Pennsylvania on the 13th of February, 1843. They are the parents of three children: Merrit, Clayton and Lafariest. Mr. Elliott's parents are natives of Ohio; Mrs. Elliott's of Pennsylvania. Mr. Elliott now owns one hundred and forty-two acres of land, worth \$40 per acre.

L. C. Messner, Potomac, druggist and physician, was born in Darke county, Ohio, on the 15th of December, 1844. He left home when fifteen years of age, and his chances for an early education were limited. At the age of sixteen by daily labor he paid off a mortgage of one hundred dollars on his father's farm, thus preventing foreclosure. In 1865-66 he attended two courses of lectures in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and receiving a diploma for the practice of medicine in 1866, he settled in Marysville as a medical practitioner, in which profession he has been quite successful. The Doctor has been twice married: first to Mary Drummond in September, 1866. They had three children by this marriage: Nellie M., William C., living, and Alma U., deceased. He was then married to Maria J. Clark on the 9th of January, 1873. By this union one infant, deceased. Dr. Messner has held the office of town-clerk one term, and school-treasurer four years. He had, when he commenced the practice of medicine, no property, but now owns a half interest in a drug-store, a house, lot and about ten thousand dollars' worth of other property which he has earned by his energy, industry and economy.

Charles A. Jameson, Potomac, cabinetmaker, was born in Champain county, Ohio, on the 3d of March, 1847. He learned his trade when quite young. He was married to Emelia Riehart on the 15th of September, 1869. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1852. They are the parents of three children: Maggie M., Lulu E. and Robert. Mr. Jameson is a very enterprising and industrious man. He owns one lot and cabinetshop, and three-fourths of an acre with good dwelling. His father was one of the pioneers of this county.

James D. Anderson, Potomac, farmer, section 8, remained on his father's farm until 1861, with his mother, his father having died when he was fifteen years old. At this time he enlisted in Co. F, 35th Ill. Inf. Vol., as private. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Perryville, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost and the battle before

Atlanta. In an engagement he received a wound in the neck. He was married to Mary Partlow on the 6th of October, 1869. She was born in Vermilion county in 1852. They have had by this union five children, three of whom are living: Mattie, Ray and Nellie: the deceased are Willie and Jesse. Mr. Anderson owns his farm, which contains one hundred and sixty-three acres, worth \$30 per acre. In politics he is a republican; religion, Methodist.

William Kirkhart, Armstrong, farmer, section 18, was born in Wetzel county, West Virginia, on the 10th of September, 1847. His parents died when he was quite young, leaving him, at the tender age of eight, to fight life's battles alone: consequently, his chances for an early education were poor. He was married to Mary S. Perry, on the 10th of January, 1871. She was born in Vermilion county, on the 15th of April, 1856. They have had by this marriage five children, three of whom are living: Elmer, Nellie and Mariddie. The deceased were infant twins.

H. Biederman, shoemaker, Potomac, was born in Germany, on the 25th of April, 1846, and came to America on the 17th of July, 1870. Mr. Biederman has never entered the married state. He owns a lot in Marysville, on which is the shoe-shop. He is an honest, industrious man, and well respected by all who know him.

J. C. Williams, Armstrong, grain merchant, was born in Vanderburg county, Indiana, on the 6th of November, 1847. He came to this state in 1867, settling in McLean county, and there aided his uncle in improving a farm. He was married to Mary T. Dickinson, on the 14th of October, 1870. She was born in Pike county, Illinois, on the 5th of July, 1847. Mr. Williams' farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, worth \$40 per acre, is adjacent to the thriving little village of Armstrong. Upon the outskirts of the town he has a fine dwelling, and he has also a grain office, scales, and extensive grain-cribs. He bought and shipped over forty thousand bushels of corn and twenty-five thousand bushels of oats the first year of his entering the business, which was in 1877. Mr. Williams is an energetic business man, and by him the grain trade has been started in Armstrong.

Robert Miller, Armstrong, farmer, section 25, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. His father being a farmer, he worked on the farm until twenty-one years of age. His father came to this state and first settled in Champaign county. He remained there one year, and then moved to Indiana, where he stayed six years, and then returned to this state. Mr. Miller was married to Elizabeth Small, on the 25th of September, 1870. She was born in Vermilion county in 1852. They are the parents of five children: Joseph W., Anna B.,

Robert P., Benjamin F. and Thomas E. Mr. Miller raises principally corn, which he feeds at home. He owns one hundred and ninety-nine acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Miller's parents were natives of Indiana.

T. W. Buckingham, Potomac, inn-keeper and justice of the peace, commenced in 1876 to manage the hotel on Main street in Marysville, known as the Murele House. He was born in Allen county, Indiana, on the 23d of April, 1833. His father died when he was but five years of age, and he lived with his mother, going to school in the winter and working on a farm in the summer, until twenty-one years of age. He left home, went to Pittsburgh, and entered the mercantile business. He came to this state in 1870, settling in Fairmount, in this county. He went into the grocery business, but afterward became a commercial traveler for some time. He was married in 1856 to Ellen A. Clark. She was born in the state of New York, on the 10th of April, 1838. They are the parents of five children: Mary A., now wife of G. J. May, of Marysville; Mable F., George T., Myrtie and Clyde. The parents of Mr. Buckingham were natives of New York, and the parents of Mrs. B. of New Jersey.

J. E. Jameson, Potomac, mechanic, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 15th of March, 1847. He remained at his native place until he reached the age of twenty-five, "working out" by the month part of the time, and at other times assisting his father in farming. Soon after this he learned the wagon and carriage making trade, which trade he still follows. He was married to Eliza Knox, on the 8th of October, 1873. She was born in Vermilion county in 1842, and died on the 15th of January, 1878. They had by this marriage two children: Thomas R. and Minnie B. Mr. Jameson commenced business in 1872, and now owns two houses and lots in Marysville. His father, one of the pioneers of Vermilion county, built the first carriage-shop in the village.

James Wilson, Marysville, blacksmith, was born in West Virginia, on the 13th of April, 1834, and was raised on a farm, where he remained until eighteen years of age, at which time he learned the blacksmith trade, which was his chosen trade. He came to this state in 1872, settling in this county in Oakwood township, and removed to Blue Grass in 1875, where he still resides, and where he still continues to work at the blacksmith trade, doing a good business. Mr. Wilson has been twice married: first, in 1857, to Irene Evie, who was born in Virginia and died in 1875. They had seven children, five living: Morgan, Charley, Joseph, Martha and Sarah. The deceased were Mary and one

infant. He was then married to Christina Wright in 1876. She was born in Indiana in 1838.

Charles T. Morse, Potomac, merchant, is a member of the firm of Ludden & Morse, on the corner of public square, Marysville. These gentlemen keep on hand a good stock of dry-goods and groceries. Mr. M. was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 22d of February, 1827. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-one years of age. His chances for an early education were good, and he availed himself of the opportunities thus offered. He was brought up as clerk in a store, thus becoming well acquainted with the business, which he has continued to follow to the present time. For some years Mr. Morse was connected with a wholesale dry-goods house in Chicago. He came to Marysville and commenced business in 1872, and has, at this time, about \$5,000 invested in stock in Marysville. He has held the office of school trustee for six years. His parents are natives of Connecticut.

Thomas Carter, Potomac, farmer, section 8, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 26th of July, 1846, and during the early part of his life remained on the farm. He was married to Mary E. McQuillen, on the 22d of December, 1873. She was born in Missouri in 1848. They are the parents of four children: John, William, Gracy J. and Harrison. Mr. Carter owns a farm of fifty acres, worth \$50 per acre, and handles some stock every year. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Carter are natives of Ohio. He is a republican in politics, and his religious views are Methodist.

Albert H. Dickson, Armstrong, farmer, was born in Barren county, Kentucky, on the 7th of March, 1853. Although his chances for an early education were limited, yet he acquired sufficient knowledge,—mostly at home,—to enable him to teach the branches taught in the country school. He has been teaching in the winters for some five years past. He was married to Mary E. French on the 29th of August, 1876. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 19th of July, 1858. They have had but one child: Irena E., born on the 27th of December, 1877. Mr. Dickson has held the office of postmaster one year. He is an active member of the Christian church, and is preparing for the ministry, having acted in that capacity for some time past. He bids fair to become a useful man in the community in which he lives.

Silas H. Vandoren, Armstrong, physician, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on the 9th of January, 1851. At the age of sixteen he commenced the study of medicine, first reading with Dr. Campbell, of Wilmington, Illinois, and afterward attending lectures in Chicago for one year. At the expiration of this course of lectures he received a diploma, and for three years remained in Chicago as a practicing phy-

sician, then he removed to Livingston county, remaining one year, when he came to Armstrong, where he is still following his profession. The Doctor is of the Eclectic school, and his labors have been attended with much success. He was married to Dora Fleming on the 29th of December, 1874. She was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of December, 1852. They had by this union two children, of which, Willie, born on the 10th of May, 1876, is living, and an infant deceased.

Charles P. Duncan, Potomac, groceries, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 22d of July, 1852. He remained with his father until he was married to Mary A. Copeland, on the 16th of August, 1876. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois. They are the parents of one child: Ernest C., born on the 1st of August, 1878. Mr. Duncan is an energetic young man, and is doing a lively business. He owns two lots and a dwelling-house in Marysville, and has about one thousand dollars invested in groceries. His parents are natives of Pennsylvania.

John E. Butz, Potomac, physician, was born in Wyandot county, Ohio. His father moved to this state in 1853, settling in Decatur. His mother died when he was but seven years of age. He was taken care of till three years of age by his father. He then moved a second time. Mr. Butz worked on a farm until twenty-one years of age. His chances for an early education were not very good. He entered Ann Arbor high school in 1871, and graduated in June, 1875. He commenced the study of medicine the same fall, and graduated at Rush Medical College in February, 1878. He commenced the practice of medicine in Marysville on the 1st of April, 1878. He has been getting a good practice, which has been attended with good success. On the 25th of April, 1879, the Doctor performed a surgical operation on a child for hare-lip,—a child of Mr. Buckingham, of Marysville. He was assisted in the operation by Dr. Messner, of that place. The operation was a success. He also operated on Jane Reese for deformity of the mouth, caused by mercury. He was assisted also in this operation by Dr. Messner. This operation was performed on the 11th of May, 1879. This also bids fair to be attended with good results. The Doctor has a bright prospect of making a splendid physician and surgeon.

George W. Young, Potomac, blacksmith, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on the 16th of April, 1842. His mother died when he was but twelve years old. He then lived with his father until he was married to Laura Underhill, on the 17th of May, 1877. She was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on the 1st of August, 1868. They have buried two infants. He learned blacksmithing when quite young, and

commenced his trade in Marysville in 1878. Mr. Young is an energetic, industrious man, and is receiving the good patronage that he deserves.

H. E. Thomas, Potomac, barber, was born in La Porte county, Indiana, on the 1st of May, 1854. At the age of seventeen he learned the trade which he has since followed. He was married to Margaret Johnson on the 16th of May, 1875. She was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 19th of October, 1855. They have had two children by this marriage: Charles C., living, and Della M., deceased. Mr. Thomas commenced business as a barber in Marysville in 1878, and has now a lively patronage. His parents are natives of Massachusetts.

OAKWOOD TOWNSHIP.

The history of Oakwood township is important, not only on account of its early settlement, but because of its natural advantages as well. Its prairies are rich and extensive, its timber land fully sufficient, while the wealth of its coal banks is incalculable. Oakwood lies on the western border of Vermilion county. Its greatest length is, from east to west, twelve miles. Its width, north and south, is six miles. Like all other townships of Vermilion county, it is made up of parts of several congressional towns. Its north line is two miles north of the south line of town 20 N. Its south line is two miles north of the south line of town 19 N. The west side is the boundary line between Vermilion and Champaign counties. It is the middle line of range 14. On the east the boundary line is broken. Beginning at the south line of the township, at the southeast corner of section 19, T. 19 N., range 12 W., the boundary extends north one mile. thence east two miles on the south side of sections 17 and 16; thence north one mile; thence west one mile to the southeast corner of section 8; thence north one mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one mile, and thence back east to the section line, where a north course on the east side of sections 32 and 29, in town 20, range 12, leads to the northern boundary. It will thus be seen that Oakwood includes a part of six congressional towns; that the greater portion of it is in range 13 W.; that there is just one half of one congressional town in range 14; that but a small portion is in range 12 W., and that the whole consists of sixty-five and three-fourths square miles.

In surface and soil the township is diversified. There is little of the soil, however, that cannot be said to be very deep, rich and productive. On the eastern end of the township the broken surface is

not quite so attractive to the eye, nor perhaps as remunerative to the laborer; but it furnishes timber for those who dwell in the prairies. On the east end of the south side the same remark would apply. The western border is particularly flat in some places, so that the music of the cheerless frog may often be heard as he boasts of his broad domain. Beside the flat surface, there is little else to complain of in regard to Nature's gifts to Oakwood. This defect is largely overcome by draining. In fact, the level land is said to be superior to any other, when well drained. The farmers of Oakwood are draining, within the last few years, as rapidly as they can. All kinds of ditching is done, but tile draining is the most certain and successful, although we were told of a mole ditch which had been in successful operation for more than twenty years. Oakwood is prairie land, with the exception of a band of timber on the east and southeast, and a belt which follows Stony Creek about half way across the township, from the south. These furnish all the timber necessary for the improvement of the prairie portions. There is plenty of water in most parts. On the eastern border is the Middle Fork of the Vermilion River; on the south side is the Salt Fork; through the center we find Stony Creek, which rises near the northwest corner of the township, and flows southeasterly through sections 31, 5, 8, 9, 16 and 22, and empties into the Salt Fork.

The township is crossed by one railroad,—the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western. It has lent its influence to the development of the country, and although we may conceive this to be from selfish motives, the result has been beneficial to the country. The unfortunate attempt to build three villages on it within one township must not be imputed to any other than those dwelling there. Besides plenty of water, excellent soil and a good climate, this country is well supplied with wood and coal, particularly the latter. We cannot but believe that the elements of a mighty industry are locked up in these resources, and need but the hand of energy and genius to bring them out. The occupation of the people at present is mostly farming and stock-raising. The soil seems equally adapted to the production of grass, corn and wheat. The wheat crop of 1879 is enormous. The acreage is large, and the average yield is beyond the record of the best wheat-growing portions of the state. The cultivation of wheat is on the increase. Corn has been the main crop. Large areas are also sown to grass. Those who ought to know maintain that the best thing for this country is stock-raising. Hogs are very extensively raised, and yet large quantities of corn are annually shipped to Indianapolis from each of the stations on the I. B. & W. railroad. At present the country is suffering somewhat from

the financial crash of 1873. Many farmers ran behind when times were good, and found themselves much straightened to meet obligations when the crash came.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The early settlements in this township take the lead of anything in the county, both in regard to priority of settlement, and their importance in the subsequent growth of the country; and although these pioneer efforts were of such importance in the development of the wealth of this country, the particulars have faded away until accuracy is almost impossible in many cases. The early settlement at the old Major Vance salt works, the first in the township, is fully discussed in another place. It is only necessary to refer to it here. As an example of the general misconception which has arisen in regard to this settlement, we would say that in Oakwood township we found very few persons who had ever heard of Mr. Treat or Blackman, and none had a just conception of the affair, or a positive knowledge of any of the details. Again we were informed that a settlement was made and a cabin built on the Middle Fork as early as 1818, when the evidence shows that the settlement at the salt works was not only the first here, but the first anywhere within the limits of Vermilion county.

After the first advent of Captain Blackman, and the building of a residence by Mr. Treat, in November, 1819, we find a Mr. Bailey on Stony Creek. This was probably the first man who settled on that creek. He came in 1821 or 1822, and opened a small piece of ground in the timber. This was in section 16, town 19 north, range 13 west. He sold out his interests to Mr. Harvey Ludington, late of Danville, Illinois. Mr. Ludington has been supposed by many to be the first settler on Stony Creek.

Stony Creek was called for a long time Ludington's Branch. The next man in these parts was a Mr. Walker. He settled near the same place, but a little farther up the creek, near the present site of Muncie. He, too, left his name with us. That point of timber where he dwelt went by the name of Walker's Point. The exact date of his settlement we were unable to learn, but it was after the settlement by Mr. Ludington. The settlements along the Salt Fork, on the south side of the township, were early begun, and here we find the principal population for some time. The exact date of many of these settlements cannot now be ascertained, nor do we conceive it to be of very great importance. It is quite probable that the next family that came in here after those already mentioned was that of the man who built the old water-mill on the Salt Fork where the present steam and water mill is located. This mill was in operation as early as 1826; how long it had been

running previously we are not quite sure. At this date Mr. Nathaniel Mead traveled over the country, and the only inhabitants that he remembers were those at this mill, and John Vance, at the salt works. Mr. Mead is, perhaps, the oldest person living in Oakwood township who saw this country as early as 1826; in fact, we doubt whether another grown person was here in 1826 and is here now. At that time he was twenty-six years old, having been born in the gray dawn of the nineteenth century. He is from the land of "steady habits," having first seen the light of day seven miles from Hartford, Connecticut. He remained there till he was eighteen years old. His youthful days were spent in the dairy. On his western-bound trip he first stopped at Cincinnati. After a stay here we find him next in Union county, Indiana. Although he came here as early as 1826, "prospecting," he did not permanently locate his family in this county until 1835. At this time he bought land near the site of Conkeytown. Excepting a short stay in Covington, Indiana, he has remained in this township ever since. He has reared a family of children. His sons are well-to-do, important elements in society, and he still lingers on the shores of time, two miles southwest of Oakwood station, enjoying the fruits of seventy-nine years' toil among the children of men. He remembers well the war of 1812, and the rejoicing at its close. During his recollection not only Oakwood township and Vermilion county have been developed from their native wildness to a populous, well-organized community, but industries have sprung up all over the nation. He was seven years old when Robert Fulton made that wonderful experiment on the Hudson; when Lafayette made his wonderful passage through this country he had reached the age of full manhood; when the first car carried its load of stone from the Quincy quarries, he was verging on the period of middle-life; as Queen Victoria ascended the throne, he was growing old. If all the progress of art and science, which has been made within the memory of such men as he, was written in a book, the world could scarcely contain it. The progress in itself is not so startling as the fact that one man's experience has embraced it all.

In following up the settlement after the arrival of the miller on Salt Fork, we are at a loss to trace its progress. William Smith opened the farm now occupied by J. R. Thompson, as early as 1830. Smith was an important man in the early settlement of that neighborhood, but no trace of his descendants is to be found here now. In the same neighborhood, and probably earlier in point of time, was a Mr. Lander. Then, too, we hear of Mr. Shearer in this neighborhood at a very early date. Among the early settlers in this part, Mr. Pogue was farther west; he was near the county line. Down along the creek was Mr.

Brewer, and close to the present site of old Conkey Town was Stephen Crane. Thomas W. and John Q. Deakin came in 1835. They lived in this same neighborhood, just on the south line of the township. They were important elements in the early settlement of the neighborhood on Salt Fork. On the west side of Stony Creek, Mr. Wright probably followed Mr. Walker. In 1832 Mr. Aaron Dalbey followed the opening made here, and came over from the south side of the Salt Fork, and began a farm one mile south of the present site of Muncie. Mr. Dalbey was a millwright, and rendered important service to the community in building the second mill on Salt Fork. Mr. Shepherd was the proprietor, but Mr. Dalbey was the architect and builder. Mr. Dalbey remained here till his death. His widow married John McFarland, and still resides on the original farm. The farm is a good one, and under the careful management of Mr. McFarland has reached the highest state of cultivation. A little farther north, up Stony Creek, we find John McCarty, about 1836. He settled just above Muncie. Beyond him, and later, came Harrison and Seneca Stearns. They came to the country, young men, though married, in 1836, and have remained in the edge of the timber ever since. In mentioning the early settlers, we would not forget John Shepherd, who came in 1836, and engaged in the milling enterprise, but who died before he saw his work fully completed. These are the principal early settlers in the southwestern part of the township. No doubt there were others that came early, but they soon moved away. Of those who came later we have scarcely time to speak, although such men as Havard and Cast, that came in 1838, would now be considered old settlers.

The first settlements within the limits of what might be called the Oakwood neighborhood were made by a Mr. Roland, James Norris and Henry Oakwood, who built dwellings the same spring. This was in 1833. Mr. Oakwood, after whom the township was named, opened his farm then, and remained there the remainder of his life. His work was identified with the interests of the community. Mr. Hubbard came to the same place in the fall of 1833, and lived there till his death. The descendants of these men are too well known to demand anything more than a mere mention of the name. Henry Sallee came to the country a young man in 1834. He soon married a daughter of Henry Oakwood, and located on the east side of Stony Creek, in the edge of the timber, where he has remained ever since. He has raised his family there. His daughters are married and live there. They too have always lived there, and we suppose that they will die and be buried there. These things are not uncommon in old settled and populous countries, but they are unusual in so recently settled countries as this.

When the salt works began to be operated quite extensively, settlements were made up the Middle Fork. In the timber there were a number of settlers and "squatters," many of whom went away as the country began to be settled up. But a number of the earlier ones remained, and their descendants may still be found, some on the prairie and some still clinging to the woods, indulging the delusion that residence on the prairie requires a hardihood, either enforced by poverty or prompted by a recklessness that abandons all ideas of home. About the year 1827 Jesse Ventres and James Howell came to the neighborhood of where New Town now is. They were from Kentucky. Jesse Ventres bought a piece of land one-half mile southeast of New Town from a Mr. Indient, who must have visited this country in an early day. We were shown the residence said to have been built in 1818, but which we have concluded must have been an error in the date. Certain it is, however, that the building, still occupied by Mr. Michael, was built at a time when hostilities with the Indians must have been anticipated, for the port-holes, by which the red-checks were to be discovered and repelled, were manifest in the building. Mr. Ventres afterward sold out and went to Texas. Abraham W. Rutledge was the purchaser. He came to the neighborhood in 1832. He lived and died on this place, and the farm has been in the hands of the heirs until recently. Howell lived in different parts of the neighborhood and finally went west. Stephen Griffith came to his farm, one-half mile north of New Town, about 1826 or 1827. His long residence there, and his efforts in behalf of the public good are too well known to call for a repetition here. There was also in here at a very early date a regular Predestinarian Baptist preacher by the name of Richard Gideon. He came about 1826 or 1827. He is supposed by some to be the first man who preached in this country. But he, too, went west. He left for Texas, and none of the family remain. In the fall of 1828 the Makemsons came. The Makemson company was composed of Thomas Makemson, a revolutionary soldier, and his family. His sons were Andrew, David, Samuel, John and James. They stopped one and one-half miles north of the present village of Oakwood. Here they lived till the father died. John remained on the home farm for forty-one years. He then went west on account of his health. His son still lives on the farm on which he was born. The other descendants of Thomas Makemson are scattered abroad in different places. In this connection, and in this settlement, we find A. W. Brittingham, who came to this country from Maryland in 1830. He was still single, though born in 1801. He came with his father, who moved to the juvenile settlement and died there. Arthur married a

daughter of Thomas G. Watson in 1833, and settled in the neighborhood of which we have been writing. He remained there till 1872. He had a great deal of knowledge of pioneer life on account of his practice of medicine. He was not a regular physician, but took up the Thompsonian water cure and steam bath and applied it in many cases with some degree of success. Mr. Brittingham still lives at an advanced age, and enjoys a tolerable degree of health.

In the fall of 1828 (or '29, perhaps) John Cox came to the residence of Jesse Ventres's from Big Sandy, in Kentucky. He built a house within a short time where Swift's mill now stands. Mr. Cox lived in the neighborhood until his death in 1846; his sons William and Stephen reside in the vicinity of Oakwood Station, having been in the county more than fifty years. In 1829 William Craig entered the land on which he now lives, at Palestine, Illinois. At this time the land office was located there. In 1830 he came to the place to improve it; he was a single man then, being about twenty-two years old. His brother came with him and they worked together. After one season of toil and hardship William concluded that it was too big a job for a single team, so he set out to find some susceptible damsel with whom he might link forces. According to his own account he found the search a tedious one, for it was not until 1836 that he led his blushing bride to the altar and beguiled her into a trip to the far west. The story of Mr. Craig's bridal tour has been so often told, and the particulars of his early settlement here have been so thoroughly bruited abroad, that it is not necessary to repeat them here. Suffice it to say that after a life of excessive toil and hardship, during which he has amassed a considerable quantity of property, Mr. Craig finds himself surrounded by his nine children, none of whom, in all probability, will ever realize the conditions from which their prosperity sprang, and himself still able to enjoy life and its blessings. These are the principal settlers of the township in the timber. A few of those already mentioned got out short distances from the timber. Mr. William Parris claims to be the first man that ventured out into the prairie in Oakwood township. He moved from the state road, where he had been since 1834, to the edge of the prairie northwest of Muncie, in 1842. He then went farther out and moved a house into the prairie where J. M. Havard now lives. This house was brought all the way from Salt Fork and put up where it still stands, in 1844 — thirty-five years ago. But this was only a short distance from the timber. At that time, even, large tracts of land lay unoccupied and almost unrequented within the present limits of Oakwood township; all the western part of the township was open and much of it afterward sold at very low figures:

such as was denominated swamp land was sold as low as twelve and a half cents per acre. The first to settle in the prairie northwest of where the village of Fithian now is, was James H. Black. His residence was beyond the settlements entirely; he was deemed crazy, almost. The first settlers had thought that if they secured the prairie adjoining the timber no one would ever go beyond them, and they would thus have perpetual range on the prairie. Mr. Black made his home where he now lives in 1856; here he bought two hundred and forty acres of land and improved it. At about this same time William M. Rutledge came to the prairie where he now lives, in the northwest corner of Oakwood township. He, too, has remained where his home-place is for twenty-three years; he owns just one half section here. He is a son of the early settler, A. W. Rutledge, who located south-east of New Town in 1832. These pioneers of the prairie have enjoyed a remarkable degree of good luck. They bought their land for a trifle; they were not under the necessity of clearing it before they could cultivate. They were not compelled to fence for some time, and all they required to become independent was a determination to stay right there. Their land has increased in value more than tenfold in many cases, and what could have been bought for a few hundreds then is worth as many thousands now.

In following up Stony Creek the early settlers began to get out into the prairie somewhat. At the "Crab Apple Grove" we find Joseph L. Shepherd, in 1849. He bought land there, and has remained near the same place ever since. A little farther up, and more decidedly in the prairie, we find James Gorman as early as 1853. From about this time the active occupation of the prairie may be dated. When we look over this broad area of productive farm-land, and see the immense crops of corn, oats, wheat and potatoes that are annually produced, and the herds of cattle and droves of hogs that go to feed the hungry multitudes of our large cities, and then remember that twenty-five years ago all of this was unknown; that croaking frogs and creeping serpents occupied these rich fields, the progress of a quarter century provokes our wonder as well as challenges our admiration.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Like all other branches of society's interests, the items of interest in Oakwood, of a religious character, are diversified and peculiar. Not only do we find the various denominations represented, but we have a complicated history of almost every one. The various points of settlement and their peculiar relations make it almost impossible to give a correct and intelligent account of the progress of religious interests in

the township. If we are to judge of a people's piety by the number of ecclesiastical organizations which they maintain, then Oakwood might be accounted righteous. So far as we have been able to learn, there are nine regular places of holding religious services. There is a provoking indefiniteness in facts and traditions handed down from the origin of things through the lips of generations. Taking into account the probabilities, we suppose that the first preaching in this country was among the Indians by missionaries. And here we do not refer to the original efforts in this direction by Marquette and his followers, but to more recent work. Near the old Oakwood farm the Indians had meetings quite regularly, until some time after the settlement of the pale-faces in their immediate vicinity. As a minister among the white inhabitants the earliest was, probably, Mr. Richard Gideon, a regular Predestinarian Baptist minister, who lived one and a half miles southwest of New Town. He came about 1826 or 1827, and held meetings occasionally in various parts of the country. But he soon went away, and whether he organized a band of followers we know not. There is a society of the same faith near where he lived, but its origin does not date back to his day. The first organized society of which we have any positive information, was what was called, in a later day, "Old Bethel." This was a Methodist church, and stood one-half mile south of New Town. The first preaching of this denomination was by Revs. Risley, Fox and Colston. Before the building of the church meeting was held in private houses. "Old Bethel" was built about 1835 or 1836. It was one of the first houses of worship in the county. It was 30 x 40 feet, and cost about \$500. It was erected by Ashley Southerland. Prominent members of this society at that time included Eli Helmick, Stephen Griffith, Mr. Haston, and many others. The "Bethel Circuit" included a vast scope of territory. People came from remote points in order to get within a church. Twenty miles was not considered a great distance to go in order to attend quarterly meeting. This first building answered the purposes of the society until 1873, when a new house was erected at New Town. This is a large, commodious and well-finished frame building. It was put up by Mr. Kirsh, at a cost of \$2,100. The society is a strong one, and keep a flourishing Sabbath-school in operation throughout the year. New Town is the head of a circuit and contains a parsonage for the pastor. Eli Helmick has charge of the work, at present, as a supply. The circuit includes the societies at Pilot Chapel, Emberly, Finley and Bethel, with others where no buildings are erected. The society at Bethel, as well as the circuit of which it is the head, represents the most influential elements in the community in which they exist. In following up the

history of Methodism in this township we shall find that nearly all of these societies are an outgrowth of the original one at Bethel. Pleasant Grove class is one of the most recent. It was organized at Pleasant Grove school-house in February, 1879. It began with forty members, and although only a short distance from Bethel, the good people there propose building a house of worship. This society originated in a remarkable religious interest which manifested itself among a people who had hitherto been outside of church faith or creed. Forty new members were formed into a society, and others withdrew their membership from elsewhere and put it in here. John Cook was made class leader, and services are regularly held in the school-house. This society also keeps up a flourishing Sabbath-school. They have a large attendance, and a manifest interest in the study of the scriptures. At the Brown school-house there was a class of Methodists organized in 1873. Rev. Mr. Cline put this society in working order. A. J. Bennett is the class-leader. Preaching is held regularly. There is a membership at present of about thirty. They, too, keep up a Sabbath-school.

Finley Chapel was built as a union church, but under the supervision of the Christian (New Light) church. This was in the summer of 1854. Zephaniah Wilkins was the principal man in having the building put up. James C. Osborne was the mechanic, and he had a mechanic's lien on the property. When he failed to get his pay, he sold the property to Enoch Kingsbury, of Danville. Mr. Kingsbury sold to the trustees of the Methodist church. The Methodists came into possession of Finley in 1860. About this time the society was first organized by Rev. John C. Long. Mr. Long was the first man who preached in the church. It had not been finished up until these men took hold of it. At the beginning there were about thirty members. Prominent among these were: John Makemson, John M. Doran, Martin R. Oakwood, George Cadle, Louis Anderson, L. G. Collett, George A. Fox, and the wives of most of these. William C. Harrison was another whose influence and money helped the good cause along. He gave the ground on which the church stands. John M. Doran was the first class-leader. George A. Fox has been class-leader for a number of years. George A. Fox, W. H. Fox, Charles Hillman, E. C. Layton, Joseph Truax, are the trustees. The church cost the Methodists altogether about \$1,000. It is getting a little old now. The intention is to build another before many years, and locate it in Oakwood Station. There are at present about one hundred and thirty members. In the history of Finley there have been three extraordinary revivals. The first was under the care of Rev. B. F. Hyde, in the

winter of 1868. This was first in importance, though not in time. One hundred and thirty-five persons, mostly heads of families, united with the church at this place during a series of meetings. In 1876, under the administration of G. Louthier, one hundred and thirty-three joined. These were mostly young people. In 1866, under the efforts of John C. Long, there was quite a manifestation, and thirty united with the church. In the western end of the township this denomination did not flourish so early as in the east. The first to begin church organization were the regular Predestinarian Baptists. The first Methodist preaching in west of Stony Creek was probably by Eli Helmick. John C. Long, while on the New Town circuit, held meetings in the school-house above Conkey Town. Revs. Bradshaw and Wallace preached here in the same place. A society was formed, and worship kept up until the building of the church in Fithian. In 1859 there was a society of Methodists formed at the Central school-house. The first preaching here was by Eli Helmick. Mr. Helmick preached in nearly every neighborhood in the western part of the county. As early as 1830 he traveled over this country. He of course did not preach on the prairie at that time. Joshua Worley preached at Central school-house quite early. John E. Vinson did the first preaching after the organization of the society. The Central appointment has continued ever since the first organization.

The Regular Predestinarian Baptists, or, as they have been nicknamed by some, the Hard-Shell Baptists, were early occupants of the religious field here. They held the first meetings in the neighborhood of Conkey Town. These were in a log school-house near the old Aaron Dalbey farm. Rhodes Smith was the principal man of influence in the church. At that time he was keeping a small store on the east side of Stony Creek, on the State road. John Orr was the first Baptist preacher. At a later date Mr. Smith moved farther up the Creek, near "Crab Apple Grove," and a society was formed and met at his house regularly. This was in 1858. The organizer and minister for some time was Elder John Orr. The members of this society, as it was first organized at Mr. Smith's, were the following: John Orr and wife, Rhodes Smith and wife, Jesse Berk and wife, Thomas Cox and wife, James Smith, William Smith, Martin Orr and wife, Nancy Truax and Rebecca Truax. After some time the meetings were held in the Gorman school-house. They continued in the school-house till the building of their church, one and one-half miles north of Oakwood Station. This was put up in the spring of 1876. It is 26×36 feet. It cost \$800. The ministers at the time of the building of the church were R. A. Rabourn and Stephen Cox. They still officiate in that capacity. This society has a

neat country church. It has a membership of forty-one. After the first organization it grew till it had thirty members. Then it experienced a season of decline. At one time there were but nine belonging. It then took new life, began to prosper, and has continued with the result above mentioned.

The Walker's Point Church of Missionary Baptists was established on Stony Creek about 1854. The first preachers were Carter and Blankenship. The society contained at first the following members: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Stearns and one daughter, Seneca Stearns, Joseph Jones and wife and two daughters and one son, Nancy Hart and Nancy Deakin. Harrison Stearns and Joseph Jones were appointed deacons at the first organization. The church edifice was erected in 1857. It is 36×45 feet, and cost \$1,200. There is a membership of one hundred and five. F. P. Dalbey is clerk. Mr. Stearns is still deacon. In addition to the regular services of the church, a Sabbath-school is kept in good running order. This is the only society of this denomination that we have found in the township. It is in a prosperous condition, so far as we learned. Its church building was the first in this part of the township. It was the second in the township, so far as we can ascertain.

That branch of the Christian church which has been called New Lights ever since the time of Stone, of Kentucky, manifested quite an enterprising spirit in the early settlement of the west. Isaac Emly and Zephaniah Wilkins were the principal men in the first efforts here. Religious services were held in the Conkey Town school-house, and a society organized that continued seven or eight years. Mr. Emly did the preaching here. The Peytons and Elizabeth Cast were the most important members of this society; but for some reason, which we did not learn, the society failed to keep up an organization here. The efforts of the same denomination in the Oakwood neighborhood have already been noticed. Stephen Griffith built a brick church and gave it to these people conditionally. There was an organization at this place for some time, but Mr. Griffith finally took the building back, and the place of meeting was changed to the Craig school-house. Services were held here until 1862, when the organization was removed to Pilot township, where the reader will look for a continuation of its history. In 1874 Rev. H. H. Gunn organized a society of Christians—New Lights—at the Central school-house. He continued to preach there for two years, and then Rev. John Green moved into the neighborhood and took charge of the church. He is the present pastor. His church numbers forty members at this point. Richard A. Friedrich is the clerk of the society. They seem in a pros-

perous condition, and though they have no church, they have one of the best school-houses in the township in which to hold their meetings.

The Campbellite division of the Christian church began meetings in the school-house north of Conkey Town a number of years ago. William P. Shockey was the minister. He organized a society here. Thomas Deakin and wife, William Fellows, and Cyrus Ratcliff and wife, were among the more prominent members. The organization was kept up for a half dozen of years, and then discontinued. The number of religious organizations that sprung up in this vicinity is remarkable. The Christians (Campbellites) organized a society at the Gorman school-house in 1869. The Rev. R. M. Martin was the first to hold meetings at this point, but the organization was perfected by Rev. W. F. Yates, of Champaign county. Isaac Davis, James Rice and wife, Marcus Davis and wife, Thomas Cox, William Dearth and P. T. Hedges were the principal members at the organization. They enrolled forty-two names at the beginning ten years ago. There are about sixty at present. At one time they reached nearly ninety members. There are at present two elders and one deacon. P. T. Hedges and James Rice are the former, while William H. Dearth fills the position of the latter. These have served in their respective positions from the first organization of the society. Thomas Cox was deacon from the organization until the fall of 1878. The present pastor is John C. Myers. A Sabbath-school of considerable interest is kept up at this point. It will be seen that the people are not without opportunities of moral culture, and that a variety of persuasions offer a number of creeds sufficient to meet the religious predilections of a much diversified population.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

First and foremost among things of this kind must be placed the salt-works. This enterprise called the first settlers to the county; it supplied them with a necessity that was hard to obtain anywhere else; its importance was recognized by Indian and white, and by government as well. But as the work and its influence are discussed elsewhere, it is unnecessary to dwell long upon it here. The one hundred kettles in which salt was made were scattered over the country, and occasionally one may still be seen.

In point of time, the old water-mill on the Salt Fork came in next after the industry above mentioned. It was put up at a very early date; in 1826 it was in active operation; it continued for a number of years. At that time people would come all the way from McLean county in order to get their grinding done. The mill stood out in the middle of

the stream just north of the present mill; it was built of logs, and ran, as all other mills did at that time, by water-power. It was succeeded in about the year 1837 by a mill put up by Aaron Dalbey for Mr. John Shepherd, who came to Illinois from Ohio in 1836. Mr. Shepherd put \$3,000 in this mill, and then died before he could realize anything from his expenditures. The mill then fell into the hands of Aaron Dalbey, and from his possession to Mr. Parris. Parris operated it awhile and then sold out to John Hay. In 1873 C. M. Berkley bought the mill and has been running it since that time; the same building that Shepherd put up is now used; it shows very evidently the marks of time; it was moved from the position that it first occupied to the bank of the creek; this was only a short distance. It is $30 \times 42\frac{1}{2}$ feet; it has both water and steam power. The supply of water is so constant that the steam is seldom used. The mill is situated just north of the south line of Oakwood township.

The first mill on Middle Fork is in dispute. It is frequently impossible to get two stories alike. One old settler tells us that Mr. Whitsill built the first mill on Middle Fork about 1832 or '33, that he operated it several years, and then it fell into the hands of the McGee family; this was a grist-mill with a saw-mill added; it finally went down on account of age. Another man, who has been in this country more than fifty years, tells us that James Howell built the first mill on Middle Fork; that he operated it a short time and died, that his son did likewise; that a Mr. Downing then took it, and next James Cunningham ran it till it went down. This was first a saw-mill, but it finally had a corn-cracker attached before it closed. About forty years ago James George built a grist-mill on the Middle Fork and operated it eight or ten years; he then sold to Mr. Watts. The last named ran the mill seven or eight years and sold to Phillips. Mr. Phillips then sold to Abisha Sanders. Done & Byerly rebuilt the mill and set it to going with new energy, but it soon passed into the hands of Swift, of Danville, who owns and runs it at the present time.

COAL.

Aside from the fertility of the soil, the most valuable natural endowment of Oakwood township is her coal. It is of good quality and very abundant; there have been such quantities taken from the banks that the farmers could almost get it for hauling away. For a number of years in the first opening up of the business, any who wished could dig all the coal wanted and take it away free of charge. The first use made of this coal was probably by Mr. Vance in boiling salt-water; he began using coal about 1830. The first who mined and hauled coal

away to sell were Rice & Co. ; they would haul with teams to Champaign and adjoining counties. The first bank opened was about three miles southeast of Oakwood Station. We find the following in the business at present: John Thomas, B. Coffeen, William Moore, McBroom & Yerkis, G. L. Hiatt, L. Veach, Valentine Shock, Francis and Charles Moore: these nearly all ship coal. The number of bushels annually taken out is immense; the exact amount we have no means of ascertaining, but the enterprise seems destined to increase in magnitude and importance until it will be second to no interest in the township.)

EDUCATIONAL.

In discussing the educational condition of affairs, we can find nothing new. It is the same old story that we have all heard our grandparents tell,—of log school-houses, of smoking fire-place, where the full length of one side of the house was devoted to the purpose of warming the others, of stick-chimneys in many cases, of greased paper for glass, of an absent log for a window, of puncheon benches for seats, where little fellows' legs might hang over and go to sleep all they chose, so that the eyes were on the book: in short, of all the trials, temptations, hardships and vexations of pioneer pedagogy. As a remarkable instance of the elementary condition of the early schools, we were told of a little incident in the school life of Michael Oakwood. At times they had had a good teacher in the Oakwood settlement, one who could go beyond the "double rule of three." Young Mr. O. had progressed finely in his studies, as things were counted then, and as he was a young man, and still desirous of attaining more knowledge than the curriculum of the common school afforded, he was advised to begin this advanced course of culture by a study of English grammar. Such a course could be pursued only by the thoroughly ambitious and qualified pupil. Mr. O. was fortunate enough to have a teacher who had been through the labyrinth of English syntax, but said pedagogue had not yet learned our present habits of oral instruction. It was therefore necessary that a text-book be purchased. The free-hearted disciple of Pestalozzi of to-day would have loaned so ambitious a student anything in his library, but the library of the teacher in this case contained no treatise on this abstruse science. The young man was advised to apply to the book venders of Danville. He did so, but without success. He was told that English grammars were not used in the schools of Vermilion county, that they never before had any call for such an article, and that in the city he would find his search vain, unless certain families of culture, lately from the east, should happen to have the article, and would be kind enough to benefit him with a

loan of the same. The search terminated as anticipated. Mr. O. found a Kirkham with the compendium gone. He used this until he had an opportunity of sending to Chicago, by Mr. Rankin, who took up a drove of cattle, and brought back the necessary books. We were further told of the ignorance of some of the early instructors in these schools by a man who attended one of the first in the country. It was simply the inability to work through the fundamental principles of arithmetic. Our informant said that he "stalled" his teacher in long division. Whether he worked out himself, or whether the teacher finally mastered the "sum," or whether teacher and pupil remained on the elementary side of long division, we were not told, but certain it is that much of the early teaching bore about the same relation to our modern successful teaching that the old wooden mold-board plow bore to the present riding plows. But why should not we expect the same relations? This is an age of progress, and he who thinks he sees some great things in "the good old times" needs but go back to his wooden mold-board plow, his reap-hook and his sled; and in school facilities to the testament for a child's reader; to a *book* on geography without any maps; and to the days when none but men dare teach in winter, and dare not refuse to treat on holidays without the penalty of a *ducking* and a barred door against him.

The first school building in the township was built about 1829 or 1830. It was of the usual pioneer pattern, and stood close to the present site of New Town. 'Squire Newel and a Mr. McGuinn taught in this house soon after it was built. This house continued in use for some time, but another was built on what has a long time been known as the parsonage hill, just south of New Town. Another of the early school-houses was built on the State Road, near Stony Creek. At present the contrast is great between the building, their conveniences and number as compared with the condition forty years ago. Large, commodious and well-furnished school-houses may be seen in almost every district. There is, generally, a good class of teachers, and the progress in school work is rapid and practical.

WAR AND POLITICAL RECORD.

In the Indian war of 1832 Oakwood had its representatives. Stephen Griffith, David Makemson and Samuel Makemson were in the war. At least, they went out as the threatenings of Indian invasion became evident. The volunteers from this part of the state did not reach the scene of action in time to participate in the illustrious campaign at Stillman, but they were on hand at a later period, ready to enter "the thickest of the fight." Mr. Crawford, from Indiana, went

out with the company of Independents. He still lives, and resides in the western part of the township. He is the only man living in the township now that was in the Black Hawk war. There were a number in the Mexican war from this township, it is said; but they have either moved away or died, as we met no man who volunteered from this part of the county. In the war of 1861 Oakwood furnished her full proportion. Captain Levin Vinson led his company mostly from the east side of this township. All over the country we meet men who braved the cannons of a confederate foe. Here and there may be found a widow with a number of children whose father perished in his country's service. Among those who left a wife and children we found the following: George Boord, of Co. C, 125th Reg.: William Hart, 2d Lieut. Co. G, 125th, and Nathan C. Howard, Co. D, 135th Reg. Of Mr. J. H. Black's four sons that were in the army, two died, one in Jefferson City, Missouri, of typhoid fever, and another near Washington, of the same disease. Thomas W. Smith, of Co. F, 26th Reg., was wounded in the second day's fight before Atlanta. He was taken to Chattanooga and interred in section F, grave 670, in the general hospital cemetery, on the 13th of September, 1864. In the cemetery on the State Road several soldiers are buried. Two were buried in one day at one time. Although their deeds were among the bravest of warlike feats on record, others rest in their unknown graves with their praises sung only in the general patriotic anthems of the nation. But the results of their labors are the same as though their names were inscribed on every tombstone in the land, and their deeds in the mouths of all who enjoy the blessings of liberty, prosperity and happiness so dearly bought and bravely won by the nation's gallant men.

In political matters, the township is pretty nearly evenly divided between democrats and republicans. This has been the case for a few years only. Formerly, Oakwood stood republican by large majorities. On national and state questions they still hold the field, but in local elections we find a few democrats in office. Although, as a general rule, we find "stalwart" republicans in this part of the county, men whose opposition to democracy is as pronounced and vigorous as the most radical could desire, we do not find much bitterness nor party strife in local affairs.

RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

As has been remarked elsewhere in these pages, the prairies of this country were not occupied until a comparatively recent date, but nothing has contributed more largely to this result than the railroads. Oakwood is traversed its full length by the Indianapolis, Bloomington &

Western railroad. This road enters the township from the east, near the southeast corner of section 8, town 19, range 12, and with the exception of a short curve on the east side, follows the section line west through to the county line. This is two miles north of the south line of the township. The road was built in 1870 and 1871, and though many persons were cheated out of the pay for their work, it made lively times for awhile. Previously there had been a few little places which had been striving to attain the dignity of "town," so that when the railroad came much strife was manifested in securing the location of stations. But the three, though small, furnish so many shipping points for the farmer, and tend to give a lively competition in this line of business. Much grain and stock are shipped by this road. It furnishes direct communication with Indianapolis, and will be the means of inducing a thorough cultivation of this wonderful farming land. To one unacquainted with shipping figures, the amount already shipped from these small stations seems wonderful—both of stock and grain.

The oldest wagon-road in this township, or anywhere in the western part of the county, is the old State Road, which dates back to pioneer days. It runs obliquely through the south part of the township, passing out at the south side about two and one-half miles from the county line. On this road the early settlements on the south and west side of the township were made. It is still much traveled. There were roads along the timber in various places at quite remote dates, but we found it impossible to trace their origin. At present nearly every section line in the township is a laid-out road, while there are many that do not follow lines. The level character of the country makes it necessary that these be either graded or drained. In some places we find thoroughfares that must be well nigh impassable in rainy weather, but generally the roads are in good condition. This is more especially true of those that lead east to Danville, and there are several.

ORGANIZATION OF OAKWOOD.

Although the system of township organization was adopted in 1850, Oakwood, as a distinct township, dates its birth from a much more recent period. What is now included within the limits of this township lay formerly in Pilot, Vance and Catlin. On the 2d day of October, 1867, Geo. A. Fox, supervisor from Vance township, offered a resolution creating a new township from the territory of Vance, Catlin and Pilot, in accordance with the prayer of certain petitioners from said townships. At this time Mr. West was supervisor from Pilot and Mr. Church from Catlin. These gentlemen supported the motion, but the supervisors' court concluded to delay action thereon until the March

session of the next year, in order that all persons affected by the proposed change, might have opportunity to approve or disapprove the change. Accordingly, on the 9th of March, 1868, the petition presented in the fall of 1867 was again taken up, and Mr. Fox urged the passage of a resolution creating the new township. An effort was made to postpone again the consideration of this resolution, but without success. The prayer of the petitioners was then granted, whereupon the township was declared created, and an election ordered for the purpose of selecting township officers. This first election was held at the Stearns school-house on the 7th of April, 1868: Geo. A. Fox was elected supervisor; Henry Sallee, town clerk; J. A. Littler, assessor; J. A. Brothers, collector; Joseph Truax, Levin Vinson, J. C. Jenkins, commissioners of highways; Samuel Major and Thomas Makemson, constables; Geo. A. Fox and J. H. West, Justices of the peace. The present officers are (elected on the 2d of April, 1879) Henry J. Oakwood, supervisor; Henry Sallee, town clerk; W. H. Noble, assessor; William Craigmile, collector; Joseph Mullins, commissioner of highways. Elected in 1878: James Hargan, commissioner of Highways. Elected in 1877: J. A. Littler and William P. Van Allen, justices of peace; J. K. Sowards and Charles N. Trimble.

There are two precincts in Oakwood township, called first and second; the line which separates them extends north and south between sections 21 and 22, 16 and 15, 9 and 10, 4 and 3, T. 19, R. 13, and between sections 33 and 34, 28 and 27, T. 20, R. 13. Oakwood Station is the point of voting for the first, and Fithian for the second.

VILLAGES.

Oakwood can boast of the number, if not the size, of the hamlets within its borders. If, in considering these places, we begin with that which dates farthest back in the settlement of this country, the place around which early legends cling with the dim uncertainty that characterizes the history of a Thebes, a Cuzco, a Nineveh or a Jericho, we must turn our attention first to

NEW TOWN.

This village was surveyed and laid out by Benjannin Coddington, from the east half of the southeast quarter of section 25, T. 20, R. 13. The lots were made three rods wide and six rods long; the alleys are one rod wide. Main street extends north and south four rods wide; High street extends east and west, of the same width. The plat of the village was filed on the 15th of June, 1838, and given under the hand of Owen West, county surveyor, and filed with the probate justice on

the 27th of June, 1838. The first man to locate in the vicinity of this place was Stephen Griffith, whom we have referred to as coming to this neighborhood in about 1825 or 1826; but Mr. Griffith was not connected with the town. Mr. Coddington built the first dwelling. Within a year or two after the building of the first house in the village Hezekiah Miners built the second. About the same time Jonathan Harris put up the first store; he ran the business for a short time, and then they were a long time without any store. William Reed, the early sheriff of the county, built a residence here in 1837. A blacksmith shop was set up about 1838 or 1839; this finally failed and the second one was not started until 1857 or 1858. Thomas Henderson put up a store in 1849. In the mean time a few families had gathered around the spot, until at present there are nearly a score of buildings in that vicinity. There is one blacksmith-shop, one wagon-shop, one shoe-shop, one school-house, one church, one drug-store and postoffice, one general country store of dry-goods, clothing, groceries, etc. etc., one M.D., and one parsonage where a minister may generally be found. New Town lies off the railroad, and thus experiences a disadvantage in competition with its sister villages. The postoffice is kept by S. H. Oakwood. Its name is *Pilot*, and confusion is thus sometimes made from the fact that Pilot township lies so close to the north and that there is a postoffice there, near Pilot Grove. At New Town there is quite a flourishing lodge of

A.F. & A.M.

This lodge was organized through the efforts, more particularly, of Tilton and Payne, merchants here. For a short time they worked under dispensation with the following persons: Lonzo G. Payne, John O'Ferrall, T. J. George, Asbury Craig, A. J. Bennett, J. G. Kirsh, John Cork, jr., A. S. Tevebaugh, G. F. Hilliary, James Osborne, A. B. Tilton. Added to these were: D. Makemson, A. McVicker, Samuel Durham, J. H. Trimmell, S. H. Oakwood, C. W. Keeslar, C. Sumner, John P. Tevebaugh, Jesse Wilson, J. H. Van Allen, M. C. Davis, Samuel Solomon, F. A. Collison, C. J. Martin and Jesse Doney for charter members. Catlin Lodge is looked upon as the mother of this. The charter is dated Chicago, October 7, 1874. A. G. Payne was the first master. Since that time Dr. O'Ferrall and Thomas George have acted in that capacity. In the summer of 1874, Tilton and Payne, merchants, built a new storehouse, and above they made a hall and sold it to the lodge. This hall is 22 x 45 feet; it is fixed up nicely, carpeted, and the rooms furnished with all the paraphernalia of a well-equipped lodge of A.F. & A.M. The society is out of debt and in

good condition. They have a membership of about forty. The officers at present are: John O'Ferrall, W.M.; J. G. Kirsh, S.W.; M. C. Davis, J.W.; John Swift, Secretary; J. V. Ludwig, S.D.; A. S. Tevebaugh, Treasurer; C. Sumner, Tyler.

CONKEY TOWN.

Some years ago there was quite a cluster of houses, and a lively business was done, at what was called Conkey Town. At present it is difficult to find much of the place, but we can find where it was. Here is an instance of the influence that a railroad has on a small country village when it passes to one side a short distance. We have no record of any survey, or any laying off into a town; but O. M. Conkey came here about 1851, and operated a general country store. He came from Eugene, Indiana. A Mr. Denman set up a blacksmithshop, and Mr. Conkey got a post-office. Conkey sold out to Rowe & Beatty, and they sold to Mattocks & Maters Brothers. These men finally closed out about the time that the I. B. & W. came through. There was also another man, who kept a grocery, beer, etc.; but he, too, closed out and moved away. The first ideas of trade in this part of the country were entertained by Mr. Rhodes Smith. He began business on the State Road, just down close to Stony Creek, at quite an early day. Why he quit we did not learn, but suppose that this suggested the idea of Conkey Town, as well as the fact of a successful mill which had been operating from the earliest days. During the palmiest days of this little village Dr. Wilkins was their physician. He has left the reputation of being a good practitioner, and an upright man. But its days are over. The place reminds one of Goldsmith's words as he sings of the deserted village. W. R. Jones now owns the site of the village. He has a farm of two hundred acres here, and that includes the town.

MUNCIE.

This little village is pleasantly situated on the I. B. & W. R. R., about fourteen miles west of Danville. It is just west of the timbers of Stony Creek, and has a very desirable location, so far as the natural advantages presented by the surface of the country are concerned. At least, this is as nearly the case as any location that could easily be found in this country, where every place needs draining. Muncie was surveyed by Alexander Bowman for Edward Corbley, from the southeast corner of section 8, and southwest corner of section 9, T. 19, R. 13. Main street extends north from the corner of sections 8, 9, 16 and 17. This corner is marked by a stone 29½ links from the railroad track. A plat of the village was filed with the recorder on the 7th of

September, 1875. The streets extending north and south are named Main, Walnut, Ross and Craig; those extending east and west are Fowler, McCarty and Corbley. The first dwelling was erected by Elisha Henry. There are now a number of dwellings, one physician, one justice of the peace, one blacksmith-shop, and one firm selling goods and keeping a general country store. As yet, Muncie is without a school-house and church. The Baptist church is not far away, but the school-house is off quite a distance. There is considerable shipping done from this point.

The station at Muncie was first opened in November, 1876. William Lynch was the first agent. The present incumbent is W. L. Spicklemire.

A post-office was first established at Muncie on the 21st of February, 1876. Frank A. Hickman was the first postmaster, William Lynch, the second, and Sanford S. Dickson, the third and last.

FITHIAN.

This is the most populous village within the limits of Oakwood township. It is situated in the prairie, three and one-half miles east of the county line, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western railroad. Its origin was simultaneous with this road through here. As Dr. Wm. Fithian owned vast acres of land in this part of the county, it was to his interest to secure the location of a station upon it. This he succeeded in doing, and, accordingly, Asa H. Guy surveyed and laid out a village from the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 7, and east half of the northwest fourth and the west half of the northeast fourth of section 18, in T. 19, R. 13. The plat was filed with the recorder on the 8th of April, 1870. The original plat was a perfect square, and contained eight full and eight fractional blocks, lying partly on each side of the railroad. The streets extending north and south are—beginning on the east side—Jefferson, Main and Adams; those running east and west are Clinton, South Sherman, North Sherman and Washington.

Besides the original survey there was another on the north side of this, surveyed by Alexander Bowman, county surveyor, on the 12th of October, 1873. This is styled the Franklin Addition, and was laid off for W. H. Smith and J. C. Black. It consisted of four blocks of twelve lots each. On the north of this they opened a street and named it Franklin.

Henry Berkenbusch was the first to arrive at the new station. He had been keeping store about one mile north, but when the village had

been located he moved down to the road. He was the first to buy a lot here, and the first to ship goods on the railroad. After a year, he took in, as partner, J. P. Nichols. They operated together until 1875, when Berkenbusch sold out to Nichols, who has been in the mercantile business ever since. Burkenbusch opened his store here in March, 1871. The next merchant was H. Penrod, who sold agricultural implements. He was followed by F. M. Cannady, dry goods and groceries. S. Solomon came next with a drug store. At more recent date came Frisch, Littler and Booker, and Graham Brothers, who still remain. The first physician in the village was Dr. Rice. Dr. Smith, of Muncie, was located here for some time.

Fithian does quite a lively business for so small a place in the way of shipping, both of grain and stock. It has one of the largest warehouses, on the railroad, in this part of the country. But there are a number of grain and hog buyers, and as much or more business is done outside of the warehouse.

The first postmaster was Henry Berkenbusch. The present incumbent is George W. Graham, who has held the office since 1872. The school-house was built in 1873. This building shows the effects of constant wear, but the Methodist church recently put up here is an ornament to the town. Although there are few church members here, this edifice speaks well for the community.

OAKWOOD STATION.

This village was surveyed by the county surveyor, Asa H. Guy, on the 14th of April, 1870, for Clark R. Griggs, from the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12, and the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13, in township 19, range 13. It is composed of thirteen fractional and seven complete blocks, and five out-lots of various shapes and sizes. There are twelve blocks on the north of the railroad and eight and the five out-lots on the south. The first store began here was operated by Johnson & Stewart. It burned down in 1871. Henry Dulin put up the next. He has remained here ever since. He is the postmaster at present. Lonzo Campbell built a warehouse, and bought grain until his death. The property is now owned by his heirs, but is not operated. A storm took off the roof, leaving it in a dilapidated condition. This little village is like its most intimate neighbor, Muncie, in that it has neither school-house nor church. But the school-house is not far away, and Finley chapel is near. There is some shipping done here, particularly of corn, cattle, hogs and coal. The coal mines on the Salt Fork, which yield such an abundance of fuel, have this station as their principal point of shipment.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Makemson was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 10th of February, 1809, and died in Bates county, Missouri, on the 15th of March, 1878. He was a farmer all his life. He lived in Kentucky till he was twenty years old, and then came to Vermilion county, Illinois. His father was one of the revolutionary soldiers. He stopped first north of Danville, but soon came to the east side of Oakwood township, and entered land here in 1829. Mr. Makemson lived on the original home-place, now occupied by his son David, for forty-one years. He moved to Missouri in 1877, on account of his health, and died there. He married Elizabeth Partlow, on the 9th of March, 1837. They had six children, but only two are living,— a son and daughter. Mr. Makemson was a member of the Methodist church for forty-four years. He was a good man, much loved and respected by all who knew him. His widow still lives with the children.

Stephen Cox, pastor of the Regular Predestinarian Baptist church, in the east end of Oakwood township, came to this county in the fall of 1829, with his father's family, from Kentucky. Stephen, with the other members of the family, grew to years of maturity on the Middle Fork. He has lived in various parts of the neighborhood for fifty years. He has lived on the place that he now occupies, just north of Oakwood Station, since the spring of 1862.

Joseph V. Davis son of Joseph Davis, came to this county from Pickaway county, Ohio, with his father, in 1829. His father was a well-known early settler in the neighborhood of Catlin. Joseph V. was born in 1825, and died in November, 1852. He lived and died on his father's home-place. He married Cynthia McCorkle, on the 13th of March, 1851. They had one child, Joseph S. Davis, who now lives with his mother, Mrs. Doran, northwest of Oakwood Station. The original Davis was a man of large property. The children received their due portion, and the grandson is well provided for. The same year that Mr. Davis died a brother and brother-in-law died. Each left a widow and one child, and all had been married but a short time.

Samuel Dalbey, a son of the early pioneer, Aaron Dalbey, was born in Winchester, Indiana, on the 12th of October, 1829. He lived with his father there, and came to this county in 1831. His father had six children and one yoke of oxen and nine dollars in money at that time, but the boys grew and prospered notwithstanding. Here Mr. Dalbey remained on the old farm till grown. On the 28th of December, 1851, he married Sarah Watts. After his marriage Mr. Dalbey lived in various parts of Oakwood township, in Indiana and Kansas, till the spring

of 1865, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land north of Muncie, and has remained here ever since. Besides the prairie farm, he has some timber land. The former is one mile north of Muncie.

Aaron Dalbey, deceased, was one of the earliest settlers on Stony Creek. He was born in Pennsylvania on the 3d of July, 1801. He was of English descent. He remained in Pennsylvania some time; was married there. He came to Ohio, and then to Indiana, where his wife died, and he married Nancy Wright. She died, and he was married to Henrietta Catlin. Miss Catlin was living in Indiana at this time, June 27, 1837. Mr. Dalbey came to Stony Creek, and opened the third farm on the west side. He first stopped on the south side of Salt Fork in 1831, and staid one season. He then built the house on the west of Stony Creek, and opened the farm. It lies one and a half miles south of Muncie, and is still occupied by his widow and her husband, John McFarland.

Simon A. Dickson, deceased, was born near Dallas in 1833. His father came to this county in 1824. Simon grew up on a farm, and was married to Elizabeth Catlin on the 12th of September, 1854. He lived in the south part of the county at first, and then moved to three miles north of Fithian, and staid here about six years. He enlisted in the United States army in August, and left Danville with the 125th Reg., in Capt. Fellows' company. He was in the fight at Perryville. He took pneumonia, and died in hospital on the 2d of June, 1863, at Nashville, Tennessee. He was a good soldier. Resolutions of respect and sympathy for the afflicted widow were sent by the company to Mrs. Dickson. He had four sons, who still live in this section of the country.

Thornton Hubbard. Among the early settlers, no one is better known in this community than Mr. Hubbard. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the 20th of March, 1821. His father was Willis Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard has lived on a farm all his life. He came to Vermilion county with his father in 1833. They stopped on Henry Oakwood's farm. Here the father remained until his death, and the son until he was twenty-one. Mr. Hubbard worked for Major Vance at eight dollars per month, and earned money to enter the land where his new house now stands. He married, on the 6th of April, 1854, Nancy Dickson. She died on the 25th of January, 1859. They had two children: Lily and Willie. He then married Elizabeth Dickson. They had two children: Olive and Charles. Mr. Hubbard was married to Sarah Hulick on the 25th of October, 1864. They have three children: Lulie, Mary and Willie. Mr. Hubbard owns three hundred and seventy-seven acres of land, and has a large new house, built in 1877,

which cost about \$3,000. Mr. Hulick, Mr. Hubbard's father-in-law, was one of the first settlers of Perrysville, Indiana. He was an undertaker and liveryman in Perrysville for a long time. He afterward moved to Illinois, and died in this state.

Henry J. Oakwood, the present supervisor from Oakwood township, was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 7th of March, 1819. He came to this county with his father, Henry Oakwood, in 1833. Roland, Norris and Oakwood were the first settlers in the neighborhood. When Mr. Oakwood first came to the county he stopped on the south side of Salt Fork, and then built on the north side in the spring of the next year. Henry J. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and began for himself by working around. He bought his first eighty acres of land on the north side of his father's farm. It was low prairie, and some of the early settlers were sorry that he should take hold of such a bad piece of property. But his land, when drained, proved to be a good investment. He taught school three years in his younger days, but now owns property enough to keep him employed looking after its interests. He has six hundred acres at present. He married Priscilla Saylor on the 9th of April, 1850. They have eight children. Besides supervisor, which office he has held for some time, he has held various positions of trust, but is chiefly known as a man of business, whose energy and good sense keep things moving.

Henry Sallee is not only one of the oldest settlers, but he is one of the stanchest men of Oakwood township. Mr. Sallee was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 3d of June, 1810. He removed to Kentucky at the age of five and one-half years, and stayed with his grandparents till they died. He came to this part of Vermilion county with his uncle, Michael Hickman, in 1834. He stopped on the south side of Salt Fork until he married Matilda Oakwood, on the 8th of January, 1835. She was a daughter of Henry Oakwood. They had three children, two of whom are still living near their father. Mr. Sallee bought the place where he now lives and moved on it in the fall of 1837. He bought one hundred and sixty acres first and improved it, and afterward added more till his premises now include three hundred and fifteen acres. He was married a second time, in 1861, to Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of William Jones, who settled quite early on the southeast of Danville. Mr. Sallee has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church for thirty-five years, and an elder since 1850. He has been town clerk since the organization of the township, and school treasurer of town 19, range 13, for thirty-one years.

Francis M. Rankin resides on the old Young farm. His father, Montgomery S. Rankin, was born in Kentucky on the 15th of Decem-

ber, 1807; his mother, Matilda Blackburn, was born on the 4th of March, 1808. Francis M. was born on the 29th of September, 1833, near Cynthia, Kentucky. The Rankins reached their home in this county on the 14th of April, 1834. They lived sixty miles up the Licking River, and two families joined, built a family boat, and came down the rivers and up the Wabash to Filson's Ferry. The family lived east of Fairmount; then four years at Homer. Mr. Rankin, sr., is dead, but his wife is still living. Francis M. stayed on the farm which his father bought in 1845, till he was grown. He moved to Iroquois county and stayed three years, but has been in Vermilion county nearly all his life. He bought the heirs' claims and now owns six hundred and forty acres including the Young farm. He deals largely in stock, feeding from one hundred to two hundred head annually. He was married to Elizabeth Young, daughter of William Young, on the 15th of October, 1865. She was born on the 30th of March, 1842. They have six children: Gertie is the oldest, then come: Montgomery S., Warren W., Francis M., Lyford M., Alta N.

Thomas W. Deakin, deceased. The early settlers pass away, and their places are filled by new and strange men. Their early struggles may be recorded in history, but the facts of a personal character are remembered only by those whose interest can never flag in regard to the dear ones gone before. Mr. Deakin was one of Vermilion's early settlers — one of her persevering pioneers. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 2d of August, 1811. His father died when the son was quite young. He remained in Ohio on a farm until 1835, when he came to this county with his brother John Q. His first stopping point was on the road from Danville to Champaign, on Salt Fork. In 1837 he married Miss Sarah E. Swearingen, who was then living at Hickory Grove, Champaign county. He remained on the same farm until his death. At first he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, but afterward he began enlarging this territory, until he became the owner of a large property in this section of country. He was also a dealer in stock, trading to a considerable extent. He was a member of the Christian church, and remained a firm believer in its doctrines until his death.

William Mead, a son of Nathaniel Mead, one of the oldest old settlers in the western part of the county, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 24th of May, 1822. He remained in Ohio until 1835, when he came with his father's family to Vermilion county. The family stopped at Conkey Town when they first came. William afterward went to New Town, and from there to Mr. Foster's place. He moved then to Crab Apple Grove, and next to one mile south of

Fithian. He then came to the farm he now holds on State Road, southeast of Muncie. He has been here twenty-one years. A portion of his place has been cleared of timber. He married Margaret Tanner on the 16th of November, 1843. She died, and he has married a second time. His children live near him with the exception of one son, who is teaching in Indiana. Mr. Mead has been industrious, and, notwithstanding the hard times, is independent and out of debt.

John McCarty was born on the 22d of August, 1809, in Virginia. His parents moved to Ohio when he was small. His father was a cooper. Mr. McCarty was a farmer. He married Miriam Sewell in Clinton county, Ohio. They lived there on a farm about six years and then came west. He came to Salt Fork in 1836. He staid there one year, and then came to where the widow now lives. They were about the first family in this part. Here Mr. McCarty lived until his death, on the 18th of September, 1877. He was school director and a respected citizen in the community for a number of years. He had eleven children, but five only are living; these are James S., George, Alvin N. and two married daughters. Mrs. McCarty is one of the few remaining persons who settled in this neighborhood when the prairies were yet undeveloped wastes, and Stony Creek had no inhabitants but Indians.

Joseph L. Shepherd, farmer, is regarded as one of the most successful men on Stony Creek. He was born on the 21st of September, 1825, in Pickaway county, Ohio. His father came to Ohio at a very early date. Joseph L. was the youngest of the family. They came to this county in 1836. Mr. Shepherd put \$3,000 into a mill on Salt Fork, but died before the mill began work. He owned four hundred and eighty acres of land. Joseph L. grew up in the neighborhood, and married Louisa Davis in January, 1849. Mr. Shepherd came to the farm where he now lives in 1849, and stopped at the grove at first. He has three children by his first wife. He married Elizabeth Mires in 1861. They have had nine children, four of these are dead; three died at about the same time with diphtheria, in January, 1879. Mr. Shepherd owns three hundred and twenty-five acres of land at home place, eighty acres near Fairmount, and fifty-eight acres of timber land. His frugality and economy have made him independent.

J. C. Stearns, a son of Seneca Stearns, came to this county with the family in 1836. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 5th of August, 1835. He grew to manhood on the farm still occupied by his father. He worked at the carpenter's trade for five years. He was married on the 4th of December, 1861, to Susan Snyder, of Montgomery county, Indiana. They set up on the farm of Wm. McBroom.

After short residences in various places, he bought land on the State Road, southeast of Muncie, where he has continued to reside ever since. He now has one hundred and forty-five acres of good farming land. He has been here since 1866. Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Stearns can well remember the time when this country was yet in a state of almost uncivilized wildness.

James H. West was born on the 15th of March, 1822. His father was Michael West, who was a native of Maryland, but afterward went to Kentucky, and then to Clark county, Ohio. From Clark county, Ohio, the family came to Vermilion county, Illinois, in January, 1838. The elder Mr. West rented a farm of James Norris, one mile south of Oakwood station. James was brought up on his father's farm in Ohio, and lived in the family in this county till grown. He then went to Ohio, and took part in the campaign of 1840. He came back to Illinois, and went to New Orleans, and from there across to Havana, Cuba, with a load of produce, which he sold to the inhabitants at a good profit. He went to New Orleans a second time, and in 1844-5 was engaged in driving beef cattle to New York city. In 1846 he went to Wisconsin, and from this date till 1850 dealt in horse and cattle trade to Wisconsin. In 1849 Mr. West was married to Eliza V. McGee, of this county. He then lived two years in Champaign county. After this he moved to Middle Fork. He came to the place where he now lives in 1867. Here he owns two hundred and forty acres of land. He has seven children living and three dead. Mr. West was elected supervisor in Pilot township in 1866, and served two terms; then elected justice of the peace in Oakwood for two years; he then served as supervisor for Oakwood for four years. He has always held office of some kind. He has also been successful in business.

John M. Havard, farmer, is yet comparatively young, but he is an old settler of Vermilion county. He was born in New York city, on the 31st of May, 1833. His father was from Wales. He was a farmer, and came to this country on account of the opening it presented for any who wished to make a living. Mr. Havard, jr., was brought up on a farm. His parents came to Ohio and stayed four years. They then came to this county, in January, 1838. He stopped on section 25, town 19 north, range 14 west. He had been out in 1834 and bought land; he came on foot. He stayed on this farm until his death, on the 9th of August, 1859. Mr. Havard, jr., stayed in this neighborhood till he was twenty years old. His father bought the William Parris place, and the son and daughter came to it, where they kept together until a short time before her death, which occurred in May, 1872, from consumption. Then Mr. Havard kept tenants, and "bached" for five

years. He married Sarah E. Richter on the 29th of September, 1870. He still lives in the house that William Parris moved from Salt Fork—eight miles—thirty-two years ago. Mr. Havard has eighty acres on his home place, and one hundred and sixty acres one half mile north. He has four children. He is proud of anything he may have done for the support of our country, believing that patriotism is one of the first principles of a true manhood. He received his education in the log school-house, and although fourteen months is all the schooling he received from the age of six to seventeen years, yet he is a man who delights in books and reading.

Capt. Levin Vinson is well known and much respected by the people of Oakwood township, both on account of his honesty and integrity as a man, and for the services he has rendered his country. He was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 20th of February, 1829. He was brought up a farmer. He came to Vermilion with his father in 1840. They came to the same farm that the Captain now owns. Mr. Vinson has been a large land-holder, but sold off recently. He married Naomia Ligget in September, 1850. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. lodge at New Town. Mr. Vinson went out with the 125th Reg., as captain of Co. I. He led the company till they started with Sherman to the sea. His health failed, and he resigned in March, 1863. He came home and remained.

Isaac K. Cannon, Oakwood, farmer, is known as one of the neatest corn-producers of the township and of the county, so far as we have learned. He is an old man, but we found him plowing away in the warm weather, like a young man just beginning in life. Mr. Cannon was born in Delaware on the 15th of February, 1817. His father was a farmer, and the son staid there till he was twenty-six years old. He then came to Ross county, Ohio, and staid about two years on Deer Creek. He came to New Town in 1845. He lived four years near this place, then about two miles west, four years, and then moved to a large farm one and a half miles northwest. This belonged to Mr. Campbell. He then moved to Mr. Craig's place, and staid twelve years; then to the place where he now lives. After staying here five years he tried keeping boarders in Fithian for thirteen months. From Fithian he went back to the farm, and still lives there. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land first, and then eighty. He now owns one hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres, having given his son a piece. Mr. Cannon married Eliza J. Brown on the 15th of March, 1838. They have had eight children; six are living, five sons and one daughter.

William Hart, Oakwood, deceased, was one of those brave men who

sacrificed their lives for the sake of their country. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 20th of February, 1832, but his father soon moved to the country, and William was brought up on a farm. He came to Vermilion county with his parents in 1845. He improved the farm where his mother still lives. In 1862 he volunteered in the 125th Ill. Inf., Co. G. He went out as a private, but was soon appointed sergeant, and afterward second lieutenant. He was in the Perryville fight, October 8, 1862, but took sick afterward, and died of bone erysipelas in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 2d of April, 1863. His body was sent home by the captain, and interred in the cemetery near the State Road on the south side of the township. Mr. Hart married Sarah E. Dougherty on the 18th of December, 1853. They lived on the home farm till after he went into the army. Since then Mrs. Hart has bought a small farm just north of Fithian, and kept her children there. The youngest was born after the death of his father. Although sixteen long years have passed since the death of the husband and father, his deeds still live, and his memory will ever be cherished, not only by the family, but by all who honor patriotism.

S. H. Oakwood was born in this county, in Blount township. He is a grandson of the original Henry Oakwood. He was brought up on a farm. He began teaching at the age of twenty. He taught and farmed for five years, and then went into the drug business in New Town in the spring of 1875. He has been postmaster since January 1, 1879. He was married in September, 1878, to Laura Bennett, of Georgetown. He is a member of the New Town Lodge of A.F. & A. M., and also a R.A.M. of the Danville Chapter.

John R. Thompson now lives on the farm first settled by William Smith in 1830. This is one of the oldest settled farms in southwest part of Oakwood township. Mr. Thompson was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of April, 1830. He remained there till grown. He then came to the western part of Vermilion county. He came with a drove of sheep, and continued in the business for six years afterward. During this time he often took sheep to Chicago, and herded them where the main part of the city is now located. He went to farming about 1857. He was on the Boswell farm two years, and also two years on another east of his present residence. He then bought one hundred and sixty acres, and improved it, but sold again, and bought two hundred acres in another place. This latter was known as the David Wright farm. He sold again, and bought six hundred acres where he now lives. He has operated this since 1865. His family have been in Danville three years, but are now on the farm



WILLIAM C. HARRISON.

again, with the exception of the eldest son, who graduated from the Danville high school in the class of '79. Mr. Thompson was married on the 26th of November, 1856, to Elizabeth Wright, daughter of David Wright. They have nine children.

Stephen Brothers was born in Carroll county, Ohio, on the 25th of September, 1829. His father was a farmer, and brought up his son in the same calling. Mr. Brothers also followed blacksmithing. He came to Vermilion in March, 1851. He came to Bloomfield, and then to Danville, where he worked as a smith. He afterward went back to Ohio, and then to New York, but came back to Illinois. He has also been in Nebraska four years. He married Mary Hall on the 14th of May, 1857. They have two sons. Mr. Brothers is a member of the Methodist church, and was a class-leader in Nebraska. Mr. Brothers was in Co. I, under Capt. Vinson. He was second lieutenant. At the battle of Perryville he was knocked over by a shell, but not seriously hurt. He resigned his commission in April, 1863.

George A. Fox has been more closely identified with the local politics of Oakwood township than any man we have met. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of February, 1823. His father was a brick and stone mason. Mr. Fox was taught farming, and remained in his native county till the 2d of May, 1853. He reached the neighborhood where he now lives, on the 9th of July, 1853. In 1854 he bought two hundred and forty acres of land where he now lives. On the 9th of November he married Margaret Oakwood. She was the youngest daughter of Henry Oakwood. They have six children living; one is a graduate of the Danville Business College and another is teaching. Mr. Fox was elected J.P. in 1856, and served in that capacity till 1870; he was supervisor for four years, 1866-69; he was the first supervisor from this township. In Vance township he was assessor and collector for three years, 1859-61. He has been school director sixteen years; was first elected in 1858. He was also school trustee for three years. In 1868 he got every vote but one for supervisor. He has been a member of the M. E. church since the 3d of January, 1851. He has been class-leader for a number of years. He is steward and trustee at the present time for Finley Chapel.

Richard A. Friedrich, although not one of the oldest settlers of the township, is one of the first inhabitants of the prairie where he now lives, and is well known throughout the county. He was born in Saxony, Germany, on the 15th of August, 1830. He was brought up on the Hartz Mountains. He went to school all the time he lived in Germany. He came to New York on the 1st of December, 1848:

went to Prince William county, Virginia, and staid five years, coming to Vermilion county on the 12th of June, 1853, and settling just below the Gorman school-house; he entered a quarter-section there. He moved to where he now lives, three miles north of Fithian, in the spring of 1867. He has been here ever since. He was married to Permelia Allhands on the 6th of August, 1854. They have had ten children. Mr. Friedrich owns eighty acres of land where he lives. He was collector in 1870, '71 and '72, and in '74 and '75 was assessor and collector, and in '77 and '78 was supervisor. He has been school treasurer for this township for the last ten years.

George Boord, deceased. "They live. Although the individual life has lost its identity, its value can never be lost. The nation's life is not composed alone of those who live, but of the many sacred offerings that have been laid upon her altars." George Boord was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 27th of June, 1826. His father was a brick-mason and farmer. Mr. Boord was brought up on a farm. He remained in Ohio six or seven years, and then came to near Covington, Indiana. He came to where his widow now lives in 1854. He married, on the 9th of September, 1847, Sarah A. Bowling. She was a daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Covington. Mr. Boord entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, but the widow has sold twenty of it since. Mr. Boord was a member of the 125th Reg., Co. C; was with the regiment as they marched to Nashville. This broke his health; he was transferred to the invalid corps and then to a camp in southern Indiana. He then went to Camp Dennison and was sick for some time. Mrs. Boord got word that he was worse, and went to see him immediately. She reached Columbus, and out to Camp Chase, thinking to find him, but he was dead and buried when she got there. He died on the 5th of November, 1863; his remains rest in the cemetery at Columbus, where the names of many soldiers are inscribed on a suitable monument. There are four children living: Alpheus E., Martha A., Elijah J. and Ida May. Martha is married to Joseph Fisher. The other three are at home. Mr. Boord was a member of the Christian church fifteen years, and died firm in the faith and happy in the hope of life to come.

Joseph Truax, Oakwood, farmer, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 25th of July, 1838. He came to this county in 1854; he stopped first east of Pilot Grove. He married a daughter of Eli Helmick. He went into the army in the 125th; he came out captain; he was all through the thickest of the struggle. He now lives on his farm south of Oakwood Station. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William B. Dolph was born in Indiana on the 17th of September, 1853. He came to this county with his parents in 1854. His father is a farmer, and W. B. was brought up on a farm till sixteen years old. He then attended school at the Champaign Commercial College. He was married in 1875 to Mary Corwin. They have two children. They now live in Oakwood Station.

Sanford S. Dickson, merchant, was born in the south part of this county, on the 22d of July, 1855. His father was Simon A. Dickson. He moved about with his father until the latter went into the army; then the mother and children went to Indiana and staid three years. They again moved to the farm and Mrs. Dickson married Dr. Smith. From the age of sixteen Mr. Dickson managed for himself. After two years he went into the store of J. Littler, at Fithian. J. A. Cowles bought Littler out and Mr. D. became partner on the 1st of January, 1877, and then moved to Muncie. The firm is J. A. Cowles & Co. Mr. D. was married on the 29th of January, 1879, to Frances O. Selby. Mr. D. is now the postmaster at Muncie.

John E. Thompson, farmer, was born in Clarke county, Ohio, on the 5th of March, 1824. His father was a farmer, and brought up his son in the hardy culture of the soil. Mr. Thompson came to Edgar county first, and then to Vermilion county, in 1856. He came at that time to the place where he now lives. He married Sarah E. Simpkins on the 7th of June, 1849. They have had six children, but four only are living, three sons and one daughter. The daughter married J. F. Funk. One son went to Colorado. Mr. Thompson owns eighty acres of land, and farms much more. He is a member of the Fithian Lodge of I.O.O.F., and a man much respected in the community in which he lives.

James H. Black, farmer. We were directed to Mr. Black for the facts in regard to the early history of this country. It certainly was fortunate, for few men are better acquainted with the early history than he. He was among the first to venture on these prairies, and has lived to see their development in a marvelous way. Mr. Black was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 6th of January, 1814. His father was a farmer, and was born in the same county. His father came to Indiana while that was yet a territory, to where Wayne county now is. This was in 1814 or 1815. The family came to Warren county in 1822 or 1823. At that time they had to go south to mill about sixty miles. Mr. Black, jr., remained in this neighborhood till 1856. Then he came to where he now lives. He bought two hundred and forty acres of land, and has lived here ever since. He was married in 1834 to Eliza Ann Odell, a native of New York. They had seven boys and

three girls,—only two sons and two daughters now living. Four of the boys were in the army. Two of them died there. They also had a son cruelly murdered in the state of Kansas by a man who got into difficulty with him in regard to some land. Mr. Black has divided up his land among his children, and kept only eighty acres for his homestead. John Black, father of James H., was born in Kentucky about 1785. He lived in Kentucky till he had four children, and then came west. After moving, as noted above, he came to Mound Prairie in 1822 or 1823. His was the third house there. The first on that prairie was John A. Lewins, who had come in the spring of the same year. Thomas Cunningham had entered the land previously, and came on with his family soon after. Mr. Lewins' family arrived, and then in the fall of the same year came Mr. Black. Mr. Black also maintains that the first man at Perrysville was Jacob Andrix. Soon afterward came George Hicks, who came in west of Perrysville. Mr. Andrix's house was on the Indian trail from Fort Harrison to Tippecanoe.

John McFarland is known as one of the best farmers of Oakwood township. His farm shows the hand of a careful manager, and his purse feels the weight of successful farming. Mr. McFarland was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of May, 1821. His father moved to Ohio while John was young. They lived in Marion and Belmont counties. Mr. McFarland married Rachel S. Oxford in Perrysville, Indiana, in 1849. They had four children. Mrs. McFarland died, and he came to Illinois. In the spring of 1856 he married the widow of Aaron Dalbey. They have four children. Mr. McFarland now owns three hundred and twelve acres of land, including the original farm of Aaron Dalbey.

Abraham Illk is a native of Germany. He was born in Wurtemberg on the 2d of February, 1835. His father was one of the principal taxpayers of that country. Abraham went to school till fourteen years old, and then worked in his father's vineyard. He came to New York in 1853. He says that Illinois has the best reputation in Germany, so he came to Chicago. After working in several places he came east of Homer, and worked on the T. W. & W. R. R., and lost his work. He came to the place where he now lives, and bought first forty acres. Since he has added to his forty till it is one hundred and ninety-three acres. He was married to Catharine Ford in 1857. They have eight children. The eldest, Julia, is now teaching.

H. C. Wright, farmer, was born in this county. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in the east end of Oakwood township. His father was one of the first in this neighborhood. Thomas N. was the father's name. He owned considerable land in here. He has been

dead some years. H. C. lives with his mother, and they operate the place.

John G. Kirsh was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 18th of October, 1837. Like all German children, he attended school till fourteen years old. He left the Fatherland at the age of sixteen, and reached New York in August, 1853. He worked at Terre Haute and Indianapolis in hotels. At Covington he learned the carpenter trade. He came to Danville in 1857 and worked at his trade. In 1858 he married Eliza J. Kinney and came to the country. They had one child. He then went into the United States army, in Co. I, Capt. Vinson, 125th Inf. He was with the regiment in the fight at Perryville, on the 8th of October. He was left, sick, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, but joined the regiment at Nashville, in February, 1863. He was with the regiment until after the battle of Mission Ridge, but was then detailed to guard a Union man's property, first by Harman, and then by J. C. Davis. He joined the regiment again near Atlanta, and went with it to Savannah. When the army started to join Grant in the north, Mr. Kirsh was captured. He had gone out with a small foraging party, and they were lost and then captured. The first night afterward he and three others escaped, and traveled for some time, nearly reaching the command, but were re-captured and taken to Augusta, and then to Macon, and afterward to Andersonville. Mr. Kirsh was in the terrible prison three months. He more than substantiates all the terrible stories we ever heard about the den. Mr. Kirsh, with others, was taken to Jacksonville and liberated at the close of the war. He was reported dead at one time, but he finally reached Springfield, and was mustered out. After the war Mr. Kirsh was married to Mrs. Armstrong, whose husband was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

Dr. Samuel T. Smith was born in Fayette county, Tennessee, on the 11th of December, 1818. His father was Nicholas Smith, a farmer, and also an ordained elder in the Christian church. Dr. Smith is of German descent. He moved to Wayne county, Ohio, with the family, in 1820. Here there were a vast number of the Smiths—over four hundred. The Doctor was raised on a farm. He moved to Williams county in 1840, and remained there till 1850. He sold his farm and went to studying medicine in 1845, with Drs. Hall and Morrison. He served as justice of the peace at this time. He stayed here till 1850. At the breaking out of the California excitement he engaged with a train from St. Louis, and went as physician in the Great April Line. Here he learned much of cholera. He came back in 1852 to Ohio, and next year to Illinois. He practiced medicine in Grundy county four years, and then came to Vermilion, in 1858. He went into the 39th

Ill. Reg. as physician; was post surgeon at Mitchellville, Tennessee. His health failed and he came back to Conkey Town, and then to Fithian, in 1871. In 1877 he moved to Muncie, where he still remains. In 1866 he was married to the widow of Simon A. Dickson. They have three children. The Doctor has a large practice in this part of the county, and is well known in professional circles over the county as a first-class M.D.

William H. Noble, Fithian, farmer, was born in Butler county, Ohio. His father was a farmer. They came to Indiana and then to Illinois in 1858. Mr. Noble bought land close to Fithian. He has been on the place most of the time since, although he went to the railroad when the new station started up. Mr. Noble has been an officer in Oakwood for a long time. He is noted as an officer of wonderful executive ability, accuracy in transacting business, and ability to please.

James W. Barton was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, on the 4th of August, 1845. James came to this county when thirteen years old. He enlisted in the United States army at St. Joseph, Champaign county, in the 51st Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. B. They went to St. Louis first, and then to Cumberland, Kentucky. They wintered at Nashville, and were in the fight at Murfreesboro'. Then they went to Chattanooga. Mr. Barton went into the hospital on the 4th of April, 1864. He was in hospital at various places, but recovered sufficiently to join the regiment again at Nashville; but his health soon failed, and he was discharged on the 4th of December, 1864. He came back, and has been in this county since. Exposure to the inclemency of the weather, long marching and the hardships of army life have broken his constitution, but he has been unable so far to get a pension.

W. J. Gohn, farmer, is a native of Ohio, being born in Wayne county on the 23d of March, 1845. His father was a shoemaker by trade. He came to Illinois in 1862 from Indiana, where he had lived two years. W. J. went to Indianapolis in 1864, and staid till January, 1870. He was dealing in agricultural implements. He came back in 1870, and went in the same business in Danville, in 1870-71. Since that time he has been on the farm. He was married to Hannah J. Campbell on the 14th of September, 1871. She is a daughter of Joseph Campbell, one of the earliest settlers of Newell township. They have two children.

William C. Harrison, deceased, was born in Indiana on the 25th of March, 1837, near Ladoga. His father was a farmer, and an early settler in that county; he is still living. Mr. Harrison came to Vermilion county in the spring of 1862. He was married to Nancy Graybill in Indiana. She was a native of that state. They settled

on a farm half a mile south of Oakwood Station. He bought fifty acres first, and increased it to two hundred and seventy-two. Mr. Harrison died on the 23d of February, 1879. He took a severe cold and a sudden attack of lung fever. Mr. Harrison was an honorable and upright citizen. He was a member of the republican central committee. He was prompt and reliable in business, and offered a life worthy of emulation. He died without owing a cent except his doctor bill. His children are: James H., John K., Robert I., Charles B., Sarah E., Thomas S., William Scott, Clark E. Two of the eight are dead.

Ezra J. Bantz is of English and German descent, his ancestor being from Maryland and Kentucky. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, on the 12th of January, 1827. His father was a farmer, and taught his son the same business. When Mr. Bantz was seven years old his father moved to Delaware county, Indiana. Mr. Bantz, sen., died there, and the son began for himself. This was in 1848. Mr. Bantz came to Vermilion county in December, 1864, but moved his family in 1865. In March, 1848, he enlisted in the U. S. army, in the 15th Inf., regulars, under Capt. Jones. He enlisted at Logansport, Indiana. They went to Newport, Kentucky, and remained in the barracks there till ordered to New Orleans. But before the command had time to start, the city of Mexico had been taken, and the troops never went. Mr. Bantz has a medal, given him at Washington, D.C., which recognizes him as one of the veterans of the Mexican war. E. J. Bantz was married to Nancy Thornburg on the 9th of November, 1848, in Indiana. They have five children: two daughters and three sons. When he first came Mr. Bantz bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, but has increased it to four hundred and five.

William Hill was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 7th of March, 1836. His father was a farmer, and brought his son up in the same vocation. Mr. Hill came to Vermilion county in 1864. He was married on the 2d of October, 1856, to Corilla Francis. They have five children. They first came to one and a half miles north of New Town. They moved to their present residence in March, 1879.

James Hargan, farmer, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky. His father was a farmer, who lived and died on the same place that he first occupied after his marriage. James Hargan left Kentucky in the fall of 1853, and went to Putnam county, Indiana. Mr. Hargan was born on the 6th of March, 1826. He was married on the 21st of February, 1856, to Catharine Grantham. They have seven children living. Ida May died in the spring of 1879. The two eldest boys are married; they entered the matrimonial state in the spring of 1879. Mr. Har-

gan came to Illinois in 1865, and came to the place where he now lives at that time. He is a man who takes an interest in public welfare, and is now one of the highway commissioners of this township. He takes interest in organization of societies, both church and otherwise, and is himself a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

It is with pleasure we record the facts in regard to a man's history whose life presents a record of services rendered for the public good. George W. Graham was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, now Marion county, West Virginia, on the 25th of October, 1835. His father's name was Ebenezer Graham. George W. was brought up on a farm, where he remained until his fourteenth year. The ten years succeeding this date found him in various parts of Marion and Wirt counties. At the expiration of this time he came to Henry county, Indiana, where he remained nearly two years. When the spring of 1861 came it found him wending his way to his native state. The war cloud was threatening, and he proposed to be on the scene of action. He entered the service immediately as a scout and guide, being employed by Gen. George B. McClellan on the recommendation of Gov. Pierpont. He continued in this service about three months, until the 7th of August, when he enlisted in the three years' service of the Union army. He remained in the 6th Va. Inf. nine months under Capt. Maulsby. The company was then transferred to the Independent Battery Light Artillery. During 1862 they served in various parts of West Virginia, keeping the front line of the rebels back till they were sent into the valley, in the winter of 1862. The first fight of importance in which they were engaged was at Martinsburg, on the 15th of June, 1863, where Capt. Maulsby was wounded and Mr. Graham took command. He led the battery from this time on. They were at Winchester on the 22d and 24th of July, and followed the illustrious Sheridan through his valley campaign. Mr. Graham's career was marked with success from the beginning. As a scout and guide, he rendered important service in directing the movements of the army, on account of his acquaintance with the country. When he enlisted he entered as a private. He held all the noncommissioned offices in the company, and then went through the commissions to the head of the list. He received his first commission in the spring of 1862; was afterward first lieutenant, and then took command of the company in June, 1863. He was mustered out at Harper's Ferry in the fall of 1864. He staid in Virginia about one year afterward, and then came to Vermilion county, Illinois, in summer of 1865. He first stopped on Salt Fork, near old Major Vance's salt works, bought forty acres of coal land, and worked a good part of the time in the coal busi-

ness. He came to Fithian in the spring of 1871; here he united with his brother, and formed the firm of Graham Brothers, and has continued in the mercantile business ever since. These gentlemen have been quite successful in life, and by their industry have gained a considerable portion of this world's goods.

Enoch T. Graham, of the firm of Graham Brothers, is a native of Virginia. He was born in Monongalia county on the 4th of May, 1820. His father, Ebenezer Graham, was a farmer, and brought up his children in that best of methods, the method that makes honest toil the base of future prospects. Enoch remained on the farm until he reached the years of maturity. After the death of his father he bought out part of the heirs, and held the homestead. He held this until the year 1862. Mr. Graham was established in mercantile business in Wirt county, Virginia, for some time. Before the beginning of the war in 1861 he closed out, and, having sold out his interest in the homestead, came to Henry county, Indiana, in 1866. Here he bought a farm, and remained two years. Then he bought eighty acres of land in Champaign county, Illinois, and remained there two years. From Champaign county he came to Vermilion, in 1871. He and his brother formed the partnership which still exists, and began business immediately in the village of Fithian. They keep a general stock of dry goods, groceries, clothing, etc. Mr. Graham has never been pierced by Cupid's arrows, but remains a free, untrammelled man of single blessedness. The season of his life which Mr. Graham regards as most trying was from 1861 to 1863. He was a delegate from Wirt county to the convention which met at Wheeling, on the 11th of June, 1861, to reorganize the government of Virginia. As will be remembered, this convention appointed Pierpoint governor, and he went ahead with the restored government till the state of West Virginia was admitted to the Union. Mr. Graham was elected, on his return, clerk of the circuit court, and held the office till 1863. These men were all declared traitors by the old government, and many of them were caught and sent to Libby prison. Mr. Graham had to fly to the Ohio River twice during his term of office, in order that raiding parties might not destroy the public documents in his possession.

L. R. Myers is a native of Pennsylvania, but was brought up on a farm in Ohio, where he moved when young. He came to Vermilion county to the place where he is now living just north of Muncie. He is operating the old Vance place, which belongs to the heir of Richard Fox. In 1869 he married Sarah E. Lowman, who was living in this county at the time. They have six children.

Although Mr. G. W. Purnel is not one of the old settlers of Ver-

million county, he is a native of the Wabash valley. He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, fifteen miles east of Covington, on the 13th of February, 1824. His father was one of the earliest settlers of that part of the country, and his mother is still living. She is eighty-four years old, and as lithe and active as many a young woman. She can walk a mile almost as quick as anyone, and is constantly engaged in some kind of work. Her husband cleared seventy acres of heavy timber in those early times, and she spun and wove the cloth for the children's clothing. Mr. Purnel, jr., was brought up on the farm near Covington. His father died in 1852. In 1854 he married Nancy Henry. He came to his present residence, just south of Muncie, in 1871. He bought two hundred and fifty acres of land here, and has a fine farm clear of encumbrances. He has four children.

Thomas Firebaugh, Ogden, farmer, was born in Champaign county, Illinois, on the 22d of August, 1845. His parents were early settlers in that part of the state. Thomas came to Vermilion in 1872, and settled where he now lives. He was married in 1868 to Lucinda Hobick. He has five children. He bought eighty acres of land here from Thomas Hannah in 1871. Mr. Firebaugh is a member of the Christian church.

BLOUNT TOWNSHIP.

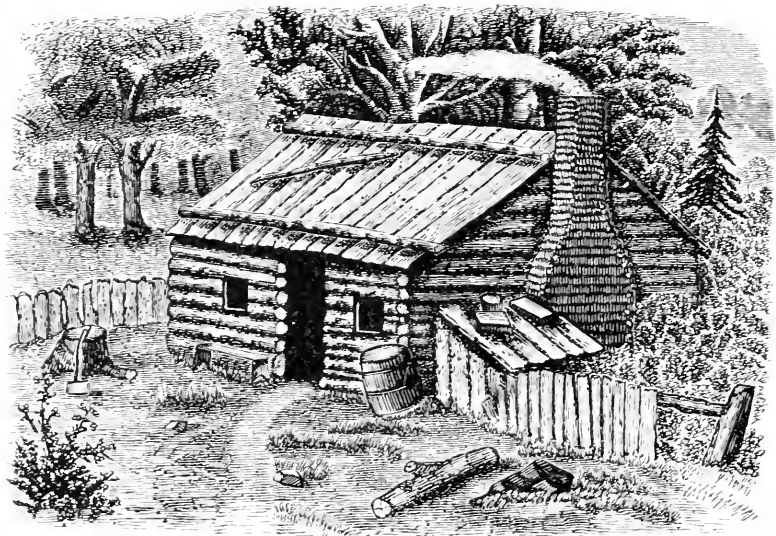
Blount township, which received its name from Mr. Blount, who had been an early settler in the town, but who had moved away before he became famous, lies in the exact center of the county, having two tiers of townships north of it, two south of it, and Pilot to the west and Newell to the east. It was formerly attached to and a portion of these two latter, for political purposes, but the two streams North Fork and Middle Fork formed such barriers to the convenient interchange of neighborly civilities and the transaction of official business, that in 1856 the supervisors erected that portion which lay between the two streams into a separate township, and called it Fremont, after the popular, dashing general, who that year was the republican candidate for president. This name did not prove entirely acceptable to the democratic "element," which was a rank growth of that time, in this Mesopotamia, and they decided on the present name. The lines which form its eastern and western boundaries are very irregular, but follow, as near as straight lines and right angles can keep, within hailing distance of a creek. It embraces all the southern half of town 21, range 12, two half sections of town 21, range 11, three and one half sections of

town 21, range 13, all except nine sections of town 20, range 12, and a narrow strip of the west side of town 20, range 11, making, in all, slightly more than a congressional township and a half. Its surface is higher in the middle and north, where the prairie lies, and was principally covered in its southern half and along its eastern and western boundaries with a stalwart growth of forest trees of oak, walnut, maples, and here and there a beech, which is, so far as the writer knows, the most northerly appearance of this forest tree in this state. The timber line has been very materially increased since the earlier settlements by the protection which civilization has thrown around it. Where originally only a few scattering trees stood, like sentinels on an advanced picket, is now found a full growth of beautiful timber. A few farms have been made, of course, where timber originally grew, but an old resident says there is much more forest in the township now than when white men first came into it.

The Indians were still here along the banks of the Middle Fork when the early settlers came. For four or five years they were here irregularly, remaining a part of the year near the famous spring, which attracted their attention, on the present farm of Cyrus Crawford, on or near section 8 (20-13). They always appeared friendly, and did not seem jealous of their new neighbors. Mrs. Hannah Fairchild, who lived near them, says they often came to her home for such articles as they wanted, and seldom gave her any cause for alarm. At this time the Indians were not permanently located here, but spent a portion of their time here, while getting ready to move across the Mississippi River. They numbered fifteen hundred at that time.

Samuel Copeland was among the first to settle here, if not the very first, in Blount township. He settled in a bay of the prairie, on section 14, and resides at the same place yet, within a few rods of the place where he stuck stakes fifty-one years ago. He was led to settle here because he thought it was healthy and would soon settle up. His wife and four children accompanied him. He had hired a man to cut some rails, and brought a load of plank with him. His first care was to get some place to live. He leaned the rails up against a tree, and put the planks down on the ground for a floor and bed, and went to hewing logs for his house. As soon as he could get the logs hewn he sent to State Line for help to put them up. A house-raising was one of those occasions which required the aid of the entire neighborhood, and in his case of another neighborhood, also, for he could not get men in his own to put it up. It was thought to be no more than a duty which one owed to any new settler, to "help him raise." No special invitation was thought to be necessary. Notice was sent to make known

the fact that a house was to be raised, and everyone who got notice deemed it just as much his duty to go as to "fodder his stock" or cut his night's firewood. When Copeland got his logs ready he sent out notice, and men came on horseback six or eight miles to put them up. The first day it rained, and they had to go back home without accomplishing the work, but the next day every man came back to finish the job. Nobody thought of accepting pay for such acts. If a house was to be moved, the habit was to turn out with their oxen and hitch to it and move it to the desired location. If a lunch was spread it was all right and was enjoyed, but if not convenient, the men would go home after their neighborly work was accomplished. He erected his first house right across in front of where his present house stands. This house was sold after he built his present residence, and moved to Blue Grass Grove, and after that was moved to Buck Grove, and may be in Chicago or Milwaukee by this time, if it kept on moving on the approach of civilization. The early settlers came principally from Ohio, Indi-



A PIONEER CABIN.

ana and Kentucky. When Copeland came here, in 1828, Ware Long lived out east of him in the timber, and remained there until he died. Amos Howard, Mr. Shokey and Mr. Priest lived in the southern part of the township, each of whom had families. Ezekiel Knox lived about three miles south. He made a good farm, and left a family when he died. Several families soon settled around, on and near sections 26 and 35 (20-12), near the south line of the township. This was for a long time known as Howard's neighborhood.

The first school-house built in town was the old log house one half mile east of Mr. Copeland's house. The neighborhood built it in 1830. It was a considerable undertaking for the time, as there were few to help, and voting taxes for schools and school-houses had not then been invented. But these people rightly estimated that what they did in the way of improving their condition in a financial point of view would be of little value to their children unless they could have schooling. John Skinner was the first teacher. The earliest scholars were William, George and Perry Copeland, William Wright, Nancy and Susan White, Mr. Fairchild's children, Mr. Louin's and Mr. Swisher's. Three years later the settlement around Copeland's had stretched out so far west that a frame school-house was erected on the road half a mile west of Mr. Copeland's house. In this new house, which still lacked all the modern improvements of swing-back seats and lock-drawer desks, blackboards, etc. John Higgins and John Stipp taught. At that time it did not cost, including books, to exceed three dollars a term to school a child; at present the amount is hardly less than four or five times that.

The first preaching in the township was by the Rev. Mr. McKain, in 1829, at John John's house, about three-fourths of a mile northeast of Mr. Copeland's.

In the first building of that city which is now the wonder of the world, immediately after the close of the Blackhawk war, about 1833, quite a trade sprang up between it and this part of the country. Wheat and oats were the principal products which the farmer had to exchange for what he wanted to buy. They used to go there with ox-teams, camping out every night on the road. Wheat would bring from fifty cents to seventy-five cents, and at one time oats brought one dollar per bushel. All the grain taken there was measured when sold, in the half-bushel. Bags were the only granaries, and the "elevating" was done by throwing it on your shoulder and carrying it where it was wanted. Corn was too cheap to make it an ordinary item of merchandise.

The same year, 1828, the Fairchild family, a family which has, perhaps, exerted as wide an influence as any one in the township, came here to reside, and formed the nucleus of what was known as the Fairchild neighborhood, nearly two miles northwest of Mr. Copeland. It consisted of old Daniel Fairchild and his five sons: Timothy, Zenas, Orman, Lyman and Daniel, and his daughter Mrs. Blevens. They were all married, and with their young families commenced in earnest to make homes in the new country. The old gentleman was quite old, nearly blind and helpless, and did not live long after coming here. All

the children are now dead, but the widows of three of them still live here with several of their children to recount the exciting circumstances of their early labors here, and hold the line between the present and the past.

Of this family, Rev. Daniel Fairchild was best known, and, perhaps, was most widely influential. He was converted at a camp-meeting, near Evansville, Indiana, when eighteen years old, and was almost immediately licensed to preach in the Methodist church. His license was annually renewed by authority of that church. In 1850 Bishop Hamline ordained him a deacon, and in 1859 Bishop Simpson ordained him elder. During the long years of his busy life here he was engaged in preaching the gospel up and down through this part of the county, in an acceptable manner to all classes of people. He did more to keep alive the spirit of vital religion than almost any man in the vicinity, and never tired of the good work which he was specially ordained and selected to do. When he came here he was only able to enter forty acres of land, and moved into a little log house with puncheon floor, on the edge of the prairie near where his brick residence stands. His wife, who still survives him, enjoying the love of her large family of children and grandchildren, was a poor orphan girl whom the kind parents of Mr. Fairchild took when homeless. The third and fourth generations of Daniel Fairchild, sr., now live in Blount, a shining example of the fulfillment of the promise. Everywhere a Fairchild, or the descendant of a Fairchild, is respected.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Fairchild lived here on the place he first entered, on section 4, bringing up their large family to honest industry. For twenty years the mother, with such help as her children could give her, performed the glad duties which this swarm of little ones imposed on her; made the cloth which clothed them; kept the minister's home for this neighborhood, and, in her husband's frequent absence on his missionary work, had imposed on her the double parental duties. She and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hannah, or Aunt Hannah, as she is better known, boarded the hands who made all the bricks for the church, as their contribution to the work. Of fourteen children born, eleven grew up, and nine now live near her. Forty-eight grandchildren have learned to lisp her name.

Mrs. Hannah Fairchild, the widow of Orman, lives just south of where their brother Daniel long lived. They were married at Evansville, Indiana, when she was only sixteen, and came on the farm where most of the active years of her life have been spent, while the Indians still inhabited the grove near their home. They came to live in a little log house without any chimney, and tried to make one which should

serve the purpose out of mud and sticks, but the wind blew it down one stormy night, and they had to devise some better plan. They had no money to enter land, and for fifteen months went without meat, so that they could turn their growing stock into money to pay for the land they lived on. A little incident will show how neighborly these people were. Samuel Copeland was one of their nearest neighbors, a mile or more away. He was well-to-do, and in that early time his word was as good as a bond. A stranger who was looking for a good piece of land to enter told Mr. Copeland that he believed he would enter the tract that Orman Fairchild was on. Copeland told him if he did that, if he ever got out of fire he would not give him a brand at his house. To refuse one a brand of fire before the days of friction matches was about as severe a punishment as one in a new country could inflict. That Sammy Copeland would have kept his word to the claim-jumper no one who knows him would doubt. The first year their only horse died, and Mr. F. got hold of a yoke of steers which for two years was his only team to plow or to mill or church. Commencing married life so young, Mrs. F. found it necessary to work harder than many women to make up the cloth and other articles necessary for comfortable living. Usually in those times the young women gave some years to making up the wearing apparel necessary to commence housekeeping. She commenced the life of a pioneer at an age when she had had little chance to prepare anything. Taking the flax from the ground and the wool from the sheep's back, she "pitched in," as she says, making the most of every minute to keep ahead of the new recruits which were coming in rapid succession to fill up the Fairchild home. "How did you women manage," asked the writer, "to do the enormous amount of labor which was imposed on you, making all your cloth, clothing, sugar, butter, cheese, soap, candles, coloring, rendering your lard and tallow, taking care of your lambs, calves, etc., garden, and all the thousand and one things that devolved on you, and visit the sick and those in need, with a baby to take care of most of the time? You are perhaps aware that now-a-days the mother who raises two children keeps a hired girl, hires her own sewing done, buys her husband's and sons' clothes ready made, and keeps a horse and carriage to ride in, thinks she is most worn out at forty." The answer was not long delayed: "I have had thirteen children, and when my first was small I had two wheels, a large and a small one. I made a sling of my apron to put him in, squaw-fashion, and hung him over my back, and kept the big wheel going. When he needed nourishment I took him on my lap and sat down to the small wheel. By this change of position I was rested and the baby was cared for. Not only did I have all this

to do, but for twenty-five years practiced the avocation of midwife all through these woods. When I was kept from home on these errands longer than I thought my nursing child would permit, I used to send the anticipating father back to my house to bring me my baby. So we lived, and now, at seventy-five, I do my own housework, cook, wash and manage my farm." Seeing is believing, an old proverb says, and yet there is one who, though he saw and believed, cannot yet understand how the good mothers of the olden time escaped certain death from overwork.

They went to Paris for their grinding, until Mr. Treat built his mill at Denmark, and after high water carried that away Alex. Bailey began a mill, which Wyatt completed and used. They used to pound corn in a mortar with an iron wedge, for a month at a time. Once the good woman thought she was ruined. In moving from Edgar county her sieve got torn up, and there was not one for sale anywhere for miles around. She was unhappy; but the Lord, or some one, dropped a deer-skin in the road, and she had heard of a sieve being made out of a skin, and she went to work at it. She wet the skin and rolled it up in wood ashes, until the hair came off, then soaked it, and when partially dry, perforated it with a pegging awl. It answered the purpose finely, and all the neighbors borrowed it. Snakes were the chief causes of fear. At one time, just as she had finished getting breakfast by her fireplace, she picked up her baby off the floor and dropped down into her chair, when she saw a snake crawling out of the hollow fire-log. She called her husband to kill it, and, by the time that was done, another came out of the same cavity. At another time she saw one hanging down from the unlathed floor-timbers over her bed before she had got out of bed in the morning, swinging back and forth, apparently hunting a good place to fall. The expedition with which she gathered up her baby and disappeared from that immediate vicinity is said to have been somewhat marvelous. Of the other Fairchilds who came here early, Zenas died at Bean Creek a few years ago, Lyman on the Middle Fork, and Timothy a few miles south of here, where his widow still resides.

Morgan Rees, now one of the few earliest settlers left in the township, came from Pennsylvania to Indiana with his father in 1818. His father, John Rees, died there, and Morgan came to this county in 1827, and has remained here ever since, though not all the while in this township. He lived at Butler's Point one year, and then entered land, one hundred and sixty acres, in section 26 (21-13), just across the line west from that town. He remained there eight years. He went to the Black Hawk war in Capt. Thomas' company. He helped

lay out and bury the fourteen who had been killed by the Indians fifteen miles above Ottawa on Indian Creek. They had been dead eight days, and had been shockingly mutilated and hacked to pieces. He moved into Blount township in 1836. At that time James Smalley, Wallace Sperry (who committed suicide near his house), William and Freeman Smalley, Enoch Oxley, were all living within two miles of Higginsville. Two miles farther on was the Fairchild neighborhood, and some ways still east of that the Copeland neighborhood, where Samuel Copeland, Mr. Johns, Truax, Humphrey, Cosat and others lived. In the southern part of the town were the Howard and Luman neighborhoods.

In 1834 and 1835 a large number of people, probably twenty-five families, sold here and went to Wisconsin. The lead mines were just beginning to attract attention, and people rushed there as they do to Leadville now, expecting to get rich in a little while. Among those who went there at that time was Mr. Blount, after whom the township was named, Mr. Wm. Lane, who still lives here at an advanced age. Old John Snyder, grandfather of Barton Snyder, and his family, and Messic and Magee, were then here.

About one-half of this township was then timber; some of it has been made into farms, and timber has grown up where before it was comparatively open. Hunting was the principal business followed. There was not in these parts much of such enterprise as we have since seen. Sickness was terrible. Whole families would be down with sickness at the same time. The ague, the milk sickness, and other diseases that were consequent upon early settlement, were so common that people were broken in spirit, and their energy was sapped. Rees rode as constable in this county twenty-one years. He has had all the experiences of an early officer who had the tracks of horse-thieves to follow in times when the name "horse-thief" carried with it as much opprobrium as "abolitionist." He taught the first school in this part of the town. It was in a little cabin just southeast of Higginsville that had been abandoned by its builder, and as no certificate was required and no rent to pay, he conceived the idea of putting the vacant cabin to use for a seat of learning. He carried around a subscription-paper and got enough subscribed, so that he thought he could live by it, and opened a school. There were few who could teach it any better than he, and those few would not teach so cheap. There were no other schools in the neighborhood to compare it to, and no big scholars who could "stump the teacher" in "rule of three" or grammar. So he made it go pretty well, and taught two quarters. As a wielder of the gad and rule he had few equals, and no superiors, in the Higginsville of

that day. The quarter's schooling was placed at two dollars and a half per scholar. He had eighteen one quarter and twenty-two the other. He received about ten dollars per month and boarded himself. The furniture was primitive. The benches were made out of slabs and rails, and he could hardly afford a blackboard. He used the old United States Spelling-book, English Reader and Testament, and Pike's Arithmetic. Each scholar had a different book, and no one had a full supply. The scholars studied aloud, and the one who made the most noise was understood to be making the best progress. He never heard of a schedule, thinks it would have been a decided improvement. The roll of scholars, as far as he now remembers it, embraced John, Almeda and Rachel Storms, Jennie and William Smalley, three children of Mr. Truax, James, Freeman, Frank and Sabie Smalley, John Smalley's children, Malinda Freeman, and John, David, Moses, Christopher and Thomas Loving. William Loving lived one mile and three-fourths east of Higginville, where his sons still reside. James Smalley became a minister, drawing his theological as well as his literary learning no doubt from Rees.

The ancient law required punishment by whipping for theft, and the whipping was sometimes pretty severe, too. Thomas Wyatt lived down near Decatur, and used to come up here and trade with the Indians. Whisky was his legal tender, and he used to trade on the basis of one quart of whisky for a pony. He frequently got hold of a dozen ponies in this way, or by stealing them outright, and would then run them off and sell them. He buried a jug of whisky on the hillside in Butts' land, and expected to come back and turn it into ponies; but before he got around to it he was run up into Indiana and caught, tried, and convicted of horse-stealing. He was whipped, and died. A man by the name of Griffiths was tried as his accomplice, because some of the horses were found on his premises. Some years after this Rees found the jug of whisky which had been secreted, and that portion of it which he sampled was pronounced a very superior article, rather better, indeed, than the "sour mash" or "benzine" of the present day.

Mr. Oxley, about the year 1832, made a tannery east of Higginville. He had about eighteen vats, using the oak bark, which was very plenty on the trees, but difficult to obtain. This may seem strange, but the reasons for it are plain. Bark will peel only during the summer months, commencing about the time of corn-planting, and sticking fast by about the middle of September. A sudden change in the temperature, such as occurs in September, will stop bark peeling in an hour. The months of the year in which nature allows bark-peeling

was an industrious man who could find time between corn-plowing and harvest, or between harvest and threshing, to peel a few cords of bark. Tanners had in those times not sufficient capital to buy sections of timber land, cut off the oak for the bark, and let the land go back. The vast aggregations of capital which are now employed in tanning and leather were then unknown; so Mr. Oxley's speculation, while it did not cost him very much to inaugurate it, never was a great success, because he never was able to drive it very hard. He tanned all kinds of hides, and found a market for his leather in every little shoe-shop in the country around. Rees carried it on for him a while. After him John Hilliard had it three years, after which Mr. Oxley took charge of it himself for a while, until 1845, when he sold out the whole concern, with other lands, to J. W. Goodwine, who came in here from Indiana, looking for good land where he could put in his time to good advantage, and fatten his steers, as well as the next man who came.

In 1836 Amando D. Higgins (a brother of Judge Van H. Higgins, of Chicago), and Marcus C. Stearnes entered the east half of the north-west quarter of 36 (21-13), and bought sixteen acres off the south end of the east quarter of the southwest quarter of section 25, to bring them out to the road, and laid it out in town lots, platting and recording it in January, 1837, and called it "Vermilion Rapids." The plat was on both sides of the stream, and showed the "river" to be about ten rods wide, and large enough to float a steamer. The "rapids" were the main feature of this speculation, as no boat could pass up stream any farther than here. Along the river front of this "town," boats could take on the products of the rich farming lands for miles around, and discharge the merchandise brought from foreign climes in rich profuseness. Direct communication be kept up all the year with New Orleans, Rio, Cuba and Europe, except a couple of winter months, when the people would be in constant anticipation of the opening of spring, and the revival of business activity along her wharves and in her great warehouses. The rapids, unless removed by government authority and appropriation, must ever remain a bar to extending navigation farther up stream, and this city could not help being the grand mart of trade for a hundred miles around. The principal streets running north and south to the "river front" were four rods wide, and were named Parish, Higgins, Chicago and Main; those running east and west were three rods wide, and named Williams, Buffalo, Bluff, Spring and La Port. A wide "levee" lay between these streets and the "river," giving ample room for "business." This town was beautifully platted, and was taken to New York city to find pur-

older ones, some of them, remember) the extent to which this species of speculation was carried on just before the financial crash of 1837. The times were "flush," business of all kinds was in the high tide of apparent prosperity: money was plenty, the banks were liberal, railroads were building all over the country; every river town was looked on as a bonanza which needed only to be well "blowed" to make it a source of untold wealth. Nobody knew what property was worth, and the fictitious prices which specific speculation always puts on its wares looked very reasonable upon water lots which were only waiting the dull toot of the steamboat on the one side, and the shrill whistle of the locomotive on the other, to give it life and real value. Such was the condition of things when A. D. Higgins took his plat to New York to sell lots to the Wall street speculators. He was a little too late, however, for the panic had struck the center of trade, and western lots would hardly bring the price of the paper they were platted on. He never sold a lot. Morgan Rees now farms the land which Higgins intended for a mart of trade. The writer of this waded across the "rapids" of this paper city in May, 1879, without wetting his feet, although there *was* water enough there to have wet his feet if he had been shoeless. The property was sold to Parish, Metcalf and Ebenezer Higgins, and came to be known as Higginville. Amando had a store, and commenced to build a mill half a mile west of where the Higginville store now is, and Ebenezer finished it after it came into his possession, and ran it a few years, when the high water swept it away.

Naffer & Smalley built a saw-mill three-fourths of a mile southeast of H. in 1832. It did very good work and sawed up a good deal of stuff, for hardwood lumber was in demand for fencing, building, furniture and other such purposes. A grist-mill was afterward added to it, and did pretty good custom-work. It run till about 1860. Not a vestige of it remains now.

Henry Harpaugh, who still pounds his anvil in the mansion which Elder Herron used to live in, came from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1836, and has been almost continually blacksmithing from that time to this, more than forty years, the oldest and probably the earliest blacksmith in this part of the town. He built a shop right in the road east of Higginville, then built a house near by. For eighteen years he has been using the old log house which was once the abode of Mr. Herron; portions of it are torn away. It has settled so, and the refuse from his forge which he has thrown around the door have so raised the ground, that you could scarce get a horse inside of it. Of those who lived about here when he came, only Morgan Rees remains to tell the story of early life along this part of Middle Fork.

Cyrus Crawford settled the same year, 1836, southeast of him, on the Danville road, and still lives there. He has been a worthy and respected citizen for more than forty years, and still lives on the farm which he entered. His eight children live around him, making his sunset days pleasant in the enjoyment of their society and love. Mr. Elliott lived a half mile out on the prairie east of them, which was the farthest extent anyone had then tried. He is now dead, and his farm is a part of the Goodwine land. In the same neighborhood, one mile east, resided then Michael French, who afterward went to Indiana; Cornelius and Abram Peterson, F. Smalley, Robert Lockhart, Milton Anderson and Munroe Rees. Goodwine became owner of all their lands.

Peter Cosat came here in 1830 and commenced a farm on section 11, just west of Samuel Copeland, and lived there about thirty years. He died, and his family is scattered, one son living in Ross. His brother David came in 1834, and took up land near him in the timber, and lived there until 1849, when he sold to Mr. Gunn and went to Wisconsin, where his father-in-law had gone. The first tax he paid was ten cents—that was when Thomas Short was collector—and he succeeded in paying all of it in silver without being sold out by the collector. Mr. Cosat came back from Wisconsin a year later, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of B. M. Kirk, at five dollars per acre. When he first came here he could ride anywhere through the timber without encountering so much as an ox-goad, and it was not until the fire had been kept out several years that the undergrowth began to fill up the timber. He engaged in farming and raising cattle and horses. He still resides on the farm, but thinks he has nearly passed his working days. Several of his children live near him. His son, John J., is a justice of the peace, and is an ordained elder of the Christian church.

William White, now one of the oldest citizens in town, took up land where he still resides, just east of Copeland's, about 1831. He was a man of excellent character; very decided in his religious convictions. He raised quite a family of girls, several of whom now reside in the vicinity. He is now very old and feeble. His memory will long be held in just esteem by those who have long known him.

John Johns came here from Kentucky, having lived a while in Indiana, in 1829, and settled in the Copeland neighborhood. It was at his house that the first preaching was held. His brothers-in-law, Benjamin Stewart and John Mills, and his father-in-law, Mr. Humphrey, came on here to live a few years later. They were all excellent people and much esteemed. Mr. Johns now lives in Danville. He remained in Blount, farming, until 1852, when he removed to D. and engaged in

the lime and plaster trade. He is the father of ten children, eight of whom live in Danville. Mr. Mills now lives in Fairmount.

John Ricard moved here from Ohio in 1835, took up land in section 14, and owned some on the prairie farther north. He lived here about twenty-five years, and for sixteen years served as justice of the peace. He was a prominent and influential man, and was instrumental in getting the township laid off; Alvin Gilbert succeeded in getting the name Fremont given to it. This stirred up every democratic drop in his veins, and he rebelled. He did not propose to stand it. He would never permit his township to be named after the abolition candidate for president. His reasons for selecting Blount were that it was an uncommon name; that he was a good man and had early settled in the town, and was one of the earliest preachers living in it, and was no abolitionist by several degrees.

Old Abram Blount came here to live in 1830, and took up land in section 28 (20-12) in the timber, where Elisha Grimes lives. He was a man of powerful frame, and loved hunting better than working on a farm. He had the best gun in town, weighing eighteen pounds. He was a preacher of the Christian church, a good neighbor and an excellent citizen. He became dissatisfied with the country, however. He had lost seventeen horses, and thought their death was caused by milk-sickness, and offered to sell out; he sold to Mr. Snyder, and went away. When the question of changing the name of the new township came up, Norris Young proposed the name of Blount. The people remembering the jovial old man with kindly feelings, accepted the name.

J. B. Cline came from Kentucky in 1829, and settled on section 25. He made a good farm, and was a good citizen. He had nine children, who are all dead but Spencer, who lives still in the same log-house his father built. Mr. Cline died many years ago. His widow died within the year past at the age of eighty-four. Spencer, the only living child, has lived here fifty years. Of ten children five are living, three of them at home. Jacob Grimes came here in 1832. He rented awhile, and then bought land in section 26. He now resides in Danville.

Wm. Cannady came from Kentucky in 1828, and made a home on section 35, where Joseph Creamer now lives. He died about ten years ago, and his family are either all dead or moved away. He was a good man, kind hearted and true. During the time of the deep snow, and at times of scarcity, he used to seek out families who were in want and carry cornmeal to them when he had nothing better. After he got too old to work, he spent his time whittling brush-brooms, to give to those whom he supposed stood in need of them.

Joseph Dyserd came to Blount about 1830. He had a large family, four of whom yet live in this vicinity; one is the wife of George Pentecost, of Danville. Mr. Gillen, who came here about the same time, died soon. His son still lives here.

Wm. Lane came in 1836, and took up land in section 22, where he still resides. He has been several times married, and has a large family, the older ones of whom are scattered through the country and elsewhere. One was the first wife of Judge McDowell, of Fairbury, and another the wife of John Wapples, jr., now living in Livingston county. Mr. Lane has been a successful farmer, raising and feeding stock largely, and now, though past seventy, is strong and able to do considerable work. He has always been a man of influence, and that influence always for good.

The Nebiker family, who were here early, went from here to Nauvoo, and joined the Mormons. So far as known, they were the only representatives of Blount who have openly espoused those doctrines.

I. R. Gritton came here from Kentucky in 1840, and bought land of the estate of Abram Rees. Mr. Rees owned a farm on section 23, and, while at work building a mill at Denmark, died. Mr. Gritton had a family of five children, only three of whom survive. One was killed a year since by Mr. Clem, in a difficulty growing out of the lease of a piece of land. One of Mr. Gritton's first acts, after coming on to his farm, was the selection and planting of an excellent orchard, which, owing to his good judgment and care, was for a long time a source of increased revenue. Gritton's orchard was known far and near as one of the best in this neck of woods. He never has been a member of any church, but his conversation shows that he has a true appreciation of the results of a sincere religious life in a community like this. The now aged couple are saddened in their last days by the tragedy which took the life of a dear son.

Isaac Smith came from Ohio in 1838, and entered eighty acres in section 32 (21-12), and lived here until his death. His son, G. G. Smith, who for many years has served the township as supervisor in so capable a manner as to indicate that he has a life lease of it, lives on the farm which his father made. While himself a member of the immortal Smith family, his children rejoice in lineal descent from the honored family of Fairchild.

The Smalley family, the names of whom have frequently appeared in these items as among the very first in the northwestern part of the town, exerted a very beneficial influence on society, as leaders in religious and educational affairs. The tone of the neighborhood, indeed of the entire town, still feels the effects of their early earnest efforts.

In and around what is now called Higginsville, these old pioneers upheld the doctrines and practices of the Baptist believers, and organized several churches in the vicinity. That another denomination seems to have supplanted the institutions which Mr. Smalley planted there, does not argue that the good he did was interred with his bones. Local and altogether natural causes have given to the Methodists the territory which he first occupied. Their methods, the shade of doctrine which is made most prominent in the gospel as presented by their local preachers, who, as a rule, were men of more spiritual than intellectual gifts, rendered the Methodist church the most natural home for the class of people who redeemed this country from a wilderness. Many who had first, from location or from choice, attached themselves to the Baptist church, found in the more frequent ministrations, the simplicity and the earnestness of the itinerants and their assistants, and more than all in the class-meeting, the particular spiritual food and practice they so much needed. The good results of Freeman Smalley's labors are yet seen everywhere. The old First Baptist church was formed at Mr. Smalley's house about 1834, as recorded in the history of Middle Fork. There was no house of sufficient size to accommodate those who desired to attend his preaching, and the people began to perfect measures for a house of worship. In 1837 the church was built a few rods west of where the store now stands at Higginsville. The entire neighborhood turned out to help get up the "meeting-house." Some hewed timber, some drew it, some made the foundation, others the shingles. Moses Jarrett, Levi Asher and D. S. Halbert were the carpenters. The siding was made of black-walnut, quite common before the days of pine lumber; the floor they made of ash. The seats were as nice and comfortable as could be made. The building was 24×36, and was well considered a great undertaking. Like Nelson's crew, every man did his duty and performed his share of the work. The building stood there until it actually went to pieces from old age. Besides Elder Smalley, Elder Bartlett Dowell Crede Herron (all one man, reader), the Blankenships, and others, used to preach here. The Baptists, under the same leader, organized a church in the southern part of town, and built a house of worship in 1848, on land donated for that purpose by Mr. James Pentecost. Under the terms of his donation other Christian churches are to be permitted to use the building when not wanted by the Baptists. The building is 30×40, and is a very neat and comfortable building. Elders Smalley, Dodson and Blankenship preached here.

The Christian church was organized by the pioneer preachers of that faith, about 1834. Samuel Swisher, Samuel Bloomfield and James

Magee were the first officers. Solomon McKinney, Dr. Hall, from Lebanon, Indiana, Mr. Blount and Mr. Mapes, early held services here around from house to house—usually at Mr. Swisher's and Mr. Peters' houses. Jacob Swisher, Mr. McKinney and Mr. Sears, kept alive the public services, and were joyfully assisted by Mr. Wm. Shockey until he fell from grace and adopted the doctrines of the "soul sleepers," after which the orthodox members of this pioneer watch-tower of Zion would not listen to him.

The church which stands just east of Mr. Copeland's was built in 1846. There were then about fifty members, and all took hold of the work in earnest, and very soon saw it completed. It is 36×46. Old James Magee, who had a saw-mill up in Middle Fork, sawed the lumber and gave the black-walnut boards for the seats as his part of the work. Mr. Hoskins had a lot of soft brick which he gave, and which were used to fill in between the joists to make the house warmer. A few years since, the house was remodeled and lathed and plastered. Elder Rawley Martin preached here once a month for fifteen years, and held protracted meetings. Since his time, John J. Cosat, Wm. Yates, of Ogden, Oscar Gravat, Theodore Stipp and Mr. Myers have successively acted as pastors or occasional supply. A Sunday-school has been maintained summers, under the successive superintendency of David Cosat, Oscar Gravat, Wm. Hoskins and George Justice; Addison Justice is the present superintendent. It has always been a strong church, and its work as a pioneer in religious things has been marked by grand results. It numbers about one hundred and forty members. J. J. Cosat, Samuel Cosat and Oscar Gravat, are elders; H. Swisher and Joshua Chinoweth, deacons. It is called "Union" church.

The first public religious services ever held within the bounds of what is now Blount was held at the house of John Johns in 1829, under the following circumstances, the facts of which were kindly furnished by Mr. Johns, still a hearty, strong man, living at Danville. Mr. Johns and his young wife, whose feeble life is now almost gone, came into this town to make their home in 1829. They had in their former home had the advantages of religious services, and felt the need of them here. In December of that year (and this is now the jubilee year) Mr. Johns accompanied Reuben Partlow, of Middle Fork, to Danville, to attend the preaching service of Rev. James McKain, who was the first traveling Methodist preacher in the county. He was then in charge of Eugene circuit, which embraced Perrysville, Danville, Georgetown, Big Grove and intermediate points. After service they remained to the class-meeting, and made themselves and their wants known to the preacher. They told him they had come to ask

him to make appointments in their neighborhoods for the people, who were without religious teaching. Mr. McKain was a true pioneer. He had been engaged in mercantile business before commencing preaching, and had sufficient means of his own, so that he was independent of salary. While he did not refuse what pay was tendered him, he never would talk with his people about compensation, and seemed to prefer not to accept it. He was a very useful man, and zealous of good works, of sufficient education to be acceptable to all. He sent an appointment to Mr. Johns' house, and continued to fill the appointment every four weeks as long as he was on this work. He formed a class there, the first members of which were Mr. and Mrs. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Partlow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wood, Nathaniel Blaze and wife, who lived up at Myersville, and Jesse Wood and wife. Mr. Wood was first class-leader. Daniel Fairchild, who had been a Cumberland Presbyterian, and Mrs. Hannah Fairchild, who had been a Baptist, soon joined this class. For seven years, and until Mr. Humphrey came here, and built a larger house, the service was continued at Mr. Johns', after McKain, Mr. Risley, Mr. Harshey and Mr. Buck were the regular preachers. About 1839 the small frame church was built, near Mr. Johns', a half mile north and east of the Christian church.

The Fairchild church, usually called "the Brick," was built in 1849. This was built under the supervision of Daniel Fairchild, but all the people in this part of the town gladly helped to get up their new house. It was quite a step in advance to build a brick church here in the woods, when so many lived in log houses; but it was like Mr. Fairchild, who always was a leader, and aimed to keep a step in advance. It is 30 x 36 feet. A Sunday-school is maintained, of which Milton Fairchild is the present superintendent.

The Luman church was built in 1858. Mr. James Luman and John Wapples were interested in getting the work along. Old Peter Hastings, an itinerant preacher, whose life was entirely devoted to the work of preaching, used to hold services at Luman's house. He organized the first class here, and it being several miles to any other house of worship, he urged the building of "Lebanon."

HIGGINSVILLE.

Higginsville consists of a store, a post-office, a doctor and a blacksmith's shop. The name came very naturally from the Messrs. Higgins, one of whom engaged in the "Vermilion Rapids" speculation, near here, and the other being the owner of real estate. It was the center for a considerable population, and a post-office was needed. This was

established in 1851, and Wm. Maquess was appointed postmaster. The office was kept in Mr. Harpaugh's house. Robert Foster was first mail-carrier. The mail was carried from Danville to New Town, and thence here twice a week. Mason Wright built a store and stocked it with goods. He afterward, with his brother, engaged in trade in Blue Grass and Marysville. After Maquess' death, James Newlan was appointed. He soon afterward went to Texas. J. W. Harris was appointed and kept the office in connection with a small store two years. Alfred Maquess then held it a few years, then Mason Wright, and after him Marion Goodwine, then Charles Harpaugh, then Dr. Porter. John Smalley is the present official. Dr. J. L. Hull came here and commenced the practice of medicine in 1860, and his uncle of the same name a year later. Dr. Wm. Porter commenced practice here in 1864, and continues to practice. The store-building now occupied by Mr. Smalley was built in 1853. Robert Lamon was the carpenter who put up most of the buildings in this vicinity. The fine brick residence now occupied by John Smalley was built about the same time by his father, James Smalley. It is one of the best residences in town. Mr. Smalley now carries on the mercantile business, keeping a full stock of goods and is doing a very fair trade.

About 1840 Mr. E. Oxley laid out a place which he called SALEM, near where the tannery was, one mile east of Higginsville. Elder Herron kept a store there as early as 1837. Dr. J. B. Halloway lived there and practiced medicine, and then went to Myersville. Mr. Bright kept a blacksmith shop.

OTHER ITEMS.

In 1859 Henry and Andrew Wood built a saw-mill and grist-mill on North Fork, near the northeast corner of the township. It was a good mill with two run of stones, and had sufficient water to run nearly all the time. They did a good custom business and some merchant work.

Allen Anderson came here from Michigan in 1866, and put up a steam saw-mill on section 26 (20-12). He bought sixty acres of timber land and cut it off for lumber. It was a splendid piece of timber. The mill ran here about eight years, and he then sold it to William and John Lee, who moved it to section 36.

Charles Deamude put down a coal shaft in section 21, near the southwest corner of the town. It has not been a profitable undertaking, though a good quality of coal is raised, and a good home market is had for a limited amount.

The following is a list of all the officers who have been elected to township office since the organization of the town in 1856:

Date.	Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1857.	George Y. Stipp.....	Adam Albert.....	David Clem.....	Benjamin Hensley.
1858.	Benjamin Fitzgerald.	Adam Albert.....	David Clem.....	Joseph Stephens.
1859.	Benjamin Fitzgerald.	Adam Albert.....	David Clem.....	Joseph Stephens.
1860.	George Y. Stipp.....	Adam Albert.....	R. M. Hensley.....	Joseph Stephens.
1861.	A. B. B. Lewis.....	Adam Albert.....	R. M. Hensley.....	David Clem.
1862.	George W. Knight...	Adam Albert.....	R. M. Hensley.....	David Clem.
1863.	George Y. Stipp.....	Adam Albert.....	R. M. Hensley.....	David Clem.
1864.	George Y. Stipp.....	Adam Albert.....	John C. Vose.....	Joseph Stephens.
1865.	George Y. Stipp.....	Adam Albert.....	Benjamin Magness.	J. H. Leonard.
1866.	John C. Vose.....	Adam Albert.....	Joseph Stephens.....	Daniel Fairchild.
1867.	John Garrard.....	Adam Albert.....	John F. Pilkington.	Joseph Stephens.
1868.	Joseph Stephens.....	Adam Albert.....	John F. Pilkington.	G. G. Smith.
1869.	George G. Smith....	Joseph Stephens..	W. R. Burk.....	George W. Hoskins.
1870.	George G. Smith....	Jacob Clem.....	W. R. Burk.....	George W. Hoskins.
1871.	George G. Smith....	Jacob Clem.....	Joseph Stephens...	George W. Hoskins.
1872.	George G. Smith....	Samuel C. Rickart.	Edward Duncan...	George W. Hoskins.
1873.	George G. Smith....	Samuel C. Rickart	Edward Duncan...	George W. Hoskins.
1874.	George G. Smith....	John J. Cosat.....	David Clem.....	F. M. Clem.
1875.	George G. Smith....	Adam Albert.....	John J. Cosat.....	F. M. Fairchild.
1876.	George G. Smith....	Adam Albert.....	John J. Cosat.....	George W. Hoskins.
1877.	George G. Smith....	Adam Albert.....	John J. Cosat.....	Wm. R. Firebaugh.
1878.	George G. Smith....	Adam Albert.....	John J. Cosat.....	Wm. R. Firebaugh.
1879.	George G. Smith....	John J. Cosat.....	Barton Snider.....	Wm. R. Firebaugh.

The justices of the peace have been John Rickart, George Y. Stipp, John Gerrard, J. R. Thurman, Adam Albert, William Fairchild, David Clem, J. J. Cosat, J. R. Downing.

The township has no railroad. The Danville and Paxton road was laid out and nearly graded, running very nearly through the center of the town in a northwestern direction, by J. C. Short, some six or eight years ago. When he failed, the enterprise stopped. He did not receive any local aid or township subscriptions, hence the town has no railroad or any other debt. The farmers are almost entirely free from mortgage debt, and there seems no good reason why, in the light of past experience, they should not continue so. There never has been any strife or dissension among the people, and very little to mar the friendship among neighbors. From an early day the institutions of religion, the doctrines of temperance, sobriety and frugality have held full sway.

LEGENDARY.

One of those singular things for which no satisfactory explanation seems known, is the so-called "twin farm" on section 29 (21-12) in this town. Every family which has lived upon the farm thus far has had born to them a pair of twins. and, indeed, the first one had two.

Explanations are in order, and many have been offered, and none appear to entirely satisfy the investigators. It has been referred to the board of supervisors, who are popularly supposed to know everything, and they "appointed a committee," which is their usual custom. The committee recommended that the matter be further tested by sending a bachelor to live on it, and thus tempt fate, as it were. Mr. Sperry has recently purchased it for his son, who, "as yet," has no one to call a family save his own individual self, and the committee has "leave to sit" during the year to await developments and "report." While this waiting process is incubating, a newspaper reporter has interested himself in the question, and has given the benefit of his investigation, which is strange, if true, and if true will cause future fathers to pause before purchasing this particular piece or parcel of land. Way back in the early days, where facts and rumors blend their uncertain lines, before whites sought to wrest the fertile valley of the Wabash from the dusky owners of these fruitful hunting-grounds, a contest long and deadly was waged between two tribes which claimed this Messopotamia, — this land between the two streams, — and a great final battle was fought near Blue Grass. The two tribes had come to stay, and each expecting to conquer, was accompanied by their women and children, which were kept not far to the rear of where this deadly contest was waging all day, with uncertain and ever-shifting hopes. A young brave, named by his doting mother All-in-your-eye, was particularly active, and seemed almost inspired. His seemed a charmed life, and many an opposing warrior bit the dust in consequence of the deadly aim of his strongly-drawn bow. When asked why he fought so desperately he replied: "I fight not for Blue Grass. If every blade of grass on its wide expanse was a hollow tree, with a nest of coons in it, I would not draw my bow for its possession. I fight for her," pointing to a dusky maiden of comely form seated on a log far back in the rear, beyond the reach of the flying arrows. He had hardly ceased speaking when he received a fatal shot which pierced his heart, and he died without a groan. His wife, for such she was, saw her warrior husband fall, and rushed forward to seize his body before his exulting enemy could apply the scalping knife to his prostrate form. She carried his body miles away to the south, hoping to reach the spot where the two streams flow into one (the junction of the North and Middle Forks) to bury him where he could constantly hear the ripple of uniting waters, the Indian symbol for a happy married life. She had scarcely made half the distance when, overtaken by night, overcome with fatigue, hunger and weeping, she lay herself down to rest. In the first gray light of the morning she discovered that she was near the sod hut

of a weird old priest of the opposing tribe, who had taken up his abode this far away from the strife of opposing arms that nothing might interrupt his incantations, or break the spell of his communion with the Great Spirit. His great joy on seeing her with the corpse of her dead warrior was inexplicable to her until he made known to her that during his incantations it had been made known to him that when he saw "two persons with but a single soul," that moment peace should be established between the warring tribes, and the ground upon which the phenomenon was seen should be blessed through all time to come with double productiveness. As if in verification of his vision, she gave birth to twin boys, which he wrapped in his own priestly blanket and bore back to the scene of the late carnage. The boys were adopted by the two tribes, and named respectively "Peace on Earth" and "Good Will to Men." When they grew up they became the chiefs of the two tribes.

Jasper Atwood, Danville, farmer and blacksmith, was born in Kentucky on the 18th of August, 1818. His father moved to Ohio when he was very small, and there remained fourteen years. During this time Jasper worked on a farm, and in 1827 came to this state, settling twelve miles northwest of Danville. He has been four times married: first, to Eliza Guillin, in 1839. She was born in Indiana, and is now deceased. Mr. Atwood was then married, in 1842, to Lydia Watson, who is also deceased. His fourth marriage was to Delila Layton. Mr. Atwood has frequently gone to Chicago with an ox-team hauling produce, and returned loaded with salt. He is an honest, hard-working man, well respected in his community. He has done considerable in the way of doctoring, and has a recipe that is almost a specific for chronic sore leg, never charging anything, however, for his services. He owns forty-eight acres of land, worth fifty dollars per acre.

Samuel Copeland, farmer, the subject of this sketch, and one of the old pioneers of Vermilion county, is the son of Samuel, sen., and Anna (Hays) Copeland. Samuel, sen., was born in Aramah, Ireland, about the year 1755, emigrated to the United States in 1770, and became a soldier in the revolutionary war. About 1790 he married Miss Anna Hays, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They became residents of Butler county, that state, where the subject of our sketch was born, on the 13th of August, 1801. In 1806 his parents became residents of the Texas Valley, Virginia, and from there they removed to Gallia county, Ohio. In this latter place the early life of Mr. Copeland was spent. As the country was new, he had but little chance of acquiring an education, there being nothing but the old subscription system, and he being obliged to cross the Ohio River to attend these, which at

some seasons of the year was impossible for him to do. While a resident of that county, on the 15th of February, 1820, he married Miss Elizabeth Ham, she being a native of Virginia. He remained a resident of Gallia county for eight years after marriage. Then, building a boat, he came down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and then up this to Perrysville, Indiana, this trip requiring six months' time. His boat was loaded with salt. He remained at Perrysville long enough to sell this, and then, buying plank enough to lay a floor, he moved to his present home, where he first built a house of "rails," and afterward a log-house. He was obliged to go from seven to ten miles to get men enough to help him raise the structure. He located in Blount township when there was not a single residence of a white man between his place and Chicago. He first entered the southeast quarter of section 11, town 20, range 12. With this small beginning he, by industry and economy, has accumulated a fine property. He has already given to his children four hundred and eighty acres, and has four hundred acres remaining, besides some valuable city property. There were born to them eleven children, all of whom married and settled in the vicinity of the old home. We have the authority from one of the sons to say that to these there have been born sixty-six children and twenty-three grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland have lived to a ripe old age, and both are still smart and active. They are members of the Baptist church, which they joined about twenty years ago. Surrounded by an abundance of property, children, grand and great-grandchildren, they are certainly living to enjoy the fruits of the labors of their younger days.

Lewis Swisher, Danville, farmer and stock-dealer, section 35, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 31st of November, 1806. His father moved with him to Ohio when he was but twelve years of age, where he remained until the year 1827. He then moved to this state in 1828, being among the first settlers of the county. He settled two miles north of Danville. The subject of this sketch left there on account of milk-sickness, of which disease he had a slight attack, and settled where he now resides. Mr. Swisher was married on the 21st of January, 1830, to Elisabeth Starr, who was born in Ohio on the 14th of August, 1811. They have had by this marriage nine children, eight living. Mr. Swisher had but very little property with which to commence, but he has obtained a nice property consisting of one hundred and ninety-five acres of well improved land, with good dwelling-house and other buildings.

George Y. Stipp, Danville, farmer and local minister, section 22, was born in Warren, on the 13th of April, 1826. Until eighteen years

of age he worked on the farm, having but ordinary educational advantages. In 1830 he moved to Illinois with his parents, settling in Newell township. Mr. Stipp has taught about twenty-five schools in his life-time. Mr. Stipp has been three times married: first to America A. Smith, on the 11th of November, 1847. She was born in this county on the 21st of November, 1831, and died on the 21st of July, 1870. They had nine children by this marriage, six living: Theodore L., Isaac N., Anna J., Sarelda A., Daniel V. W. and Samuel. The names of the deceased are Mary, Georgey and an infant. Mr. Stipp was then married to Mary E. Hewes, on the 3d of February, 1871. She was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, on the 27th of April, 1849, and died on the 24th of February, 1875. One child was the result of this marriage. He was then married to Elisabeth H. Hursely, on the 14th of January, 1877. She was born in Ohio on the 18th of July, 1838. Mr. Stipp has held the office of justice of the peace in this township for seven years, and supervisor of township four terms. He is a Baptist minister of considerable natural ability. He has been engaged in several public debates on various theological questions, with other ministers; one with W. P. Shocky, a very noted Universalist minister, and another with Prof. Clark Braden, of Cornell University, and with several others of less note. He owns two hundred acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

William Potter, Danville, farmer and stock-dealer, section 27, was born in the state of New York, on the 16th of August, 1817. He came to this state in 1830, settling in New Town. He was married on the 26th of July, 1847, to Hester Lane, who was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1823. They have seven children by this marriage: Elijah, William H., Eliza J., John F., Mary E., Lincoln A. and Andrew J. Mr. Potter had but little property with which to start in life, his first tax being only six cents; but he has by hard labor, economy and good management, acquired a property of four hundred acres of land. His taxes have since been as high as \$250 a year. He went in an early day to Chicago from Blount township on foot, carrying his clothes on his back, and there worked for seventy-five cents a day digging the cellar for the first brick house ever built in Chicago. His father lived to be eighty-eight years old and his mother ninety-three. Mr. Potter is a republican, and does not belong to any church.

William White, Danville, farmer, section 13, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of September, 1796, and was raised a farmer, and this occupation he has followed through life, making it a good success. He had no property when he was married to Betsy Guillin, in 1818, but by hard labor, economy and fair dealing, he has

acquired three hundred and thirty acres of good land, and about \$1,000 in money, which is on interest. And besides this he has given considerable to his children. Mrs. White was born in Ohio on the 12th of March, 1798. They are the parents of ten children, seven living. Mr. White has filled the office of justice of the peace. Though eighty-three years of age he has never in his life been so sick but what he was able to go about. He has been quite temperate in his habits. Mr. White frequently went to Chicago with team in an early day, hauling produce and returning with salt. He went there when there was but one house between where he now lives and Chicago. He has been a very industrious man, and is a man well respected in the community in which he resides. He is a republican, and does not belong to any church.

Josiah Crawford, Danville, farmer, section 2, was born in Virginia on the 9th of July, 1811, and spent his early days on a farm. His father moved to Ohio in 1823, where the subject of this sketch was married, in 1833, to Hannah Watkins, who was born in 1812, and who died in 1860. They had ten children by this marriage, five living: Sarah J., William, Hester A., Benjamin and Mary E. The deceased were Samuel, Almira, Lucinda, James and Minerva. Mr. Crawford was then married in 1860, to Minerva E. Firebaugh, who was born in Ohio. They have had by this marriage three children, two living: Elizora A. and Frank. The deceased was Josiah. Mr. Crawford has held the office of road commissioner. He frequently went to Chicago with a team and produce, and returned with salt. There was at this time only one house between his and Chicago. He had, when he married, but seventy acres of land, but by industry and economy has accumulated a nice property of four hundred acres of nice land. His father was in the war of 1812.

Eli Fairchild, Danville, farmer and stock-dealer, section 2, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 11th of February, 1835, and is a son of Daniel F. Fairchild, who came with his father to this county in 1829, and settled about seven miles northwest of Danville, where his widow still lives. The subject of this sketch was raised a farmer, which occupation he still continues. He went to school some during the winter months. Mr. Fairchild was married to Clarisa A. Demarest, on the 6th of March, 1856, who was born in this county on the 10th of October, 1836. They are the parents of ten children, nine living: Alice J., Rachel A., Ida L., Jessie M., Logan A., and Milton E. and Elizabeth E., who are twins, and Eddy and Eva K., also twins. The deceased was John. Mr. Fairchild has held the office of school director nine years, and overseer of roads eight years. He is a radical republican and a Methodist.

William Lane, Danville, farmer and stock-dealer, section 22, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 6th of August, 1795. He had no property worth speaking of when he started in life, but he has had at one time fourteen hundred acres of splendid land, mostly in this county. He has divided it among his children, till he only has five hundred and ten acres. His father moved to Ohio in 1812. Mr. Lane came to this state in 1835, settling seven miles northwest of Danville, only two miles from where he now resides. He has been five times married: first to Phœba Blanch, now deceased, and the second time to Mary Steel, also deceased; he afterward was united to Nancy Lacy, deceased, and then to Nancy Yager, also deceased; his present wife was Minerva Connell. He is the father, by the first marriage, of one child, now deceased; by the second wife, two; by the third marriage, fifteen children, ten living, and by the fifth union, five children, four living, making Mr. Lane the father of twenty-three children. He frequently went to Chicago with team in an early day, traveling five and six miles on ice. His father was all through the revolutionary war. Mr. Lane is a democrat and a Baptist.

Enoch Vansickle, Danville, farmer, section 35, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 26th of April, 1814. He was married to Nancy White (now deceased), on the 8th of October, 1837. She was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1819. They were the parents of ten children, six living: Robert, Andrew, who died in the army, Elisabeth, deceased, Sarah, Evart, William, killed by lightning in 1862, Harriett, John, Enoch, and one infant, deceased. Mr. Vansickle had only forty acres when he married. He tried hard for years to open up a farm in the timber, but as long as he worked at that he gained but little. Finally he went on the prairie, where he soon prospered. He now owns two hundred and ninety-six acres of land. He made a great many trips to Chicago with team in an early day, hauling wheat, oats and produce, and returning with salt. Mr. Vansickle was in the Black Hawk war, and was one of the early settlers of the county, helping to change it from a barren wilderness to its present prosperous condition.

J. H. Cramer, Danville, farmer, section 20, was born in this county on the 30th of May, 1838, and was raised a farmer, and this occupation he has followed through life. He was married on the 9th of November, 1860, to Nancy Carpenter, who was born in Indiana. They have had by this union eleven children, seven living: William S., John W., Charles, Mary, Andrew, Fred and Lillie. The deceased were Dora A., Margaret M., and two infants. Mr. Cramer had but little when he was married, but by industry, economy and hard labor he has acquired

a nice property, consisting of one hundred and nineteen acres of fine farm land. He has held the office of school director two years, and school trustee two years. His parents were natives of Virginia. He is a republican in politics.

E. P. Grimes, Danville, farmer, was born in Pike county, Ohio, on the 20th of August, 1822; was raised a farmer, and has followed that occupation successfully through life. He came to this state in 1838, settling five miles northwest of Danville, where he remained until within a few years. Mr. Grimes was married in this state, in 1852, to Elisabeth Cassia, who was born in 1835. They had by this union ten children, eight living: John M., Elisha C., Alvin, Ella, Charlie, May B., Austin and Edward. The deceased were Jacob and William H. Mr. Grimes has acquired a good property, consisting of three hundred and four acres of good land. In an early day he has frequently gone to Chicago with a team, loaded with apples, and came back with salt. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. He is republican in politics.

George G. Smith, Higginsville, farmer, section 33, owns three hundred and fifty acres, worth \$30 per acre, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on the 31st of August, 1829, and was brought up on a farm. He went to school in winter and worked on farm in summer. He came with his father to this state in 1839, settling in this township ten miles northwest of Danville. He was married on the 25th of March, 1852, to Eliza A. Fairchild, who was born in this county on the 27th of November, 1833. He is the father of nine children: Elisabeth L., John E., Elias D., Marshal M., Wesley C., Sarah, Eva J., Woodford G. and Josiah O. Mr. Smith has held the office of collector one term, office of supervisor of township ten years, which office he still holds. His grandfather on his father's side was in the war of 1812, and was in the battle at which Hull surrendered. His parents were natives of Virginia. Mr. Smith has given entire satisfaction in the filling every office he has held. He is well respected by all who know him.

Harrison Fairchild, Danville, farmer and stock-dealer, section 34, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 25th of December, 1840. His father, Daniel Fairchild, was a very noted Methodist minister, and was one of the pioneers of this county, coming here in 1829. Mr. Harrison Fairchild was married to Sarah E. Leanhorn on the 8th of March, 1865. She was born in this county on the 11th of September, 1845. They are the parents of seven children: Daniel W., born on the 28th of September, 1866; Lillie J., born on the 3d of January, 1869; Ettie O., born on the 23d of July, 1870; Oscar H., born on the 2d of January, 1872; Joseph, born on the 13th of November, 1873; Myrtie, born on the 28th of August, 1875, and Roscoe S., born on the 12th of

May, 1878. Mr. Fairchild enlisted in 1861 in the late war, with Co. B, 25th Ill. Inf. Vol., and served three years. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville (Ky.), Nolansville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and was at the siege of Corinth. He received a slight wound in the arm, and another in the leg, and was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. He lost two brothers in the war. Mr. Fairchild fattens from two to three car loads of cattle annually, and from seventy-five to one hundred head of hogs. He has held the office of school director five years, and overseer of roads five years. He owns three hundred and fifteen acres of land, worth \$25 per acre. He is a republican, and in religion a Methodist.

Nathaniel R. Fairchild, Danville, farmer and stock-dealer, section 3, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 15th of August, 1843. He has followed the occupation of a farmer through life. He attended the high-school at Danville for four years. Mr. Fairchild has been twice married: first to Elisabeth Fitzgerald, on the 21st of April, 1869. She was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 8th of November, 1844, and died on the 19th of August, 1874. They had by this marriage three children, two living: Marshal C., born on the 26th of January, 1870, and Ada B., born on the 11th of September, 1871. The deceased was an infant. Mr. Fairchild was then married, on the 30th of March, 1875, to Sarah Dore, who was born in Vermilion county in 1842. They have by this union two children: Daniel J., born the 19th of January, 1876, and Wesley E., born on the 28th of July, 1878. The father of Mr. Fairchild, Daniel Fairchild, was one of the early settlers of this county, having come here in 1829. He was a very noted minister of the Methodist church. He is a republican and a Methodist.

John J. Cosat, Danville, minister of the gospel, section 13, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 13th of March, 1844, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He had but little opportunity for acquiring an early education, but by close study at home he succeeded in acquiring a sufficient education to enable him to teach school, which he continued for thirteen years. He commenced preparing for the ministry at the age of twenty-five. He was ordained in the Christian church in 1873, and has charge of two churches. He is also elder in the church. He was married on the 11th of July, 1869, to Emma Cline, who was born in Vermilion county, this state, on the 30th of September, 1851. They have six children, three living: Ernest H., born on the 15th of May, 1870; Pleasant, born on the 5th of May, 1872, died May 8th, 1872; Theodore W., born on the 30th of September, 1873; John D., born on the 25th of October, 1875, died on the 14th of November, 1876; Lafayette, born on the 26th of August, 1877,

and died on the 2d of October, 1877; Everett M., born on the 25th of September, 1878. Mr. Cosat has held the office of town clerk one term, township assessor four years, justice of the peace two years, and this office he is still holding. He enlisted in the late war in 1864, in Co. I, 5th Wis. Inf., as corporal. He was one of the six men who captured Lieutenant Ewell. He served one year and was in the battles of Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Sailor Creek, and several other engagements. He is a republican in politics. His parents were natives of Kentucky. Mr. Cosat's father came to this state in 1831, hence was one of the early settlers of this county.

Elkanah Fairechild, Danville, farmer, section 2, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 14th of June, 1845, and is a son of Daniel Fairchild, one of the pioneers of the county, and a minister of the Methodist church of considerable note, and a man of great influence. The subject of this sketch was married on the 25th of January, 1866, to Emily Fitzgerald, who was born in Vermilion county, this state, on the 21st of May, 1847. They are the parents of five children, four living: Ina O., born on the 10th of April, 1869; Benjamin F., born on the 16th of January, 1872; Ella G., born on the 13th of April, 1873; Grant, born on the 1st of July, 1878; Minnie A., born on the 21st of October, 1866, and died on the 9th of January, 1867. Mr. Fairchild enlisted in the late war in 1864, in Co. B, 135th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served five months. He did picket duty, and was mustered out at Mattoon. He sells a few cattle and hogs every year, and farms quite extensively. Mr. Fairchild owns two hundred and sixty acres of land, is all in all a well-to-do farmer, and well respected by all who know him. He is a republican and a Methodist.

Joseph M. Ingram, Danville, farmer, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on the 24th of July, 1844, and spent his early days in working on a farm. He came with his father to this state in 1852, settling ten miles north of Danville. He was married on the 17th of June, 1867, to Elizabeth Fairchild, daughter of Daniel Fairchild, quite a noted Methodist minister of this township. She was born in Vermilion county, this state, on the 9th of January, 1850. They have by this union seven children, six living: Harrison M., born August 9, 1869; Daniel E., born May 30, 1871; Earl R., born Sept. 6, 1873; Nora F., born January 21, 1876; Elsie R., born March 22, 1877; Ordilla M., born December 25, 1878; and one infant deceased. Mr. Ingram enlisted in the late war in 1864, in Co. K, 135th Ill. Inf. Vol. He served five months, and was mustered out by general order. His parents were natives of Kentucky and Virginia. He is a republican and a Methodist.

Johnson Gammel, Danville, farmer, section 34, was born in New Jersey in 1843. His parents died when he was but three years of age, and he was then raised by his uncle. He came to this state when he was twelve years of age. He enlisted in 1864 in Co. E, 51st Ill. Inf. Vol. He served one year, and was in the battles of Dalton, Dallas and New Hope. He received a gunshot wound in the left arm in the battle in Tennessee, for which he receives twelve dollars per month pension. Mr. Gammel was married on the 6th of October, 1871, to Mary Lemmon, who was born in this county on the 26th of February, 1844. They have by this union three children: Nettie, Eddy and Lula. Mr. Gammel has held the office of school director one year. He is a well-to-do farmer, and is in good standing in his neighborhood. He had but little property when he commenced for himself, but has acquired a good property consisting of one hundred and seventeen acres of splendid farm land. He is a republican and a Methodist.

John Brandt, Danville, farmer, section 11, was born in Pennsylvania on the 3d of October, 1825, and was raised on a farm. At the age of fourteen years he entered a general store as clerk, and there remained for a period of twelve years, after which he taught school four years. He was married in 1857 to Nancy Starr, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1826. By this marriage they are the parents of two children: Frederick E. and Abraham L. Mr. Brandt has held the office of school director several years. He had no property when he married; but, by economy, industry and perseverance he has acquired one hundred and fifty acres of land. His parents were both Dunkards. He is republican in politics.

Francis M. Fairehild, Danville, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 10th of November, 1858, and is a son of Daniel Fairehild, one of the early settlers of this county, and a minister of considerable note of the Methodist church. He married more couples and preached more funeral sermons than probably any other man in the county. The subject of this sketch was married on the 30th of March, 1870, to Ina B. Fitzgerald, who was born in this county on the 20th of April, 1848. They are the parents of five children, four living: Charles W., born December 4, 1870; Lola M., born August 14, 1872; Daisy W., born November 9, 1875; Oliver L., born June 28, 1877. Mr. Fairehild has held the office of collector one term, and has been Sunday-school superintendent. He fattens and ships from two to four car-loads of cattle a year, and some hogs. He owns three hundred and eighty-eight acres. Mr. Fairehild is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a republican.

G. W. Justus, Danville, farmer and nurseryman, was born in Mont-

gomery county, Indiana, on the 3d of May, 1834, and at the age of twenty-two he went into mercantile business, which he continued for a period of seven years. He has been three times married: first, to Eliza Smith, on the 18th of September, 1856. She was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 30th of September, 1841, and died on the 16th of September, 1860. They had two children by this union: Sarah C. and Clara D., now deceased. Mr. Justus was then married, on the 4th of August, 1861, to Margaret Graves, who was born in Kentucky on the 14th of May, 1829, and died on the 1st of February, 1872. One child by this marriage: Elizabeth, now deceased. He was then united to Hannah Cunningham on the 3d of September, 1873. She was born in Vermilion county, this state, on the 3d of September, 1840. They have had four children by this union, two living: Alla L. and Bertha; the deceased were William V. and one infant. Mr. Justus has held the office of constable one year; justice of the peace, six years; school director, three years; postmaster, three years, and is deacon and elder in the Christian church.

William Vancamp, Danville, physician, was born in Clark county, Ohio, and was engaged working in an oil mill owned by his father until twenty years of age. His chances for an early education were limited. He came to this state in 1856, and settled in Coles county, where he remained one year. Some time afterward he removed to Indiana, where he practiced medicine thirteen years, and then, in 1869, came to this state, and settled in Pilot Grove, where he remained till 1871, during which time he had an extensive practice, attended with good success. From Pilot Grove he removed to Danville, where he practiced six years. In 1864 Mr. Vancamp enlisted in the late war in Co. I, 130th Ind. He had charge of the hospital, and during this time he discovered a remedy for cerebro-spinal meningitis that has proved to be almost a specific. The Doctor has been twice married: first, on the 15th of May, 1853, to Nancy A. Lymill, who was born in Indiana on the 13th of February, 1838, and is now deceased. They had by this marriage five children, four living. Mr. Vancamp was then married, on the 4th of July, 1865, to Elizabeth Sorett, who was born in Indiana on the 22d of August, 1837. They are the parents of six children, four living. The Doctor has been very benevolent, doctoring the poor without any hope of pay. He is a Methodist and a Mason.

PILOT TOWNSHIP.

No section of country in this part of Illinois presents a more attractive view than that occupied by Pilot township. Pilot is one of the original townships reported by the committee appointed to divide the county into townships, in December, 1850. It has the name then given. The committee's report, submitted on the 27th of February, 1851, bounded the township as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 34, in town 20, range 12, go north to the east corner of section 3 in said town; thence to the southeast corner of section 33, town 21, range 12; thence north to the northeast corner of section 21 in said town 21; thence west on the section line to the northwest corner of section 22, in town 21, range 14; thence south on the county line to the southwest corner of section 34, town 20, range 14; thence east on the south line of town 20, to the place of beginning. Since that time the township has undergone some changes in boundary, the principal one being the two-mile slice from the south side upon the formation of Oakwood township in 1868. At present it is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 20, town 20, range 12, go north one-half mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one and one-half miles; thence west to the northwest corner of section 17 in said town; thence north two miles; thence west to the southeast corner of section 35, town 21, range 13; thence north two miles; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west to the county line; thence south on the county line to the southwest corner of section 22, town 20, range 14; thence east to the point of starting. From these boundary lines it will be seen that Pilot now contains sixty-five and one-eighth square miles; that it is ten miles from east to west in its longest portion; that it is seven miles wide, and that it lies mostly in ranges 13 and 14, only a small portion being in range 12. Pilot is bounded on the north by Middle Fork township, on the east by Blount, on the south by Oakwood, and on the west by Champaign county. It occupies the middle of the western side of Vermilion county.

The surface of this township is undulating, or gently rolling, in the central part. In the south and southwest portions the tendency is to flatten out and become too level. Along the eastern edge we have the brakes of the Middle Fork. There is a high portion of the township which is known as California Ridge. It is the water-shed between the waters of the Salt and Middle Forks. It is exceptionally high ground for this country, and has on it some of the most desirable farms

in the state of Illinois. Nearly all of the land is prairie. There is some timber on the eastern side along the Middle Fork, though not much of the Middle Fork timber extends into Pilot township, and there is a small grove near the center of the township known as Pilot Grove. This point of timber, away out in the prairie, away from any stream, and on the highest portions of land in the country, very naturally attracted the attention of early settlers. It was called Pilot on account of its peculiar situation, this rendering it a kind of guide,—a kind of beacon-light to the explorers of the prairie. The township derived its name from this grove. There are no streams in Pilot of importance, with the exception of Middle Fork, which skirts the edge on the east, now in and now without the limits of the township. The head waters of Stony Creek take their rise in the western part, and there is a small stream flowing into Middle Fork from the northeastern part, called Knight's Branch. But water is furnished by good wells in sufficient quantity for man and beast, and is elevated to the surface by the power of the wind, which in this country has free scope, and is almost constantly blowing.

There is no village within the borders of Pilot. It has one post-office and store, but a village has not been laid out. Neither is there a railroad across its territory. It is entirely devoted to agricultural interests, and these are well represented. The soil is black, deep and fertile. In some places it is necessary to drain in order to secure good results, but there is a greater portion of this township that will yield good crops without draining than of any other, perhaps, in the county. Corn, wheat, oats, flax and grass, are the principal products. Cattle and hogs are grown in vast numbers. There is more than the usual amount of grazing and cattle-growing. Sheep are kept quite extensively by a few, and they report the business successful. It is said to be the best paying business that can be followed in this country. Very little of the vast acres of corn are shipped. It is generally bought up by the cattle-feeders in the neighborhood. A good thing in Pilot is the herd law. People fence in their stock instead of their grain. This they found easier and less expensive. Vast areas of corn and other grain may be seen growing by the roadside, with nothing in the shape of a fence anywhere in sight. Pilot, like some other portions of West Vermilion, suffers socially from a number of large land-owners. When this country began to settle up, men who realized the importance of the movement strove to get possession of large areas, that they might have the advantage of the rise in value. The prairies of Pilot offered as attractive farms as any in the country, and accordingly we find here a number of farms, each of which includes vast areas. These would

not have been as detrimental to the best interests of the community, had the owners been able, in every case, to improve them and keep them up with the progress of the times.

THE PIONEERS.

The points for early settlement were two,—the timber of Middle Fork and Pilot Grove. Accordingly, we find settlements made at the places at quite an early date. The first white settler within the limits of this township is not now positively known. So many conflicting stories reach the ear that one cannot positively affirm that such and such were actually the first persons within certain limits. It is probable that James McGee was the first man in here. He came, as near as can now be ascertained, in 1824 or 1825. The McGees (for there were a number of them afterward) remained in the neighborhood for a long time, but finally moved away. Mr. Griffith, we are told by some, came before this man. Griffith was in what is now Oakwood township, but just on the edge, and in the same neighborhood. In 1827 Morgan Rees and the Juvinalls came into the township and settled on the Middle Fork, above where the others had stopped. Morgan Rees is still living in Blount township, but on the west side of the creek, near where he settled fifty-two years ago. He has been most of his time right here, and is, perhaps, better acquainted with the history of this part of the county than any other man living. The Juvinalls were well known in this community, all through the years of pioneer life. The old man, father of a number of boys, came with his family at the early date before mentioned. His first name was John, and his sons were Andrew, David, James, and John Juvinall, jr. David and Andrew were married when they came. The children of Andrew still live in the neighborhood. The Juvinalls came from Ohio. The Morrison family came in a little farther up, about the same time. Morrisons were important elements in the neighborhood, but they finally went away. William Trimmell came about the year 1828. He settled in the same neighborhood. There are still a few of the name found in various parts of the county. Samuel Bloomfield came up to Middle Fork about 1829 or 1830, to improve his farm. He had come to Quakers' Point as early as 1823, and had lived in other parts of the county, before he came up here, some six or seven years. His family was raised mostly here, and many comparatively old settlers have all the time thought that this was his first stopping-place in the county; but we learn from his daughter, Mrs. Deamude, that her father came to the county in the spring of 1823. Mrs. Deamude was then but a child, but remembers the coming. She has been here, then, more than

fifty-six years. She is much the oldest settler living in the township. Mrs. Atwood, her sister, who lives here, was born in the township.

In 1828 Absalom Collison came to the settlement on the Middle Fork. He stopped with the Juvinalls for a while. They were all from Ohio, and Mr. Collison was a single man at the time, and needed a home. He did not content himself with that kind of a home long — he concluded to have one of his own. He paid his respects to Mary Chenoweth, who accepted his offer for better or worse, and they were married in 1829. This, we presume, was the first marriage in that neighborhood. Miss Chenoweth had come to the neighborhood in the same year with her father's family. They went to the farm that they occupied so long, immediately. Here they remained and brought up their family, and here Mr. Collison died in 1853. The widow still survives at an advanced age, living on the same farm that she began her married life upon "full fifty years ago."

The Atwoods came to the east end of Pilot township in 1829. They, too came from Ohio. Alfred Atwood, whose biography appears elsewhere, was a prominent member of society. He came with his parents when only six years old. Eli Hehnick, who came first to Salt Fork in 1833, came to the east side of Pilot township in 1836. At an advanced age he still lives and enjoys good health in the same neighborhood where for forty-three years he has been one of the principal men. When we remember that this man came here at the age of thirty-four, and that a man in the middle of life may go into a new country where there is nothing but vast wastes of unoccupied land, and where but few white men are to be seen, and yet live to see a populous, thriving, well-to-do community spring up around him, with all the facilities for culture and refinement to be had in any locality, no matter how old, we realize that this is an age of progress, and that life means more than it did a hundred years ago. What if Methuselah did live nine hundred and sixty-nine years; did he see such progress as "Uncle Eli" has seen within his days.

We have mentioned the principal pioneers of Middle Fork in Pilot; others may have lived here who deserved a preservation of their deeds in the history of their community, but no matter how deserving, unless some one is left to tell the story, their deeds of heroism must sink into oblivion, or, perchance, live in the better lives of those who have been led they know not by whom. The first settler at Pilot Grove is in dispute. Rumor has it that a man by the name of Girard,—a relative of old Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia,—was the first white man who lived there; but others tell us that Mr. Allcorn was the first. Certain it is that Mr. Allcorn was there in 1830.

It is said that he was succeeded by a Mr. Wheat. The grove, and quite a large scope of land around it, is now occupied by W. H. Fowler. For some time this has been the seat of a large farm. It certainly is a good place to excite the energy of an ambitious man. The first settler in the western part of the township, in the prairie, was Robert Butz; but this was recent as compared with the settlements on the Middle Fork. His son, J. K. Butz, has one of the best improved farms in the county. He began on it as wild prairie in 1859. Ephraim B. Tillotson was the first settler in the northwest part. He came to section 31, T. 21, R. 13, in 1856; he has remained there ever since, and has one of the best farms in the township. The earliest settler in the northeastern part was a Mr. Knight, who settled on a branch that has since borne his name. In here the only old settler still living, so far as we could learn, is William R. Furrow, who came with his mother and her family in 1844. He has held on to his early efforts here with advantage and profit.

EDUCATIONAL.

The early settlements in Pilot township were so scattered along the creek that they did not become sufficiently numerous in any one vicinity to support a school until a comparative recent date. In the neighborhood of the Juvinalis, but just across the creek in Blount township, school was taught at a very early day by Morgan Rees. Children from this settlement would attend the school across there, and consequently in those days school was not necessary on the western side of the creek. The first school-house built in Pilot was put up on section 20, T. 20, R. 12. This was in 1836 or 1837. Ezekiel Lewton taught the first school in this building. There had been, however, a school previous to this, in a cabin, taught by a Mr. Beard. This was about the year 1834. These schools possessed the usual primitive character. The days of *loud* schools had not gone. The ambitious youth were taught to exercise their vocal organs, and the more noise made the more successful the school. The present condition of educational affairs is quite satisfactory. Good school-houses are seen in nearly all the districts, and competent teachers manage successful schools as a rule.

CHURCHES.

Pilot is without villages, but is not lacking in churches. Within the narrow limits of one small township we find five churches and several societies that hold meetings without owning any house of worship. Not only do we find a number of churches, but there is a large membership.

The very first meetings within the limits of this township were held, as nearly as we can ascertain the facts, under the auspices of the McGees. As before noted, these people came here very early. The elder McGee was a minister. These were one branch of the Christian church. They seem to have been neither what is called Campbellite nor New Light, though probably a branch of the latter. They had an organization quite early. Stephen Griffith was one of the members at that time,—or, at least, an influential man among them. They held meetings in private houses for some time. It is related that, about 1828 or 1829, they got up quite an excitement. They concluded to follow the apostolic order and have all things common. But this did not suit all concerned, and difficulty arose in camp. They did other things not considered orthodox at present: such as meeting and waiting for the descent of the Holy Ghost. This society was strong and influential in the first days of the neighborhood, but it finally succumbed, and left no vestige of its former strength.

Christian chapel, located in the south edge of Pilot township, was built by the Christians (New Lights) in 1873. It is a neat country church, 26×40 feet, and cost \$1,200. The society that meets here had its origin in Oakwood township, for the first efforts of Emly and Wilkins are recorded there. When the society left the Craig school-house it met at the Snyder school-house next. The meetings in the Snyder school-house were first held in 1862. There was a time when it became almost disorganized; some of the members were gone away to the army, and others had moved away, until things were in rather a dilapidated condition. But a revival of the work was begun, and has continued ever since. Meetings were held in the Snyder school-house until the building of the church. Since that time services are regularly held in the chapel. A flourishing Sabbath-school is generally kept going; good feeling prevails; there is little clashing with other denominations, and the society holds a membership of about one hundred and thirty. Thomas Snyder is the present pastor, and has held the position for sixteen years. He resides in the neighborhood, being a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of the county. There is a society of this denomination in the western part of the township, which meets at the Hope school-house. It was organized on the 4th of April, 1874, with forty-four members. It was organized under the supervision of Thomas Snyder. Previous to the organization of the church here, J. K. Butz and wife, Mr. Hedge and wife, and Mr. Thompson, were the only members of this denomination in the neighborhood. Meetings are now held monthly. The Rev. Mr. Rippey is the present pastor; before him, Elder Green officiated. There are now

about fifty members. The school-house at Hope is one of the best country school-houses in the county. It was put up with a view to the accommodation of religious, as well as educational, enterprises. In this house there is a well organized and enthusiastic Sabbath-school. The parents take an interest in it. They see that their children have a good place to go to on Sunday.

There are several members of the Campbellite division of the Christian church within the limits of Pilot, but those on the south side belong to the society that meet at the Gorman school-house in Oakwood township. The people of the north have built themselves a very pleasantly appearing church on the north side of the township. It is 24×36 feet, but cost them only about \$400. There is quite a flourishing little society here. The main man of this organization is Ephraim B. Tillotson.

In the northeast part of the township is located Knight's Branch church, as it is generally known. It is so called from its location on the branch first settled by a Mr. Knight. The proper name of the church is Olive Branch. This society is the only early organization of United Brethren in this part of the county. The first member of this society, or of this denomination, in this part of the country, was Abraham Peterson. He came in here about 1839 or 1840. The next man of influence of this persuasion was P. A. Canady. He arrived in this neighborhood about the year 1850. Peterson was a minister and did the first preaching for these people. He held meetings at his own house. The class was soon organized. They built the church in 1867. It is 42×50 feet. It cost \$2,700. It was dedicated by Bishop Weaver. At the time of the dedication there were nearly one hundred members, but the society has not been prosperous of late years. There are now only about twenty-five persons belonging to the church. The present pastor is the Rev. Scott. They have a Sabbath-school in successful operation, superintended by Elon Sperry. Before the building of the church, while meetings were held in the school-house, there was a great interest manifested. During harvest-time, prayer meetings were kept up every day of the week. Men would stop the reaper to go to meeting. As a result of this deep interest, there were seventy-five or eighty additions to the church at that one time.

Pilot Class of United Brethren was organized about seven years ago, at Pilot Grove school-house. The first members included D. C. Butz, W. B. Tillotson, H. K. Curtis and wife, Mrs. Endicott, Austin Endicott and wife. The first to hold meetings for this society were Ira Mater and Joseph Cooper. There are about twenty members in this class. W. B. Tillotson is the class-leader, and H. K. Curtis is steward.

We have yet to notice the Methodists in this township. They are among the strongest here, and their origin in this country dates back to the earliest pioneer days of the white settlements in this part of the country. The Morrison's and Juvinal's were Methodists. Their early settlement here has already been noticed. Meeting was regularly held at the residence of Mr. Morrison till he went away to Wisconsin. This was for some years after the first settlements. The earliest minister recollected is the Rev. McKain, who was here in the earliest times. Meetings were sometimes held at the residence of the Juvinal's. After the school-houses began to be built, meeting was held in them. The Pilot chapel organization met in the Collison school-house till the building of the church. Pilot chapel was built in the early part of the year and dedicated in June, 1871. The Rev. David Brewer was the pastor at the time of building. This is a well-built, attractive country church, and has a flourishing society with a good membership. The preacher in charge, at present, is the Rev. Eli Helmiak. His career has already been dwelt upon at length in these pages, and will simply mention here that he is one of the old wheel-horses of Methodism in this country. He came in here as early as 1830. He traveled all over this country, at that time and subsequently, and preached in almost every settlement in early times. In 1830 he traveled with "Old Freeman Smalley," whom the old settlers will recollect as one of the most remarkable pioneers of early times. The author of these lines met the old man, in late years, on the frontier, where, at an extreme old age, he still made his way to the school-houses wherever Baptist congregations gathered to worship. But he is gone! His comrade lingers on the shores of time, but will soon join the innumerable hosts of pioneers, where nearly all the old settlers have already gone.

Emberry is the name of a church built by the Methodists on the south side of the "California Ridge," and within two miles of the south line of the township. The society that occupies this church was organized by Rev. John E. Vinson. This was at what was called the Sand Bar school-house, about the year 1857. Mr. Vinson was a member of the Illinois Conference of Methodist Itinerants. He was, at that time, appointed to the "circuit" that included this territory. The Sand Bar school-house continued to be a regular place appointed to hold services for this membership until the building of the church. The first members of this society consisted of Rev. Vinson, wife and two children, and William Price and wife. If there were others their names are forgotten. In 1855, while Rev. John Long was on the circuit, there was an extensive revival here. More than forty persons united with the church; the Cassell family, the Deamude family, the

Cannon family and others were taken in at this time. The church was built in 1875. This was during the pastorate of Rev. I. Groves. The building is an elegant frame, and cost \$2,300. When the day of dedication came this amount was all provided for, and nothing was asked of the congregation. There is a prosperous society, and a reasonable membership.

In the western part of the township there are a number of persons of the Roman Catholic faith and practice. They have no church, but we understand that services are held semi-occasionally in private houses whenever the priest can come out from Danville.

POLITICAL AND WAR RECORD.

In politics, Pilot is not only republican, but radically so. In all state and national elections, Pilot heaps up heavy majorities for the regular republican candidates. The township offices are seldom changed. Little ambition is manifested in securing them.

In war, as in peace, the people manifest much interest in the general welfare of the country. There is one soldier of the Black Hawk war living in the township, and one living just across the line in Blount township, that went from this. The former is John Cassell, and the latter, Morgan Rees. They were under Col. Moore. These two companions of forty-seven years ago remain with us. If there were others from this part of the county their names are not remembered. These linger at advanced ages, but they will soon be gone, and the soldier of the Black Hawk war will be of the past. If there were any in the Mexican war we failed to find them; but, during the stormy days of the republic, when men were rushing to the front to stop the ravages of an infuriate foe, Pilot furnished her own proper proportion. Eli Helmick lost two sons: George and Eli R. George was in the 21st Ill. Inf. under Gen. (then Col.) Grant. He died at home. The other was in the 35th, under Capt. Timmons. He died at Otterville, Missouri. Mr. Atwood also died from the effects of disease contracted in the army. We learned the names of no others. We are inclined to think that the soldiers from Pilot did not experience as great a mortality in their ranks as many sections have known. Within a limited area, smaller by far than Pilot, we have found the homes of nearly two-score men who lie on southern fields. But a good portion of Pilot lay open and unoccupied in 1861.

A TILE FACTORY

Is in successful operation in this township. The surface of the country here is not particularly level, but it soon runs into that kind of surface

as we go out from the "California Ridge." This factory was built in the fall of 1877. It is located in the northeastern part of the township, and was put up by James Acton. The factory is composed of kiln, shed and round-house. The kiln is 15×17 feet, the shed 24×100 feet, and the round-house forty-two feet in diameter. The machine for molding the tile and grinding the clay is a four-horse Pennfield patent. It is capable of turning out two thousand six-inch tiles per day. It will mold tiles of 3, 3½, 4, 5 and 6 inches in diameter. They make the flat-bottomed tile. The factory is owned by James Acton and Conrad Friedrich, the latter having charge of and operating it. They make tiling from remarkably peculiar, tough, blue clay. This is said to be the best for the purpose; it certainly makes very good tile so far as appearance goes. The manufacturers claim that their tile is harder than the usual kinds; it is almost, if not quite, as hard as the best burned brick. They are selling quite a large number of tiles. This country when thoroughly drained will be unsurpassed in fertility, as it is now in soil, in the United States. It is certainly commendable that an effort be made to manufacture so necessary an article in the community in which it is needed.

HIGHWAYS.

As Pilot lies principally on a prairie ridge, there were few public thoroughfares in early days. Persons traveled across the prairies in those days without roads, or even paths. For many years after settlements were made along the timber, the traveling over the prairie was done by direction. The traveler would ascertain the direction he must take to reach his desired destination, and then keep to his course, over pathless waste, crossing streams and swamps as best he could. A few roads along the Middle Fork date back to the days of early settlement; more recently nearly all the section lines have been made public highways. As the herd law is operative here, all that is necessary for a road in many places is a space left between the cultivated portions of adjoining farms. There are few streams, and consequently few bridges are required. In many places the roads present a pleasing appearance on account of the clover and timothy that grow beside them.

ORGANIZATION OF PILOT.

This was one of the first townships, as before stated. The committee who fixed the original boundary and gave it the name Pilot, was composed of John Canady, Alvan Gilbert and Hamilton White. The township was represented in the first supervisor's court that met on the 13th of June, 1851, by Samuel Partlow. The next supervisor was

Eli Helmick, who continued in the office a number of years. As before remarked, the people of Pilot are not given to a great deal of changing of officers. Mr. J. E. Vinson was justice of the peace for twenty years, and the present supervisor, Mr. Keeslar, is serving his ninth term. At the election held on the 1st of April, 1879, the following officers were chosen: Charles W. Keeslar, supervisor; L. Tillotson, town clerk; J. C. Tevebaugh, assessor; T. C. Smoot, collector; John Z. Selsor, commissioner of highways; J. A. Knight, constable, and F. A. Collison, pound-master. The latter resigned and C. O. Ball was appointed to fill the vacancy.

HOPE POST-OFFICE.

Although Pilot cannot boast any villages, it has its post-office. We have yet to find in this part of the county a lovelier place for a little village than the spot where the post-office is located. But these people seem not to be ambitious in this line. No railroad facilities can ever be expected here, and these are necessary for a successful village in these days of fast traveling. This office is in the southwestern part of the township. It was first a special office, the people paying their own carrier. J. K. Butz was the first postmaster. The carrier at this time, came to Hope from Compromise, in Champaign county. In 1873 a regular office was established, and Mr. Butz was made postmaster, and continued till 1875. Since that time E. A. Donaldson has held the office at the "Cross-Roads." They now have two mails a week. The school-house here and the society of New Lights were noticed under the heading "Churches." In 1876 Mr. Butz put up a blacksmith-shop. Wicoff and son worked in it a while, and then J. T. Johnson swung the hammer and blew the bellows. At present, G. W. Cool manages the fires. Ezra Harrison began a mercantile business at this place in the spring of 1878. Although he has been operating for so short a time, he has built up a successful trade. He occupies a store-room 16×38 feet. He carries on a general country trade, dealing in such things as are in demand in a farming community. Mr. E. A. Donaldson, the postmaster, who is also a school-teacher, carries a small stock of goods, for the benefit of the community and himself.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Samuel Bloomfield, deceased, was one of the earliest settlers of Vermilion county. He was a native of Ohio, and came here in the spring of 1823. He stopped awhile in Indiana. The first place that he occupied in this county was Quaker's Point. He was the first settler there. He remained here two years and then moved close to

Georgetown. After a short residence there he moved to six miles southeast of Danville, and then two and a half miles below Danville. After a stay here he came to Middle Fork. He lived and died in that neighborhood. He died on the road home from mill, in 1862, of heart disease. His wife lived until 1871. They had five daughters and four sons. The eldest, Mrs. Deamude, lives on her farm in Pilot township. She was married to Samuel Deamude on the 3d of April, 1842. He was born on the 16th of August, 1807. He, too, was an early settler. He came in 1835. He had married Miss Hillery previously. Mr. D. died on the 27th of January, 1868. He had five children by first wife and four by second. They came to the farm in Pilot in 1848. He bought four hundred acres of land here. Mrs. D. still lives on the place. It has been divided up among the children, but the mother has a large and pleasant house to live in, and she still carries on a good deal of business.

S. P. Leneve, Pilot, farmer, is one of the oldest persons that we have found who were born in this county. He was born here on the 23d of December, 1828. His father was one of the very first in this country. S. P. Leneve grew to manhood on his father's farm. He then went to California in 1852. He had received a fair education at the Georgetown high school, and was prepared to make his way in the world. He went by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus. They touched at Acapulco. On the way they had some difficulty in regard to food. He first went to Maryville. He worked in the mines at \$110 per month. From this he went to teaming, and followed the business fourteen years. He then went to Nevada and dealt in stock and grain. He made his home in Virginia City two years. He then came back to this county by way of New York city. In 1869 he married Adaline Wilson. He has since lived on his farm in Pilot township.

Alfred Atwood, deceased, Pilot, was a well-known character in the community in which he lived. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, on the 10th of October, 1823, and died on the 2d of June, 1865. He died of chronic diarrhœa, contracted in the United States service. He came with his parents to Illinois at the age of six years. They first stopped on Middle Fork, in the east end of Pilot township. Here he grew up, and on the 21st of January, 1847, married Diadana Bloomfield. She was born here on the 18th of June, 1832. She still lives here with her children. Mr. Atwood joined the Christian church in 1850, and was ordained elder in 1852. He enlisted in the 125th Reg. Ill. Inf. in August, 1862. He maintained his Christian character through all the trials of war. He was earnest, devout, and often preached to his gathered comrades. On the 1st of May, 1864, he was

sent to the hospital, and was discharged in 1865. He then came home and died as above. Funeral services were not held till the return of his comrades, on the 3d of September, 1865. He left a wife, three sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. He owned at that time one hundred and ninety acres of land in east end of Pilot. Mr. Atwood's christianity was unchallenged. The goodness and piety of his life threw a radiant halo of eternal glory around his every action. Men loved and admired him, while his faithful performance of duty ennobled his life and established confidence in humanity.

David H. Lindsey, Higginsville, farmer, is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Harrison county on the 26th of July, 1817. His father died when he was young, and his mother married Mr. Martin. They came to Illinois in the fall of 1829. David came along, and has made this his home ever since. They stopped close to state line, where the family grew up. Mr. Lindsey married Mariah Boyd on the 30th of June, 1839. She died, and he married Sophronia Canady on the 19th of March, 1844. Upon her death he took to himself Minerva J. Wood, on the 30th of April, 1852. He was united with his last wife, Ordella Anderson, upon the death of the third. Her father was a pioneer Methodist preacher in early times. Mr. L. has five children living. He came to Pilot in 1849. He bought a large tract of land here at first. He now owns two hundred and fifty-four acres. He is a member of the M. E. church, being steward and trustee.

W. H. Price, Pilot, farmer, came to Vermilion county when young. He was born in Ohio on the 4th of July, 1827. He reached Illinois in 1830. His father's family came to two miles north of Danville. Here the son stayed till he was sixteen years old. At that time he began life for himself, with nothing but his ability to start on. He worked out three years. He remained in the neighborhood of State Line till twenty-three years old. He was married in January, 1850, to Mary A. Cazzatt. He moved to where he now lives in Pilot township, in the spring of 1852. He bought two hundred acres of land when nineteen years old, and paid for it by working at nine dollars per month. He now has six hundred and forty acres. He has five children. He is a member of the M. E. church, and of the A.F. & A.M.

"Uncle Eli," as Eli Helmick, retired farmer and minister, is known all over the country, is one of the few remaining old settlers who came here at a very early day, and yet was old enough to have quite a family when he came. He was born in Randolph county, Virginia, on the 4th of August, 1802. His father, Jacob Helmick, was in the war of 1812. The family had moved to Warren county, Ohio, in 1805. Jacob Helmick died there in 1815. While his father was in the war, Eli thought

to go ahead with the work, and in making a wooden wedge for the purpose of rail-splitting, he cut off his thumb with the ax. He lived in Warren county from 1805 till 1819, and in Clinton from 1819 till 1833. In 1830 Mr. Helmick and old Mr. Freeman Smalley, whom the old settlers will remember, came to Illinois on horseback. They traveled all over this country, and would have moved the next year had not the threatening Indian troubles kept them back. But when things quieted down after the war of 1832, they began fixing up for the journey. They reached Vermilion county in 1833. They first stopped two and a half miles east of where Homer now is. Mr. Helmick hauled the first load of goods that ever went to Homer, in 1834. He stayed on this place till 1836, and then came to the east side of Pilot township, where he has lived ever since (residence first in section 20, town 20 north, range 12 west; residence now in section 13). When he first came to Pilot he bought six hundred acres of land, but has sold off and given to his children till he now owns three hundred and thirty-eight acres — two hundred and forty prairie, and ninety-eight timber. On the 28th of July, 1825, Mr. Helmick was married to Rachel Villars. They had nine children, eight of whom lived to be grown. Four of these are now living. His son George was in the Ill. Vol. Inf., 21st Reg. He went out with the first three-years men. He was in Grant's regiment. George took sick at Iron Mountain and came home and died on the 28th of March, 1862. Eli R., a younger son, volunteered in August, 1861, and went with his regiment (35th) to Otterville, where he died on the 7th of October, 1861. These sons were both buried in Mt. Pleasant cemetery. Thomas A. was also in the army, but he returned. John W. is a traveling minister in the Illinois Conference M. E. church. Thomas A. was also a minister, but died in August, 1877, in Kansas. Eli Helmick was married a second time on the 8th of February, 1848, to Amanda Oakwood, daughter of Henry Oakwood. They had three children. Amanda died on the 19th of January, 1875. His first wife had died on the 7th of March, 1846. "Uncle Eli" has been a member of the M. E. church for fifty-seven years. He was ordained local deacon in the M. E. church on the 22d of October, 1843, by Bishop Andrews, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was ordained elder at Decatur, Illinois, on the 4th of October, 1857. He now has charge of the Pilot circuit. He was elected supervisor from Pilot township to fill vacancy made vacant by Samuel Partlow. He was thus second supervisor from the township, and continued in the office for a number of terms. He is now growing old, but is vigorous and hearty for one in his seventy-seventh year, he spending

his time preaching, thus being ready for the Master when he declares the harvest ended and the work done.

Matthew Laflen, Pilot, farmer, is one of the oldest settlers of this township now living. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on the 13th of September, 1816. He stayed in Ohio till fourteen years old, and then came to Indiana in 1830. He then came to Vermilion county, Indiana, in 1832. He remained in that place two years and then came over to Illinois in 1834, to two and a half miles east of Danville. He remained there till 1843, when he came to where he now lives, town 20, range 13, section 13. He then bought one hundred and ten acres of land, now he has four hundred and fifty acres. He was married to Eliza J. Lamm in 1836. She is a daughter of Edward Lamm. She is the mother of twelve children, all of whom are living. They had two sons in the late war. Amos W. was in the 125th, and William A. was in the 4th Iowa under Col. Dodge. He was in the Pea Ridge fight, but went into invalid corps; was discharged and enlisted again. Amos W. went through with the 125th. Matthew Laflen has been a member of the M. E. church since 1833.

Andrew J. Michael, Pilot, was born in this county on the 30th of December, 1834, at New Town. His father is Robert Michael. He came to this county in October, 1834. Mr. Michael was brought up on a farm near the place of his birth. In 1856 he began for himself. In 1859 he went to the gold mines in Colorado. He broke prairie previously with ox-teams for five years. His health had failed, and the western trip restored it. He came back in 1860. He went to farming where he now is in 1863. He married the widow of Joseph English, of the 25th Ill. Vol. Inf. They have five children. Mr. Michael has made all his wealth since 1856. He owns two hundred and fifteen acres of land, which is clear of incumbrances of all kinds.

John Cramer, deceased, was born in Virginia on the 22d of March, 1815. He moved first to West Virginia, and then to Ohio. From Ohio he came to Illinois in 1835, and settled about five miles north-west of Danville. In 1836 he married Malinda Lewman, daughter of Aaron Lewman, who came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1827. After their marriage they lived in different parts of the same neighborhood, till he bought land near the West Lebanon church. They remained at this place till 1857, when they moved to the prairie, in Pilot township, where they bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and where the family still live. Mr. Cramer died on the 8th of November, 1865. He left a wife and six children. He was a member of the M. E. church for more than twenty years.

The Vinsons are a well-known and much respected people in the

western part of Vermillion county. John E., farmer and minister, was born in Kentucky on the 10th of November, 1823. His father, Henson Vinson, sen., was one of the earliest settlers of Parke county, Indiana, having reached that state in 1828. Mr. Vinson, sen., came with his family to Middle Fork in 1837. John E. grew to manhood on his father's farm, southwest of New Town. On the 12th of June, 1844, he married Elizabeth E. Trimmell, daughter of William Trimmell, sen. She was born half a mile north of New Town. They moved, first, to the east side of Pilot township, and staid there three years. They then moved to their present home farm on the highlands of Pilot township. Here they were alone in the prairie for some time. Mr. Vinson first bought land here in 1845. The home place has four hundred acres. Besides this, he owns land in Kansas and some other land in this state. Mr. Vinson has been a member of the M. E. church for forty-one years. He has been a local minister for twenty-two years. In 1853 he was elected justice of the peace, and served in that capacity for twenty years. Mr. Vinson went out with the 125th in Co. I, as first lieutenant, his brother, Levin Vinson, being captain. He remained with the regiment till they reached Nashville. He was taken sick just after the Perryville fight. He resigned his commission in January, 1863, and came home. He was sick for some time, but recovered in time to recruit a new company in the spring of 1863. Mr. Vinson started out as captain of this company, but gave it up in order to hasten the organization of the company, and took the first lieutenancy again. They were mustered in at Mattoon. They were now in company I, 135th. Their service was mostly in Missouri. They went out as one-hundred-day men, and were mustered out in the fall of 1863.

Martin H. Watson, Fithian, farmer, is a native of the county. He was born on the 6th of May, 1840. His father, John R. Watson, of Danville, came to the county at a very early date. Martin was born on the farm three miles north of Danville; he grew to manhood on that farm. On the 3d of April, 1860, he married Martha A. Cunningham, and moved to Pilot township the same year. They have eight children. Mr. W. owns three hundred and sixty acres of land, lying in a square on the southwest corner of section 24, T. 20 N., R. 14 W. They have lived on this place since 1860. Mr. W. is a member of the regular Predestinarian Baptist church.

Matthew Barkman, Higginsville, farmer, resides on section 1, T. 20, R. 13, where he owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of land. He came to this place twenty-five years ago, and has been living here ever since. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, on the 16th of April, 1824. He remained there till he was eighteen years old, and then

came to Pilot township, this county; this was in 1842. Mr. Barkman married Ruamia Juvenal, a daughter of one of the first settlers here, in 1847. Mr. B's early advantages were very limited, but he has by energy and perseverance gained a competency.

George Watson, Hope, farmer, is another of those whose parents came to Vermilion in the earliest days of pioneer settlement. George was born in this county on the 27th of February, 1844, in Newell township. He lived there till he was twenty-three years old. He moved to Pilot township in the fall of 1867. He has three hundred and eighty-two and a-half acres of land and is in good condition. He married Rebecca J. Olehy, daughter of John Olehy, on the 30th of July, 1865. They have four children living.

Few grown men have been in Pilot township longer than W. R. Furrow, of Potomac, and but few can show as good a record of success under difficulties. He was born in Madison county, Ohio, on the 9th of May, 1826. He stayed there till eighteen years old. He went to school till his father died, and then he had to work out. His mother was left a widow with five children. She settled on Knight's Branch in 1844. Mr. F. says that next season would have seen them in Ohio, but they were too poor to go back. At one time he walked to Indianapolis; he also went to Arkansas, but didn't stay. He married Avarilla Bailey, daughter of Henry Bailey, in 1850. He moved to his present residence in 1865. They have four children. Mr. F. has two hundred and forty acres of land which he puts mostly to grass, and pastures it. He is a member of the Knight's Branch church of United Brethren.

Dr. Samuel H. Vredenburgh, Higginsville, physician, is one of the oldest practitioners in this part of the county. He was born in Indiana on the 3d of September, 1820. His father was a Methodist preacher, and the Doctor began life as a teacher. He followed this profession five years, and then changed off to the practice of medicine. He began the latter at the age of twenty-six years. He came to Illinois in June, 1846, and began the practice of medicine in New Town. He has since remained in this part of the county, running a farming business and practicing medicine. He belongs to the old school of allopathic practice and has been quite successful in life. He still superintends his farm and waits upon the afflicted.

John Cessna, Hope, farmer, is a native of Ohio. He was born on the 29th of June, 1833. He lived there three years, and then moved to near Toledo. The family then moved to Cairo, this state. At this time there were only three houses in Cairo. His father died there. He then went to Ohio and stayed till he came to this county, in the

fall of 1848. His mother had married again, and he came with the family. He remained in Blount township till twenty-four years old, and then went to California. He was on a ranch there two years. He came back in January, 1860, having had a profitable trip. He was married on the 12th of July, 1862, to Ann R. Truax. She died in January, 1876. They have five children. On the 14th of June, 1877, Mr. Cessna married Nancy J. Reed. They have one child. Mr. C. bought first one hundred and twenty acres of land here, but has increased it to two hundred and twenty.

Nathan Smoot, Pilot, farmer, was born in Ohio, on the 31st of March, 1840. He came to this county in 1849, with his parents. They stopped first in section 13, town 20, range 13. His father bought one hundred and eighty-seven acres of land here. Nathan now has one hundred and sixty. He was married on the 12th of October, 1871, to Minnie Michener. He was in the 125th Reg., Co. I, under Capt. Vinson. He was with the regiment at all times, except when he had the measles, at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was then away from the regiment only one month. Otherwise he was in all the actions of the 125th, and was mustered out with it at Washington. He is now commissioner of highways in Pilot township; was elected in April, 1877. He has been assessor five years and collector one year. He was also town clerk for five years.

J. C. Mosier, Pilot, farmer, lives in the east side of Pilot. His father's name was Solomon Mosier, who was born in Virginia, on the 15th of September, 1796. Solomon lived in Virginia till the war of 1812. He was in the latter part of this war. He came to Ohio in 1818, and from Ohio to Indiana in 1836. He came to Pilot and bought his home in 1848, and moved in 1849. He had five children. He died on the 1st of April, 1871. J. C. was elected justice of the peace in 1874, and has been since. The Mosiers are noted for their intelligence, talent and general information. The father was particularly noted in the neighborhood as being well "posted."

Clapp Sumner, Pilot, farmer, a Yankee by birth and training, has become thoroughly westernized. He was born in Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, on the 19th of November, 1831. He remained there till twenty-one years old. He came to Vermilion in July, 1852. He worked at the carpenter trade for two years, after first coming to Danville. He came out to Pilot township in 1854. He owns forty acres of land in section 13, town 20, range 13. He has lived in this part of the township since 1854. He married Mary Smoot in the spring of 1854. They have five children. Mr. Sumner was one of the charter members of the New Town A.F. & A.M. He was special deputy under

Myers and Gregory for a number of years. He has been constable some time.

J. K. Butz, Hope, farmer, is the elegant man of the township. He would take the premium for taste in fixing up his residence, and for neat farming, too, perhaps. He was born in New Jersey, on the 17th of September, 1835. He came with his father's family to Macon county in 1852. He then came to Vermilion county in 1854. He married Rebecca Tillotson in 1859. They have six children. They moved to the place where they now live in 1861. They have four hundred acres there. They began on wild prairie, and now have one of the finest farms in the state of Illinois. He keeps his place mostly in grass, and raises stock. He has a great number of trees of different kinds on his place, both fruit and forest trees. He is an active member of the Christian church, and by his efforts it has gained a good footing in his neighborhood.

J. P. Tevebaugh, Pilot, farmer, is a native of Virginia. He was born in Hardy county on the 1st of July, 1835. At the age of twenty he came with his parents to Illinois and settled on Middle Fork, near Higginsville. He has remained in this part of Vermilion county ever since that time. In 1858 he was married to Catharine McScott, daughter of Charles McScott, of Pilot township. In 1867 they moved to the south side of Pilot township, where Mr. Tevebaugh bought eighty acres of prairie. They have remained here; have improved the wild prairies, bought more land, and become independent. Mr. Tevebaugh is a member of the New Town lodge of A.F. & A.M., and has belonged to the horse company for twenty years.

Newell E. Rice, Hope, farmer, was born in Alleghany county, New York, on the 22d of December, 1823. His father was a farmer, and taught his boy to be skillful in the art. Mr. Rice lived in New York till the 27th of August, 1855, when he started for Illinois. He stopped in Danville in 1856. He went up to Will county, but came back and began making ties on the T. W. & W. R. R. He first farmed on the Spencer farm. He was here one year, and then went to Warren county, Indiana, and staid two years. He then staid one year on the Neal farm, and then went to southeast of Catlin and remained two years, and came to the west side of Pilot on the 11th of April, 1866. He has remained here ever since. He married Vilinda B. Hartley in 1861. She died on the 29th of June, 1873. They had two sons. Mr. Rice is a member of the A.F. & A.M.

Jacob A. Freese, Hope, farmer and shepherd, is noted for his fine sheep. He has over two hundred American Merino. His main ram that he had a short time ago yielded fifteen pounds of wool at one

year old, and when two and three years he gave twenty-three pounds. He also has a fine ewe that yields sixteen pounds every year. Quite a number yield ten pounds apiece on the average. He now has a fine lamb, a few weeks old, worth \$25. Mr. Freese came to Illinois from Ohio, where he was born, in 1836. He came, in 1856, to five miles west of Danville, and then to near Catlin, in 1862. In 1869 he came to his present residence on section 11, T. 20, R. 14. He owns half of a section here. He was married in 1867 to Lisle Fleming, of Muskingum county, Ohio. They have four children—two sons and two daughters. Mr. Freese is a member of the New Town Lodge of A.F. & A.M.

E. B. Tillotson, Hope, farmer, is one of those men that you often hear of when in their neighborhood, both on account of his public spirit and his integrity as a man. He was born in New York on the 28th of December, 1811. He lived there only two years, and then came to Hamilton county, Ohio. Here he remained fourteen years, and removed to Warren county, Indiana, in 1825. His parents both lived and died in Warren county, Indiana. Here Mr. Tillotson remained until January, 1856, when he came to section 31, T. 21, R. 13, where he has since remained. He bought government land here then. It was comparatively cheap. He was married in 1833 to Mary Cronk-hite. They have reared nine children. Mr. T. is a prominent member of the Christian church. By his industry he has made a competency and the desert to blossom as the rose.

Charles W. Keeslar, Pilot, farmer, president of the board of supervisors, deserves an extensive notice, but as we have not sufficient data, we must content ourselves with a bare outline. Mr. Keeslar was born in New York on the 13th of January, 1835. He went to Branch county, Michigan, in 1837, and there he remained till 1858. At this time he came to Danville. Fourteen years ago he came to the farm where he now lives. In October, 1860, he married Sarah Snyder. They have three children. Mr. Keeslar is now serving his ninth term in the supervisor's court, and is president of the same. Township offices have been put on him quite frequently, having always had the pleasure of holding some kind of an office. He is a member of the Christian church, and of the New Town Lodge of A.F. & A.M. He was one of the charter members of the last. He is also anxious that it be known that he is a temperance man, and will not support anyone who indulges.

Lonzo Campbell, deceased, was a native of New York state. He was born near Adamsville on the 3d of June, 1824. Mr. Campbell came first to Cook county, and lived there a while. He came to Ver-

million county in 1859. He lived on his farm in Pilot township until his death on the 22d of July, 1871. His widow carries on the farm of two hundred and forty acres, raising cattle and hogs, and conducting other farming interests with a great deal of skill. In 1877 she built a very pretty residence at a cost of \$1,000. She has only one child, a daughter fifteen years old. She has one of the most attractive residences in the township.

Still clinging to life at a good old age, we found Anthony Long, on the extreme border of the county. He was born in Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, on the 5th of April, 1805. He lived there about twenty-one years. He began the carpenter's trade at seventeen. He lived in various parts of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio till 1851, when he went to California. He went overland, and came back by sea. He worked part of the time in the mines and part at his trade. He went back to Ohio and staid till 1863, when he came to this county. He has one hundred and twenty acres of land here. He was married twice, and had six children by his first wife and three by the second. Those that are living are scattered abroad in different parts of the Union. Mr. Long has been a member of the M. E. church for a long time.

Thomas Collison, Hope, farmer, is a native of England, having been born in the county of Kent on the 12th of April, 1836. He was farmer, and his father was farmer and huckster there. He was married in April, 1849, and set sail for America the same spring. He went to Oneida after landing at Long Island; from Oneida to Buffalo, and then to Cincinnati in 1851. He went to Bartholomew county in 1853. In 1864 he came to Danville, and remained six years, and then came to the west end of Pilot. He bought two hundred and forty acres where he now lives in 1869. He has seven children living. Mr. Collison was a member of the Independents in England, but belongs to the Christians here. Mr. Collison had only five shillings when he landed in New York. His ancestors were wealthy, but were cheated out of the property on the death of his grandfather.

Samuel Freese, Hope, farmer and dealer in fine stock, is one of the neat farmers. He is not so extensive a dealer as some men in Pilot, but he maintains that all that he handles is his own. He is a native of Licking county, Ohio, born in 1832. He remained in his native state till 1865, when he came to this county. He staid near Catlin seven years, and then went to Danville and remained two years, and then came to the southwest of Pilot township and bought eighty acres of land. Mr. Freese has been dealing in American merino sheep. He has taken the prizes in nearly all the fairs in this part of the country.

He also keeps fine horses and cattle. His aim is to stock up his place with thoroughbreds of all stock. He married Mary E. Evans in 1857. They have six children. Mr. F. is a member of the A.F. & A.M., and also of the M. E. church.

Dennis S. Blew, Hope, farmer, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on the 6th of November, 1833. He was reared on his father's farm in that county. He remained in that part of Ohio till April, 1866, when he came to section 10, range 14, town 20. They bought the place in 1877. Mr. Blew was married in Ohio, in 1856, to Lucy Helmer. They have five children. Van is the oldest, then come Henry H., Abraham H., Jesse J. and Cora A. Mr. Blew is laboring under a chronic attack of disease that has made him unable to work for several years.

Jacob V. Ludwig, Pilot, farmer, is a young farmer with flattering prospects. He occupies one of the most desirable situations in the county. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of November, 1853. He came to this county in 1867. His father came with his two sons and bought four hundred and eighty-six acres of land. There are two hundred and forty acres in the farm that J. V. occupies. He was married on the 20th of November, 1875, to Charlotte G. Stevens. They have two children. Mr. L. is a member of the New Town Lodge of A.F. & A.M.

Ezra Harrison, Hope, merchant, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on the 24th of September, 1848. He was reared on a farm. He remained a farmer till "of age." He came to this county in 1867. He came to Danville first. His parents reside in this township on a farm. Ezra began merchandising at Hope post-office, in March, 1878. He has done a good business for a country store. He remains in single blessedness, notwithstanding he is the only successful merchant and consequently the most desirable man in a large scope of territory.

Elijah Henry, Potomac, farmer, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1836. He lived there till fifteen years old, when he came to Fountain county, Indiana. He remained in Indiana till 1871, when he came to Bookwalters farm in Pilot township. He has lived here ever since with the exception of three years that he spent in Muncie, Illinois. In February, 1876, he married Mary Mahoma, of Fountain county, Indiana.

NEWELL TOWNSHIP.

The pioneers were early attracted to this section of country. Its rich soil, pure water, abundant timber, and picturesque configuration, afforded strong inducements to them to accept with cheerfulness the deprivations of the border. The earlier settlers came mostly from Ohio and Kentucky. In those theaters of stirring experience they had been trained to vigorous exercise and ingenious resource. Their capital—steady and industrious habits, strong wills and constitutions—was the best for the times and the circumstances; with little else, they came to build homes and to gather around them the ordinary conveniences of civilized life. To leave comfortable firesides and happy associations and emigrate to this wild region, was no trifling episode in their lives. It was not unmixed with trials and difficulties, which abounded with disheartening constancy. The splendor and mazy activities of the present day so monopolize our interest that we cannot content ourselves, while looking back, to dwell on the picture long enough to get a distinct view of objects. The failure, therefore, nigh universal, to comprehend and appreciate the personal sacrifices of these resolute men and women, is not surprising. But the fact, however, is the same—that they laid the foundations of the local inheritance and prosperity of this generation. To the Le Neves must be accorded the honor of making the first beginning in Newell township. In the fall of 1823, Obadiah Le Neve journeyed on horse-back from Vincennes to St. Louis, and thence into Northeast Missouri, and on his homeward trip made a circuit in northern Illinois. With very correct judgment he pronounced the region enclosed in the present limits of Newell township the best that he had seen. Obtaining the numbers of the following tracts—W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, town 20 N., range 11 W., 3d principal meridian—he returned home, and a public land sale shortly after occurring, he purchased those pieces. Just prior to Christmas, in the year 1824, Obadiah and John Le Neve left their relations in Lawrence (then Crawford) county, Illinois, and with a team loaded with provisions and a small outfit of bedding, they set out for their future home. A third person accompanied to take the team back. On arriving at their destination, they rived a few rails and laid up a square, chinking and filling the interstices with pulled grass, and covering one half of the rude structure with punchcons. The Indians were numerous, and came to their camp with freedom, and behaved in the most friendly manner. They never disturbed anything while the men were away, though they often came about the place

during their absence. They proved themselves honest and conscionable neighbors. When the pioneers spread their homely meals, the Indians, if any were present, were invited to the repast, and they always accepted with the best familiarity which hunger and gratitude could prompt. The immigrants had other neighbors far less companionable. These were the wolves that came about in great numbers, making the woods resonant with their hideous nocturnal serenade. The two brothers had come to prepare for their ultimate removal, and during the whole winter, which they spent in this neighborhood, were splitting rails. Toward the latter part of February they began to prepare for their departure. They first erected a cabin on section 14, town 20, about forty rods west of where John Le Neve has always lived. This was for occupation by Ben. Butterfield, who was expected to arrive soon with his family. He came near the close of the month, and two or three days later the Le Neves went back. The actual settlement of Newell township was thus begun by Butterfield, in February, 1825. In the course of the summer and fall quite numerous additions were made to the number of inhabitants, as the following list will show: John Current arrived from Virginia. The Howards—Henry, Lackland, Amos, Aaron and Nathan—and William and James Delay emigrated from Ohio. Jeremiah Delay, son of James Delay, probably came at the same time. Oliver Miller settled on Stony Creek in section 14. The Le Neves returned in November or December. Samuel and John Adams and Joseph Martin came together, from Harrison county, Kentucky. The first located on section 22, town 20, where he has always resided. William Newell, from the same place, settled on section 23, just east of Adams. John Lamb and his son Simeon (Quakers), natives of North Carolina, came from Indiana. John Goodener, Elijah Hale and John Swisher settled in the timber between Samuel Adams' and Solomon Rodrick's. Three brothers of John Swisher—Samuel, Lewis and Jacob—also lived in the same neighborhood, but the date of their settlement cannot be given. All these persons were from Ohio. George Ware came to Vermilion county this year. He made a farm on section 16 in this township. The next year Adam Starr came up from Georgetown. Samuel Swinford, Richard Blair, William Adams, Edward Martin and James Newell came from Harrison county, Kentucky. The last came the year before to examine the country, and entered land on section 10, on the 5th day of October. Abraham and Frederick Stipp, from Virginia, settled on section 9. John Watson settled in the south part of the township. In 1827 William Current, from Virginia, settled on section 36, town 20. David Tickle, Jacob and George Swisher, and Eli Hewitt, came from Ken-

tucky. Nathaniel Taylor settled in the Le Neve neighborhood, and afterward went to Denmark. Joseph Gundy began improvements near Myersville, but did not bring his family until the next year. Luke Wiles, from Indiana, settled across the Fork from Myersville. In 1828 Hugh Bolton and Solomon Rodrick emigrated from Ohio. The latter settled where he now lives, on section 34, town 20. Dr. John Woods, a native of New York, located in the southeast part of the township as early as this year. It is believed that his father-in-law, Supply Butterfield, came not far from this time. Those from Kentucky were Thomas Hendren, Jehu Chandler, Jacob Eckler, James Duncan and his sons Asa, Alpha, Darius and James. In 1829 Ralph Martin and his step-son John P. Lindsey, Henry Ferguerson, William Cunningham and his minor sons James and Joseph, Harrison Oliver, George W. Smith, Samuel Oliver and his son Bushrod, John Shafer, and James and Andrew Makemson, arrived from Kentucky. Ambrose Andrews and his family, including his son Ambrose Phelps, just then of age, Nathaniel Glaze and family, Thomas Carter and family, Jacob Bungardner, William Longshore, Robert Thornsburg, and John Stalcup, came together. Abram and Josiah Henkle, Henry Wood, Peter Starr, a native of North Carolina, William G. Blair, a native of Kentucky, Andrew Davison and his sons James and Robert, Virginians, all came from Ohio. Samuel Torrence came this year or earlier. In 1830, George Stipp, Robert Price, Richard Brewer, William J. Barger, and Consider Scott, a native of New York, came from Ohio. Valentine Leonard and his sons-in-law, Charles S. Young, John Young and Otho Allison, emigrated from Kentucky. The next year Caleb Worley arrived from Kentucky, and George French from Indiana. Louis Neely came in 1832; also Daniel P. Huffman came from Kentucky. John Campbell, and Samuel Campbell, jr., migrated from New York in 1833. In the following year Harper J. and Joseph Campbell, brothers to these, and Samuel Campbell, sr., located in this township. Clarendon E. Loring, a native of Maine, came from Indiana. Zachariah Robertson, Jacob Huffman, John Deck and John Rutledge, arrived from Kentucky. Michael Deck probably came at the same time. Jacob Deck, a Pennsylvanian, settled here in 1835. John Stipp, a brother to those who had already located in the township, and John Williams, recently from England, came about this time. The following is a list of early settlers who came perhaps not later than 1835: Armenus Miller, Michael and James Leonard, Edward Morgan, Samuel Briarly, Isaiah Treat, William Stevens, a preacher, Robert Layton, from Kentucky, Abel and Vatchel Newborough, Duncan Lindsey, a man named Long, and another named Moss. The latter

built a tannery on section 26, town 20, but in 1834 sold his place to Samuel Campbell, sr., and settled in Danville township, where he built another tannery.

Henry Wood came from Ohio about 1829, arriving in October. He split rails and laid up a square, covering it with clapboards, which he also rived, and this he occupied for a house. Mrs. Wood, with her four children, used to stay alone in this place over night while her husband was away at the Wabash after provisions. The wolves and Indians abounded in the neighborhood, seemingly in equal numbers; but, fortunately for Mrs. Wood's equanimity of mind, the former exhibited the greater anxiety to cultivate acquaintance. By Christmas they had a more substantial habitation enclosed. Though neither door nor floor was made, nor chinking and daubing done, they were forced to occupy it. One day about midwinter the Henkles came over, and the three men chinked and daubed the house. That night it set in cold, and continued so a long time. The fire-place was planked up only as high as the mantel, and their experience with a "smoking chimney" was indeed distressing. In course of time, as opportunity was given, the floor was put down, the door hung, and the flue raised to its proper height. This is a specimen of the experience of quite a number who came early. Those who came later were generally in better circumstances. They had means to enter a little piece of land for a home, some eighty, some one hundred and twenty, and a few one hundred and sixty acres. Until they had built and become settled they camped out and bunked down in the most convenient manner. As a rule, all had to struggle hard to get a living, and were content if they could make a few scanty improvements. Making rails became the staple employment for those who could spare any time from home, and they eagerly sought the opportunity to work for thirty-seven and a half cents per hundred, and did not feel themselves unfortunate if they got but twenty-five.

In the summer and fall of 1832 John Johnson worked on the Wabash, rafting logs. He came home on foot Saturday nights, a distance of thirty miles, bringing on his back provisions for his family. The hard situation of all things was so grievously borne by many that, could they have returned, they would gladly have accepted any occasion. About all they possessed was required of them to reach the place, and then it was only through much fortitude that they could remain, even after it seemed impossible for them to depart. It may seem strange to the later generation in Newell township that any discontent should ever have been excited by the course of life here, and that there could have been a heart that yearned to leave the place for-

ever; but many bitter thoughts and burning tears of women have indelibly impressed on the memories of many venerable ones now living, in the midst of every comfort, the simple story of their trials. Sickness added more, perhaps, to the discouragements of those who were heart-sick in their new homes than any other thing. The prevalent diseases were ague, typhoid fever, milk sickness and congestive chills. Usually in summer and fall, sickness prevailed to a melancholy extent throughout the country; very often, whole families were down together. Dr. John Woods was the first regular physician. James Makemson borrowed books and studied physic with the view to treat his own family, and his success soon became so conspicuous that his neighbors began to employ him, and in a little time he had a good practice and reputation.

James Makemson was one of the earliest blacksmiths. He worked some at his trade in connection with farming, until he got to doctoring. William Current, though not a shoemaker by trade, began doing such work as soon as he came. Richard Brewer, who came a little later, was a regular tradesman. Customers bought leather at Moss' and Taylor's tanneries, and employed the shoemakers to manufacture it into boots and shoes. The tanneries furnished a considerable business to the people in peeling and hauling bark, which increased either their available funds or their stock of leather. Their harnesses, which were of the chain-tug pattern, were home-made. The collars were fast at the top, and had to be forced over the horses' heads.

The "hard winters," universally mentioned as such, were in 1830-1 and 1831-2. Deep snows covered the ground all winter. The first was the more remarkable for the depth of snow and the severity of the weather. The snow began falling on the 27th of December, 1830, and lay on until March. Fences were buried out of sight. First a thaw and a rain came, and afterward a freeze, forming a crust, when stock roamed about at will, and teams were driven over fences and fields. The eaves of the houses did not drip for forty-one days. Game of all kinds perished in great numbers. Deer became a prey to the wolves who pursued them to the woods, where they slumped so as to be unable to escape, and were devoured. Wild turkeys totally disappeared.

At the time of which we write, the inhabitants of this region, lacking the agents of locomotion which annihilate time and space, were removed from the markets of the world by toilsome distances.

Flat-boating soon became general. Boats built on the Wabash were commonly about one hundred and twenty feet long and fourteen feet wide, but those constructed on the Vermilion were about sixty feet long. A Vermilion boat was manned by a steersman and two oarsmen.

These boats were laden for New Orleans, and the freight comprised hogs, staves, poultry, produce, hoop-poles, baled hay, barreled pork, etc. The hogs and poultry were not fully fattened when put aboard, but became so on the trip, which lasted about six weeks. This time included numerous stoppages at points along the Mississippi, for trading with merchants and planters. They sold their boats and cargoes for what they could get, and then returned,—some on foot, some buying horses or mules and riding; but all, however, taking care to keep well back from the river, to avoid the numerous banditti who infested the shores. After the steamboats got to plying the rivers they came back on them. William Guthrie was one who did much of this business. He walked back from New Orleans two or three times. William Martin was another.

Before the invention of matches, people used flint and steel to strike fire, igniting a piece of tow with the sparks. On one cold winter morning, at the house of George W. Smith, the flint and steel would not fulfill their office, and one of the family was dispatched to a neighbor's for a coal. Mrs. Smith could not wait so long, so placing a handful of tow in the fire-place, she charged the gun with powder and fired into it, when she soon had a blazing hearth.

DENMARK.

This ancient town, situated on the left bank of the North Fork, two miles above Danville, was settled by Seymour Treat, probably in 1826. In "Coffeen's Hand-Book of Vermilion County" we find this information: "The first settler within the present limits of this county was Seymour Treat, in 1819, or perhaps in 1820. He came with a man by the name of Blackburn, to the salt springs, on Salt Fork, for the purpose of manufacturing salt. He afterward settled Denmark and built a saw-mill at that place." Treat's mill was a "corn cracker" and saw-mill combined. He was the first blacksmith in Newell township, and besides operating his mill, worked some at his trade.

In a few years a considerable settlement had been made. Two dry-goods stores were started, one belonging to Alexander Bailey and the other to Stebbins Jennings. Probably the former was the first established in business. He attained to much local prominence. Jennings was gifted with practical talents. His acquirements, also, were good for the times. He took a leading interest in business and educational concerns, and was freely intrusted with responsible duties. James Skinner, too, was an early settler and prominent citizen. He kept a store, and with William McMillin, purchased the mill from Treat. It is said by some that he opened the first inn. McMillin came from

Franklin county, Ohio, about the latter part of 1832. He was a farmer. Before there was a tavern in the place he regularly furnished entertainment to whomsoever drew up to his door. Jonathan Patterson settled here in quite an early day, and opened a public house. Robert and Thomas Wyatt and John Williams, also came quite early, the latter in 1834 or 1835, and the others about the same time. These and some others had, at different times, an interest in the mill. The Wyatts were the last owners who ran it with profit, either to themselves or the community at large. Williams kept a general store. John Hunt and John Hathaway kept groceries. Several of these were supported in the place. A "grocery" was what is now called a saloon. Only liquors were kept and sold. Abel and Vatchel Newborough were early blacksmiths. John Young had a smithy in the neighborhood, across the Fork. John Knox, who settled in Blount, worked here at the shoemaker's trade. Solomon Kooder was the carpenter. He built the first bridge across the North Fork, which was located at the Denmark Crossing. Nathaniel Taylor, who settled in the Le Neve neighborhood about 1828, came the following year to Denmark and started a tan-yard. About 1835 an independent rifle company was organized, and regularly drilled here. William G. Blair was the captain.

Denmark was laid out before Danville. During the final agitation of the county-seat question a strong effort was made to have the seat of justice located here. This desired object was nearly realized. As the history of this matter will be fully related in its proper connection elsewhere, no details upon the subject will be attempted at this point. Denmark became a noted place. The bad name it received was first deserved. Whisky brought it to ruin. Brawls and street fights were an everyday occurrence. Religious worship was scarcely known. Daniel Fairchild preached there some at an early time, but the obduracy of the place evidently caused it to be abandoned in despair. From 1835 to 1842 was the period of its greatest prosperity.

BLACKHAWK WAR.

Newell township, as well as other sparsely settled localities which contributed men, felt the serious burden of the Blackhawk war. The demand for volunteers fell chiefly and heavily on the frontier settlements. While these, lying first in the pathway of the savages, were the more concerned in the events of the war, they also needed, more than people in the remoter and older settlements, their whole time to raise a crop, and to fit up comfortable abodes. Those most exposed to danger are always justly expected to evince the greater alacrity, and to

make the greater sacrifice for their defense. So it devolved upon these people to leave the plow in the furrow, with but a part of the sod turned, and much of that unplanted, and to shoulder their pieces and go from the fields of domestic peace and rural song to those which resounded with Indian yells and mortal conflict. The following is believed to be a complete list of those who went from this township: Charles S. Young, Asa Duncan, Alpha Duncan, James Cunningham, Ambrose P. Andrews, Bushrod Oliver, Obadiah Le Neve, John Le Neve, William Current, William G. Blair, Soam Jennings, John Deck, Samuel Swinford, Jacob Eckler, Jeremiah Delay, John Watson, George Ware and Alexander Bailey. The two last commanded companies. Bailey's was the largest in Col. Moore's regiment. John Young went too, but, notwithstanding he was a leading spirit in Denmark, he does not properly belong to Newell township, for he lived across the Fork.

The only percussion-gun in the regiment was one owned and brought from Virginia by Abraham Stipp. Uncle Charles Young borrowed it from Stipp, and bore it through the campaign. The people left at home were harassed with racking apprehensions, and, as a consequence, kept in continual readiness for surprise or flight. After the axes and pitch-forks had been brought inside at night, all the doors were safely barred. Many retired for rest haunted with the terrible fear that they would be killed and scalped before morning. Only a part at a time laid down, and those never with left-off clothing. The horses were kept standing in harness, and the wagons with covers on. Dishes and household utensils were buried. Only a few, to be placed in the wagon at the alarm, were reserved from concealment for present use. The number of those who "died a thousand deaths in fearing one" was in extravagant disproportion to the number actually harmed, for there were a good many of the former and none of the latter.

The volunteers, having returned home, set themselves industriously at work mauling rails to make a support, as they had lost by their service the season for raising a crop.

THE MORMONS.

The Mormon church was organized by Joseph Smith at Manchester, Ontario county, New York, on the 6th of April, 1830. This delusion was energetically propagated, and at once spread into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. No later than the following year missionaries, in the persons of Orson and Parley Pratt, appeared in Newell township. The former is now a prominent leader in the church at Salt Lake City. His brother Parley is represented as having been the abler and more eloquent of the two. It is conceded that he

was one of the brightest intellectual lights in the church of the Latter Day Saints. The center of their operations was in Blount township. The first preaching point they made in Newell was at the house of Oliver Miller. Afterward they occupied the Eckler school-house, and made appointments at Harrison Oliver's and Jehu Chandler's. The latter neither joined them nor approved their customs. Elders Sherer, George Morey, Coon, Packard, Jackoway, and perhaps others, labored in disseminating the Mormon doctrine. Very bitter opposition was encountered from some. In preaching, they called themselves "the children of the kingdom"; they pretended to heal the sick, and talked some of raising the dead, but made very little point of this last ingredient of the imposture. The efficacy of their treatment consisted in the laying on of hands. In several instances they tested their healing powers with ignominious failure. Consider Scott was one of their first converts. Harrison Oliver, Louis Neely and Oliver Miller also embraced their doctrine, and, taking their families, went to Independence, Missouri, with the missionaries, when the latter shook the dust of Newell township from their feet. A number who had joined them refused to follow.

The following grotesque incident is related: The Mormon elders made a convert of one Robert Baxter, an itinerant tailor, who was as deaf as a stone. A day was fixed for his baptism at Denmark; he attended punctually. It was winter, and pretty cold. On approaching the water he looked up and all around as if in torturing doubt whether to be plunged beneath the chilly wave, or openly and flatly to retract his profession before a crowd of gaping spectators. At length, with an uneasy twitch of his shoulders and a toss of his head, he cried out, abruptly, in wretched voice, "I guess I'll withdraw!" "Oh, no! you must not withdraw now," said the officiating elder. He looked painfully about him again for a moment, then blurted out, excitedly, "I guess I'll withdraw!" and at the same instant broke and ran at the top of his speed till he was out of sight.

SCHOOLS.

Kentucky and Ohio gave liberally to Newell township of the flower of their emigrant population. These people had been reared in communities where habits of thrift and general intelligence were prominent objects of private care and public patronage. That they should cherish the sentiments which underlie these constituents of societary and political growth — which are the pabulum of the state — and labor to cultivate the same in their new position, was to be looked for with just expectation. They engaged early in organizing schools, and socie-

ties for religious worship. The pioneer log school-house was one of the simplest, yet most celebrated, institutions that has figured in the settlement of our country. It was built of round or hewed logs, and contained one room. Puncheons covered the floor; a rude fire-place in one end reached nearly from corner to corner; in the other end an opening had been made by leaving out a log, and in this upright pieces were placed at proper intervals, and oiled paper pasted on them to admit light. The furniture consisted of rough benches. Pins were driven into the logs, or wooden hooks fastened up, on which the boys hung their caps, and the girls their hoods and shawls. At the window a long writing-board was put up, with the customary pitch, and a bench which reached across the room was placed before this desk. Here, in the flood of light, the scholars practiced their copies.

This period antedates the establishment of the free system by the state. Schools had to be inaugurated by direct exertion, and supported by private contribution, and only those who paid received their benefits. School-houses were built in the same voluntary manner. The settlers met at a place agreed on for the site; some cut down the trees, others hauled them up; while another set of hands were employed in cutting, saddling and putting them in place in the building. On the frontier, where the distribution of labor was little equalized, and all men had to depend principally on their own hands to fabricate articles of necessity, most people were more or less skillful with tools. In the public gatherings of this kind, the best workmen took the lead and did the most particular portions of the work. Schools were not limited to those houses alone which were built for that purpose, but vacant cabins, suitably located and not less commodious than the school-houses themselves, were customarily devoted to this use. Whoever proposed to organize a school, went around among the settlers and took subscriptions for the number of scholars that each would send. If a stranger came into the settlement and announced a like intention, someone would volunteer to accompany and introduce him to all interested in that object. The usual price paid was \$1.00 and \$1.50 per term of three months for each scholar, but sometimes twenty-five cents extra were added for a winter term to pay for fuel. Often those whose financial ability would permit, and who were much concerned to have a school, would subscribe for three or four scholars when they had not more than half the number. Others, who had three or four old enough to be instructed, could subscribe, perhaps, for only one, and would divide the attendance among them, or between the two older, by sending them alternately a week at a time. Reading, writing, spelling and ciphering comprised the studies.

The first school-house in Newell township was on section 23, at the four corners just east of Samuel Adams', situated on William Newell's land, and was called the Newell school-house. It was built in 1827. A man named Scott, who is described as a good-natured, fatherly old soul, was the first teacher. The second was Duncan Lindsey. He directed the shooting ideas of the young with frequent and vigorous applications of the hickory. Corporal punishment was little remarked in those days, and was, as a rule, laid on in scripture quantity, according to the inexorable dictates of supposed duty. It is not to be doubted that Duncan Lindsey used the rod with a zeal worthy of a holy cause. His liberal disposition in this respect left impressions which are distinct to this day. This man's scholars learned well, and in other respects he taught a good school. Present methods of school government are in striking contrast to this barbarous and degrading recourse for correction. The second was known as the Eckler school-house, and was built on land owned by Jacob Eckler. It was situated between Joseph W. Osborne's and William R. Campbell's. A person riding along that road will not fail to see a large beautifully spreading walnut tree standing in the southwest corner of Mr. Osborne's pasture. Just back of that a few paces was the site of this house. It was built in the fall of 1830. Valentine Leonard, who came with his family about that time, lived in it the following winter. The next summer the first school was opened, with Miss Elizabeth Stipp as teacher.

As early as 1833 a school-house stood on the banks of the North Fork, about eighty rods south of Denmark. Mary Beasley, Noah Sapp and Elizabeth Stipp were among the earliest teachers. After a few years the building was abandoned, and a private house in Denmark used. The latter is yet standing. The Lamb school-house, located on the southeast corner of section 26, was built about 1835. It had a window on each side, consisting of a single row of 8x10 inch panes placed close up to the eaves, and running the whole length of the building. Among the teachers at this place may be mentioned Robert Price, John McKee, J. Poor and James A. Davis. An incident is related as having transpired at this school-house: The door fastened on the outside by means of a padlock. An irate youth whom the teacher had just punished, went out and secured the door, and then climbed on top of the building and covered the chimney. Coming down, he seated himself on a log to await developments and to enjoy his revenge. Blinded and almost suffocated by smoke, the school was soon in exasperated confusion. At length the teacher thought to extinguish the fire from the water-pail, when one of the boys crawled up

the flue and uncovered it. The Cunningham school-house was built about 1840, and for a number of years stood some distance west of its present site. Levi Cronkhite is said to have been the first teacher. Since 1858 the town elections have been held at this place. Wonderful and happy changes have occurred in Newell township, but in nothing is the revolution greater than in the matter of the education of the youth. The old log hut with its puncheon seats and paper windows, has given way to comfortable little temples of learning, with the modern patent iron-framed desks. Blackboards, charts and apparatus, which in the pioneer times were unknown, now tempt the willing feet rapidly along the path and up the hill of science.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The first preaching in Newell township was at the house of Wm. Delay, in 1826. One day a Methodist preacher was passing, and Mr. Delay invited him to stop, and before he left he delivered a sermon to the neighbors who had been collected to hear him. The Delay class was immediately organized, and circuit preaching begun. Mr. Delay and his wife Susan were original members. At different times between this date and 1835 the following, with many others whose names cannot be obtained, joined the society: Mary Boston, Anthony Howard, John Brewer and his wife, Lavina; Aunt Polly Makemson, and her husband, James Makemson; Christina Brewer, Sarah Rodrick, Jane and Jacob Delay, Aunt Polly Current and her husband, William Current. Aunt Polly Current is the only living representative of this class. The next point was at Peter Starr's. Services were commenced there soon after his settlement in the township, in the fall of 1829. This was a stated place of worship for several years, and became a noted resort for christian people. The genuine piety and hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Starr endeared them to all the brethren. Mother Starr still lives at a very advanced age, to cheer the hearts of her children. The Eckler school-house, in the same neighborhood, was also used for services, and by several denominations. The Methodists, Predestinarian Baptists, the Disciples or Campbellites, and a sect distinguished by the local name of Radical Methodists—all had classes here. James Harshy and Wrisley were the first Methodist preachers; either one or the other filled the appointment fortnightly. James Norris was the first to the Baptists, and Dr. Hall the first to the Disciples. Another prominent preaching place was at Jeremiah Delay's. Subsequently, meetings were held several years at John Johnson's and Wm. G. Blair's. The United Brethren held monthly meetings at Samuel Adams' a few years, and afterward at the Newell school-house. The

Christians held meetings in an early day at William Cunningham's. Some of the earliest preachers in that denomination were Dr. Hall, Walters, Hibbs, Watson Clark, Solomon McKinney, John Ashby, Sears, Law and Thurman.

In 1834 or 1835 the christian society called Walnut Corners church was organized, and held meetings at the house of William Cunningham and at the Eckler school-house. Several years later the place of worship was changed to the Cunningham school-house, a very good frame building for those days. In the summer of 1850 the meeting-house at the Corners was built, Frank Stevens and Samuel Mussulman being employed to do the work. It is a low-post building 30×40 feet. Its cost cannot be known. Money was subscribed and work given by the people, regardless of church or other affiliations. It was erected as a Union house, though its control has either been assumed by the Christians or left to them by general consent. Its pulpit has been freely used by ministers of all denominations. About nine years ago the larger part of the Christian society settled in State Line City, and built an edifice there, but the brethren remaining in the vicinity of the old church preserved their membership with the majority. After standing unused, and in a dilapidated state, for some time, the house was lately repaired, receiving fresh coats of paint and plastering, and it is now in a condition for indefinite use. The repairs were made by the community at large. This was the first frame church ever erected in Newell township. At present the pulpit is not regularly supplied. A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained in the summer-time.

The Asbury church building is Methodist property, and was erected in 1851. The community contributed the timbers and hauled all the material. The work was done by Frank Stevens and a man named Wilson. About \$700 in cash were distributed by the society in its construction. It is 26×36 feet, low-posted, and what would be called an old church. The frame is of the old-fashioned kind, and consequently substantial. Should the building be kept in repair there can be no doubt that it will outlast many more imposing structures. It is situated on land given for the purpose by William Current, sr., in section 36, town 20. The house was consecrated on the 4th of April, 1852, Elder Fairbanks preaching the dedication sermon. Religious services are held once every three weeks. Rev. G. B. Goldsmith is the preacher in charge the present year. A Sunday-school is kept up through the summer season.

The Christian church, called Pleasant View, is located in the Leonard settlement. The society was organized at the Nauvoo school-house

about the year 1848 or 1849. Among the original members were an old lady named Morris, Abram Long and his wife Barbara, Elizabeth Clapp, Augustine Clapp, and a few others. In the course of the first year numerous additions were made. Isaac Emily, who was so nearly blind that on dark days he was obliged to have a guide, was the first minister. He was a noted organizer of churches, both in Illinois and Indiana. He and his successor, Z. M. Wilkins, were the leading spirits of this society. Samuel Gregory and Absalom Kearny were the two next elders. In the summer of 1852 a house of worship, 30×40 feet in size, was built at a cost of \$1,200. The site was donated by 'Squire Leonard. Four years ago it underwent a general refitting, and is at present in first-rate condition. This organization was once very numerous, having as many as three hundred. Though now decreased to one hundred and fifty, it may yet be said to be strong. The church enjoys a fair degree of prosperity. The Rev. Jones is pastor the current year.

On the 11th of June, 1871, Mablon Thrapp and his wife Sarah, Mrs. Francis F. Scott, Elizabeth Campbell and Mary Knott organized a United Brethren society, and arranged for holding regular monthly meetings. Mr. Thrapp and the local preacher at Danville, George Holycross, conducted the services. The former was appointed class-leader. In the fall the Rev. William Coffman was stationed at Danville, and this charge was attached to his circuit. At his first ministration Ruth Saunders and Martha Campbell united with the church. A protracted meeting was commenced at an early day and eighteen were added to the membership. In the following spring subscriptions were taken for erecting a house of worship. The undertaking received liberal encouragement, and before autumn the house was built. Farmers Chapel is a plain, substantial structure, supported by a brick underpinning. Its size is 30×40 feet. Its cost was \$1,400, exclusive of considerable donations of labor. Alexander Johnson gave an acre of ground for a church and a grave-yard. It is situated in the Blair neighborhood on section 21. The membership is fifty-seven, and the class, of which Francis F. Scott is leader, is in a flourishing condition. Regularly on the 1st of May of each year a Sabbath-school is organized and maintained in excellent life, until the cold weather and the bad roads of winter render its discontinuance expedient. During the winter season a regular weekly prayer-meeting is kept up.

MYERSVILLE.

The first improvement in Myersville was the Chrisman mill, which formed a nucleus for this once thriving and important village. The Gundys, Davisons, Henkles, Wiles, Kerr, Wood, Andrews, Carter,

Glaze, Barger and a few others were living in a cordon around the place. In 1838 Peter Chrisman, of Indiana, bought the mill site and commenced work on the building. He designed erecting a combined saw and grist mill, but when the first was up, and before the second was begun, his son, Joseph, was killed while prosecuting the work, which melancholy event so affected him that he left it unfinished. A sharp ridge lay transversely to the mill-race which the men were cutting, and it was determined to tunnel it to avoid removing so much earth. Young Chrisman had driven the digging too far without propping up the immense weight overhead, and it broke down, instantly crushing him to death. This occurred in February, 1839. The exact spot of this accident is pointed out at the north side of the bridge across the race. In the fall Chrisman sold the property to a man named Koontz, living in Indiana. He employed John and Samuel Myers, who were millwrights, to come and complete the work which was begun. They arrived in the spring of 1840, and not long afterward bought out Koontz. Early in 1841 they removed their families from Indiana. These brothers, besides running the saw-mill, at once put in a run of stones, and also set a carding-mill in operation. In June, 1843, they raised the grist-mill. This last is the only one remaining. They owned and operated it nearly twenty years. It has been a paying property. Joseph Smith, of Danville, is the present owner. William and Andrew Zeigler, of Attica, Indiana, built the first store and sold the first goods in the place. William Briggs succeeded them, and he in turn was bought out by Green & Gundy (Joseph Gundy) in the spring of 1852. Columbus Crossen started the first wagon shop, and Thomas L. Silvey was one of the earliest blacksmiths. Dr. John B. Holloway located here as early as 1844, and opened a drug store, but he was not an early settler. Early in 1854 Andrew Gundy took charge in his own name of the business previously carried on by Green & Gundy. In 1857 he retailed \$36,000 worth of goods from the establishment. His business embraced corn and wool-buying, and the feeding of cattle and hogs, and this branch by itself considerably exceeded \$100,000 that year. People came here for distances of seventy miles to trade and to get milling done. That intoxicating liquors were never sold in this place is the best possible evidence of the high social and moral character of the people. Joseph Gundy and the Myers owned the land, and they guarded the interests of the little community as men having a lively sense of their responsibility, and of the evils of this costly and unholy traffic. Myersville has always excelled in celebrations of our national holiday. The pretty location of the place upon the North Fork, the adjoining wood, and

the public spirit of the citizens, have contributed to recommend it to everybody. The matrons of the place have always borne a prominent part in these affairs, and it is but just to add that their spirit and their services were indispensable. Aunt Sarah Holloway, Aunt Susan Headen, Aunt Katie Duncan, Mrs. Joseph Smith and Mrs. Ava Tuttle constitute this roll of honor. The first post-office established here was called Myers' Mills, but owing to some irregularity it was discontinued for awhile, and when it was reëstablished was named Myersville. Prior to this change the village had always been designated by the first name. Before they had a post-office in this place the people got their mail at Samuel Gilbert's, in Ross township.

The early history of the Methodist society at Myersville is nearly dissolved under the triturating wheels of time. As near as we have been able to ascertain, it came into existence as a complete organization about 1840. James Davison, Henry Wood and his wife, Jesse Wood, Robert and Elizabeth Davison, Nathaniel Glaze and Joseph Kerr are all the original members who can now be recalled. All these were pillars in the church, but this distinction is particularly applied to James Davison. Meetings were held at Henry Wood's, John Humphrey's, James Davison's, and the Kerr school-house. In 1854 the meeting-house at Myers' Mills (since Myersville) was built, and called Wesley Chapel. It is thirty by forty feet on the ground, one story of fourteen feet, four windows on each side, and two in one end. It is a heavy, substantial frame, and cost \$1,375. On the 28th of July John B. and Sarah Jane Holloway conveyed the site in fee simple to the trustees. The church is experiencing some lukewarmness, but there are hopeful indications of a recovery of interest. The society numbers about sixty members. A flourishing Sabbath-school has been doing continuous work for the four last years. Joshua A. Shockley is the superintendent. The Rev. G. B. Goldsmith has been the pastor during the last conference year.

BISMARK.

The Coal Branch of the C. & E. I. R. R., which intersects the main line at this place, was surveyed and built in 1872. Charles S. Young and Dr. John B. Holloway each gave twenty acres of land for a town site. John Myers added ten acres, reserving the alternate lots and selling the remainder to the railroad company. The town was laid out in the fall. The first building put up in the place was by Robert Kerr, a year or more anterior to the laying out of the town, and was used for a store. He was succeeded by John Leonard and Asa Bushnell. The latter bought out the former, and, entering into partnership

with Francis M. Gundy, they erected a commodious building, and are now keeping a general store. They also deal largely in hogs and some in cattle. William Tate first sold lumber and bought corn. He put up several buildings. At the end of two years he sold out to John R. Carter, who is engaged in the grain trade. Green & Phillips kept a grocery and provision store two years, and were succeeded by the Phillips Brothers, who are not now in business. In the winter of 1871-2 the post-office was removed from Myersville to Bismark. Robert Kerr was the first postmaster. Asa M. Bushnell is the present incumbent. About four years ago the railroad company built an engine-house and turntable here. The former was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1879, and another was erected. The district school-house, standing in the village, is very old, having been in use nearly thirty years. On the 24th of May, 1879, at an election held for that purpose, the people authorized an issue of bonds to build a new one. The principal buildings are the depot, engine-house, a general store, drug store, wagon and blacksmith shop, and a boarding-house. About thirty families live here. Two physicians have established themselves in the place. In 1876 a voting precinct was established at Bismark, and the first poll held at the general election of that year.

The Methodists have held meetings at Bismark about six years. The United Brethren had meetings much earlier. The former have no regular organization; their membership is at Myersville. The Rev. James T. Barr began preaching for them. Services have been continued at this place ever since. They have a successful Sunday-school, with an average attendance of about fifty. The Rev. Gilbert B. Goldsmith is the present pastor. An effort is making to build a church at an estimated cost of \$1,500—\$600 being subscribed, and a small portion of the sum paid. Their plan and specifications are drawn, and if they succeed in raising the necessary funds to erect the house as contemplated, it will be a Gothic, 30 × 50 feet on the ground, fourteen-foot posts, arched ceiling, two class-rooms and a gallery. When the house shall have been erected the Myersville society will be removed, and the two appointments merged in one.

The Christian Society was organized on the 11th of January, 1879, by the Rev. Henry H. Gunn, assisted by the Rev. John A. Clapp, with eleven members. Subsequently, seven were added. The Rev. Gunn is pastor of this congregation. They have no house of worship.

DESCRIPTION AND ORGANIZATION.

Newell township is bounded on the north by Ross, on the east by Indiana, on the south by Danville township, and on the west by

Blount. It embraces all of township 20, range 11, except a strip on the west side three-fourths of a mile wide, but includes about an equal quantity of range 10 on the east. It further comprises all the sections from 19 to 36 inclusive, in township 21, range 11, except the west half of sections 30 and 31, which belong to Blount, making an irregular west boundary with four mediate right-angles. It covers an area of about fifty-three sections—the first tier in township 20 being short one half—and, with a trifling variation, is eight and one-half miles from north to south, and six miles from east to west. It presents a boldly undulating surface of prairie and timber land, the latter embracing the three southernmost tiers of sections, and the remaining space west of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. The more valuable timber-growth is found in the southern portion, and consists of the common varieties, including some beech. Great quantities of black walnut abound. Stony and Lick Creeks are the principal streams. The North Fork of the Vermilion winds along the western border, crossing it half a dozen or more times.

At the election held on the 5th of November, 1850, Vermilion county adopted township organization. John Canady, Alvan Gilbert and Hamilton White were the commissioners to divide the county into townships. Newell township was originally named Richland. At the first meeting of the board of supervisors on the 13th day of June, 1851, the name was changed to Newell, as there was another town of Richland in the state. The town bears its present name in honor of 'Squire James Newell, the first justice of the peace. The first election in the township after the adoption of the new system of county government was the annual town election on the first Tuesday in April, 1851, held at the house of Otho Allison. John Woods was chosen moderator, and Benjamin Stewart, clerk *pro tempore*. The electors then proceeded to elect a moderator and a clerk of the town. John Woods received twelve votes for the first position, and William R. Chandler, eleven, and Benjamin Stewart, two, for the second. The remaining offices were filled by the election of the following persons: Asa Duncan, supervisor; William G. Blair, Samuel Copeland and Solomon Clapp, commissioners of highways; Willard Brown and Benjamin Stewart, justices of the peace; David Cosatt, constable; Augustine Clapp, assessor; J. C. Rutledge, collector; and Peter Starr, overseer of the poor. At this meeting two pounds were established; one, known as the East pound, was located at Peter Voorhees', and the other, described as the West pound, at David Cosatt's. It was voted to hold the next annual town meeting at the Nauvoo school-house. Elections were held at this place till 1857. No minutes of this meeting

were recorded. Those of the previous one show no action on the question of removal; and as it appears by the record that the annual meeting of 1858 was held at the Cunningham school-house, we infer that the change of polling-place was voted at the spring election of 1857. The value of the town records is greatly affected by the numerous hiatuses which occur, one of which, in the very important period of the war, covers a space of four years. The annual meetings have since been held at the Cunningham school-house, but at the last election (April, 1879) the polling-place was transferred to the Le Neve school-house, where, for the first time, an election will be held in the fall of the current year. Stock has always been permitted to run at large. The town has uniformly been democratic, and may boast with no unseemly pride that it is free from debt.

In 1856 Fremont (now Blount) township was created from Newell and Pilot townships. In the formation of this new town Newell lost about one third of its area.

WAR HISTORY.

The defective town records oblige us to resort to verbal information for much material which otherwise would be documentary and far more complete and reliable. This recourse is especially enforced in an account of the raising of funds to hire substitutes in the time of the war. Whatever errors or omissions occur in this relation should be attributed to the natural weakness and failure of the memory—no more in those who have supplied these scanty materials than in the great mass of men. Sometime in the summer or fall of 1864 a requisition was made on Newell township for twenty-eight able-bodied men for the military service. Several public meetings were convened at the regular polling-place at the Cunningham school-house. At the first of these, committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions to a fund for hiring substitutes and filling the quota of the town. Fourteen thousand dollars were subscribed in sums varying from ten dollars to two hundred dollars. Andrew Gundy and Harry Ross were deputed to go to Cairo, Illinois, to contract the required number of men. This duty they performed with entire success and satisfaction. Early in the succeeding winter a demand for twenty-eight men was again made on the township. An election was ordered to ascertain the will of the people in regard to issuing bonds for another quota of money to avert a draft. Authority was given by a large majority to issue fourteen thousand dollars of bonds. This measure met with some opposition from the wealthier men of the town, and it was sought to defeat it by stratagem after it had been decisively carried. The town-clerk was

secured by this faction to act in their interest. He was to postpone his signing of the bonds until the latest moment, when he was to resign his office, and so leave no competent authority to complete the transaction. The party favoring the issue of the bonds got notice of this snare in time to have a qualified person on the ground to be immediately appointed by the town board. The arrangement was fully carried out on both sides, and the bonds were issued in pursuance of the authority granted by the people. The face of the bonds was twenty-five dollars and fifty dollars, with ten per centum annual interest. They were offered for sale on the fair grounds at Danville, and were disposed of at par. Solomon Starr bought the first one, and Joseph W. Osborne the largest amount, one thousand dollars. When put up for sale, announcement was made that they should be received for the taxes of that year—which announcement, of course, contained no legal obligation. This promise was fairly observed, though it was not strictly lawful for the collector to receive bonds in payment of taxes. To avoid trouble, and to satisfy any scruples which might be felt, the town-clerk (we think it must have been the supervisor) daily receipted to the assessor in a sum equal to the amount of the bonds he had taken.

The present town officers are: Andrew Gundy, supervisor; Richard M. Jenkins, town clerk; William O. Cunningham, assessor; T. J. Scott, collector; Joseph Cunningham, Martin Adams, and J. D. Campbell, commissioners of highways; J. S. Johnson and William R. Wilson, justices of the peace; Stephen Daniels and William R. Osborne, constables.

The Newell Horse Company was organized in 1854, and held its first quarterly meeting in October of that year. It was composed of many of the best citizens of Newell township. The earliest records are not extant. The objects of the association are expressed in the preamble to the constitution to be “to shield us from the depredations of horse-thieves, counterfeiterers and swindlers, and to afford mutual assistance in reclaiming stolen horses and in apprehending thieves.” Depredations had been extensively committed in the township by horse-thieves. Just over in Indiana was a nest of them, who combined counterfeiting with their other crimes. John Deck, sr., Geo. Luckey, and one or two others who had been sufferers by their operations, after vainly urging upon the citizens the organizing of some means of protection, entered into a compact, pledging themselves to assist and protect one another. Soon others were attracted to the company, and when the number had increased to twenty-five, they effected a permanent organization, at the Nauvoo school-house, by adopting a constitu-

tion and by-laws, and electing officers. This body steadily grew in numbers and efficiency, till it became so formidable to the depredators that it was a standing menace to them, and an invaluable protection to the community. They captured counterfeiting presses, recovered stolen property, and ferreted out and apprehended horse-thieves and counterfeiters. They broke up and dispersed the gang that had infested this region of country, and so completely overawed one of the ring-leaders, named Lane, that whenever applied to by them he gave information against his fellows, and rendered material aid in bringing them to justice. He afterward moved to another county, where he and his son became so notorious in stealing and counterfeiting that both were killed. One notable instance of summary execution occurred in the early days of this organization. A horse had been stolen in the vicinity. The company overtook the thief at Beaver Lake. He was about to escape, when Abiah Luckey snatched a fowling-piece from a gamester in their midst, and, after commanding the escaping criminal to halt without heed to the summons, shot him dead. For several years at first this company held meetings at the Nauvoo school-house, afterward at the Rutledge school-house, and still later at the Smith school-house. Like most other mutual organizations, this has lapsed at times in interest and vigilant operations, for want of employment. It is a member of the Wabash General Association of Detective Companies, which includes forty-eight similar bodies.

STATE LINE CITY AND ILLIANA.

The site of State Line City and Illiana was the western terminus of the Toledo & Wabash railroad. The Great Western, built and owned by another company, and a continuation of the same route to the southwest, about the same time formed a junction here, whereupon the town began immediate growth. State Line City was laid out in the spring of 1857, by Robert Casement, and on the suggestion of A. P. Andrews was christened by its present name. Not long afterward that part of the town lying on the Illinois side was laid out by Parker Dresser and Edward Martin, and designated Illiana—a name formed from the first two syllables of *Illinois* and the last two syllables of *Indiana*. Two engine-houses and a passenger depot with a large eating-house attached were at once erected by the railroad companies. Passengers changed cars, and all local freight was trans-shipped here. A large region, embracing the towns of Covington, Perrysville, Eugene, Rossville, Myersville and Marysville, shipped and received freight at this point. About forty railroad hands were kept employed. Some time during that season John Briar and A. P. Andrews, under the firm name of

Briar & Andrews, built a general merchandising establishment. William Toole started a grocery and saloon. In the fall Robert Casement erected two large buildings north of the track, for a grain elevator. The next year Perrin Kent and his son William, and Col. E. F. Lucas, under the firm name of Kent & Co., built, on the same plan, another elevator. Harvey Barkley opened a dry-goods store, and Boyd & Partlow a drug store. Dr. Porter came in the fall. Robert Craig and John Ludlow set up in the blacksmith business. By this time a considerable number of shanties had been put up by railroad employés, and also a few good dwellings by other persons. In the fall of this year Prof. Elbridge Marshall, with a view of establishing a manual labor school, solicited subscriptions to that object, and issued stock certificates entitling the holders to tuition for the amounts subscribed. He purchased ten acres of ground and erected a two-story brick building, 40×42 feet in dimensions, at a cost of \$4,000. This institution was named Evans Union College. Marshall was a thorough instructor, and under his able management the school gained a pleasing efficiency. In 1864 his connection with it ended, and John H. Braiden became the controlling spirit in its affairs. Prof. Aaron D. Goodwin succeeded as principal. These changes became the fruitful source of sectarian dissension, and the prosperity of the school rapidly diminished. Two or three years afterward the trustees of Kent township purchased the house for \$2,700. It is now used for the public school.

In June, 1865, the passenger house and railroad hotel were burned. The two roads having been consolidated, the engine-houses were removed to Danville. The town suffered from this last event, and perhaps still more from the building of other railroads, which cut off territory tributary to it, and in consequence has undergone serious decline.

The question of incorporation having been presented to the people, the issue was decided affirmatively at an election held for that purpose on the 26th of April, 1873. An election for trustees was held in June. The board consists of five members. State Line City contains a population of about three hundred; has eight business houses, one large three-story flouring-mill, three churches and two secret societies.

The Methodist society was organized in 1857. About 1865 they erected a substantial and imposing meeting-house, whose dimensions are 35×55 feet. Samuel Beck was the preacher in charge at that time. A Sunday-school is maintained throughout the year, with an average attendance of twenty-five. The Rev. Jonathan B. Coombs was the pastor during the conference year just closed.

The edifice in which the Presbyterians worship is 32×48 feet. The Rev. Edmund Post is the shepherd of this flock. The history of

this society we have been unable to obtain, after using "due diligence" to that end.

In the summer of 1864 the Rev. Jacob Wright came to State Line City, and began holding meetings in the seminary. A society of the Christian denomination was soon organized, when the one at the Walnut Corners united with them. In 1867 they began and enclosed a brick church, 36 feet wide by 54 feet long, and 18 feet high from floor to ceiling, and in the following year completed it. The building cost \$3,000. Asa Duncan, George A. Miller, John H. Braiden, James H. Simpson and James Hoover were elected trustees. The first two are dead, and the vacancies have not been filled. Not long after the erection of this church the society at the Kiser School-house transferred their membership to this place. Both the church and the Sunday-school have been animated by little interest for some time past, but members express a hopeful belief that there will be an early reawakening. At present no regular preacher is employed.

Mound Lodge, No. 274, A.F. & A.M., received a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Indiana, on the 19th of December, 1860, and a charter on the 29th of May, 1861. The first officers under the charter were Walker Hurd, W.M.; William Jones, S.W.; William Dixon, J.W. In May, 1865, this Lodge purchased the hall in the railroad hotel, which was consumed the succeeding month. The same year, in conjunction with R. Munnell, they erected a building 22 feet wide by 50 feet long, of which he owned the lower half, and they the hall above. The cost of the latter was \$850. They own, besides, an undivided half of the building lot. Munnell's part of the property is now owned by James Cunningham. The new hall was dedicated on the 21st of December, 1865. The present officers are: E. R. Burch, W.M.; Amos Brooks, S.W.; Lester Leonard, J.W.; C. H. Campbell, Treas.; B. F. Marple, Sec.; A. M. Porter, S.D.; Martin Current, J.D.; John P. Lucas and John D. Campbell, Stewards, and William Barger, Tyler. The membership is thirty-seven. The Lodge enjoys a fair degree of usefulness. Its regular communications are on the first Wednesday of each month, before the full moon.

The charter of Illiana Lodge, No. 240, I.O.O.F., was granted by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, on the 17th of May, 1865, on the application of John Simmons, Divan Smawley, R. S. Burke, Thomas S. Jones and John M. Knox. The Lodge was instituted by Milton Herndon, G.S., on the 13th of June, 1865. The following officers were elected and installed at the same time: John Simmons, N.G.; R. S. Burke, V.G., and J. M. Knox, R.S. The present officers are: Martin Lindsey, N.G.; John W. Clapp, V.G.; B. F. Bonebrake, R.S.; W. O. Cunningham,

P.S.; A. M. Porter, T.; Job Stevens, W.; S. J. King, C.; T. K. Wilson, O.S.; A. F. Cunningham, R.S.N.G.; Philo Knapp, L.S.N.G.; Robert Hunter, R.S.G.G.; P. Cavanaugh, R.S.S.; M. Cordell, L.S.S. This Lodge is in a healthy condition, and numbers about forty members. It was first named Simmons, but was afterward changed to Illiana.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural population by fostering diversion and social intercourse; by combining more calculation with muscle in the operations of the farm; by providing a medium of popular education on all topics relating to their occupation; and by avoiding unnecessary middlemen, bringing producer and consumer nearer together, and enabling them to secure better returns for their labor,—not by production alone, but also by a check upon the waste of profit. It comprehends the highest and broadest culture, and the encouragement of every useful industry. It may be doubted if any institution, not professedly religious, devoted to more lofty and practicable ends, has ever been devised, or has ever reached such a degree of general favor among any class of people as this did. The most noted grange that existed in Newell township was Star Grange, No. 909. It was organized on the 13th of January, 1874, by John Abbott, county deputy, with twenty-three charter members. The first officers were George W. Smith, M.; George W. Woods, O.; George W. Cunningham, L.; Thomas J. Allison, S.; James Starr, A.S.; Mary C. Woods, L.A.S.; John A. Wilson, C.; Solomon Starr, T.; Zachariah Starr, Sec.; George W. Allison, G.K.; Cleantha Starr, C.; Jeanette Wilson, P., and Margaret E. Wilson, F. The growth of this grange was prodigious. At the end of the first year the membership amounted to one hundred and fifteen, and at last reached one hundred and forty-five. The present number is seventy-six. Just now the grange is in a lethargy. A revival of interest at an early day may be justly and confidently expected. In 1874, in conjunction with district No. 8, town 21, this grange erected a brick building, 24×36 feet, the lower part being used for a school-room and the upper part for a grange hall. The members of the grange subscribed and paid \$750 toward the construction of this building. At Stewart's Grove, on the 4th of June, 1874, the Order held a picnic which was a notable affair. A programme of uncommon merit was prepared for the occasion, and Col. R. M. Johnson, and the Rev. Theodore L. Stipp, delivered addresses. Two tables, each ninety feet long, were spread with provisions of such richness and delicacy, as quite to surpass the powers of ordinary description. A year later another festive gathering was held at the same place.

In 1849 cholera raged with great mortality in many northern cities. In July it appeared in Danville township where its ravages were mostly confined. The disease was at its height in August, and the last cases occurred in September. The former month was very rainy, and with every shower it seized other victims. Jacob Herrin's cooper shop was taken for a hospital. The number of deaths was thirty-four. Three of those who died were inhabitants of Newell township, namely: Joab Martin, Jacob Olehy and his wife. The two last volunteered as nurses and died at the post of duty, which discovers the noblest humanity, and compels, if we except truth and honor, the highest sacrifice.

A post-office was once established at the Walnut Corners, which is thought to have been the first in the township. Ambrose P. Andrews was the postmaster. Another, at Myers Mill, was probably opened about 1854. Still another, called "Kentucky," was first located opposite Pleasant View church, and was kept by Mordecai Wells, a blind man, who had a little store at that place. He held it only a short time, when 'Squire Philip Leonard became the postmaster, and retained the office above twenty years. The fourth is at Bismark.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William F. Adams, State Line, farmer, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 20th of November, 1822, and is the son of Samuel and Nancy (Martin) Adams. His father was born in the same place on the 27th of April, 1800, of Nancy (McCarty) Adams. His grandfather, William Adams, was a native Virginian. His parents were married on the 7th of February, 1822,—his mother being the sister to Joseph Martin, one of the earliest settlers of Newell township, and the first carpenter in it. The family came from Kentucky in 1825, and Samuel Adams located where he now lives. His first wife died on the 31st of March, 1847, and he married a second time, on the 30th of April, 1848, to Sarah Wiles, relict of J. Rails. They have fourteen living children. For a number of years circuit preaching was held at his house regularly each month. Though he never united with any denomination, he has always been a friend to the cause of religion, and a well-wisher of those who were trying to live pious lives, and now in his eightieth year looks back on a life of humble usefulness, and forward to a state of reward for those who have done well. The subject of this biography is one of the substantial citizens of Newell township. He was married on the 7th of March, 1844, to Jerusha Price, who was born on the 18th of February, 1824, and died on the 17th of May, 1860. His second marriage, on the 1st of December, 1863, was to

Josephine Booe, who was born on the 9th of July, 1832. They have five living children: John L., William M., Samuel R., Eleanor S. and Elsie I. In politics Mr. Adams is a democrat, and in religion a Christian or Disciple.

Andy Gundy, Bismark, was born in Ross township, near Myersville, on the 20th of November, 1828, and is a son of Joseph and Sally (Davison) Gundy. His father was born in Pennsylvania or Ohio on the 20th of August, 1796. He lived a short time in Indiana, and removed to Illinois, and settled in Ross township, Vermilion county, in 1828, where he resided until his death. His business was farming and stock buying and raising. This he carried on quite extensively for the times. Between 1852 and 1854 he owned an interest in the principal store in Myersville. He was an influential and highly respected man, and died on the 9th of July, 1864. Mrs. Gundy died on the 24th of April, 1857, aged nearly fifty-four years. Andy began his school life under the tutorship of George Stipp, a pioneer school teacher, in a vacant private house on the Luke Wiles place, just west of the North Fork, at Myersville, and finished his education at Georgetown, under Prof. J. P. Johnson. At the age of twenty-three he commenced business on his own account, engaging in merchandising in Myersville. He carried on an extensive outside business in wool, grain and stock. Mr. Gundy has held various offices of trust and responsibility. He was a member of the twenty-ninth general assembly. Mr. Gundy had a large private interest in coal lands, and was recognized as a person well qualified to serve on the committee on mines and mining. He was a member of the finance committee, and one other not remembered. He is at present serving his third term as supervisor of Newell township. At one time Mr. Gundy owned about eighteen hundred acres of real estate, but in the failure of the banking firm of J. C. Short & Co. he was a loser to the extent of \$150,000. He owns some six hundred or seven hundred acres. He is an original whig; on the dissolution of that party joined the republicans, in which he has since faithfully served. Probably it was out of respect for the wish of St. Paul, that all men were like himself, that Mr. Gundy never married.

James Cunningham, State Line City, Warren county, Indiana, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of March, 1810, and is a son of William and Mary (Humes) Cunningham. His parents removed with him at an early age to Harrison county, Kentucky. There Wm. Cunningham and his sons, of whom he had seven, cleared one-half of a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. Much of the land in those parts was military land, and the titles were defective. Mr. C. paid for his land twice, when a third man presented himself and his

title to the unimproved half (which was now fenced). Declining to buy this claim, he shortly after sold the remainder and removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, settling in Newell township in the fall of 1829. The subject of this sketch was married on the 8th of September, 1833, to Mary Andrews. He was bred to farming, and by hard labor and careful management acquired a good property. He was a member of Col. Moore's regiment during the Sac war. Shortly after his return from this campaign he improved a farm, on which he has always lived until within fourteen years, since which time he has resided in Illiana, doing no business. His son William occupies the old homestead. He is the father of four children: Hannah C., Ambrose F., William O. and James A. In politics he is a republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. C. are Presbyterians.

Ambrose Phelps Andrews, State Line City, farmer, was born in Madison county, New York, on the 22d of October, 1808. In December, 1818, his parents, Ambrose and Hannah (Phelps) Andrews removed, and settled on the Scioto bottom, in Pike county, Ohio. Here his father bought a farm, but, losing it through a bad title, was induced to emigrate to Illinois. Accordingly, in 1829 he settled in Newell township. The subject of this sketch removed hither with him and others who came in company. He was married on the 8th of April, 1832, to Elizabeth Newell, daughter of 'Squire James Newell. She died on the 11th of May, 1856. Mr. Andrews has always been a farmer, which vocation he has followed with profit and success. For some years he was engaged in merchandising in State Line City. He served in the Blackhawk war as a member of Col. Moore's regiment. At one time he owned three hundred and forty-two acres, but has sold all but one hundred and thirty. He has six living children: Amelia H., Sophia, Ellen, Helen Victoria, Austin S. and James O. He is a republican in politics.

David P. Andrews, deceased, was born in Madison county, New York, on the 17th of July, 1815, and was a son of Ambrose and Hannah (Phelps) Andrews. He was reared a farmer, and pursued that calling during life. His parents removed to Ohio when he was quite young, and from thence to Illinois, settling in Newell township, near Bismark, in 1829. On the 14th of July, 1848, Mr. Andrews was married to Rhoda Zuniwalt, who was born on the 21st of February, 1818. He led a successful life, and acquired the respect and confidence of the community. He died on the 17th of February, 1879, leaving four children: Dewit C., born April 20, 1849; James A., June 3, 1850; Charles R., April 26, 1853, and Clara J., June 25, 1858. He was a republican in politics.

Joseph Cunningham, State Line City, Indiana, farmer, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 27th of February, 1828, and is a son of William and Mary (Humes) Cunningham. His father removed to Newell township in November of 1829. Mr. Cunningham was married to Mary Ann Swisher on the 5th of April, 1849. He is always found on the side of right, encouraging justice, good morals and good government. He has filled the office of commissioner of highways the past six years. He has six living children: Cleantha, John I., Nora, Eddie, Ida M., Joseph S. He owns two hundred and eighty-five acres of land, worth \$11,000. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion, a Christian or Disciple.

Philip Leonard, Bismark, farmer, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 20th of December, 1820, and is the son of Valentine and Mary (Fowler) Leonard. His father was a native of North Carolina, and for several years in his youth was a captive among the Indians. He died at the extreme old age of ninety-six years. In the fall of 1830 the family settled in Newell township on the tract of land now owned and occupied by William R. Campbell, on section 3, T. 20, R. 11. 'Squire Leonard was married on the 25th of March, 1841, to Angelina E. Williams. He was postmaster twenty years, and has been justice of the peace a longer period. Only two appeals were ever taken from judgments rendered by him; one of these was to gain time, and in the other case his judgment was sustained. He was personally acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and enjoyed his confidence, and, during the war, held a civil appointment at his hands. He took the stump and did effective service in enlisting men in Newell township. His son, John, was a member of Co. D, 125th Reg. Ill. Vols. He was crippled in the army, and laid in the rebel prison at Richmond nine months. Mrs. Leonard was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bloomfield) Williams, and was born in Worcestershire, England, on the 17th of September, 1825. She came with her parents to America in 1831 or 1833. Mr. Leonard has eight living children. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion a Christian or Disciple. He owns two hundred acres of land, worth \$8,000.

Charles S. Young, Bismark, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 16th of September, 1809, and is a son of James and Lucinda (Baldwin) Young. When sixteen years old he moved into Harrison county, Kentucky, and on the 14th of January, 1829, was married to Elizabeth Leonard. He emigrated to Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, where he arrived on the 14th of October, 1830, and settled near the present site of Pleasant View church. He served as a volunteer in Col. Moore's regiment during the

Blackhawk war. In 1843 Mr. Young engaged in the stock business, which from that time forth grew into an extensive trade. Seventeen summers in succession he bought and drove horses to market, in 1846 extending his business to include cattle, and, during the whole of that year, kept stock in Cincinnati on sale. He was a heavy patron of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, donating to the company on certain conditions twenty acres of land on which Bismark stands, and deeds to the "right of way" for six and a half miles of track of the Branch road through Newell township. As agent of the company he superintended their improvements about Bismark. He has changed his abode but once since he came here. In 1860 he bought and occupied the farm where he now resides. He commenced in Newell township with two ponies and seventy-five cents in cash, and is now one of the wealthiest farmers in Vermilion county, and has made his riches without aid from anybody. Mr. Young has some two thousand acres of land and twenty-one tenants. He reared three sons and six daughters. One of the former served in Co. B, 125th Ill. Vols., and was discharged shortly before his term of service expired, on account of disability. He since died. Mr. Young cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has been voting "Old Hickory" principles ever since. His wife died on the 21st of November, 1871.

Thomas Elder, State Line, farmer, was born in Pike county, Ohio, on the 3d of March, 1822. His parents, Thomas and Rachel (Boiler) Elder, moved to Perrysville, Vermilion county, Indiana, in 1830; thence in 1838 to Danville township. His father was a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Virginia. On the 11th of December, 1840, he was married to Sarah Brewer, who was born also in Pike county, Ohio, on the 12th of May, 1824. In 1828 her parents removed to the neighborhood of Lafayette, Indiana; thence to Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1830. Mr. Elder settled in Newell township in 1841, and in the following year moved to Marion county, Illinois, returning from there to Newell in the fall of 1848. He began poor; split rails for twenty-five and thirty-seven and a half cents per hundred to buy a few necessary articles for housekeeping and farming, but by industry and frugality has acquired an honorable competence. Mr. and Mrs. Elder have been members of the M. E. church, respectively, since 1843 and 1839. He has held the office of school trustee in town 20, range 10, for twenty-two consecutive years, and been steward in the church twenty-three years. He is the father of seven living children: Richard M., Simeon A., Rachel, Charles W., John H., George A. and Frank. He owns four hundred and twenty acres, worth \$16,500.

Benjamin Brewer, Danville, farmer, was born in Pike county, Ohio, on the 14th of June, 1820, and is a son of Richard and Christina Brewer. His father was born in Ohio in 1789; was a soldier in the second war with England, belonging to Gen. Cass' detachment, and was surrendered with that body on its return to Detroit after the capitulation of Gen. Hull, on the 16th of August, 1812. On his return home he immediately married Christina Rodrick. In the fall of 1830 he migrated to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled in Newell township on the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. The latter was married on the 26th of April, 1847, to Rebecca Van Kirk. He has the following children: Joseph W., John R., George E., Anna. He owns four hundred acres, worth \$16,000. In politics he is a democrat.

Edward Rouse, Danville, farmer, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on the 18th of March, 1825, and is a son of Reason and Martha (Olehy) Rouse. His father dying when he was five years old, his mother, with six small children, removed to Danville township in the fall of 1830. In the following March she died and left her family to be cared for and reared by friends. Five were taken back to Ohio, and while on the return trip the oldest child, a girl, was stricken down and died soon after reaching the destination. Two years later the surviving members returned to Danville, since which time the subject of this sketch has resided within five miles of the city. He was married on the 4th of October, 1846, to Minerva Martin. He has been school trustee, supervisor, and a prominent member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. He was a director in the Vermilion County Association, having headquarters at Danville, after the business was put into the hands of an assignee. Mr. Rouse is the father of eleven living children: Martha Ann., Dennis H., Susan, John B., Rosan, Mary Ann, Rebecca Ann, Julia Ann, Minerva Ann, Sarah Ann, Edward Austin. He owns two hundred and twenty acres of land, worth \$9,000, and is a democrat in politics.

Nathan J. Norris, M.D., Bismark, farmer and physician, was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 14th of December, 1824, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Carter) Norris. His father was born in Mason county, Kentucky, August, 1798. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Ohio. In November, 1833, he settled in Oakwood township, and in the spring of 1845 moved into Newell, where he died, on the 21st of September, 1850. The subject of this sketch married Martha Norris, on the 29th of January, 1852. He removed to Brown county, Ohio, in 1854, and engaged in the practice of medicine. In February, 1858, he graduated from the American Medical College,

Cincinnati. In 1864 Mr. Norris returned to Newell township, where he has since lived, tilling the soil and practicing his profession. He has been supervisor of Newell township five terms. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, worth \$4,800. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion a Baptist.

Austin S. Andrews, State Line, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 31st of December, 1836, and is a son of Ambrose P. and Elizabeth (Newell) Andrews. He was bred a farmer, and has always followed that occupation. He enlisted in Co. C, Capt. W. I. Allen, 12th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., Col. McArthur, and mustered into United States service on the 7th of September, 1861, at Paducah, Kentucky. He was orderly sergeant of the company, and bore a share in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth (October, 1862). In the winter of 1863-4 he was detached and put in command of twenty-four mounted men to guard the railroad from Pulaski to the Tennessee River, and to do general scouting duty. He served throughout the Atlanta campaign, being engaged in the two great battles in front of Atlanta on the 22d and the 28th of July, 1864. He was mustered out on the 8th of September, 1864. Mr. Andrews was married on the 27th of November, 1867, to Eliza J. Clark. He owns two hundred and thirty acres, worth \$9,000. He has six living children: Morton C., Herbert S., Betty A., John O., Nancy E. and Eliza J. In politics he is a republican.

Ambrose F. Cunningham, State Line, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 2d of November, 1836, and is a son of James and Mary Ann (Andrews) Cunningham. He was married on the 17th of March, 1859, to Mary Ann Lockhart. He has been assessor of Newell township two terms. Mr. Cunningham has six living children: Oscar, Charley, Mattie, Ella, Morton and Rolla. He owns one hundred and ninety-four acres, worth \$6,000. He is a republican in politics, and an influential Odd-Fellow.

William C. Saunders, Danville, abstract clerk, was born on the 28th of May, 1824, in the county of Norfolk, England. In 1835 he came with his parents, John and Maria (Raynor) Saunders, to America. A residence of one year was made in Indiana, when they came to this county and located in Danville, his father engaging in blacksmithing. His mother died on the 26th of September, 1842. Shortly after this he became employed in the county clerk's office, by Amos Williams, who at that time held all the important offices. In 1844 he went to Iowa, and on the 28th of November, 1848, Mr. Saunders was married to Ellen Sleaf. He was the first mail messenger from Chicago to Burlington on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, which position

he held five years, when he was transferred to the Burlington & Missouri River railroad. In the spring of 1862 he returned to Danville, and since that time has been engaged chiefly in the county and circuit clerks' offices.

Watkin W. Williams, Bismark, farmer, was born in Worcestershire, England, on the 11th of August, 1826, and is a son of John and Eliza (Bloomfield) Williams. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1831 or 1833; settled and lived in Ohio two or three years, when the family removed to Illinois, and located at Sugar Grove, Champaign county; but, not liking the place, his father traded his farm to James Skinner for the Denmark mill, taking Robert Wyatt as a partner. He changed his residence several times subsequent to this; at one time living three years on the Kankakee river. The subject of this sketch was married on the 11th of November, 1854, to Marth Ann Worley, daughter of Caleb Worley, born on the 23d of April, 1831. They have eight living children: Emma C., Adelia C., William Sherman, Elizabeth Ann, George Bunyan, Eliza C., Martha Jane and Simon Peter. He owns two hundred and ten acres of land, worth \$6,500. In politics he is a democrat.

Francis M. Rodrick, Danville, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 9th of July, 1838, and is a son of Solomon and Sarah (Brewer) Rodrick. His father was born on the Scioto River, in Pike county, Ohio, on the 15th of September, 1803; married three times, and has six living children. In the fall of 1828 he came to Illinois, and settled in the south part of Newell township, where he has ever since resided. He speculated some in land, and until the building of the T. W. & W. R. R. kept tavern, from which he realized a handsome property. The subject of this sketch was married on the 21st of March, 1860, to Catharine Shindler. They have seven living children: Hester A., Emma M., Solomon, Peter, Alvin, Sarah, Simeon. He owns eighty acres, valued at \$3,200. He is a democrat in politics.

David Clapp, State Line City, farmer, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, on the 24th of November, 1817, and is a son of John and Margaret (Huffman) Clapp. He came to Newell township in 1838; was employed during seven years, alternately, by 'Squire James Newell and Asa Duncan, and thus accumulated enough to buy the first piece of land. By successive additions he has increased the quantity to two hundred and fifteen acres, valued at \$8,500. He was married on the 24th of February, 1847, to Hannah Blair, who died on the 11th of September, 1852. He married again on the 16th of August, 1854, to Mary Jane Cunningham, who was born on the 25th of July, 1834.

Four living children have been born unto them: Sarah Jane, John Wesley, James Henry, Charles Asbury. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion a Methodist.

Noah Young, Bismark, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 20th of July, 1838, on the Hollensworth farm. He is a son of Charles S. and Elizabeth (Leonard) Young, and has always been engaged in farming and the stock business. Mr. Young was married on the 19th of February, 1863, to Mary Cunningham, who was born on the 3d of August, 1844, on the Franklin Adams farm, and was reared on the Price or Martin Powell farm in Newell township. They have six living children: Halena, born on the 25th of December, 1863; Charles Scott, on the 9th of November, 1865; Ann Elizabeth, on the 7th of October, 1867; James William, on the 17th of February, 1875; Josie Dean, on the 5th of June, 1878, and Lillie May, on the 10th of April, 1879. He owns three hundred and seventy acres, worth \$15,000. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion a New Light.

George W. Cunningham, Bismark, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 18th of May, 1838, and is a son of John and Nancy (Lindsey) Cunningham. He was married on the 17th of November, 1859, to Holly A. Taylor, who died on the 5th of January, 1874. He married again on the 31st of July, 1874, to (formerly) Mary Lang, relict of Jonathan Leshner. He enrolled in Co. B, 125th Ill. Vols., on the 12th of August, 1862, and mustered into United States service on the 3d of September following at Danville, Illinois; fought in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky; was detached from his command during the battle of Stone River, with a squad of train guards, and had a sharp encounter of an hour's duration in repelling a cavalry attack. He fought subsequently at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. At the latter place Mr. Cunningham lost his right arm. He was discharged on the 10th of December, 1864, at Springfield, Illinois. He has served as collector of Newell township three successive terms. In politics he is a republican.

William O. Cunningham, State Line, Indiana, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Ill., on the 15th of December, 1838, and is a son of James and Mary Ann (Andrews) Cunningham. He spent five years in California, between 1858 and 1863. He was married on the 22d of February, 1865, to Matilda J. Chandler, who was born on the 27th of July, 1848. He is one of the substantial farmers and respected citizens, and the present assessor of Newell township. He has three hundred and forty-five acres of fine farming land, worth

\$13,000. He has four living children : Irvin, Alice, James and Porter. Mrs. Cunningham's father and mother, and a brother and sister, died in the same week of milk-sickness.

Perry C. Cosatt, Danville, farmer, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 1st of January, 1838, and is a son of Peter and Nancy (Tooma) Cosatt. His father was born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky; was a life-long whig; settled in Blount township in an early day; died in November, 1859. The subject of this sketch was married on the 23d of September, 1858, to Ellen Wood, who was born on the 3d of January, 1839. He was formerly a republican, but is now neutral in politics. They are the parents of two children: Commodore P. and Sarah D. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, worth \$6,500.

John Myers, deceased, was born on the 28th of January, 1808, near Hagerstown, Maryland, and was reared there. The Myers family moved to Dayton, Ohio, in an early day. From there two of the sons, John and Samuel, removed to Indiana, and located near Lafayette. In 1840 they came to Vermilion county and purchased the mill-improvement begun and owned by Peter Chrisman, and commenced building their grist-mill. In 1841 they brought their families to Newell. The village received its name from these brothers. They ran their mill about twenty years and sold it to William Goodwin. John now began farming, and for some years the brothers were engaged together in the manufacture of coffins. John Myers died on the 8th of January, 1878, leaving two children: Frank A. and Mary E.

David K. Woodbury, Danville, saddler, was born in South Danville on the 24th of August, 1840, and is a son of Gardner and Elizabeth (Songer) Woodbury. He was married on the 18th of October, 1866, to Mary M. Kerr. He has been town clerk of Danville township. He owns a country residence and grounds of twenty acres of land near the fair grounds, and on the boundary between Danville and Newell ten acres lying in each township, valued at \$5,000. He also owns six lots on Hazel street, three hundred feet front, containing two dwellings, worth \$5,000. Mr. Woodbury is a manufacturer of harness and saddles, and a jobber in goods pertaining to that business. He is the father of one child, named Winstead. In politics he is a republican.

Samuel Duncan, Danville, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 23d of November, 1840, and is a son of Darius and Margaret Duncan. His mother was a daughter of Squire James Newell, from whom Newell township derived its name. Mr. Duncan has been both assessor and collector of

his town. He was married on the 23d of September, 1869, to Eldora McDoel. Mr. Duncan's principal business has been dealing in stock. He has one child: Henry McDoel Duncan.

John N. Le Neve, State Line City, Indiana, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 7th of October, 1841. He is a son of Obadiah and Polly (Lemons) Le Neve. He traveled in the south during the war; was a clerk in the sutler establishment of Charles Pratt in Nashville, Tennessee, in the summer of 1864. Previous to this employment Mr. Le Neve was a clerk in a dry-goods store in Vincennes, Indiana, six years. In politics he is a republican.

John Watson, jr., Danville, farmer, was born on the 3d of April, 1842, in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois. He was married on the 22d of September, 1859, to Amy Rabourn. He is the son of John R. and Susanna (Martin) Watson. He is the father of eight children: Eliza A., Susanna, Ida, Minerva J., Ada, Eben, Walter L., and Thomas. Mr. Watson owns one hundred and seventy acres of land, valued at \$5,000. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion a Baptist.

Francis M. Gundy, Bismark, merchant, was born in Ross township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 17th of May, 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Davison) Gundy. He was married on the 15th of October, 1875, to Mary E. Smith, who was born in Attica, Indiana, on the 30th of September, 1854. Mr. Gundy has been engaged several years in selling goods, at Marshfield, Indiana, and at Myersville, Illinois. He is now keeping a general store at Bismark, in company with A. M. Bushnell. He owns an undivided half of eight hundred and sixty acres, worth \$30,000. Mr. Gundy is the father of one child, Clara G., born on the 19th of September, 1878.

Obadiah Phillips, Bismark, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 22d of October, 1844, and is a son of William and Julia Ann (Luckey) Phillips. He enlisted in Co. B, 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., on the 4th of August, 1862, and was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamanga, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach Tree Creek. The 25th was mustered out on the 4th of August, 1864, and his time not having expired, he, with others, was sent to the headquarters of the fourth corps, where he remained, doing duty, the rest of his term. He was present at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out on the 9th of June, 1865. Mr. Phillips was married on the 25th of January, 1866, to Martha E. Kidwell. They have six living children: Nellie, Emma, Willie, Josie, Ross, and Morton.

Martin J. Barger, Bismark, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 11th of February, 1845, and is a son of William J. and Elizabeth (Rudy) Barger. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother marrying again, he left home and apprenticed himself to the shoemaker's trade, which he learned. The subject of this sketch displayed a truly heroic spirit in his persistent effort to become enrolled with the Union defenders. At the beginning of the war young Barger endeavored to get into the army while he was yet but sixteen years of age. He was very small and delicate, and had a girlish appearance. At that time the *physique* of the volunteer was closely scrutinized, as the supply of men was greater than the demand. Co. B of the 25th Reg. Ill. Vols. was organizing at Danville, and he presented himself to Capt. Thomas McKibben, who was recruiting it. The Captain "laughed him to scorn," and told him that they did not want boys, but men to fight, at the same time pointing to some stalwart specimens standing by. After this rebuff, he repressed his military ardor until the early spring of 1862, when some of the Davison and Myers boys, of the 25th, were home on furlough. He now determined on making another trial, in spite of the ridicule which beset him, from all who became acquainted with his intention. When his friends returned he started with them, and on reaching Danville applied to be mustered into the service, in the hope of saving transportation expenses. Failing in this, he went on to Springfield, but was rejected there. Proceeding thence to St. Louis with his companions, he was also rejected there. He then went to Rolla, and fared likewise there. This point was the end of railroad travel. A squad of convalescents was forming here to move forward to join their commands, and our hero stated his case to the commanding officer, and requested permission to join them and to be furnished rations. When they reached Springfield, Missouri, he renewed the effort, with the same disheartening result. He continued on with the squad to Forsythe, Missouri, where he joined the 25th Ill. Reg. He was dressed in civilian clothing, and before he found the command, was arrested and taken before Siegel's provost marshal, but, on explaining himself, was released. Making application at once to Capt. Wall, of Co. B, he was told that it was no use, he would die in a few days. Foiled again, and at the last resort of appeal, he did not know what to do, but finally decided to follow the army and be a soldier, if for nothing else than to triumph over all opposers and opposing circumstances. He was furnished arms and equipments, and an outfit of clothing. In about a week the army was in motion for Batesville, Arkansas. The first day he kept up, the second day did not get into camp with his

command, the third day did not arrive until late at night, and the fourth day entirely lost sight of the army. He had some money, and bought his meals along the route, camping out at night. He moved forward every day, way-worn and weary, almost fainting from fatigue. When he came into camp at Batesville about an hour after the command had arrived,—not having been seen for nearly a week, and supposed to be either captured or dead—the cheers of the boys arose to greet him, and signalize his triumph. Henceforward he kept abreast of the best among them. From thence the army moved to Cape Girardeau, where, after a time, it was paid off. The captain asked him if he wanted pay. “If you think I will make a soldier,” was the answer. “O, you’ll do!” replied the captain, with an air of confidence and satisfaction. Having signed the pay-roll, he was legally a soldier; his hopes were realized and his triumph complete. Old soldiers know the meaning of “sand” and “grit,” but few have seen a better exhibition of it. He was in Mississippi in the summer of 1862, and marched to Louisville under Buell, and was present at the battle of Perryville, but not engaged. He was in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga; wounded and taken prisoner at the latter place, and held about ten days, when he was released on parole. He was not exchanged until the next summer, while on the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Barger remained with his regiment until exchanged, but not doing duty. He fought his last battle at Jonesborough; was present at the subsequent battles of Columbia and Nashville. The term of service of his regiment having expired, the recruits served out the rest of their time at Gen. Stanley’s headquarters. He was discharged in March, 1865. His wound incapacitates him for hard labor, and he draws a pension. He was married on the 19th of April, 1868, to Mary A. Steward, who died on the 16th of August, 1870. He was married again on the 25th of September, 1873, to Margaret W. Richie. They have four living children: Walter L. R., Anna M., Samuel B. and John W. Mr. Barger is a republican in politics, and in religion a Methodist.

Thomas Watson, Bismark, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 15th of February, 1846, and is a son of John R. and Susannah (Martin) Watson. He was married on the 21st of September, 1865, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Adams, born on the 1st of January, 1846. He lived in Danville during the years 1873–4, engaged in the saddle and harness trade. In addition to his farming operations Mr. Watson buys and feeds a good deal of stock, in which business he enjoys a rare degree of prosperity and success. He is the father of four living children: Dora E., born on the 26th of July, 1866; Samuel R., February 13, 1868; Bertha A., March 26,

1873; Earnest M., January 10, 1876. He is an independent in politics.

Corydon H. Campbell, Danville, farmer and fine-stock breeder, was born in Seneca county, New York, on the 19th of December, 1825, and is a son of John and Elmira (Hewitt) Campbell. The substantial prosperity which Mr. Campbell has wrought out for himself little indicates his humble beginning. His early life was spent in roving more or less in the southwest, and in handling and driving stock. In 1840 he went to Missouri and lived there seven years, meantime buying and driving hogs to the Cherokee nation, and returning with cattle to Milwaukee. He brought three herds through from that country. For many years he has been an extensive stock-raiser, and has devoted his attention largely to the breeding of blooded stock, of which he keeps the best strains in the country. Mr. Campbell was married on the 11th of November, 1849, to Julia A. Howard, who died on the 1st August, 1850. His second marriage, on the 22d of November, 1852, was to Mary W. Brittingham, who died on the 13th of March, 1869. His third marriage was to Sarah E. Current, on the 1st of January, 1870. He is the father of three living children: John J., Joseph B., Benjamin. He owns eight hundred and sixty acres of land, worth \$34,500.

Peter Voorhees, Danville, farmer, was born on the 26th of June, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio, and is a son of Stephen and Rachel (Elliott) Voorhees. When he was two years old his parents removed and settled in Fountain county, Indiana. In 1848 he came to Vermilion county, Illinois, locating in Newell township, where he now resides. He has been supervisor of Newell township, and held minor offices of trust and responsibility. Mr. Voorhees is a large-hearted, public-spirited man, who has been abreast of the foremost in the activities of his community, and who has made his energy felt on all occasions. He is a brother of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, present United States senator from Indiana, who has made a national reputation as a lawyer and statesman. The management of a large farm has chiefly engrossed his attention during a busy life. Like thousands of others, he has not escaped the vicissitudes of the times. He was married on the 1st of April, 1848, to Mary Button. They have five living children: Rachel R., Julia E., Arthur E., Daniel, and Philip B. He owns five hundred and forty acres of land, worth \$27,000.

Jacob Robertson, State Line, Indiana, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 22d of September, 1848, and is a son of Zachariah and Abigail (Starr) Robertson. He was married on the 6th of February, 1872, to Melissa Brittingham, who was

born on the 24th of November, 1848. He has one child, Hallie Gertrude. Mr. Robertson is an independent in politics, and in religion a Methodist.

Theodore L. Stipp, Bismark, farmer, school-teacher and minister, was born in Newell township, on the 24th of December, 1848, and is a son of George Y. and America A. (Smith) Stipp. He began private law studies in 1868; was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of Warren county, Indiana, in the April term of 1870. He attended a course of lectures at the University of Michigan in the winter of 1870-1, graduating the 29th of March, 1871. Finding the law not congenial to his tastes, he abandoned the profession and became identified with the Church of Christ, and was ordained a minister on the 24th of August, 1873. His labors have since been extended over a wide field, embracing Warren, Fountain and Vermilion counties, Indiana, and Campaign and Vermilion counties, Illinois. Mr. Stipp has never been a political aspirant for office, but in the campaign of 1875 was favorably mentioned as a candidate for congress on the independent ticket, and received the support of the Vermilion county delegation in the Tolono convention, which nominated J. H. Piekrell. He was married on the 28th of March, 1872, to Emma P. Norris. They are the parents of two living children: Emma Belle and Theodore E. Mr. Stipp owns sixty acres of land, worth \$1,800.

Martin Powell, State Line, farmer, was born on the 13th of December, 1811, in Llanwenarth parish, Monmouthshire, England, and came with his parents, Thomas and Jane (Pritchard) Powell, to America in the spring of 1823, and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana. At the age of twelve he went to Baltimore, Ohio, where he spent five years in learning the trade of cloth-dressing and carding, but he has never followed the business. On his return to Indiana he went into the woods and began clearing up land and farming. On the 12th of April, 1838, he was married to Jeanette Churchill. Between the years 1835 and 1845 Mr. Powell labored in the capacity of pedagogue in the log school-houses of Indiana. At different times in his life he has filled the sacred desk. His two sons, Thomas and John, served in the army during the rebellion, the former three years in the 33d Ind. Inf., and the latter two years in the 86th. Mr. Powell is a highly-respected and valued citizen, who is always prominent in local enterprises. He has held some town offices. He owns six hundred and eighty acres of land, worth \$20,500. He has five living children: William M., Thomas C., Mary A., Alvah M. and Eliza J.

James A. Andrews, Bismark, farmer, was born in Newell township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 3d of June, 1850, and is a son of

David P. and Rhoda (Zunwalt) Andrews. He was married on the 2d of April, 1878, to Annie Johnson, who was born on the 18th of March, 1855. Mr. Andrews has an undivided half of two hundred and thirty acres of choice prairie land, and an undivided fourth of forty acres of timber, the whole valued at \$4,000. He is a republican in politics.

Samuel Chester, sr., Danville, farmer, was born in Ross (now Fairfield) county, Ohio, on the 9th of October, 1810. His father, Thomas Chester, was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain, and died of rheumatism and congestive chills in the year 1813. Samuel's mother, whose maiden name was Ruth Peterson, was thus left with seven small and helpless children, and being poor, as the majority of the people then were, Samuel was indentured at the age of seven to Elias Florence, and served with him till he attained his majority. Immediately on becoming of age he was married to Elizabeth Castel, on the 16th of November, 1831. In 1834 he commenced driving fat cattle and hogs over the Alleghany mountains to New York, seven hundred miles; to Philadelphia, six hundred miles, and to Baltimore, five hundred miles. His droves ranged from one hundred to one hundred and fifteen head. The round trip to New York occupied eighty-three days; to Philadelphia, seventy-three days, and to Baltimore, fifty days. He followed this business eleven summers, and while thus employed, bought one hundred and five acres of land in the neighborhood where he had been raised, for \$525. In 1852 he sold it for \$2,100, and moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, settling in Danville township, where he purchased six hundred and twenty acres on the Middle Fork. This he afterward sold for \$8,500. Leaving the farm, he lived in Danville six years. In 1862 he bought and moved on the place where he is now residing, one and a half miles north of Danville. Mr. Chester's first wife died in March, 1858. On the 11th of June following he was married to Elizabeth Skeels. She died on the 14th of August, 1878. He married again on the 4th of November, 1878, to Susan Barker. Mr. Chester received but two months' schooling. He made his start in life by investing in three ewes, the increase of which amounted, in seven years, to seventy-three head. In politics Mr. Chester is a staunch republican. He owns at present two hundred and eighty-seven acres of land, valued at \$12,000.

Robert Phillips, Bismark, merchant, was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, on the 22d of January, 1835, and is a son of William and Julia Ann (Luckey) Phillips. He came and settled with his parents at Myersville in 1844. He worked nine years in the Myersville mill.

He was married on the 20th of January, 1879, to Martha Cating. In politics he is a republican.

Charles R. Andrews, State Line City, Indiana, farmer, was born in Newell township on the 26th of April, 1853, and is a son of David P. and Rhoda (Zunwalt) Andrews. He has been engaged in school-teaching since he was twenty years of age. Mr. Andrews graduated from Mayhew's Commercial College, Danville, in the spring of 1875. He has traveled across the continent. In politics he is a republican.

Benjamin F. Bonebrake, State Line City, Warren county, Indiana, merchant, was born on the 22d of March, 1839, in Fountain county, Indiana. He is the son of Jacob and Mary Magdalen (Null) Bonebrake. His father was born on the 28th of February, 1789, near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and his mother near Richmond, Virginia. The family settled in Newell township on the 8th of October, 1856; the father dying on his farm on the 25th of July, 1869, and the mother on the 21st of March of the same year. Benjamin enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. B, 125th Ill. Vols., Captain Robert Stewart, and was mustered into United States service as private on the 3d of September, 1862. He was promoted to sergeant on the 3d of December, 1862, and to the rank of orderly-sergeant on the 22d of February, 1863. He became sergeant-major of the regiment on the 3d of September, 1863, and was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and marched to the relief of Knoxville, Tennessee. After that he bore a part in the battles of Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. At the last named place he received a severe wound in the head, fracturing the skull. He was in the hospital at Nashville five and one-half months, and rejoined his regiment at Savannah, Georgia, on the 14th of January, 1865. On his return a commission as first-lieutenant awaited him for gallant and meritorious conduct at Kenesaw Mountain, bearing date of December 5, 1864, and giving him rank from the 10th of December, 1864. He commanded Co. B thenceforward till the close of the service, participating in the final event which signaled it, namely: the grand review of Sherman's army on the 25th of May, 1865, in the capital of the nation. He was mustered out on the 9th of June; paid off at Chicago, and disbanded the 29th. Mr. Bonebrake was married on the 2d of April, 1866, to Mary M. Lindsey. They have two living children: Ralph and Mand. Lillie died on the 5th of August, 1875.

Asa M. Bushnell, Bismark, merchant, was born in Cook county, Illinois, on the 8th of December, 1850, and is a son of Henry and Lavina (Dayton) Bushnell. He removed with his parents at the age of five years and settled in Stenben township, Warren county, Indiana. Sub-

sequently they moved into Newell township, and after four or five years returned to Cook county, remaining there two or three years, when they went to Iroquois county and spent a year, after which they settled in Rossville. At this place, in 1873, Mr. Bushnell embarked in merchandising. He is postmaster at Biemark, and is keeping a general store in partnership with Francis M. Gundy. Mr. Bushnell was married on the 15th of October, 1873, to Wilhelmina Shockley, who was born on the 17th of April, 1856. They have three living children: Clyde, born on the 7th of June, 1875; Mabel, on the 30th of September, 1876; Frank, on the 23d of April, 1878. In politics Mr. Bushnell is a republican.

James H. Burgoyne, Danville, brickmaker, was born near Uniontown, Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 15th of June, 1834. When ten years of age his parents, James and Mary (Minor) Burgoyne, moved with him to Wayne county, Indiana. In 1859 he came to Catlin, Vermilion county, Illinois, but after a brief stay went to Kansas, where he lived a year or two and then returned to Vermilion county on the 3d of September, 1862. He was enrolled for three years in Co. G, 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., and bore an honorable part in the battles of Perryville, Chicamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesborough, and in Sherman's march to the sea, and in the later and greater campaign through the Carolinas, which practically ended with the battle of Bentonsville, in which he was engaged. He passed through Richmond, Virginia, on the homeward march, and was mustered out of the United States' service at Washington City, on the 9th of June, 1865, and the regiment disbanded at Chicago on the 2d day of July. Mr. Burgoyne was married on the 31st of December, 1867, to Miss Louie Butler. They have three living children.

Joseph S. Johnson, State Line, farmer and stock-shipper, was born on the 16th of September, 1827, in Hendricks county, Indiana, and is a son of George and Polly (Walter) Johnson. He was married on the 16th of March, 1854, to Matilda M. Kemper. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1848 to 1855. He settled in Newell township in 1864, and has taught school and music, and has traveled extensively in the middle portion of the Union. In Indiana he was county commissioner, real estate appraiser, deputy sheriff and notary public. In Newell township he has been assessor and collector, and at the present time is justice of the peace. Besides these, he has held other offices. He is the father of nine children. He owns eighty-five acres of land, and is an independent in politics.

B. F. Marple, State Line, merchant, was born on the 28th of Feb-

ruary, 1837, in Knox county, Indiana, and is the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Boyd) Marple. His father died in October, 1842. His early life was devoted to farming. He clerked in the railroad office at State Line for some time, but abandoning this employment he embarked in the drug trade, which he has since continued. He has been trustee of schools in Kent township three successive terms. Mr. Marple was married on the 16th of June, 1864, to Mary E. Duncan. They have three living children: Charles, Grace and Stella. In politics Mr. Marple is a democrat, and in religion a Methodist.

Wm. R. Campbell, State Line, Indiana, farmer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of September, 1823, and is a son of Obadiah and Delilah (Treen) Campbell; descended from revolutionary stock. When he was one year old his parents removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, thence, in 1830, to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and in 1837 to Fountain county, where Mr. Campbell resided until 1866, when he came to Newell township. He was married on the 28th of December, 1847, to Melinda A. Lucas, who was born on the 2d of January, 1828. He has been in the mercantile business six years. He served as school trustee several years, and filled the office of supervisor for Newell township four terms. He has four living children: Maria E., Josephine, John F. and Charles A. He owns three hundred and fifteen acres of land, worth \$12,500.

Jonathan Leshner, deceased, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1831. He was married on the 1st of November, 1855, to Mary Lang, in Fountain county, Indiana. He was a firm supporter of the war for the Union, and being examined was found unfit for military service; nevertheless he afterward furnished a substitute for the army. In 1869 he removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled in Newell township, where he died on the 1st of November, 1872. Mr. Leshner united with the Lutheran church at the age of fourteen, and continued a consistent member throughout his life.

Ezra Peters, Bismark, physician, surgeon, oculist and aurist, was born in Lieking county, Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1846, and is a son of Tunis and Mary (Dicke) Peters. He enlisted in Co. C, 95th Ohio Vol. Inf., on the 12th of August, 1862, when but sixteen years of age. He was engaged at Richmond, Kentucky, where he was taken prisoner; held three days and paroled; took part in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, on the 14th of May, 1863; siege of Vicksburg; siege of Jackson; battles of Tupelo, Mississippi, and Nashville, Tennessee; the siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama, and was mustered out on the 14th of August, 1865. He began his education at the University of Michigan, where he spent two years, taking two courses of medical lectures at

that institution. He practiced medicine first at Grand Rapids, Michigan; then at Central City, Nebraska, and again at the former city — eight years altogether. He entered the Bennett Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating therefrom on the 21st of February, 1878, and on the 23d of the same month graduated from the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology. Since his recent settlement at Bismark, Mr. Peters has successfully operated for cataract in a number of cases, extracting the lens and restoring sight. He has contributed one of these cases to the *Chicago Medical Times*. He was elected vice-president of Illinois State Eclectic Association, held at Springfield on the 4th and 5th of June, 1879, and was delegated to the national association, which convened at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1879. He was married on the 1st of September, 1869, to Edith Conrad.

VANCE TOWNSHIP.

Vance township, as now bounded, occupies a position on the western border of the county, and is in the second tier of townships from the southern line, having Oakwood on its northern boundary, Catlin on its eastern, Sidell on its southern, and Champaign county on its western. The Salt Fork of the Vermilion river runs through its northern part nearly the whole length, which is skirted by timber on an average of about one mile on either bank. The township is seven miles long east and west, and five miles wide, and contains one section less than a full congressional township. The State Road from Danville to Decatur runs through, keeping as nearly as possible about one and one half miles away from the Salt Fork; and the Wabash railway runs very nearly through its center, having the village of Fairmount, a neatly built and pleasantly located town, situated about one mile from its eastern border. Abundance of building-stone is found along and in the bed of the stream, and ledges of calcareo-silicious stone crop out on the prairie near the center of the town, which is the best known material for making roads, and makes an excellent quality of lime for building purposes, and for dressing for wheat lands. This stone is hard enough to withstand natural destruction from the elements, and soft enough to wear smooth under wagon-wheels, giving just the quality suitable for McAdam roads. It is being sparingly used here as yet, but in other places in this state where it has been used for years its value has been thoroughly tested and abundantly proved. There is a mine of wealth in these ledges of stone, such as crop out on the Big

Spring farm of J. C. Sandusky. The ridge, or divide, between the Salt Fork and the Little Vermilion runs along the southern border of Vance, and the prairie land all sheds toward the north, being freely supplied with streams and small branches, which beautifully water the farms and afford fine drainage. The surface is neither flat nor hilly, having sufficient undulation to make it capable of tillage all seasons, with here and there small mounds or easily rising hills, which add variegated beauty to the scene no less than real value to its worth. Originally about twelve square miles of its territory was timber land, being about one third of its present surface. This proportion is not much varied, for few farms have been made on that portion which was timber, although, of course, some of it was cut off by early settlers. It is as fine a tract of farming land as can be found in this or any other state. Let any one who has an eye to that which is both beautiful and useful in nature and in rural life drive along the State Road in May or June in the cool evening, and see, where only a few short years ago all was as nature had prepared it for man, the wealth which has sprung from well directed toil and the frugal lives of those who rescued these acres from wild nature, the substantial farm-houses, with their surroundings of groves, orchards, herds and buildings, well-tilled land and thrifty crops, and his doubting will be turned into conviction of the strongest type. Here one sees farm-life arrayed in its goodliest adornments. The small farms that have come down from father to son show the qualities which time lends. The tiresome appearance of newness which everywhere in the prairie country confronts us is wanting. Everything which adds to comfort is here found.

The earlier settlements were made along this State Road; or, to state it more correctly, they were made along the border of the timber, and the State Road was made here because of this fact. At first the road wound in and out wherever clearings were made; and, through the influence of Col. Vance, who was then a member of the legislature, the road was straightened and adopted as a state road.

The railroad was graded through this town in 1836. It was one of that network of "internal improvements" that the state proposed at that time to prosecute for the purpose of developing the country. It is looked upon now as a wild and visionary scheme. John W. Vance, from whom this township was named, aroused serious opposition, and destroyed whatever prospects he may have had for political promotion, by opposing the railroad scheme, or "ring" as it would now be called. His reasons for opposing it were, that it was far in advance of the necessities of the times, and must result in failure. He, of course, did not suppose that such a revulsion as came in 1837, was at hand; but

his argument was based upon sure and certain business principles. He said, in justifying his opposition, that there was not then, and for years could not be, business to support so many railroads as they were proposing to build; that a single road would carry all there was to be carried to market for years to come. This was undoubtedly true, and yet those whom he was opposing sought to find in his opposition some selfish, hidden reason. He was a statesman, and was about as far in advance of his time as the railroads of 1836 were. No better evidence of his ability as a legislator is wanted than his record on this matter. His brother was governor of Ohio, and it is said by those who knew them both, that John was by far the abler man of the two. The township that received his name embraced a portion of what is now Oakwood until 1866, and he resided in that part of the township.

As soon as the railroad was located, Ellsworth & Co. entered all the land along its line, from Danville to Decatur, that had not previously been taken, and held it for speculation. Owing to the revulsion which, in due course of nature's law, must, and did, follow the flush times of 1836, the speculators did not get an opportunity to sell their land for twenty years. With the actual building of the Wabash road came their opportunity to sell at from five to eight dollars per acre, so that their speculation was not a magnificent one by any means, for though taxation was much lighter then than now, the interest on their investment, and taxes for twenty years, amounted to no inconsiderable part of the receipts.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settler known to make a home within the bounds of Vance was Thomas Osborne, who made a little cabin in section 32, a mile or two northwest of Fairmount, in 1825. He did not do any large amount of clearing or farming, but spent his time in fishing and hunting, which latter was by far the most profitable business of that day and age. The skins and furs of a winter's crop were worth more than a corn crop. Osborne did not stay here long after the game began to grow scarce, but went on west. Mr. Rowell and Mr. Gazad had cabins near by, and, as "squatters," remained around here a short time. In the same neighborhood James Elliot, James French and Samuel Beaver commenced a year or two later. They also pushed on farther west, and William Davis bought their claims when he came here soon after. Beaver was a tanner, and kept and worked a small tan-yard, the material for which business was plenty here at that time. His house stood exactly where the Baptist church was built, — in fact, the church was, for some reason not now known, built around the house, which was torn down and carried out after the church was enclosed. The church

was built in 1835, and thirty years later was to have been moved to Fairmount, but was burned the night before it was to have started on its journey. Henry Hunter took up a claim in 1828, on section 33, just north of Fairmount. He sold to Jennings in 1833, and after living awhile here, died. His family are gone, some still living in Missouri. Jennings, a few years after, sold and went to the vicinity of Jacksonville, where his widow still resides. He was a peculiar man, and difficult to get along with; was not, in fact, a popular neighbor, or a very agreeable man. The Catletts now own the land. Wm. Steward the same year (1828) took up land near by, and died in 1833. His was the second grave in the Dougherty grave-yard. He is spoken of as being a man of excellent character. His land also belongs to the Catlett farm. Near by were several old cabins of those who had been here for a short time. Thomas Redmond and Joseph Yount came the same year from Ohio, and took up claims in section 3, near Homer. They remained here until they died. Some members of the Yount family live on the place yet.

The next year James Smith commenced a farm on section 2, near by. He died there, and his family are all gone except William, who lives on a portion of the land which is in section 1. John Cordts owns and occupies the old homestead. A little farther east W. H. Lee settled in 1829. He died there, and most of his family are dead also. Such as are living are in the neighborhood. Wm. Hardin settled here at the same time. He was a prosperous and influential man in the community. He died about 1864. One son, Wm. M. Hardin, lives near by, and one resides in Iowa. These people, as far as known, comprise the first settlers, and were all from Ohio.

Wm. O'Neal came here in 1829, and three years later sold to Francis Dougherty and moved farther north. His place was on section 34, just northeast of Fairmount. W. Fielder settled near there the next year, and W. H. Butler settled on the same section. He afterward went farther east, and made his home in Catlin township. James Buoy purchased his place, which is now owned by James M. Dougherty. Wm. Reynolds had a claim just north of these, in section 27, and also went to Catlin, where he was long an influential citizen, and a prominent local preacher of the Methodist church. B. M. Dougherty bought his claim. Mr. Nicholas Van Duzen also settled in this section in 1832, and lived here until 1840. The same year Peter Frazier settled on section 28, where he still resides. He is now more than ninety years old, and is nearly blind. His daughter, Mrs. Smith, lives on the farm, taking care of her aged father in his declining years. In 1831 Aaron Dabley came to the same section to live. He sold to Henry

Hunter and removed farther north into Oakwood township, where he died. His family are nearly all dead, though some still reside there. Harvey Stearns took up a claim on section 5 in 1832. His widow lives on the farm yet, and his sons, Alvin, Calvin and Alonzo, live on farms near by. Luther Stearns had a farm in section 1, west of Harvey's. He went to Texas. His son resides in Homer. Geo. Custar bought, and Mr. Saladay owns, the land. Pretty much all these settlements were on what was the old road, before it was straightened in conformity to the plan to make it the State Road.

Francis Dougherty came here from Brown county, Ohio, in September, 1832, with teams to bring his family and worldly effects. His family then consisted of three daughters and one son, Samuel. His son Alexander came with his family at the same time, and another son, B. M., had come a year before. His son James and family, and daughter, Mrs. Ferrior, and family, came the next year. He purchased land of Mr. O'Neal, and afterward entered considerable, amounting in all to nine hundred acres. He was a man of enlarged views and strict business habits, industrious and frugal. When he came he had means enough to commence in a new country comfortably, and his boys had been brought up to work. It was not long before they got into easy circumstances, and were well enough fixed so that the revulsion of 1837, which ruined so many, did not affect them much. He died in 1860, at the advanced age of ninety-one, leaving to his children and grandchildren—who still live in the neighborhood, and have been among the most energetic business men—an honored name, and the memory of a well-spent life. Mrs. Dougherty died in 1851. Alexander, who was then just commencing life, still lives in Fairmount. Though now past his three-score and ten, and apparently feeble in physical strength, his mind is as clear and his recollection as accurate as need be. The writer has been placed under very many obligations to him for the facts for this sketch. He was a member of the first Methodist class ever formed in the township—by Father Anderson, at Henry Hunter's, in 1833,—and it may be added that, so far as known, he has never fallen from grace. It is a real pleasure to spend an hour or two with such old citizens, whose minds are stored with the pleasant reminiscences of early days, especially now that so few are left who do really know any thing which the gleaner for historical statistics needs. Dr. Thomas Deacon had a residence in the part of this township which lies north of the Fork, as early as 1830. He acquired considerable land, and was a prosperous man and an excellent citizen. He has recently died, leaving behind him an honored memory for honesty, industry and thrift. His family still reside there.

That portion of the township which lies south of the railroad did not come into general cultivation until about 1855 or 1860. About 1850 it became known that the railroad which had been graded fourteen years before, would be built. Senator Douglas had secured an assurance of the passage through congress of the Illinois Central Railroad bill, and it was readily seen that the building of that would force the completion of the lines already begun. This called attention to land lying within a few miles of these lines, and soon every acre of it was taken up. Josiah Sandusky, who lived at Catlin, a prosperous and driving man, took the occasion to enter the land which he had long had his eye upon, for his son Jacob, just south of where Fairmount now is, and known as the "Big Spring" farm. The springs, bubbling up out of the ledge of lime-stone, way out on the prairie, was so noticeable that it had long attracted attention. Everybody in this part of the county knew the "big spring," and everybody thought "what a nice place that would be for a milk-house if this prairie ever gets settled up," and everybody thought they would like to own that farm sometime. What others thought, Josiah Sandusky, with his eye as usual on the main chance, did. Putting \$450 into his pockets, he went to Danville and entered nine "forties" around this famous spring, making a square farm three-fourths of a mile each way, which thirty times that amount of money could not buy to-day. He soon brought it into cultivation, and put on it the old Butler house, which stood so long the monument of the pioneer of Butler's Point. This was, aside from its associations, a famous house. The logs were of black walnut, hewn, and so large that they would now, if sawed into inch boards, bring almost enough, at market rates, to build a good-sized farm residence. While everything about is good, the chief attraction is the magnificent spring, or really a series of springs, which furnish water enough for the stock, and has been utilized at the milk-house, and can be in many other ways. Isaac made his home at Catlin, and with his sons, a portion of whom lived there, became possessed of large landed property, buying up all the farms that were for sale around the mound. They are a remarkable family. In the history of Vermilion county no family has cut so important a figure in its business, social and agricultural concerns.

FAIRMOUNT.

Fairmount was platted and recorded December, 1856, by Capt. Josiah Hunt. He was chief engineer of the Great Western railroad, as it was then called, and bought this tract of Mr. Cornelius, after he knew there was to be a station here. The plat included thirty-seven blocks, several of which were mere fractions, owing to the fact that the

streets were made to run parallel with, and perpendicular to, the railroad, instead of running with the points of compass. The town was first called Salina. R. Q. Cornelius, Joseph Reese, John Allen, John H. Folks platted additions at various times since. The name of the town was changed to Fairmount, but on the record it remains Salina. The first building put up on the site of this town was built by Parish & Bowman, in 1836. They had a "job on the railway" to do grading in that ancient time, and John Dougherty relates that he used to come here to sell potatoes, onions and cabbages in their season, to the railroad men. It stood just east of the hill, nearly opposite the mill. The station-house was first put up on Main street in 1857, and served all the purposes of railroad station, residence for Mr. Michael Dunn, tool-house, hotel, and in fact everything but church. Mr. Dunn, who is the pioneer, and who still lives here doing the railroad work, was by far the most important personage in the business. He had great difficulty at first in getting a supply of water. The building was 16 × 24, and made a very slight appearance as it was seen from a distance across the prairies. There was not a tree or a bush growing on the present site of the village, and young mothers who moved there to live had to provide themselves with switches for family use, and bring them along with the household goods. Mr. Dunn says that there was the same lack of switch for railroad purposes. The side-track was not long enough to side-track a train if trains happened to meet here. The first residence was built where the residence of Mr. Aams now stands.

John Allen, who owned a farm east of town three miles, where Thomas Sandusky now lives, was employed by W. P. Chandler to negotiate the sale of lots in the new town for Capt. Hunt. He sold a good many of the lots. J. W. Booker, Andrew Howden, Allen, and others, purchased. He built a residence upon the site where he now lives, and bought several acres adjoining. Wm. Goodwin built on Main street, where Bradway's drug store now is. Mr. Booker built a dwelling east of Main street; John Haney, a residence on the corner near the railroad. Allen & Booker built the store now occupied by Gibson, and Booker lived in it. Mr. Allen kept a boarding-house, having eight or ten boarders. Allen & Booker put in a general stock of goods, very general, too, as is remembered, containing everything from tin pans to patent medicines. After two years, W. A. Lowery, of Danville, purchased it, and put Charles Tilton in charge of it, a youth of some experience in mercantile pursuits, and a keen taste for the business, and who is still selling goods here. He ran it successfully for nearly two years, when Caleb Vredenberg, an old citizen of Danville, bought it, and came here and sold goods for a time, then removed

it to Homer. John R. Witherspoon came from Indiana in the spring 1869, bringing a store already framed with him, and the carpenters to put it up. He erected it on the corner next to Tilton's present store, and stocked it with goods. He was a successful and experienced business man. He died after about ten years' business here. His widow and family still reside here, engaged in the hotel business. John Cortis commenced to build the hotel in 1860, when Mr. Hall bought it and finished it; afterward enlarging and materially improving it. He continues to occupy it. Mr. Witherspoon occupied the house for a residence which Wm. Woods resides in for one year, after which he lived in the building where Mr. Stalons now is. This residence had no fence around it, and, during "fly-time," the cattle and sheep from a thousand acres used to collect around to find the grateful shade, and pick up whatever they could find. If Mrs. W. left the door open for a minute, the chances were that the calves would make a raid into her pantry, or chase the frightened children, of whom she had a goodly number, through the house. Many a time she longed to be back among the Hoosiers, where at least the cattle were compelled to recognize the fact that white folks had some rights which horned-cattle were bound to respect. For weeks at a time she had to throw out pickets of young Witherspoons and dogs to keep the cattle from eating up her "starched clothes" out on the line. A "boiled shirt" seemed to be the particular delight of the half-grown calves which collected around her castle. This house has been enlarged and rebuilt by Mr. Ellis Adams, who still owns it. John B. Turner built the house on the north side of the railroad, where his widow still lives. The house now occupied by Lewis E. Booker was built by his father as a residence when he first came here. F. L. Dougherty built the first elevator in 1859, which was burned in 1862, and he then built the present one. Joseph Dougherty's residence was burned in 1867. Another fire, probably in 1866, burned the entire wooden row on the east side of Main street. It burned Aldridge's and Heistenel's buildings, New's drug store, and some other small buildings.

A fellow by the name of Crawford conceived the idea that here would be a "right smart chance" to sell whisky, so he supplied himself with a little stock of choice native and foreign "forty rod," "instant death," "linger long" and other choice brands. Messrs. Allen and Catlett, thinking to convert the chap from the evil of his ways, made a bargain with him to buy his stock, provided he would discontinue business permanently. Mrs. Crawford, however, when being interviewed, "separate and aside from her husband," would not consent to the bargain, and Allen had to make the best of so one-sided a bar-



J. Peters
DE CD.
DANVILLE.

gain, and when he found he could not make a bargain with the woman of the house, crawled under the bed to get the keg, while the old lady went for him with the rolling-pin "in a way he despised." Allen, who was never known to show the white feather, retreated with the keg through the back window, while Catlett covered his retreat in a masterly manner. The Crawfords were not conquered, however, and with the money the citizens had given them, went to Danville and laid in a fresh supply. This was a little too much for the mild temper of John Allen, even. A meeting was held in the upper story of the warehouse, the only public hall in town, and the situation was discussed in all its bearings. Seventy citizens at this council of war decided, first, that liquor should not be sold in Fairmount; and second, — well, we will see. The next morning the committee called on the Crawfords and made known their first resolve, and gave them their choice, to load it into a wagon which they had in readiness, and take it, with the remainder of their plunder, out of town, or be dealt with more harshly. Mrs. C. again armed herself with the rolling-pin, but Crawford crawled, and consented to roll the stuff out, and when it was loaded, an "infuriated citizen" mounted the wagon and cut every hoop off the barrel in a minute. Since that no attempts have been made to run a saloon in Fairmount, — except the proposition "Uncle John Mills" made.

Mr. John Dougherty built the grist-mill in 1868. It is 40×50, supplied with three run of stone, and does excellent work. It cost \$15,000, and has run now eleven years without being shut a half day from any cause, Sundays excepted. He built the elevator in 1877, since which time he has connected the grain trade with that of milling. The mill, under his management, has been a great success.

Rev. James Ashmore, the veteran minister of the Cumberland Presbyterians, who now resides in Fairmount, has given an energetic life to gospel work, most of which has been spent in this county. His parents were of Roman Catholic birth, and when he was a small child a priest of that church offered to take him to Rome and educate him for the priesthood. His parents assented to the plan, but when the time came for parting with him they changed their minds and decided to keep him with them. In 1840 he came to Vermilion county and commenced his life's work. He organized Mt. Pisgah church, in Georgetown, that year; the Mt. Vernon church, in Catlin, the same year; the Liberty church, in Elwood, in 1843; the Yankee Point church, in Elwood, in 1853; the Miller church, in Carroll, in 1866; and Olive Branch church the same year. Several others, which are now flourishing churches in this county, have been largely the off-

shoots of his early ministerial labors here. A more extended notice of this honored pioneer, and his son, Henry, will be found on a future page.

Uncle John Hoobler, as he is familiarly called, an honored preacher of the United Brethren church, settled on the Wabash in 1826. From that time his active life has been given to preaching, and to the manual labors which a large business calls for. He came to live in this county in 1846, and purchased the old Ross mill at Rossville. He was presiding elder of his church the first year, and then located, still continuing to preach as occasion called for. While there, for five years he carried on the mill and worked a farm. William Morgan stole all his horses and took them to La Salle county to work a farm with. After this loss Mr. Hoobler again took a circuit, his brethren in the conference taking up a collection to buy him a horse, which he declined to receive. He then went to Livingston county, where he lived thirteen years, preaching and acting as presiding elder while there. He came to Fairmount to live four years ago. He has been greatly prospered in worldly affairs, as well as in the ministry, and has made good use of his opportunities. Though now past seventy, he is a brave, hearty, well-preserved old man. He has in his possession now a picture of Owen Lovejoy, which that gentleman gave him in 1860, and which he prizes for its associations beyond price, and which he will hand down to his children as a reminder of one of the brave men of his day and generation. He has now sixty grandchildren, and thirty-three great-grandchildren, with one precinct to hear from.

John P. Mills came from Kentucky to where his brother-in-law, John Johns, was living, in Blount township, in 1836. He bought a piece of land on what was then called the barrens, and proceeded to make a farm. This land was not in any sense barren, but it was destitute of timber. He thought at that day that he could make a farm easier on such land than on the prairie—a very common opinion then. He made a farm there, and remained on it fifteen years, and then went to Bean Creek, farther north, and made a farm there, and remained there fourteen years. He was licensed to preach by Presiding Elder Hooper Crews, on the 15th of August, 1840, and ordained a deacon by Bishop Hamline, in 1846. He engaged largely in the work of a local preacher, and helped materially to build up the church. He was one of the first in the county to espouse the abolition cause, and feels proud now of telling that his vote was one of the eleven which were cast in this county in favor of the clause, which was submitted separately, to permit free persons of color to come into the state. He does not know who the others were, but is very sure Rev. Enoch Kingsbury was one,

and some members of the Gilbert family were among the eleven. Mr. Kingsbury, though belonging to a different denomination, was always a warm personal friend of Mr. Mills. His son Eli died in the service of his country. While very low, and apparently near his end, Mr. D. L. Moody, who was near by, ministering spiritually to the sick and wounded on the boat, raised him up in bed, and he expired in his arms. His wife died soon after this, and a few years since, he came to Fairmount to live, hoping to find a healthy and pleasant location. While here he solemnized a marriage which made the two married couples who were the first ones married in the county one, by marrying Mr. Douglass to Mrs. Snow. Mr. Mills is a jovial and pleasant gentleman, rather fond of a joke or a surprise, as the case may be. When he came to Fairmount to see whether he would decide to come here to live, he gave out that he was looking out for some good place to start a saloon. It is proper to add that the "sign" which he carried would hardly induce strangers to doubt his sincerity when talking about the saloon business, and he was soon given to understand that he would be served as Crawford was if he undertook that business here.

The name of Cyrus Douglass has often appeared in these pages. At the time of this writing he still lives at Fairmount, though evidently his eventful life is near its end. In Catlin township a correct account is given of his marriage, the facts of which were furnished the writer by a lady who knew the circumstances well. After his marriage, fifty-five years ago, he went to Georgetown township, and afterward into Elwood township, where he spent his life in farming, and in doing whatever good he could in his humble way.

Hiram Hickman came from Brown county, Ohio, to this state, in 1828. He went to Old Town timber, in McLean county, and bought a piece of land, but returned to this county the next season. There were no settlements between the Vermilion timber and the Kickapoo at that time. In traveling, he had to go on horse-back, and was nearly eaten up by the fierce prairie-flies of that day. In trying to make the Georgetown timber on his way back, he found the big spring on Jacob Sandusky's farm, and believes he is the first white man who ever tasted its waters; but it did not give him perpetual youth or great riches. His father, who was born in Tennessee, crossed the Ohio River in 1813, and came here to this county in 1831. Hiram made his home in Georgetown in 1835, and in 1837 commenced keeping tavern there. He was early drawn into political life, being a strong democrat politically. He was the candidate of that party in 1844, for sheriff, and thinks he was elected; though in the contest with Capt. Frazier he resigned, to get a better hold, but he did not get it. Again, in 1846,

he was elected, and did not resign; he was elected again in 1848. The duties of sheriff under the old system were very important and precarious. In addition to all the court business, he had the county revenue to collect, and necessarily required many assistants, who were not always the class of men who were the safest to trust. In traveling over the state in those days by stage, he frequently had to walk, and deemed it fortunate if he did not have to carry a rail to help pry the old wagons—which by courtesy were called stages—out of the sloughs. During the time he was in office the country was full of horse-thieves. He had little trouble in catching them, but they had so many friends outside that he seldom had the pleasure of transporting them to the penitentiary.

CHURCHES.

The Goshen Baptist Church was organized about 1832, and services were held in the Davis school-house and the Stearns school-house, at private houses, and wherever most convenient, until 1835, when a church edifice was built, as before stated, on the ground occupied by Samuel Beaver's house. Elder Freeman Smalley and Elder G. W. Riley, as in nearly all the other churches of this denomination in the county, were the leaders in this, and Benjamin Smalley preached here with more or less regularity for some years. The building was frame, 30×40. Harvey and Luther Stearns, William Lee and James Elliott, were the leading men in this organization, and it was largely through their instrumentality that the church was built. It stood here until 1862, when arrangements were perfected to move it to Fairmount, when suddenly it burned down in the night. It was thought to be a dispensation of Providence, for the Bible and hymn-book were found out in the bushes, several rods away from the burnt edifice. Services were usually kept up with considerable irregularity, and the church was prospered in members and spiritual growth. Elder G. W. Riley continued to act as pastor for some time, and was followed by his brother, J. W. Riley, who was ordained here. Rev. David French, Elder Lackey, Rev. Thomas Reese and Elder Yarnell acted as pastors. During the pastorate of the latter the present church was built. It is 36×54, and cost \$7,000. The membership has usually numbered from one hundred to two hundred. Rev. Alexander Cuning was pastor ten years, and Rev. Mr. Coffman is at present. The good services of William Davis, Ellis Adams, V. M. Davis, E. Bennett, D. Gunder, and the Messrs. Catlett, are recognized by the membership for their labors in behalf of the interests of the church, and especially in the building of the fine edifice. A Sabbath-school of one hundred members and eight teachers is conducted by E. Holladay, superintendent.

ent. The first service held by the itinerant Methodist preachers was in 1833, at the house of Henry Hunter, a mile north of Fairmount. In the fall of 1835 the first class was formed by Father Anderson, at the house of Richard Cass, over in Conkey Town. The book had on it the names of Alexander Dougherty and wife, R. Cass and wife and son, three daughters of Mr. Hunter and Miss Dougherty. Of these original members, who forty-four years ago placed their names on the church's books, only A. Dougherty remains in connection with this branch. Services continued to be held at the private-houses, and at school-houses, on both sides of the creek for years. The earliest preachers were Mr. Harshey, Father Lewis Anderson, Asa L. Risley and Mr. Crissey, the latter quite as noted a man in the church as any who have preached here. Zadock Hall and G. W. West followed, and J. W. York came soon. This was then the Danville circuit. About 1858 or 1859 this appointment became a part of the Homer circuit, and was removed to Fairmount, by which name it has since been known. The present edifice, 36×46, was erected in 1864. It cost \$3,700. Joseph Neville, Thomas Short, A. Dougherty, John Aldridge, G. N. Neville and J. W. Booker were among the most active in pushing on the work of building. The membership is about one hundred and fifty. The Sabbath-school numbers one hundred and seventeen scholars and fourteen teachers.

The Fairmount Cumberland church was organized by Rev. G. W. Jordan,—who lives now at Anna,—in 1866. The ranks were largely filled with those who came here to live, and had belonged to the Mt. Vernon church. John Allen, Frank L. Dougherty and Maj. Wilson Burroughs were the first session, and continue the same with the addition of James Morris. There are about forty members. The pastors, or stated supplies, have been G. W. Jordan, G. W. Montgomery, James Ashmore, H. H. Ashmore and John H. Hess. The church was built in 1871, is 40×60, and twenty-foot posts. It cost \$4,000. The Sabbath-school, which numbers forty-five members, is under the superintendency of Maj. Burroughs.

The Olive Branch Cumberland, an offshoot of Mt. Vernon church, was first organized at Old Homer, on the South Fork, by Revs. Messrs. Ashmore and Whitlock. It remained there, worshiping in the school-house, until the town was removed to its present site, when a church was built on the State Road on William Hardin's land, now Aaron Lee's, 40×60. It is a strong church. Mr. Ashmore continued to preach for it eleven years, and received fifty-four members at one time. Since his pastorate Revs. Messrs. Beals, Whitlock and Hess have served the church. The Sabbath-school, with a large attendance, is under the charge of James Morrison.

A Baptist church, called "Salt Fork" church, was originally out west of this near the county line, and was moved to Fairmount.

The Christian church was organized September, 1877. Elder J. C. Myers had been holding a series of meetings, and organized the church. Dr. Hess, of Homer, and Elder A. H. Morris have since served the church. The trustees elected were J. H. Walton, L. Doney, E. A. Hawkins and Parley Martin; H. Jackson, chairman; Mr. Walton, clerk. E. A. Hawkins was elected elder. There are twenty-nine members. The church, a neat and pretty edifice, 26×36, with belfry, spire and bell, was built in 1877 and 1878, at a cost of \$1,200. Social meetings are held each Lord's day. There is no pastor at present.

Fairmount was incorporated on the 1st of January, 1863. It embraced the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4, and some additions to the town ordinances were adopted on the 16th of February. The town has never licensed the sale of intoxicating liquors. The first board of trustees consisted of John Allen, president; E. E. Bennett, A. Honelin, F. L. Dougherty and R. B. Ray.

District No. 2, which embraces the village of Fairmount, built its first school-house in 1859, at a cost of \$400. The present building, 40×48, two stories high, brick, with four rooms, was built in 1865. It is a neat and in every respect a suitable building, and cost \$4,500. The district employs three teachers, and has an average of one hundred and fifty scholars. The present school board is composed of Dr. R. B. Ray, president; H. B. Gibson, secretary, and L. E. Booker. The school is in very good hands and is successful.

The Fairmount Silver Cornet Band was organized in 1872. It is composed of the following persons and pieces: John Watson, leader, first E-flat cornet; C. G. Adams, second E-flat cornet; Zeno Stalons, B-flat cornet; John Simpson, solo alto; Benny Simpson, second alto; Jacob Stadler, first tenor; C. H. Simpson, baritone; Reuben Jack, tuba; Ed. Thomas, bass drum; Fred Wilkins, tenor drum.

The "Greenback Band" has the following: E. Robertson, leader, E-flat cornet; Wm. Thomas, B-flat cornet; Miss Winnie Robertson, solo alto; George Wright, second alto; W. McAllister, first tenor; Armor Trimble, tuba; Charles Robertson, bass drum.

Fairmount Lodge, No. 590, A.F. & A.M., was organized under dispensation, on the 9th of January, A.L. 5868. The officers at its organization were: H. H. Catlett, W.M.; J. S. Cox, S.W.; John Smoot, J.W.; J. H. Dougherty, Treasurer; S. S. Burk, Secretary; J. Reese, S.D.; J. B. Folks, J.D.; J. Allman, Tyler. The charter was received on the 6th of October, 1868. The charter members, in addition to those given above, were: E. P. Davis, George Cornelius, Alex. Cum-

ing, Jesse Doney, L. H. Burroughs, J. R. Witherspoon, S. Freese, J. M. Burroughs, D. Gunder, J. H. Littler, G. W. Jordan and F. D. Meblick. The Worshipful Masters serving in the order of their election since that have been: H. H. Catlett, John Smoot, H. H. Catlett, T. W. Buckingham, T. W. Buckingham, S. W. Cox, H. H. Catlett, B. F. Kehoe, J. R. Baldwin. The present officers are: S. W. Cox, W.M.; W. W. Stockton, S.W.; B. F. Kehoe, J.W.; Jesse Doney, Treasurer; J. J. Smith, Secretary; J. M. Reese, S.D.; Zeno Stalons, J.D.; John Reese, Tyler. The average membership has been forty. It meets second and fourth Thursdays in each month. The Lodge is in a prosperous condition.

A list is given below of the names of those who have been elected to the principal township offices since the organization of Oakwood township, in 1866:

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor and Collector.
1866	.....	C. Radcliffe	G. W. Powell	A. Stearns.
1867	...133.....	Geo. A. Fox.....	G. W. Powell	A. Stearns.
1868	.....	Jesse Doney.....	G. W. Powell	A. Stearns.
1869	.....	J. H. Dougherty.....	J. R. Witherspoon.....	A. Stearns.
1870	.....	J. H. Dougherty.....	T. M. Brittingham.....	A. Stearns.
1871	...132.....	W. B. Squires.....	T. M. Brittingham.....	A. Stearns.
1872	...150.....	J. H. Dougherty.....	Reuben Jack	A. Stearns.*
1873	...158.....	H. Yerkes.....	Reuben Jack	Aaron Lee.
1874	...165.....	H. Yerkes.....	G. A. Stadler.....	L. B. Loomis.
1875	...172... ..	H. Yerkes.....	Reuben Jack	L. B. Loomis.
1876	...144.....	H. Yerkes.....	Reuben Jack	L. B. Loomis.
1877	.....	H. Yerkes.....	W. H. Thomas.....	L. B. Loomis.
1878	.....	J. K. Mussleman.....	W. H. Thomas.....	L. B. Loomis.
1879	.....	J. K. Mussleman.....	J. J. Smith.....	L. B. Loomis.

* L. B. Loomis, collector.

The justices of the peace have been: G. A. Fox, F. L. Dougherty, J. D. New, L. M. Moore, Jesse Doney, George Bowen, James Thomas, Reuben Jack.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Smith, Homer, Champaign county, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, son of James and Mary Smith, was born in Clarke county, Ohio, in 1827, and came with his parents to Vermilion county, in November, 1829, and settled within a quarter of a mile of where he now resides. His father was born in Pennsylvania, on the 15th of July, 1792, and died in this county on the 22d of July, 1872. His mother was born in Ohio, on the 25th of January, 1794, and died in this county on the 29th of July, 1854. The subject of our sketch was united in marriage on the 8th of May, 1849, to Miss Lucy A. Sadler, daughter of William and Keziah Sadler, who were early settlers of the county.

She was a native of Virginia, and was born on the 8th of June, 1829. By this union they have a family consisting of four sons and two daughters: James E., William E., Byron, Abraham L., Mary B. and Sarah J. Mr. Smith owns a fine farm of three hundred and ninety-five acres, with good improvements, which he has obtained by his industry. He attended the centennial in 1876. He has resided in this county fifty years, and has not once had the attendance of a physician.

William M. Hardin, Homer, Champaign county, farmer, section 14, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 29th of July, 1829, and came to this county with his parents, William and Elizabeth Hardin, in the same year. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio, and they resided in Vermilion county until their death. His father was born on the 8th of March, 1794, and died on the 15th of August, 1868. His mother was born December, 1800, and died on the 22d of October, 1860. Mr. Hardin has been twice married. In 1850 he was united in wedlock to Miss Prudence Acree, who was born on the 17th of April, 1820, and died on the 18th of December, 1858. His second marriage was in 1860, to Mary M. Burroughs, daughter of Jesse and Mary Burroughs. She was born in Ripley county, Indiana, on the 16th of July, 1833. Mr. Hardin is the father of three children by his former wife: Mary E., wife of J. B. Hendrickson; George A. and William L.; and three by present wife: Jesse B., John T. and Eva M. Mr. Hardin and wife are members of the C. P. church. He owns one hundred and thirty acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements. In politics he is a staunch republican.

Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, Fairmount, farmer, section 7, was born in Coshockton county, Ohio, on the 22d of January, 1831. She was the wife of the late William Elliott, who was a native of Clinton county, Ohio, and born on the 24th of February, 1827. He came to Vermilion county in 1829, with his parents, and improved a large farm on the prairie, where he was one of the first settlers. He died on the 21st of November, 1878, leaving a widow and six children to mourn his loss. The names of the children were Nancy, Barton S., James W., Ellis R., Milton F., John D. and Rosie B. Mr. Elliott was an industrious and hard-working man, and was a respected citizen. He was a member of the Baptist church of which Mrs. Elliott is now a member.

Mary A. Yount, Homer, Champaign county, farmer, section 2, formerly Mary A. Ashmore, wife of the late Charles G. Yount, was born in Clarke county, Illinois, on the 25th of June, 1826, and came to Vermilion county in 1846. She was married to Charles G. Yount, on the 6th of January, 1850, who was a native of Kentucky, born on the 26th of May, 1827, and who came to this county in 1830, where he

remained until his death, which occurred on the 13th of June, 1874. He left a widow and four children: Josephus, Andrew, Armilda and Alice. Mr. Yount was an industrious and hard-working man, and is missed in the community where he lived. He improved a farm of two hundred and forty-nine acres, which is kept in good repair by his two sons.

A. H. Dougherty, Fairmount, was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 22d of July, 1805, and there he remained until twenty-seven years of age. He was married to Miss J. Kirkpatrick, on the 13th of June, 1829, a native of Brown county, Ohio, born on the 26th of August, 1811. Mr. Dougherty removed to Vermilion county in 1832, and settled within a mile and a half of Fairmount, where he remained until the death of his wife, on the 3d of March, 1863, when he came to Fairmount. He married Mrs. Mary A. Hays, on the 8th of December, 1864, a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, born on the 8th of October, 1823. He has been unfortunate in raising a family. He has had five children, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Dougherty came to this county with his father, mother, three sisters and a brother. One brother came a year previous, and a brother and sister came one year after. His father was a native of Maryland, born in March, 1769, and died in October, 1860. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1775, and died in 1850. Mr. Dougherty has been a constant member of the M. E. church since 1835. His wife, now deceased, was also a member from 1834 until her death. His present wife has been a member of the same church for twenty-five years. Mr. Dougherty returned to his old home in Ohio, after an absence of forty years, and left there to return home on the same day of the year on which he came west, forty years previous. Mr. Dougherty has been an honest and respected citizen, and now is in his seventy-fourth year, apparently in good health; but if he should live the longest life allotted to man, he must soon be called to join his friends in that distant land where the pioneer will ever be at rest.

Alvin Stearns, Homer, Illinois, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, son of Harvey and Fannie Stearns, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 28th of November, 1815, and came with his parents to Vermilion county in 1832. Mr. Stearns now resides on the farm where his parents first settled when they came to the county. His father, Harvey, was born in Vermont in 1791, and resided in this county until his death, on the 30th of November, 1847; and his mother, Fannie Lockwood, was a native of York state, born on the 8th of December, 1790, and died on the 1st of August, 1877. Alvin Stearns was united in marriage, on the 12th of April, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Lee, daughter

of W. H. Lee, who came to Vermilion county in 1829. Mrs. Stearns was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 19th of April, 1819. Her father was a native of South Carolina, born on the 8th of August, 1798, and died on the 14th of January, 1855. Her mother was a native of Virginia, born on the 7th of June, 1797, and now is living with Mr. Stearns. Mr. Stearns is the father of two sons and one daughter: Lawson, Ersom, and Rosella J., wife of T. B. Craig. He has served as assessor and township collector for eight years. He and his wife have been constant members of the Baptist church for thirty years. The result of the industry and thrift of Mr. Stearns is a fine farm of six hundred acres. He is a staunch republican.

Calvin Stearns, Fairmount, farmer, section 6, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 28th of October, 1820. He came to Vermilion county with his parents in 1832, and now lives within one mile of where they settled when they came to the county. Mr. Stearns has been three times married. He was united in wedlock to Miss Priscilla Lee on the 25th of February, 1844, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 30th of December, 1821, and departed this life on the 10th of June, 1850. His second marriage was to Mary H. Rodgers, on the 31st of March, 1853, a native of this county. She was born on the 13th of August, 1836, and died on the 13th of October, 1858. He married his present wife, Miss Clarinda Cronkhite, on the 20th of June, 1867,—born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 16th of February, 1848. He became the father of one child by his first wife, Eveline, and one by his second wife, Mary H., now wife of F. Cronkhite, and by his present wife, two: William C. and Lillie M. Mr. Stearns owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, on which he has made the improvements. He was formerly a whig until the republican party was organized, when he joined its ranks, and has since been identified with that party.

Alonzo Stearns, Fairmount, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 28th of June, 1826, and came to Vermilion county, Illinois, with his parents in 1832. He was married in 1850 to Miss Sarah E. Catlett, daughter of L. T. Catlett, who was an early settler of this county. She was born in Virginia on the 8th of January, 1833, and by their union there have been born six children: Edwin H., Herald J., Hermon A., Lawrence O., Clement H. and Herbert E. Mr. Stearns and his wife have long been united with the Baptist church. He owns a fine farm, which is the result of his industry.

J. H. Dougherty, Fairmount, miller and grain dealer, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1827, and came with his parents to Vermilion

county in 1833, and first settled one mile north of the now village of Fairmount. His father, James, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1802, and died in this county in 1835. His mother, Mary Dougherty, was born in Ohio in 1800, and died in 1834. Mr. Dougherty then resided with his friends for some time, living four years with Samuel Gilbert, one of the early settlers of the county. When grown to manhood, he started for himself by farming in different parts of the county. He has been twice married. His first union was in 1854 to Miss Margaret Chenoweth, but she lived only eighteen months. His second marriage, in 1857, was to Miss C. A. Groves, and by these unions there have been born three sons and two daughters: James L., Mary, Joseph, Bertie, and Charley, now deceased. Mr. Dougherty has served on the board of supervisors, and has been a member of the Masonic order for twenty-six years.

William Davis, Fairmount, farmer, section 6, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 25th of January, 1811, and came to Vermilion county in 1834, settling on the farm where he now resides. He has been twice married. His first union was on the 17th of September, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Hays, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She was born in 1811, and departed this life in 1861. His second marriage was to Mary C. Catlett, in 1863, a native of Virginia, born on the 23d of August, 1821. Mr. Davis is the father of three sons and four daughters by his former wife: Rachel, wife of D. Roudybush; Edith J., wife of B. Browning; David C., Henry, Jemima, wife of S. Cox; William F., and Lydia, wife of G. Baird. Mr. Davis now owns eight hundred acres of fine land, and has given property to the amount of \$3,500 to each of his children. He and his family are members of the Baptist church.

James Davis, Homer, Champaign county, farmer, section 1, son of Henry and Rachel Davis, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 21st of January, 1828. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born on the 20th of September, 1781, and died in 1855. His mother was born on the 3d of June, 1785, and died on the 1st of November, 1848. They were among the early settlers of Vermilion county, having removed from Ohio to this county in 1836, and settled on the farm where James now resides. On the 18th of October, 1849, Mr. Davis took a life partner, his choice being the daughter of an early settler of this county, Miss America J. Boggess, who was born in this county, on the 3d of May, 1833. They have one son and one daughter: John T., born on the 17th of September, 1850; Rachel A., born on the 19th of November, 1852, now wife of E. R. Danforth. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have long been united with the Baptist church. Mr. Davis

is a member of A.F. & A.M., 199, Homer Lodge. He made a trip across the plains to California in 1875, and was at the Centennial in 1876. He was a democrat until the breaking out of the war, since which he has been a staunch republican.

E. P. Davis, Fairmount, farmer, section 5, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 12th of September, 1836. His parents were of Welsh descent. His father was born in 1808, and died in 1857. His mother was born in 1808, and died in 1837. They were among the early settlers of the county, coming here in 1832. Mr. Davis is a member of the A.F. & A.M., and politically, is a republican.

Wilson Burroughs, Fairmount, farmer, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1825, and came to Vermilion county with his parents in 1839. They settled near Catlin. Mr. Burroughs is a patriotic man, and took an active part in the late rebellion. He went out as captain of Co. E, 73d Ill. Vol. Inf., which office he faithfully filled until 1864, when he was promoted to major, and served till the close of the war. He was in the battles of Perryville, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Jonesboro, two days at Nashville, and all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, except Murfreesborough. In 1844 he was married to Miss Martha A. Thompson, daughter of John and Esther Thompson, who were early settlers of the county. She was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1827, and came with her parents to this county in 1830. Mr. Burroughs has two sons and two daughters: Melissa, wife of I. N. Wilcox; Ellsworth T.; Esther M., wife of W. P. Witherspoon, and Newton W.; and two deceased, Esther and Josephine M. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs are members of the C. P. church.

Charles Tilton, Fairmount, merchant, was born in Montreal, Canada, on the 30th of April, 1837, and came with his parents to Danville in 1839. When but six years of age his mother died, and he lived with the family of Willis Hubbard, one of the early settlers of the county, but his father married again and he moved with the family to the Eight-Mile Prairie, where he remained on the farm until fourteen years of age, attending school winters and working on the farm in the summers. He left the farm and engaged as clerk at Higginsville, where he remained one year, and then returned to Danville and became an apprentice-clerk with Palmer & Leverich. He remained with them until 1857, when he engaged as book-keeper with Partlow & Co., with whom he remained one year. He came to Fairmount and went in partnership with William A. Lowery, where he remained one year, after which he closed out and returned to Danville. He continued in the latter place in business until 1862, when he returned to Fairmount, and in

July, 1862, enlisted a company of infantry for the late war, and on the 21st of August an election being held, was elected 1st lieutenant. The company became Co. E of the 73d Ill. Vol. Inf., and was transported to the field of action. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough, Franklin and Nashville. He was promoted to captain, and at the close of the war returned to this county. He was engaged in the grain and produce business in Chicago for three years. He then went to Kansas and founded the town of Oxford, and remained there four years and then returned to Danville, and married Miss Martha Craig in 1872, a native of this county. He returned to Kansas where he remained until the death of his wife, on the 9th of October, 1873, which left Mr. Tilton with one child—Martha. He returned to Danville, and then came to Fairmount, where he engaged in the dry-goods business.

Rev. Hiram H. Ashmore was born in Vigo county, Indiana, on the 10th of April, 1829. In 1840 his father moved from near his birth-place to Vermilion county, Illinois, since which time he has been a resident of this county, except ten years following 1864, in which he lived at Ashmore, Coles county, Illinois. He received a moderate education at Steel's Academy, Grand View, Edgar county, and at Georgetown Seminary, in this county. He was licensed a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, at Bloomfield, Edgar county, in October, 1853, after which he spent near two years teaching and preaching in Arkansas, during which time he became acquainted with southern society and institutions. After two years in the south he returned to this county and settled in Elwood township, near Ridge Farm. He was ordained a member of Foster Presbytery in 1856, and preached in Ridge Farm until the war. In 1856 he took an active stand against the institution of slavery, and the unjust laws enacted in the interest of that institution compelling any man, north or south, under heavy penalties, to assist the army and civil officers, if necessary, to catch and return the fleeing slave. In 1860 he took an active part in the election of President Lincoln, and in the following year he was called upon to make a speech to the Georgetown company of the 25th regiment, and advised them to go and stick together, as their country needed their services, and that he intended to raise a company of cavalry and go into the service. The men, divided as they were, answered, "You go and we will go." "I never back out in a good cause," was the answer. He enlisted as a "high private," was appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment, and in eleven months was appointed and commissioned chaplain. Many soldiers—a thousand or more—professed religion

under his preaching. He was with his regiment under fire in seventeen hard-fought battles, and over three hundred small engagements; was captured in the battle of Chickamanga, sent to Libby Prison, after a week's preaching each alternate night, was exchanged; joined his regiment again in the midst of the battle of Mission Ridge. He never would allow himself to be detailed away from his regiment, because he had promised the Georgetown boys he would "stick to them as long as there was a button on their coats." Mr. Ashmore wants the rebels forgiven, but not to be made leaders in our national affairs. He and his father, Rev. James Ashmore, live at Fairmount in this county. Mr. Ashmore says he prides himself in Vermilion county, because she takes his maimed and crippled comrades and fills her places of honor with them; has been identified with her interest nearly all his life; wants to see Danville—our capital—a first-class city; wants to see one metropolitan, agricultural and mechanical county fair decorated by all the fine arts. In fine—

To live, and be missed when you die,
Is the crown of the noblest life.

Rev. James Ashmore was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 17th of August, 1807. He married Catharine Armstrong in 1828, and resided on a farm in Clarke county until 1840. He was licensed to preach on the 17th of October, 1833, and ordained on the 10th of October, 1837, by Vandalia Presbytery, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. With his wife and four children he moved to Vermilion county in March, 1840, and he became a home missionary under Foster Presbytery, of the C. P. church. He traveled extensively, and often preached through the week as well as on the Sabbath. His sermons would often average three hundred and sixty-five per annum, and were, for the first five or six years of his residence in this county, delivered mostly in school-houses and private residences. He lived from March, 1840, to October, 1843, on the Alexander McDonald farm, four miles west of Georgetown, and often preached in the residence of Mr. McDonald and Abram Sandusky, each of whom were worthy ruling elders of one of his congregations. If their grandchildren (now numerous in this county) could see one of these pioneer congregations worshipping in the private houses of these good men (long dead and gone to their reward), they would then know more of the progress of this county than history can tell them. In 1843 Mr. Ashmore moved to Vance township, on the Salt Fork, and organized Mt. Vernon congregation, three miles west of Butler's Point (now Catlin). Since which time he has lived about half his time in Elwood and Vance townships, respectively,—the last seven years in Fairmount. He preached to

Mt. Pisgah congregation, two miles west of Georgetown, twenty-nine years in succession—three years since—making thirty-two years in all. He has organized thirty congregations, and under his preaching there have been about four thousand five hundred professions of religion. He is now in his seventy-second year, hale and hearty, still preaches with zeal and energy, and has accumulated considerable property. He has been married three times, and each of the deceased, as well as his living wife, are natives of Tennessee—his native state. He has fourteen children living and ten dead. Three of his sons are ministers of the gospel.

Henry Davis, Fairmount, farmer, section 18, was born in Vance township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 5th of May, 1841. He has been twice married. He was married on the 24th of December, 1863, to Miss Nancy Cox, a native of Miami county, Ohio. She was born in 1838, and died on the 24th of September, 1874. On the 7th of September, 1875, he was married to Miss Rebecca E. Baird, a native of Brown county, Ohio—born on the 3d of January, 1855. Mr. Davis has three children by present wife: Freddie L., Gracie E. and Sarah M. He owns one hundred and fifty acres of land, on which he has made most of the improvements. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and politically he is a democrat.

In every profession there are those who, by years of hard study, constant practice, and a close attention to business, are the recognized in their professions. This position has been attained and honestly earned by Robert B. Ray, M.D., of Fairmount, the subject of this sketch, who for twenty-three years has been a practicing physician and surgeon. He is the son of Robert and Mildred J. Ray, who were natives of Kentucky. His father was a brother of James B. Ray, ex-governor of Indiana. They moved to Dearborn county, Indiana, during the early settlement of that county. Here the subject of our sketch was born, on the 18th of February, 1830. But little of the surroundings of his early life are known. In 1843 he first came to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he remained until 1855, engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the above date he began the study of medicine, taking his first course of lectures at the Rush Medical College of Chicago during the winter of 1855-56. In 1856, after leaving college, he went to Shelby county, Missouri, where he practiced his profession for one year. He then moved to Macon, in the adjoining county, and while there was united in marriage to Miss Fannie, daughter of Jesse and Ellen Beecher, who were early and prominent pioneers of Fairfield county, Ohio. This latter place was Mrs. Ray's native place, where she was born on the 20th of July, 1838. They were married on

the 23d of December, 1858. In 1860 the Doctor returned to Chicago and finished his medical education, graduating with honor and receiving a diploma. In 1861 he returned to Vermilion county, Illinois, locating at Fairmount, where he has since resided. He left Missouri on account of his political views, he being a staunch Union man, while many of his neighbors were very radical in their views on the opposite side of the question. He and Mrs. Ray are both members of the M. E. church. The Doctor is also a member of the Vermilion County Medical Society. They have a family of three children. The eldest, Beecher B., was born on the 11th of October, 1859, and in August, 1879, became a graduate in the scientific course of Valparaiso College. The next younger is Agnes B., who was born on the 3d of March, 1867. The last and youngest is Robert T., born on the 19th of April, 1869.

J. S. Gilkey, Homer, Champaign county, farmer, section 19, is a native of Vermilion county, born on the 16th of September, 1843. His father came to the county in 1830. His parents were natives of Kentucky. His father died in 1877, and his mother in 1846. In the late rebellion Mr. Gilkey enlisted in 1861, in Co. I, 26th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He was in twenty-eight engagements, such as Madrid, Missouri; Island No. 10, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Farmington, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Chattanooga, Strawberry Plains, and others. He was taken prisoner at Cave Springs, and held as a prisoner of war five months. He was also a prisoner at Chattanooga for a short time. He returned home at the close of the war, and, on the 1st of March, 1866, married Miss Mary J. Goodrich, a native of Union county, Ohio, born on the 30th of July, 1848. They have had five children born to them, three living: Celestia L., Seblin B., Amy O., and two dead.

Rev. John Hoobler, Fairmount, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of August, 1801. He removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1823; thence to Fountain county, Indiana, in 1832, and to Vermilion county, Indiana, where he represented the county, in 1836 and 1837, also in 1841 and 1842. He removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1847, and settled in Ross township, where he was the first elected supervisor. He then went to Livingston county, Illinois, in 1851, where he was presiding elder for six years. From there he went to Perrysville, Indiana, in 1872, and there he acted as local preacher. He returned to Vermilion county in 1874. He has been twice married: first, to Miss Rebecca Fetterhoof, in 1821, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of June, 1796, and died on the 6th of August, 1871. His second marriage was to Lydia A. Hulick, on the

17th of February, 1872. She is a native of Pennsylvania, born on the 21st of November, 1816. Mr. Hoobler was the father of eleven children by his former wife, of whom eight are living: Jeremiah, Jemima, wife of D. Gouty; David, John F., Frederick, Mary, wife of J. W. Fleshman, Andrew J. The deceased are: Wm. O., Julia, and Daniel V. Mr. Hoobler is now the great-grandfather of twenty-two children, and grandfather of sixty-eight.

Isaac Simpson, Fairmount, manufacturer of wagons, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 9th of February, 1822, and came to Vermilion county in 1845. He stopped at Georgetown for some time, and then left the county, to return again in 1847, and located in Danville, where he followed blacksmithing until 1868. He then moved on a farm three and a half miles southeast of Catlin, and, in 1869, removed to Fairmount. On the 13th of July, 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Richards, daughter of Henry and Hannah Richards, who came to this county in 1833. She was born in Washington county, Tennessee, on the 29th of March, 1825. They have eight children: three sons and five daughters: Mary E., wife of G. Burghart; Jennie, wife of J. H. McCorkle; John F., Lillie, Charley H., Annie, Susan and Isaac B., all of whom were born in Danville. Mr. Simpson cut the first county seal for Vermilion county, and sent the first coal from Danville east for inspection.

Townsend Hendrickson, Homer, Champaign county, farmer, section 11, was born in Queen's county, New York, on the 18th of August, 1824. He came to Fayette county, Ohio, in 1840, and, while there, was married to Miss Malinda Ocheltree, in 1848, who was a native of Ross county, Ohio, born in 1825. Mr. Hendrickson removed to Vermilion county on the 23d of February, 1849, and has resided in this county ever since, except while in the army. He enlisted at the commencement of the war, leaving his wife and a family of small children to attend the farm, in Co. E, 73d Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in all the fights in which the regiment was engaged but one, such as Perryville, Stone River, Murfreesboro', Mission Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro'. He is the father of three sons and one daughter: Mary A., wife of A. Morison; Jesse B., John O. and Albert T. Mr. Hendrickson owns a fine farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres, on which he has made all the improvements.

Jesse Mantle, Homer, Champaign county, farmer, section 14, son of Henry and Catharine Mantle, was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and removed to Fayette county, Ohio, in about 1820. Mr. Mantle was bound out at thirteen years of age to learn the tanner's

trade, which he mastered at the age of twenty-one. On the 12th of August, 1837, he was married to Miss Mary Custer, daughter of George and Margaret Custer. She is a native of Virginia, born in 1809. They have three living children: Jerome, Margaret J. and Thomas C.; and two dead: Josephine and Joseph. Mr. Mantle came to Vermilion county in 1850, and rented for some time, but by economy he has become the owner of seventy-nine acres of land, which he has under good cultivation. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church, and Mr. Mantle is a staunch republican, and a member of A. F. & A. M. Jerome Mantle, his son, served in the rebellion, in Co. F, 26th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the battles of Corinth, Atlanta, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattanooga, Savannah, and in all the battles in Sherman's march to the sea. He was at the general review at Washington, District of Columbia.

Daniel Oaks, Homer, Champaign county, farmer, section 11, is the son of Michael and Sarah Oaks, and was born in Ohio, on the 27th of August, 1842. His parents came to Clarke county, Illinois, in 1846. They were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and removed to Vermilion county in 1852, where Mr. Oaks has since made his home, except while in the army. He served in the late war in Co. F, 26th Ill., having enlisted in 1864, and served during the war; was in the battles of Atlanta, Marietta, Savannah, and other minor engagements. He was at the general review at Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Oaks returned home after the war, and was married to Miss M. M. Morrison, in 1869, who was born in Ohio, on the 1st of July, 1848. They have two children: Eva and Charles.

C. F. Bradway, Fairmount, druggist, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, in 1850, and came with his parents to Vermilion county in 1854, settling at Georgetown. He removed to Fairmount in 1876, and engaged in his present business. He was united in marriage on the 16th of August, 1874, to Miss Ella Haworth, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Haworth, who were early settlers of the county, they coming in 1822. She was born in this county, on the 10th of May, 1848. They have one son: Everett H.

G. N. Neville, Fairmount, farmer, section 10, son of George and Elizabeth (Wolfe) Neville, was born in what was then Hardy county, Virginia, on the 2d of February, 1820. His father died when he was two years of age, and he and his mother came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1834, where they were among the early settlers. They remained there twenty years, and then removed to Vermilion county, and settled where he now resides. His mother died in 1842. Mr. Neville took a life partner on the 26th of September, 1840, his choice

being Miss Mary S. Throekmorton, born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, on the 16th of December, 1823. By this union they have been blessed with ten children, of whom seven are now living.

Barton Elliott, Fairmount, farmer, section 18, son of William and Elizabeth Elliott, was born in Vance township, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 11th of November, 1854. He was united in marriage to Miss May J. Baldwin, on the 21st of September, 1876. She was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 21st of August, 1855. They are members of the Baptist church.

Edward Dunn, Fairmount, clerk, is the son of Michael and Julia (Conley) Dunn, who were natives of Ireland, and came to Delaware county, New York, in 1847, where Edward, the subject of our sketch, was born, on the 14th of August, 1854. His parents remained in New York for eight years, and then removed to Fairmount, in 1855, becoming one of the early citizens of the now village of Fairmount. Here Edward spent the early part of his life, receiving a business education. In 1873 he engaged with Wilcox & Co. as salesman.

Jesse Doney, Fairmount, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and in that year his parents removed to Richland county, Ohio, where they remained five years. They then went to Harrison county, where they remained a short time, and then returned to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and located in the same house where Mr. Doney and also his father were born. Mr. Doney returned to Harrison county, Ohio, and commenced to learn the trade of brick-layer and stone-mason. In 1832 he came to Chicago. From there he went to what is now Joliet, where was then only one log cabin, which Mr. Doney helped to erect. He then returned to Harrison county, Ohio, again; then went to Coshocton county, where he worked on a farm for Michael Rodgers, whose daughter, Marion, he married in 1838. She was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1822. Mr. Doney then removed to Guernsey county, from there to Marshall, and thence to Montgomery county. From there he went to Hendricks county, and while there his wife departed this life, in June, 1854. He then married Miss Sarah A. Dale, on the 7th of June, 1855, who was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 30th of April, 1829. Mr. Doney removed to Vermilion county, and purchased the Hickman farm, and has resided there and at Fairmount ever since. He is the father of two children, living, by his former wife: Michael C. and Lysander; and also four deceased: Hannah M., Kisander J., wife of F. Elliott during her life, Benjamin and Samuel; and by his present wife, three living: Jesse, Lincoln, Maggie, and two deceased: John and Marion. Mr. Doney now owns eight hundred and twenty-eight acres of land in

this county, and four houses and lots in the town. He is a member of A.F. & A.M. and I.O.O.F., and has been county commissioner and justice of the peace.

Nimrod McBride, Fairmount, was born in what was then Monongalia county, Virginia, on the 19th of February, 1811, and came with his parents to Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1813, where they remained until 1825. They then went to Marion county, where his father, William, died, in 1828, and his mother, Henriette, in 1831. Mr. McBride came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and while there married Miss Jane Jack, on the 1st of December, 1836, a native of Warren county, Ohio, born on the 16th of January, 1820. Mr. McBride removed to Vermilion county in 1855, and settled close to Fairmount, where he owns two hundred and forty acres of a fine farm, on which he has made all the improvements. He has been blessed with three daughters and one son, now living, and two deceased. The names of the living are Nancy C., Ella, Jennie and William; of the deceased, John T., who died in the army, and Rebecca. Mr. McBride was a whig until the republican party was organized, when he joined its ranks, and with this party he has always cast his vote.

R. Jack, Fairmount, shoemaker and justice of the peace, was born in Carroll county, Indiana, on the 19th of March, 1840, and raised in Tippecanoe county, where he remained until twenty years of age. He then came, with his father, to Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1860, and on the 1st of August, 1862, enlisted in the 73d Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. E, and served until the close of the war. He was in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and passed through them all without receiving a wound. He has been three times married. His first union was on the 9th of August, 1865, to Miss Mary Shroyer, a native of Indiana, born in 1843, and died on the 20th of February, 1869. He was married on the 15th of June, 1870, to Miss Frances Rufin, also a native of Indiana, born in 1844, and died in 1871. His third marriage was in 1872, to Miss Jennie Fellows, also a native of Indiana, born in 1848. By his present wife he is the father of one child, George. Mr. and Mrs. Jack are members of the M. E. church.

W. J. Rice, Fairmount, stock-dealer, is a native of Carter county, Kentucky, where he was born on the 3d of August, 1845. Mr. Rice came to Vermilion county in 1863, and engaged in the pursuit of farming until 1877; since then he has dealt extensively in stock, shipping yearly the amount of \$250,000 worth. On the 24th of October, 1868, Mr. Rice was married to Miss Martha E. Pratt, a native of Boone county, Indiana, born on the 24th of September, 1844. By this union

they have one child living: William C.; James W. died. Mr. R. is a member of the Masonic Order, No. 590, of Fairmount.

Elias Holladay, Fairmount, dealer in drugs, son of Elias and Sarah (Hammond) Holladay, was born in Livingston county, New Jersey, on the 13th of September, 1835. At nine years of age he came with his parents to Parke county, Indiana, and while there his mother died. Then he and his father came, in 1859, to Indianapolis, Indiana, where they remained four years; then removed to Homer, Illinois, and remained one year, and then came to Fairmount, where he has been engaged in his present business ever since. He was appointed notary public in 1867, which office he now holds; also was appointed postmaster, on the 1st of October, 1874, which office he has held ever since. Mr. Holladay was united in marriage in 1866, to Miss Clara P. Short, daughter of Thomas Short, who was one of the early settlers of Vermilion county. She was born in Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 3d of January, 1846. They have one son and one daughter living: Fred S. and Sarah H.; and one deceased: Frank. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of Goshen Baptist church.

J. M. Wilkins, Fairmount, physician, was born in Marion county, Ohio, on the 22d of September, 1826. At six years of age he came with his parents to La Grange county, Indiana; thence to Branch county, Michigan. In 1846-7 he attended the Indiana Medical College, at La Porte, Indiana, and graduated in 1850. He then returned to Branch county and practiced for four years, and in 1854 came to Vermilion county, and first located in New Town, where he had an extensive practice until 1859, and in 1864 removed to Fairmount, where he has had a continued practice ever since. Dr. J. M. Wilkins married Miss Mehitable Pond, on the 28th of September, 1852; a native of Ohio; born on the 12th of August, 1832. They have three sons and one daughter: William F., Jennie E., Charles A. and Fred. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and he is a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodges. His political views are republican.

L. W. Sowers, Fairmount, farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, is a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1836. He removed with his parents to Fountain county, Indiana, in the fall of 1839. His father, Michael Sowers, was born in North Carolina in the year 1792, and died in Fountain county, Indiana, in 1845. His mother also was a native of North Carolina, born in 1802, and now resides in the above named county. Mr. Sowers was married in 1856 to Miss Margaret Darr, daughter of David and Mary Darr. She was born in Parke county, Indiana, in 1837. They have two sons and three daughters: David N., Elijah M., Sarah E., Mary R. and America A. Mr. Sowers

removed to Page county, Iowa, where he remained one year. He then returned to Parke county, Indiana, and remained five years, and removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1865, and settled on the farm where he now resides. By his industry he is now the owner of a farm of two hundred and twelve acres, which he has under good cultivation. He became united with the Lutheran church at seventeen years of age. He also is a member of the A.F. & A.M., and his political views are democratic.

H. Yerkes, Fairmount, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 7th of May, 1840. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in an early day. They went to Fountain county, Indiana, where he (Jacob Yerkes) died in 1866. His wife (Ann) now resides in Indiana. Mr. Yerkes, the subject of this sketch, took an active part in the late war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Co. H, 63d Ind. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He was in the following battles: Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Peachtree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, the engagements around Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville, Tennessee, Wilmington, Goldsboro, and other minor engagements. He was mustered out in July, 1865, and came to Vermilion county. Mr. Yerkes has been twice married: first, on the 21st of September, 1865, to Miss Hester E. Prevo, who was born in 1839 in Fountain county, Indiana, and died on the 7th of September, 1877. Mr. Yerkes was married, in 1878, to Miss Mary O. Noble, also a native of Indiana, born in 1860. Mr. Yerkes has six children by former wife: Spencer G., Alice M., Ella M., Annie L., Susie and Hattie. He served as township supervisor five years. He is a staunch republican, and he and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

I. N. Wilcox, Fairmount, merchant, was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the 18th of November, 1847, and came west in 1866, locating in Fairmount. He engaged in his present business, and at the present time is doing as large a business as any firm in the county outside of Danville. In October, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss M. Burroughs, daughter of Wilson Burroughs, one of the old and respected citizens of the county. She was born in the county on the 21st of January, 1848. They have one son, Harry B. Mr. Wilcox served in the late rebellion in Co. A, 49th O. V. I., and was in several engagements.

D. Gunder, Fairmount, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1825, and came with his parents to Madison county, Indiana, in 1838. His father, Henry Gunder, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was in the war of 1812, and

departed this life in 1864. Mr. D. Gunder's mother, Elizabeth Sisco, was a native of England, and came to America in an early day, and died on the 8th of September, 1858. The subject of this sketch was married in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Hugel, a native of Madison county, Indiana, born in 1832. Her father, Ephraim Hugel, was a native of Ohio, born in 1803 and died in 1842. Her mother, Susanna, was born in Pennsylvania in 1804 and died in 1869. Mr. Gunder has a family of nine living children: Alice, wife of J. J. Howard; Susie, wife of C. W. Baldwin; Joseph N., James H., Samuel H. Jennie B., Mary A., Julia M. and Arthur H. Mr. and Mrs. Gunder are members of the Baptist church. He owns a fine farm of three hundred and forty acres, with good improvements. He is a member of the A.F. & A.M. fraternity, and is a practical farmer.

John K. Musselman, Fairmount, was born in Carroll county, Indiana, in 1843. His parents, Jacob and Catharine Musselman, came to that county in an early day, where they remained until the death of his mother (1850). They were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. Musselman remained at home until man grown, spending most of his time in learning telegraphy and the railroad business, which he has followed mostly since 1865. He came to Vermilion county in 1869, and located in Fairmount, where he became one of the active and energetic citizens. He has creditably held the office of supervisor of Vance township for two terms, and is the present incumbent. In 1873 he took a life-partner, his choice being Miss Mary E. Timmons, daughter of Capt. Timmons, one of the early settlers of the county. The result of their happy marriage is two children: Lewis W. and Mandie.

G. W. Baird, Fairmount, farmer, section 18, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Baird, was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 18th of October, 1851, and came to Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1869. On the 1st of January, 1871, he was married to Miss Lydia E. Davis, daughter of William Davis, who is one of the early settlers in the county. She was born in the county on the 23d of May, 1852. They are the parents of one son and one daughter: Harry D. and Nellie M.

Z. Stalons, dealer in groceries and provisions, Fairmount, was born in Orange county, Indiana, in 1854, and came to Vermilion county, Illinois, with his parents in 1870. He was united in marriage on the 7th of April, 1878, to Miss Nellie McFarland, a native of Illinois. Mr. Stalons is a member of the A.F. & A.M., Fairmount Lodge, 590.

B. F. Mott, Fairmount, physician, was born in Miami county, Ohio, on the 17th of April, 1851, and removed with his parents to Cham-

paign county, Ohio, in 1857. In 1874 he came to Fairmount. Mr. Mott attended medical college in 1872 and 1873, and graduated in 1874. He is not an old physician in the county, but, by honest and never tiring attention to his patients, he now has a practice that will do credit to some of the older physicians of the county. On the 30th of August, 1878, he was married to Katie E. Adams.

G. W. Ryan, Fairmount, railroad agent, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 10th of May, 1853, where he received his early education, and was in the employ of the Pacific railroad for some time. He came west, and engaged with the Wabash railroad, in Champaign county, and in 1877 came to Fairmount, where he has had charge of the office, as express, freight and ticket agent, ever since.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Butler township embraces all the northwest corner of the county which is in town 23 north, range 13 west, of the 2d principal meridian, all the east half of town 23, range 14, two tiers of sections off the north end of town 22 north, range 13, and six sections in the northeast corner of town 22, range 14, making in all seventy-two sections, or equal to two full congressional townships. The land was originally entirely prairie, and, although embracing some of the finest land in the county, did not come into cultivation till 1855, and as late as 1872 broad strips of its rich prairie had not been vexed with the plow; indeed, as late as this present writing some of the beautiful high rolling prairie along the line separating towns 23 and 22 is yet in prairie-grass, and scores of the farms south and southeast of Rankin are guiltless of either fence or hedge to mark their boundary lines. No considerable stream crosses the town. From its southern side the little streams and rivulets stretch away toward the middle fork of the Vermilion, from its eastern border they run into the North Fork, while from its northern half the water sheds to the head-waters of the Illinois River. High, rolling, rich and healthy, it can but seem wonderful, and must ever remain in a great measure mysterious, how the land of such eligible portions of the county were left uninhabited until long after the western half of the state, and Missouri, Iowa, and portions of Kansas and Nebraska, were largely filling up with settlers. People living along the Middle Fork, not twenty miles away, pulled up and moved to Missouri, on poorer land than could be found within half a day's ride of their homes, and this, after it had been demonstrated that people could live

on the open prairie with less labor, just as much comfort, more health, and surer returns for their labor, than on timber farms. It cannot be pleaded in this case that these prairies were unknown. The Chicago road, the great highway of travel before railroads were built, passed directly over this beautiful tract, and the road leading from Danville to Ottawa, along which thousands of men went from the Illinois River country to Danville to enter land, and the road from Attica to Bloomington, along which hundreds of people passed each year, visiting their old homes in Indiana and Ohio, both crossed this arm of the Grand Prairie. The old scholars had an adage which, being liberally translated, runs, "In matters of taste there is no use in disputing." Just so; there is no law against a man's going through the woods and picking up a crooked stick beyond.

The Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie railroad runs directly through the township from east to west, on a line nearly one and one half miles from its northern line, having on it the three little villages of East Lynne, named from the charming novel of Mrs. Anna S. Stephens, Rankin, named from Hon. David Rankin, the proprietor of a portion of the town and of a large amount of land in the neighborhood, and Pellsville, named from W. H. Pells, who was co-proprietor of it.

The township itself was named, at the suggestion of the first supervisor, in 1864, from the cock-eyed hero who had solved the difficult questions of the war, each as it arose, with as much ease as he would have settled a quiet dinner in his own house. He had equipped and marched the first brigade of volunteers to beleaguered Washington (or had commanded the march), in less than three days after notice had reached him, and in less than two days from the date of his selection by Governor Andrew for the position. He had captured Baltimore one night, while the war department was making a plan of attack, which it was expected he would join in carrying out the next week. He had solved the most difficult question of what was to be done with the negroes who continually came into our lines, under the constitutional provision requiring the return of fugitives owing service or labor, by calling them "contraband of war." He had hung the only rebel that ever was hung in America (except old John Brown and his party), and had made the women stop making faces at the "boys in blue," and had just secured a peaceful election in New York city. Next to Grant, whose name had been applied to the adjoining township, he was the hero of the day; so Wm. M. Tennery thought, and so his loyal neighbors thought when they gave his name to their home.

The first farming done in the township was probably in the year

1854, and these were the pioneers, so far as the memory of old settlers now living here serves to call it to mind.*

In the year 1854 Mr. J. H. Schwartz and several neighbors came from Ohio to Danville, and there found Parker Dresser doing a "land office business." It was busy times just then. He entered for the party the following tracts of land: Lot 1 of northwest quarter of section 30, for Mr. Schwartz; the south half of 19 (311 acres), for Mr. Yates (whose son came here and lived on it till his wife died, and then went back to Ohio); the east half and lot 1 of the southwest quarter of section 30, for Phœbe Bennett; the west half of the southwest quarter of section 29, for Mr. Bennett, and lot 2 of the northwest quarter of 30 for another party. Mr. Bennett did not come here to live, and never saw the land but once. Mr. Schwartz moved on his purchase and lives on it still. He was a man of fair education, of moderate financial resources, but large heart and strong and abiding faith. He found a new country, destitute not only of crops and stock, but destitute of the institutions of religion and education. His son-in-law, Lewis John, settled near him on section 20, in 1859, and remains there yet. The year he came here to live followed close on the years in which the large wheat crops were so general through the state. Cases were numerous where a single crop of wheat had paid the cost of purchasing the land, tilling, fencing, harvesting and marketing the crop, leaving a balance to the credit side of the account. The crop, of course, was an exceptional one; but that such did really grow is beyond dispute. This was sent to Ohio and other eastern states, and many came here in 1855 expecting to get rich on wheat raising alone. Cases were plenty where farmers who were well-to-do ran in debt for additional land, intending to pay for it out of the next wheat crop. Men, in the height of their excitement over wheat, sowed it on the last year's stubble, and harrowed it in without even plowing the ground. Of course the subsequent successive failures of the crop ruined many farmers, crippled others, sent some to the asylum, and convinced all that this was not in the "wheat belt."

The hard times which followed the financial crash of 1857 was fully as severe on the new settlers of Butler as had been the previous one of 1837 on those who were then in the timber belt along the Middle Fork. Corn became the principal article of food. Money there was none. The entire paper currency of the west was based upon the faith which the people had in bankers, many of which were either foreign to

*The writer would like to give credit to Mr. Schwartz and Mr. McCune for their assistance in furnishing—the former, the interesting statistics of the churches, and the latter, of the early settlers.

the state, or mere myths. Michigan "red-dog," Georgia "wild-cat," Missouri "stump-tail," were the nicknames which were applied to the various kinds of bank-bills, which were taken at par one day, and refused at a heavy discount the next. Never was a people so swindled with imaginary money. Bank-note detectors were consulted by every business man whenever he received money, to try to discover whether it was safe to take. The men of the present generation who complain of "hard times" may have suffered, but they know next to nothing of the suffering which their fathers passed through then. Taxes were all payable in specie, and light as they were then, it was more difficult to obtain the hard money with which to pay them then than now, notwithstanding they are ten times as great.

Daniel Stamp came from New York and bought land in section 14 (23-14), in 1855. He sold to A. B. Lucas, and he to Samuel Johnson. Lucas lives in Pellsville. Johnson sold to Williams, and went to Kansas. Fred Stamp settled about the same time, and made a farm on section 15. He lives now in Paxton. James Dixon settled on section 11, where Mrs. Johnson now resides. John Jones the same time made a farm on section 19, just north of Schwartz. Caleb T. Beals came in 1856, and took land in section 3 (22-13). He still lives near there, in section 9. John Dopps commenced farming in section 15 (23-14) in 1855. He afterward sold out and went to Kansas. David Dopps commenced a farm in the same section. These men were pioneers of the Methodist church, and the first class was formed at the house of their brother Eli, across the line in Ford county.

J. W. Shannon came in 1855, and took up land in section 35 (23-14). He lived there twenty years, and now resides in Perrysville, Indiana. Mr. Clark about the same time settled on the south side of section 14. In 1857 C. McCune came from Ohio, and took up land in section 7, one mile east of where Rankin now is, where he resided till five years ago, when he made Rankin his home. Wm. I. Allen, who had been a pioneer in Grant township, purchased land in 1855, north of East Lynne, and had two men there improving the farm. Ruffin Clark came from Indiana in 1856, and settled on section 28. He was a man of intelligence, and made his mark on the community. He took a lively interest in schools. He died in 1869, and his family went back to Indiana after a few years. Geo. Mains came to live on section 21 in 1856. He still resides there. Daniel S. French came to the same section in 1857. He now lives in Indiana, and is editing a paper in Tippecanoe county. He still owns the farm. Jacob Swisher came to section 12 (22-13) in 1855. He was a public-spirited man, and well known throughout this part of the county. Jesse Piles, who also came

here early, settled in section 10 (22-14), in the extreme southwestern part of the township. Jonathan Done in 1856 settled in section 15 (23-14). He afterward removed to Paxton. John Pursley, in 1857, purchased half a section in 11, near Rankin, and continued farming there until he enlisted in the army, in Allen's company. He had been in the engagement which resulted in the surrender of Fort Henry, and while at Donaldson was sent back to Fort Henry for ammunition. The fatigue of the trip was too much for him, and he gave out and died. He left two sons, who are worthy and respected young men.

Thomas Towe commenced about 1856 to improve a farm on section 7 (23-13). Along in the fall sometime, Towe and McCune had gone to Middle Fork,—McCune to get wood and Towe for a load of sand. This timber, twelve miles away, was the nearest fuel they could obtain. They knew nothing of coal at that day. McCune had a good team of horses and his partner was driving three yoke of cattle — of course he had to go on foot. Night overtaking them they became completely lost. To be lost on the prairie at night is the nearest thing to being "finally lost" that one experiences in this life. There is absolutely no clue by which the most skillful detective could work out. Especially is this so when the wind does not blow. Teams are liable to walk around in a circle, and in the absence of any light, which can be seen on such occasions many miles, the wanderers not unfrequently find it necessary to spend the night on the prairie. In this case the benighted travelers set to hallooing with all their might, and after an hour of such exercise they were heard by Mr. Stamp, who fired a gun to attract their attention. As soon as they could ascertain the direction of this first "gun at daybreak" they started for it at double-quick; Towe ahead leading the van with his steers, and McCune following like a general officer on dress parade, glad to ride where Towe should lead. They came to one of those ponds which at that time were numerous on these prairies, and the leader, fearing to turn to the right or the left lest he should lose his direction, plunged in knee deep, yelling at the top of his voice to keep his courage up, and to keep their gunner acquainted with their whereabouts. McCune rode out the storm like a major, and never looked on that pond after that without almost fancying he could see Towe knee-deep in the flood. Mr. Towe returned to New York, and John, who remained to carry on the farm, went to the army and was killed. 'Squire Bowers, in returning from Loda one night, got lost and became mired in a pond. He took off the horses and walked around all night to keep from being numbed with the cold. It was customary when the father of the family was belated, to place a candle in the window which looked in the direction he was to come,

and many a man has been saved a night on the prairie by "keeping the lower light burning."

The nearest mill for a time was at Myersville, until Persons purchased and refitted the Ross Mill. The nearest trading point was at Loda, twelve miles north, which was a famous point for trade for all this country until the distillery burned and the building of the railroad drew merchants away from there, until now there is nothing left of its former business importance.

In the early days the people here did not raise many cattle for some reason. As previously stated, all tried wheat for a time, until continued failures used up all they had kept for seed, without any return. Still they bought seed and sowed again. Corn and hogs were the staple. Hogs almost always brought a paying price, and it was before cholera had been invented. Stock and corn are the principal staples of the farmer yet. Flax has been raised some, and is considered a fair crop. To the renter it is considered an available crop, for it "turns" so much earlier than corn that it enables him to get something to live on several months before he can for corn.

Land was worth from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre. Some sold as high as \$9 before the railroad was built, and some sold in anticipation of that building as high as \$12. Eight dollars was probably a fair average for land two years before the railroad was built. Twenty can hardly be called an exorbitant price now.

McCune says that as late as 1857 he has seen here on this prairie as many as twenty deer at a time, and at one time he saw on section 7 fifty-four in one lot going in a northwesterly direction, and wolves were as thick as rabbits. As late as 1858, of a flock of sheep, which had got away from a man living north of here, eighty were killed in a single night. Badgers were also plenty. They were as large as a dog and stronger, with a thick neck, and too strong for any dog to master. Rattlesnakes were so plenty that on a single farm a hundred were killed in a single season. It is a wonder that more people were not killed by them. Dogs that were bitten by them seemed to know how to cure themselves. Prairie mud was a very certain cure. They were really a dangerous neighbor, yet the children went barefooted to school or hunting strawberries as now. They seem as adverse to civilization as any of their wild neighbors, and as the prairie-grass was killed out by being plowed and cultivated they disappeared. The last seen of them here was about 1870. It is doubted whether any survived the shriek of the locomotive or the high taxes of modern civilization. We used to have squirrels here, red and gray, not unlike those in the timber but smaller, and with shorter tails. Prairie chickens were of course

very plenty, and the reverberating "boom" of their matins, ushering in an October morning, will never be forgotten by the old settlers, and probably never heard in its fullness by the new. Sand-hill cranes were very numerous, as they nested here in the ponds on this divide, and, if undisturbed, would make havoc of the corn in the spring, taking two rows at a time, as clean as any man could root it up, and in the fall would congregate in great numbers if not driven away.

The first Methodist class formed here was, according to Mr. Schwartz' recollection, about 1855. It was formed before he came here to live, at the house of Eli Dopps. It was an interesting class, and grew into three separate churches: that at Schwartz, at Rankin and at Pellsville. At the time of its formation it consisted of sixteen members. C. Atkinson was preacher in charge, and John Vincent assistant. It belonged to the Danville circuit, and there was no church in all this country but the "Wallace Chapel" at Blue Glass, and the old log-house called Partlow's Church. The preaching appointment was each alternate week; and it was a terrible winter, as all remember, so that Atkinson did not reach his appointment all winter,—but Vincent was very regular. Greenbury Garner, Milo Butler and W. H. McVey were on the Danville circuit before 1861. Mr. Elliott was presiding elder, and, after him, L. Pilnor. After this W. H. H. Moore was elder. Sampson Shinn and Enoch Jones, preachers, John Helmick, assistant, J. S. Barger and John Long, preachers in charge. In 1865 the Blue Glass circuit was formed, and Schwartz school-house was built. S. Shinn was presiding elder. The class was divided, and those living near here were served with regular preaching at this school-house, which appointment belonged to the Blue Grass circuit, and those over by Dopp's were in the Paxton circuit. The society at East Lynne was formed in 1869. This church was built in 1875. It is 28 × 46, and cost, painted and seated, \$2,000. Some help, to build this beautiful chapel, came from Danville, but most of it was raised within themselves. The present year Mr. Davis is pastor. A Sabbath-school is maintained in summer.

Prairie Chapel, Christian church, was built near Swisher's, at the extreme southeastern corner of the township, about 1861. Elder Rawley Martin used to preach there, as he did for years all over this country. He was for many years the pioneer preacher in this denomination. It is a pleasant church, and the membership is about forty-five. Elders Stipp and Charles Cosat preach there alternately. The organization of this church was effected at Blue Grass, in 1859, by Elder Martin. Preaching was continued for some time at the Blue Grass school-house. Jacob Swisher was one of the most influential members of the church,

and when they came to build he induced the building near his residence. He was an elder in the church.

A United Brethren church has been recently formed by Mr. Ziegler when he was in charge of the Vermilion circuit. Mr. Scott is the present preacher. Mrs. Duncan is class-leader. They propose to build soon on land that has been donated by Mr. Biddel, of Indianapolis.

Before the building of the railroad through this town its open prairie attracted the attention of a gentleman whose large experience, business capacity and ready means well qualified him to make a large venture in farming operations here, which has proved of the utmost importance to the interests of this prairie town. Mr. David Rankin had been largely engaged in cattle-farming and feeding in Henderson county, in this state, and had amassed a comfortable fortune before he commenced his operations here. He was a gentleman of broad views, wide acquaintance, and the strictest business habits. Associating with him his relative, W. A. Rankin, he purchased eight sections of land lying near together here, and commenced improving it, in 1867. They built a fine residence on section 2, which has been beautifully surrounded by trees, changing the bleak prairie of only a few years ago into one of the most delightful shady resorts to be found in this part of the country, which has been the home of the junior partner since then. They put the land into cultivation as fast as possible, and secured the location of a depot at Rankin.

There were before the railroad was built two post-offices, which were more or less in Butler, *i. e.*, they were hanging on the border of the township. Jesse Piles was postmaster of Circle for a while, and Dr. O. F. Taylor at Sugar Creek, which before the railroad was built was moved to what is now Pellsville. Butler was set off as a township in 1864, at which time Wm. M. Tennyery was supervisor of the united townships. At the first town meeting held, Ambrose Armantrout was moderator. The following is a list of the township officers elected since its erection. The town has never had but three supervisors and three clerks.

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1865 . . .	37 . . .	J. H. Schwartz.	E. S. Pope	W. M. Thomas . . .	D. A. Schwartz.
1866 . . .	45 . . .	J. R. Bowers . . .	E. S. Pope	Wm. Glaze	Wm. Glaze.
1867 . . .	45 . . .	J. R. Bowers . . .	J. J. Johnson . . .	J. J. Johnson . . .	E. S. Pope.
1868 . . .	46 . . .	J. R. Bowers . . .	E. S. Pope	Wm. Glaze	Wm. Glaze.
1869 . . .	85 . . .	J. R. Bowers . . .	J. J. Johnson . . .	Wm. Glaze	Wm. Glaze.
1870 . . .	104 . . .	J. R. Bowers . . .	D. A. Schwartz . .	Wm. Glaze	Wm. Glaze.
1871 . . .	59 . . .	J. R. Bowers . . .	D. A. Schwartz . .	Wm. Glaze	Wm. Glaze.
1872 . . .	107 . . .	B. Butterfield . .	D. A. Schwartz . .	John Yeazel	Wm. Glaze.
1873 . . .	118 . . .	B. Butterfield . .	D. A. Schwartz . .	E. G. Hancock . . .	E. G. Hancock.
1874 . . .	124 . . .	B. Butterfield . .	D. A. Schwartz . .	John Yeazel	G. W. Smith.

Date.	Vote.	Supervisor.	Clerk.	Assessor.	Collector.
1875....	82...	B. Butterfield...	D. A. Schwartz..	John Yeazel.....	W. H. Schwartz.
1876....	148....	B. Butterfield...	D. A. Schwartz..	John Yeazel.....	W. H. Schwartz.
1877....	320....	B. Butterfield...	D. A. Schwartz..	John Yeazel.....	W. H. Schwartz.
1878....	250....	B. Butterfield...	D. A. Schwartz..	E. H. Beals.....	W. H. Schwartz.
1879....	300....	B. Butterfield...	D. A. Schwartz..	E. H. Beals.....	Andrew Sloan.

Justices of the peace have been Jacob Swisher, Fred. Stamp, Hiram Armantrout, J. P. Dopps, David Brown, J. R. Bowers, and H. M. Ludden.

At the town meeting in 1866, the ordinance forbidding stock to run at large was passed, and has been strictly enforced, to the great saving of those who were trying to make new farms on the prairie. On the 11th of May, 1867, at a special meeting, held after due notice, the town voted, by 46 to 5, in favor of giving fourteen hundred dollars to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad. Later a meeting was held on the subject of subscribing twenty-five thousand dollars to the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie railroad, which resulted in favor of such subscription.

In 1877 two voting precincts were established, dividing the town, as near as possible, in the center, the eastern precinct voting at East Lynne, and the western at Rankin. This makes it very convenient for the voters, as it was fully thirteen miles from Jesse Piles' residence to the voting-place at East Lynne, when the election happened to be there.

EAST LYNNE.

East Lynne was laid out in 1872, upon land belonging to W. P. Moore, in the southeast quarter of section 10; T. J. Van Brunt, in the northeast quarter of 10; John P. Dopps, in northwest quarter of 11; and Aiken and White, in the southwest quarter of 11 (23-13). Dopps and Moore sold out about this time and moved away. The plat covered about forty acres. Henry Ludden was appointed first station agent and first postmaster, and was the first to commence selling goods there. He is still postmaster.

The first business house was built by Wm. McReynolds, the same now occupied as a hotel. Palmer Brothers were for a time engaged in mercantile business. N. R. Hall opened up in lumber, hardware and implements. O. E. Wilson commenced the grocery trade, and continued it for three or four years. Messrs. Aiken, Hall, French, Morey and Gardner have been engaged in purchasing grain, which is the principal business. A good two-story frame school-house was erected, and a good school has been maintained, with an average attendance of about fifty.

The Methodist church was built under the preaching of Rev. J.

Muirhead, in 1875. It belonged, as now, to the Hoopeton circuit, and preaching is regularly maintained by the preacher on that circuit, once in two weeks. Rev. Mr. Haff is the present preacher in charge.

The Christian church occupies the building on the alternate Sabbath, by a kind of christian comity which is fast becoming the rule in this western country, Elder Houghton preaching, and the entire community join in a union Sabbath-school, which is well maintained. Mr. J. S. Hall was first superintendent. The church edifice is 36 × 46, and is a very neat and pleasant building.

A Baptist society has been formed, which proposes to move a church building now at Ludden to East Lynne.

The grain trade has been, and continues to be, one of considerable importance here. It is the center of one of the finest corn-raising districts in the county, and as there are few cattle-feeders among the new farmers in this vicinity, most of the corn must go to market. A large steam elevator is about being erected to supply a long-felt need, and will be in readiness for the fall trade.

RANKIN.

The pleasant little village of Rankin, which to-day is as quiet as a May morning, was brought into being amid a war of location, which must be remembered by those who were participators in it as long as they remember anything. The "war" was long, exhaustive of patience, and expensive, finally making it cost each party all its results were worth, and resulted in a drawn battle. The captains-general who marshaled the hosts were W. A. Rankin and W. H. Pells, the former proprietor of a large landed interest, amounting to five thousand acres, the latter with a local interest of only about eighty acres, but a seat in the board of directors of the railroad which was being built. The construction company, of which Col. Snell was the head, had the right under their contract to designate the depot, but were also authorized to receive payment for the same sufficient to cover the expenses of side-track, depot, switches, etc. When Mr. Rankin went to negotiate for the location he presented the arguments that as the whole township was taxed for the road, a location should be selected that was as nearly equidistant as possible, and that the location he proposed was the same distance from the western boundary of the township as East Lynne was from the eastern; that more of the people of this township would be accommodated by this location than any other; that he was ready at any time to pay the \$2,500 required for putting in the job, and any other little matters required could be easily arranged. On the other hand, Mr. Pells plead the custom of the road, which had been to

permit each director to name a depot; that every other director had been accorded that privilege, and that the farmers around the proposed location would give as much or more for the location. The citizens in the vicinity of Pellsville raised \$3,500 by subscription, and got their depot; the Rankins paid their subscription, and got theirs. It then became a question for the railroad company to decide which one should be retained, and Mr. Boody was appealed to by both parties. At one stage of the contest a proposition was made to locate the depot midway between the two present sites. This was accepted by one party, but declined by the other. After the matter had come into the jurisdiction of Mr. Boody, he proposed a plan which was very likely to decide matters, but just then the road was put into the hands of a receiver, who decided that he had no authority in such matters, and would not decide. It is now just passing into the hands of the new company, and the old question is likely to come up like a chancery case for final hearing nearly ten years after its inception. The village of Rankin was laid out in June, 1872, by A. Bowman, county surveyor, and J. R. Bowers, making twenty-four blocks, each of which were 240 × 250 feet. The streets are eighty-five feet wide. It was laid out one-half on the land of D. and W. A. Rankin, in section 12, and one-quarter on each of the lands of George Guthrie and Mrs. Johnson. The Guthrie portion was sold to Prof. Joseph Carter, of Peru, Illinois, who still owns it. The two open strips between the blocks and the track were left for public use.

The first building was commenced by Mr. E. Wait, who lived in Loda, intending to go into the grain and coal trade. Before it was completed he was killed on the construction train between Paxton and this station. Mr. F. A. Finney took Wait's interest and completed the building, which was afterward sold to Mr. Chapman. Rankin & Thompson put up the next building — a grain office. C. H. Wyman put up a store and put in a stock of drugs. Milton Holmes, from Bloomington, built most of the buildings that were put up the first year. He and his hands had to camp out, sleep under work-benches or wherever they could find a chance, for there was no boarding place here. Cowell & Weaver built several. There was no lumber yard here, and the freight from Paxton was fifteen dollars per car. All the stone brought here for building purposes came from Kankakee. While the construction company retained the control of the road no less freight could be obtained, and thus it was necessary to pay at Paxton as there was no office here. Holmes built the drug store and grain office, and six dwelling-houses for Mr. Rankin, a store and the hotel the first season. His family were the first persons who came here to

live. They resided in the Wait house. J. T. Wickham was the second. They resided in the Wilson house.

The Campbell house, which was put up among the very first buildings, is the only hotel Rankin has ever known. It was built for, and has been continuously occupied by, Mr. J. F. Campbell, and is without doubt the finest hotel-building in the county outside of Danville. His house, barn, ice-house, etc., cost \$5,500.

J. R. Bowers, who, since the first opening of business here, has been one of the solid men of Rankin, came to make a farm on section 7, two miles southeast of Rankin, in 1865. He remained there until the village was commenced, and then brought the old flax warehouse from Blue Grass and went into business. Flax had been for some years a leading crop here, and to accommodate the business the Lafayette firm, which was interested in the business, had erected a warehouse at Blue Grass, which was then the great central point of trade and traffic. The farmers had no conveniences for saving the seed from one year to another, as it required careful cleaning and safe preservation to make it fit for seed. The plan adopted by the firm was to loan seed on contract to buy the crop. This required a warehouse, and as soon as the railroad was built it was moved to Rankin, and has since been in charge of Mr. Bowers.

Rankin & Thompson were first to open in the grain trade. D. & W. A. Rankin built the main part of the elevator, 30 × 52, 40 feet high. They sold it to Birch & Hall, a firm residing and doing business in Oxford, Indiana, who have increased its capacity, and now run it.

The war between Rankin and Pellsville occasionally broke out from its smothered condition. The first store building put up in the latter place, known as Scott's store, was purchased by Mr. Rankin and moved to this place in the face of some pretty loud prairie breezes, which were kept in check by the timely aid of the sheriff, backed by the broad warrant of the "People of the State of Illinois." Henry Jones had kept a blacksmith-shop a few miles south of the town, and got out the timbers for a shop and brought them to Rankin. He afterward received a "communication" which led him to change his mind, and he hauled it away to Pellsville amid a storm of anything but applause from this end, and the booming of triumph at the other. To one party Jones was several degrees below an ordinary "nincompoop," to the other, the hero of the hour.

The United Presbyterian church was organized in 1866. Rev. J. D. Whitham, of the Bloomington Presbytery, began preaching to a few scattered families a few miles southwest of Rankin, in the spring of that year. In September following he organized the church by com-

mission of presbytery, in Ford county, consisting of nineteen persons. James Campbell and family, William McClintock and family, J. T. Wilson and family, were of the number. When Rankin was laid out, they having no house of worship in the county, and finding in the Messrs. Rankin, who were of that faith, strong friends, decided to build here. The church edifice is 36×50 , and cost about \$3,500. Rev. Mr. Whitham continued to preach for them nine years. Rev. J. T. Torrance, his successor, is still ministering to the church here. An interesting Sabbath-school is maintained.

The Methodist church was built in 1874, at a cost of \$3,000. It is 36×55 , and nicely seated. Rev. W. H. Musgrove was the first preacher. A large Sabbath-school is maintained: Mr. C. Bowers, superintendent. This church was really the successor of the first class organized in this town, at Dopp's house, which appointment was long in the Paxton circuit.

The Sweeds, who are quite numerous in the country around Rankin, have organized a Lutheran church, and have purchased the school-house for a church building. They have regular service in their own language, bringing their pastor from Paxton on a hand-car after he has finished his service there.

The Rankin Lodge, No. 725, Freemasons, was instituted June, 1874. The first officers were: John S. Hewins, W.M.; B. R. Cole, S.W.; W. H. Schwartz, J.W.; R. W. English, Sec.; A. D. Beckley, Treas., who, with Thomas McGill, James Wardlow and George Stamp constituted the charter members. The present officers are: J. S. Hewins, W.M.; B. R. Cole, S.W.; J. R. Bowers, J.W.; C. W. Babcock, Sec.; M. D. Sprague, Treas.; M. J. Chapman, Senior Deacon.

The people of Rankin have been very fortunate in not being much troubled with places where the "ardent" is dealt out for drink. They will not tolerate any such in their neighborhood. The Messrs. Rankin are decided temperance men, and in this view they are in hearty sympathy with the unanimous sentiment of their little village. One man, who is now carrying on a bakery in Leadville, tried the temper of the citizens by engaging in the traffic for a short time, but he soon found that public sentiment would not permit it, and left.

PELLSVILLE.

Pellsville was laid out and platted on the 20th of July, 1872, by W. H. Pells, of Orleans county, New York, and A. F. Wardlow. It consisted of twenty-seven blocks in the north half of southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10 (23-14). Mr. Pells had been for some years engaged in trade at Paxton, and

was a director in the road then being built. There was a post-office at Sugar Creek, which for some years had been kept at the store at the cross-roads, south of Pellsville. J. W. Shilling commenced the store about 1869. He sold to Mr. Jones, who died, and Mrs. Phillips kept it awhile after his death, when Mr. J. B. Lucas bought it, and continued in business about six months, and then moved it to Pellsville, and built the first business house in the new town. The building was afterward sold to Rankin, who moved it to Rankin, as a kind of trophy of the chase. Lucas moved the post-office here at the same time, and its name was changed to suit the changed locality. Mr. Pells put up a good two-story building, and leased it to Travis Brothers, who are still in business here.

Lucas continued postmaster awhile, and was succeeded by Marion Daniels, he by C. T. Daniels, who is postmaster at present.

The Odd-Fellows lodge was organized in 1876. They have a fine hall over Daniels' store. It has a membership of twenty-four.

The Methodist church was built in 1873 and 1874. It is about 28 × 36, plain, and cost \$1,500. This church belongs to the Rankin circuit, and is served by the same preachers that preach at Rankin.

The citizens in the vicinity of Pellsville subscribed \$3,500 to secure the station there, and had a long and exciting contest to secure it. Her business men are energetic and wide awake, and their business is prosperous.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

F. M. Smith, East Lynne, farmer, section 4, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 7th of March, 1833. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K, 33d Ind. Vol. Inf., and was in the battle of Springhill and several skirmishes. He served three years, being on detached duty most of the time, and was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia. He was married on the 18th of February, 1874, to Mary C. Swisher. They have two children by this marriage: William T. and Eliza A. Mr. Smith has held the offices of school director and commissioner of highways. He is a very industrious man, and well respected by the people in the neighborhood in which he resides. He is a republican in politics. Mr. Smith owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

William A. Laflen, East Lynne, physician, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 14th of January, 1838. He spent his boyhood days on the farm. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school. He taught ten winters. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. F, 4th Iowa Inf., and served three years. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge. Mr. Laflen attended Rush Medical College two years, at the expiration

of which time he received a diploma for the practice of medicine. He commenced practice in Pilot township, and his labors have been attended with much success ever since. He was married on the 29th of March, 1868, to Sarah J. Legg. She was born in Will county, Illinois, on the 13th of July, 1844. The Doctor is a very enterprising man, and bids fair to rank high in his profession. He owns three hundred and sixty-one and a half acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

T. M. Layne, Rankin, farmer, section 11, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, on the 26th of March, 1827. He was married in Indiana, to Eliza Bittle, on the 27th of December, 1859. She was born in Seneca county, Indiana, on the 11th of November, 1843. They are the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Elmer T., Henry and Frank. The names of the deceased are Jasper, Melville, Laura and Willie. Mr. Layne has held the office of school director six years, and trustee in the church. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. His parents are natives of Kentucky; Mrs. Layne's parents, of Virginia.

C. T. Daniel, Pellsville, grocer and confectioner, was born in Logan county, Ohio, on the 1st of April, 1836, and spent his early days on a farm. He moved with his father from Ohio to this state in 1844, and settled in Champaign county. He came to this county in 1874, settling in Pellsville, where he still resides. Mr. Daniel enlisted in the late war, in 1861, in Co. D, 3d Mo. Cav., and was in the pursuit of Price and in the battles of Hartswell (Missouri), Springfield and Pilot Knob. He was married on the 7th of December, 1864. His wife was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 30th of November, 1845. They are the parents of three children: Thomas W., Priscilla W., and Mary. Mr. Daniel has held the office of school director five years. He is a republican and a Methodist.

Elam H. Beals, Rankin, farmer, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, on the 3d of May, 1835. His early life was spent on a farm, obtaining the education that could be had from a common district school. He came to this state in 1846 and settled in Vermilion county, remaining but two years, when he returned to Indiana and stayed until the year 1856, at which time he came back to this county, and has since remained. He was married to Amelia Parker, on the 2d of January, 1856. She was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 6th of December, 1837. They have had by this union seven children, four of whom are living: Demetrius, Jennie, Sherman and Cora. The deceased are Grant, Ellsworth and George. Mr. Beals has held the office of constable seven years, of deputy sheriff seven years, and has been assessor since 1872.

Frank W. Hall, Rankin, farmer, section 25, was born in Maine on the 6th of March, 1844. His father moved to this state when he was but three years old. He enlisted in 1862 with Co. C, 1st Ill. Light Artillery, and served two years and eleven months. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Corinth, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas (Texas), Peachtree Creek and Jonesboro, and was mustered out at Springfield. He was married in the spring of 1872 to Elisabeth Johnston, who was born in Ohio in 1852. They are the parents of two children: Carrie B., born May 10, 1876, and Augusta M., born February 26, 1879. Mr. Hall has held the office of school-director and road commissioner five years, and this position he still fills.

John F. Campbell, Rankin, inn-keeper and real-estate agent, was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, on the 11th of December, 1821. His early life was spent on a farm engaged in the ordinary duties that attend an agriculturist's occupation. He came to Edgar county, this state, in 1846, and settled near Paris, and in 1848 removed to Danville. He has been twice married: first to Elisabeth David, on the 14th of October, 1847. She was born in Vermilion county in 1827, and died in 1849. Jennie was born to them. Mr. Campbell was united, in 1860, to Margaret Baxter, who was born in Shelby county, Indiana. Mr. Campbell came to Rankin in 1872, and built the first hotel, which he has been running since; also, in addition to this, he has been doing a good real-estate business. He is a republican and a Methodist.

Jesse S. Piles, Pellsville, farmer, section 11, was born in Preble county, Ohio, on the 14th of August, 1824. His father died when he was but thirteen years of age, and, until he reached the age of twenty-two, he helped his brothers to manage the farm. In 1854 he came to this state, and settled on the farm which he still holds, being the first settler in Butler township. He was married in Indiana, in 1857, to Phebe Bales. They have had five children: John H., Margaret, Emily, Nancy and Anna. Mr. Piles has held the office of postmaster three years. His political views are republican, and in religion he is a Methodist.

H. M. Ludden (of the firm of H. M. Ludden & Co.), East Lynne, dry-goods and grocery merchant, was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 3d of August, 1843. He built the first store-house in East Lynne, and started the first store. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 76th Ill. Inf., and served three years. He was in several skirmishes. Mr. Ludden came to this state in 1855, and remained until 1865, when he returned to Massachusetts and there stayed till 1872. He was married in August, 1872, to Evaline Barr. She was born in Vermont in

1850. They have one child: Eva L. Mr. Ludden is at present justice of the peace, deputy postmaster and U. S. express agent. East Lynne owes much of its success as a business place to the energy of Mr. Ludden, who is regarded as one of the best citizens of Vermilion county. He owns forty acres of land, worth \$40 per acre.

F. D. Travis, Pellsville, dry-goods and grocery merchant, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of April, 1836. He commenced teaching school at the age of twenty, and taught six years in succession. He came to this state in 1856 and commenced the mercantile business. He was married in Indiana to Mary L. Jones, on the 21st of April, 1859. She was born in Illinois on the 25th of March, 1841. They had two children by this union, both deceased: William A., born on the 4th of January, 1860, and died on the 19th of September, 1867, and Walter, born on the 26th of October, 1868, and died on the 25th of September, 1869. Mr. Travis has been on the school board since the district was organized. He feeds and ships some hogs. Mr. Travis is regarded as one of the best business men in Vermilion county, and is respected by all. He is a democrat and a Presbyterian.

J. H. Schwartz, Rankin, farmer, section 30, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in July, 1809, and early learned the hatter's trade. He came to this state in 1856 and commenced farming. He was one of the first settlers in Butler township, and was its first supervisor, and held the office of road commissioner two years. He was married in 1831 to Catharine Wyand. She was born in Pennsylvania in October, 1806. They had by this union nine children, three of whom are living: Elisabeth E., now wife of Lewis John, of this township; Daniel A. and William H. Mr. Schwartz lost one son in the late war. He is one of the most useful men in this county, taking an active part in every enterprise that comes up. He stands well in the church to which he belongs, and in the community at large. He owns two hundred acres, valued at \$30 per acre. He is a republican and Methodist.

Elbridge G. Hancock, Rankin, farmer, section 11, was born in Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the 4th of December, 1840. His father died when he was but three years old. He lived three years with his uncle and three with his guardian, working on the farm during the summer and attending school during the winter. He came to this state in 1858 and settled in Tazewell county. He was married on the 17th of November, 1863, to Jemima Griffith. She was born in this state on the 26th of May, 1846. They had by this marriage two children, one living: Nettie B.; deceased, Frank. Mr. Hancock has held the office of school director ten years, assessor one term, collector

one term, and road commissioner one term. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, valued at \$30 per acre, and ships a few hogs for the Chicago market. He is a democrat and Methodist.

Henry Jones, Pellsville, blacksmith, was born in England, on the 5th of March, 1838. He learned his trade when quite young, and in 1856 came to America, and to this state in 1858, settling at Blue Grass, where he remained several years, and in 1873 came to Pellsville. He was married on the 10th of September, 1861, to Susan B. Lionberger, born in Virginia, on the 21st of December, 1844. They are the parents of three children: Emma T., born on the 7th of August, 1862, who, though not yet seventeen years old, is a graduate of the high school at Hoopston, having attended four years; John T., born on the 16th of March, 1865; Grace T., born on the 29th of November, 1869. Mr. Jones is an enterprising citizen. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of well-improved farm land in Middle Fork township, worth \$25 per acre; two town lots, blacksmith shop and a dwelling. He is a republican and Methodist.

T. T. Daniels, Pellsville, hardware and agricultural implements, was born in Logan county, Ohio, on the 2d of February, 1839. He remained on the farm until nineteen years of age, at which time his father died. He came to this state in 1844, and settled in Champaign county, where he remained until 1858. On the 29th of July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 2d Ill. Cal. Vol., and was in the battles of Holly Springs, Franklin, Clinton (Louisiana), Greenville (Alabama), and at the sieges of Vicksburg and Ft. Blakely, also in several skirmishes. He has been twice married: first, to Elisabeth J. Lucas in 1870. She was born in Indiana in 1845, and died in 1873. They had one infant, now deceased. He was then married to Emma J. Hankins, on the 2d of February, 1876. She was born in Indiana in 1849. They have by this marriage one child, Marse, born on the 4th of March, 1878. Mr. D. is a good business man, and well respected in this community.

J. L. McCanley, Rankin, dry goods and groceries, section 10, was born in Ohio on the 1st of August, 1845. His father died when he was quite young, leaving him to the care of his mother. He came to this state in 1860, and commenced business in Rankin when the village first started. He bought the first load of corn sold in the place. He has been in the dry goods and grocery business in Rankin for three years, and is getting a first-class trade. He owns 80 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre, two lots, a storehouse that cost \$1,400, one dwelling-house, and a half interest in one hundred acres of land in section 19.

James H. Applegate, East Lynne, Farmer, section 10, was born in

Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 16th of May, 1838. He was married to Mary A. Armantrout on the 24th of December, 1858. She was born in Indiana on the 7th of April, 1836. They are the parents of four children: Henry E., Edwin A., Simon L. and Ezra H. Mr. Applegate came to Illinois in 1860, and now owns a farm of two hundred acres, valued at \$30 per acre. He is a deacon in the Christian church, and is regarded as one of the best of citizens. Mrs. Applegate's parents are natives of Virginia.

C. D. Dewey, Pellsville, farmer, section 3, was born in La Salle county, Illinois, on the 28th of May, 1841. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, where, by his habits of industry and economy, he learned not only how to save property but to accumulate it. He was married on the 22d of April, 1863, to E. F. Blodgett. She was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on the 7th of July, 1840. They have two children: Walter H., born on the 10th of August, 1864; Frank E., born on the 31st of May, 1868. Mr. Dewey makes a specialty of handling fine stock, having at present some of the best in the country. He had, when married, no property, and now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. He is a republican, and in religion a Methodist.

John R. Bowers, Rankin, grain merchant, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 11th of August, 1823. He moved with his father to Indiana when fourteen years old, and in 1858 came to this state and remained one year. He then returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1864, at which time he returned to this state, where he has remained since. He commenced the grain trade in 1872, and handled in one year \$25,000 worth of grain. He has been twice married: first, to Phoebe Hains, in 1848. She was born in Ohio in 1826, and died in 1863. They had five children, four now living: John H., Charles L., Warren C. and William. The deceased, Lizzie. He was then married to Laura Pine in 1864. She was born in Indiana in 1843. They have had seven children, four living: Henry C., Mary E., Lina, Edward, and three infants deceased.

O. F. Taylor, Pellsville, physician, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on the 21st of March, 1841, and remained home with his parents until twelve years of age. He came to this state in 1849, and commenced the study of medicine in 1864. He attended the Bennett Medical College one term, and the Rush Medical College two terms, at the expiration of which he received a diploma for the practice of medicine. He first practiced in Peoria for six months, and then came to this township, where he has been since, and has had quite an extensive practice, which has been attended with good success. He was married

on the 31st of December, 1867, to Nellie Clark, who was born in Vermont, on the 10th of May, 1845. They have had two children by this union, one living: Freddie, born on the 16th of September, 1873. The Doctor is a republican and a Methodist.

Charles Stamp, Pellsville, farmer, section 14, was born in Stenben county, New York, on the 14th of October, 1842. In 1865 he enlisted in the late war, in Co. E, 149th Ill. Inf. Vol. He served one year, doing picket duty. Was married to Lizzie Jones in 1867. They are the parents of three children: Rosa, Frank and John. Mr. Stamp has held the office of constable one term. He had but little property with which to start out in life, but by economy, industry and good management, now owns one hundred and sixty acres of well-cultivated land, worth \$35 per acre. He is a republican, and as regards religion, entertains liberal views. His parents were natives of New York.

John L. Anderson, Pellsville, farmer, section 3, was born in Sweden, on the 4th of April, 1841. He came with his father to America in 1852, settling in Indiana, where he remained until 1866. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. H, 72d Mounted Inf., and served three years, being in the battles of Chickamauga and Atlanta; was in a skirmish with the guerillas, and was with Wilson on one of his raids. He belonged to the division that captured Jeff Davis, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee. He was married on the 6th of June, 1868, to Ida Bergren, born in Sweden, on the 29th of June, 1859. They are the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Charles A., John E., Oscar V. and Augustus T.; the deceased are Joseph and one infant. Mr. Anderson is a republican, and in religion a Lutheran. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre.

B. L. Adamson, Pellsville, farmer, was born in Marion county, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1849. For some years he assisted his father in farming and running a saw-mill, and then moved to Indiana, where he remained some time, and then went back to Ohio, and after staying awhile, in 1869 came to this state, and settled in Champaign county, where he stayed three years. He carried the United States mail one year from Paxton to Rossville, and then went into mercantile business in Rankin, but after being in this business three years was burned out. However, he rebuilt, and continued his business for one year, and then went to farming. He was married on the 10th of August, 1871, to Mary Wilson. She was born in Indiana in 1848. They are the parents of four children: Anna M., Maude, Emma G. and Alice J. Mr. Adamson is a republican; is an industrious young man, and highly respected by the community.

George Stamp, Pellsville, farmer, section 10, was born in New York

on the 7th of August, 1828. He came to this state with his father in 1854, and settled near Chrisman, Edgar county, where he remained fifteen years. He then, in 1869, came to this township, where he has since remained. He was married to Sarah Bacon in December, 1855. She was born in New York state. They have had six children, five of whom are living: Charles A., Edward B., Riley, Ira and Arthur B. Mr. Stamp has held the offices of school director and road commissioner. In 1863 he enlisted in the 79th Ill. Inf. Vol., and was in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesborough. He was captured by Wheeler's men, and paroled. He served three years, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$30 per acre. He is a republican and Baptist.

Andrew F. Wardlaw, Pellsville, farmer, was born in Warren county, Kentucky, on the 5th of June, 1827. He came to this state in 1841, and settled in Putnam county, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Vermilion county. He was married on the 5th of September, 1850, to Nancy J. Moon, who was born in Menard county, Illinois, on the 26th of March, 1831. They are the parents of three children: Sarah J., born on the 16th of June, 1851, now wife of W. H. Lyon, of Butler township; Artiemissa, born on the 23d of January, 1854; Charley T., born on the 29th of June, 1858. Mr. Wardlaw has held the office of school director five, and pathmaster four years. In 1862 he enlisted in the war, in Co. E, 4th Ill. Cav., and was wounded in the shoulder in the battle of Coffeeville. He was in several skirmishes, and served two years and nine months. Mr. Wardlaw is a republican and a Presbyterian.

Owen S. Rollins, Pellsville, mechanic and carpenter, was born in New Hampshire, on the 25th of May, 1836. He worked in his father's mill until twenty-one years of age. He then learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and then that of the carpenter. He came to this state in 1866, settling in Bureau county, where he remained till 1868, when he removed to Champaign county, and there stayed two years. He then moved to Blue Grass, and then to Pellsville. Mr. Rollins has been twice married: first to Louisa A. Tilton, on the 14th of December, 1855. She was born in New Hampshire, on the 26th of September, 1835, and died in 1865. They had one child, which died in June, 1856. Mr. Rollins was then married to Izalinda Moore, in September, 1869. She was born in 1847. They have by this marriage five children: Harry, Berton, Eddy, Helen B., Halycon. Mr. Rollins is a republican and a Methodist.

M. C. Small, East Lynne, farmer and stock-dealer, section 23, was

born in Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 10th of October, 1833. He came to this state in 1870. He was married on the 21st of December, 1869, to Sarah M. McAlister. She was born in Indiana in 1842. They have two children: Laura E. and Charley E. Mr. Small has held the offices of school trustee and school director; has also been deacon in the Christian church. He fattens and ships from fifty to one hundred head of hogs a year, and handles some cattle. He is a republican in politics.

George Ensminger, Pellsville, wagon-maker, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of November, 1836, and came to this state in 1872, settling in Pellsville. He has been twice married: first to Angeline C. Snyder, in 1862. She was also born in Perry county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1870. They had two children by this marriage: Mary S., born in 1863, and Aaron B. S., born in 1864. He was then married to Matilda J. Casise, in 1873. She was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ensminger is doing a good business, being the only wagon-maker in the village. He owns seven lots, a dwelling and wagon-shop in Pellsville. He is a democrat, and in religion entertains liberal views.

Benjamin R. Cole, Rankin, dry goods and groceries, was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, on the 9th of February, 1841. His father died when he was fifteen years old. In the late war he enlisted in Co. C, 73d Ind. Inf., as private, but was soon after promoted to orderly sergeant. He served thirty-five months, and was in the battles of Perrysville, Kentucky, Stone River, and several other battles. He was taken prisoner near Richmond, and was taken to Indianapolis and exchanged. Mr. Cole was married to Elisabeth Hays on the 27th of May, 1866. She was born near Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the 24th of June, 1846. Mr. Cole has held the office of town clerk one term, and has been postmaster for the past four years. He commenced the mercantile business in Rankin in 1874. A few years ago he had but little property, but by his honesty, perseverance and economy, now owns eighty acres of land, worth \$2,000, and has about \$7,000 invested in his store. He is a republican and Methodist.

F. M. Hall, East Lynne, grain merchant, was born in Maine, and was raised on a farm. He came to this state in 1848, and first settled in La Salle county. He remained there twenty-seven years, and then came to this county, and, in 1878, went into the grain business in East Lynne. He enlisted in the late war in August, 1862, in Co. D, 104th Ill. Inf. Vol., and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Hartsville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Resaca. Mr. Hall has been twice married: first, to Addie L. Kel-

ley, in October, 1865. She was born in Ohio in 1843. They had three children: Arthur, Eva R. and Clandie B. He was then married to Ella F. Wilson on the 26th of April, 1877. She was born in Illinois in 1856. Mr. Hall has held the office of constable one term, and township collector one term. He owns two hundred acres of land half a mile from East Lynne, valued at \$35 per acre. He is a republican and a Baptist.

Bradley Butterfield, Rankin, farmer and carpenter, was born in Bennington county, Vermont, on the 24th of December, 1829. He came to this state in 1854, and settled in Putnam county, where he remained for sixteen years, working at the carpenter's trade. He came to this county in 1870. He was married on the 14th of February, 1861, to Priscilla Gurned, born in 1829. They are the parents of two children, one living, Edwin S.; deceased, James W. Mr. Butterfield has held the office of township collector and constable. He is at present supervisor. He owns one hundred and forty-five acres of land, worth \$35 per acre. His father was a native of New Hampshire; his mother, of Massachusetts. He is a republican.

Justin S. Hall, East Lynne, farmer, section 15, was born in Maine, on the 24th of April, 1840. When he was eight years old he came with his father to this state, settling in La Salle county, where he remained twenty years, farming and teaching. He then moved to Livingston county, where he stayed six years, and came to this county in 1874. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. B, 104th Ill. Inf. Vol., and was in the battle of Hartsville. He served three months, and was discharged on account of sickness. Mr. Hall was married on the 28th of January, 1869, to Sarah M. Stanford. She was born in La Salle county, on the 7th of May, 1845. They are the parents of three children, two living: Emery S. and Ralph E.; deceased, Elber J. Mr. Hall owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, worth \$25 per acre. He has held the offices of town clerk, supervisor of township, and road commissioner. He is a republican and Baptist. Mrs. Hall is a Congregationalist.

E. H. Whitham, Rankin, banker and grain merchant, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 8th of November, 1847. He spent his early life on a farm, and his educational advantages were only those of common district school. He came with his father to this state in 1866, and in 1875 settled in Rankin, commencing his banking business and grain buying. He was married to Elisabeth George in January, 1879. She was born in Ohio. Mr. Whitham is a republican and a Presbyterian. His father, a native of Virginia, was a very noted minister of Presbyterian church. He owns sixteen lots and a house and bank in Rankin. Mrs. Whitham's parents were natives of Ohio.

N. R. Hall, East Lynne, farmer, was born in the state of Maine on the 13th of December, 1844, where he remained until 1848, when the family of which he was a member removed to this state, settling in La Salle county. Here Mr. Hall was married to S. Augusta Knapp, a native of the county named. They are the parents of three children: George W., Lucia K. and S. Lloyd N. In 1875 the family removed to East Lynne, since which time Mr. Hall has been engaged in handling hardware, lumber and agricultural implements, in addition to his original business—that of farming. By industry and economy he has acquired quite a competency, being possessed of considerable property in and about the village.

C. B. Eells, Rankin, farmer, section 25, was born in La Salle county, Illinois. His father was one of the pioneers of this county. He was with the Indians, and for two years did not see the face of a white man. Mr. Eells assisted his father on the farm in La Salle county until the year 1875, having been previously married to Francis E. Maines. She was born in New York on the 24th of July, 1847. They are the parents of three children: Nellie, Manford and Milton C. Mr. Eells has held the office of school director. His grandfather was in the Black Hawk war.

James Sloan, Rankin, farmer, section 5, was born in Ireland on the 15th of June, 1846. He came to America in 1854, and settled in Ohio, where he remained for a period of twelve years, engaging in farming pursuits. He then moved to Cass county, Illinois, where he remained ten years, and then, in 1876, came to this county, where he has since resided. He was married to Matilda Simpson in 1875. She was born in Ireland. They have two children: John C. and Lillie J. Mr. Sloan is a republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He owns eighty acres of land.

Aaron D. Darnall, East Lynne, attorney-at-law, was born in Edgar county, Illinois, on the 20th of February, 1847, being a son of the Rev. Aaron Darnall, of that county, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1809, and was one of the pioneers of Edgar county; also was a Baptist minister of considerable note. The subject of this sketch, in 1875, commenced reading law with R. N. Bishop, of Paris, Illinois. After attending Ann Arbor law school one year, he was admitted to the bar in 1877, and has been practicing since, bidding fair to rank high in his chosen profession. He was married on the 29th of August, 1878, to Catharine A. Rice. She was born in Putnam county, Illinois, on the 15th of January, 1855. They have one child, Oliver Leslie, born on the 15th of March, 1879. Mr. Darnall is a democrat, and in religion a Baptist.

John B. Hazel, Rankin, practicing physician, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1843. He remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he commenced attending medical lectures, first at the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, during one course. In 1862 he enlisted in the late war, in Co. I, Zouaves, and served until the close of the war. He then resumed his studies, and at the expiration of two years received a diploma for the practice of medicine from the college before mentioned. He commenced business in Farmer City, Illinois, and then went to Penfield, where he met with eminent success for seven years. He came to Rankin in 1878, and is here meeting much encouragement. In 1868 he was married to Miss D. Rollins, a native of Champaign county. They have one child: Hallie.

N. F. Ketcham, Pellsville, lumber merchant, was born in Rochester, New York, on the 24th of April, 1829. His chances for an early education were good, having attended the Baptist Seminary, of New York, and the Methodist Seminary, of Ohio. He was married in 1854, to Helen A. Wilkinson, born in Waterloo, New York. They have had five children, four of whom are living: D. Ernest, born on the 6th of August, 1855; Clara A., born on the 4th of June, 1857; Lottie, born on the 21st of July, 1860; M. Cassius, born on the 15th of April, 1863; Charley, born on the 27th of November, 1867, and died in 1868. When he came to this state, in 1864, he settled in Kankakee, where he was deputy circuit clerk three years. He has in Vermilion county held the offices of town clerk and of deputy circuit clerk one term. He is steward and class leader in the Methodist church, and has taught school twenty different terms. He commenced the lumber business in Pellsville in 1878.

SIDELL TOWNSHIP.

The township of Sidell occupies the southwestern corner of the county, having Edgar and Champaign counties respectively for its southern and western boundaries, and Vance on its northern and Carroll on its eastern sides. Until 1867 it formed a portion of Carroll township for political purposes. When it was erected into a separate township the name was given to it in honor of Hon. John Sidell, who owned an extensive farm here. The valley of the Little Vermilion, here an inconsiderable stream, runs nearly through its center, having the ridges or strips of high land which bound this valley on the northern and southern boundaries of the township. This beautiful valley,

more of a basin in appearance here, because so nearly destitute of trees, encloses within its pale some of the richest farming lands of Vermilion county. It was all originally prairie, except six small groves, aggregating less than two square miles of timber land. For this reason alone it failed to attract attention for the first twenty years of the county's history. The little groves had been taken, but the broad expanse of prairie, which forms the real wealth of this prairie township, was inhabited only by those pestiferous things which are disastrous alike to the peace of man and beast. Perhaps there never was, in the same range of country, so many inhuman flies as only a few years ago lived and made day noxious in the limits of this prairie basin of the Little Vermilion, now known as Sidell. "Flies till you couldn't rest" is a mild way of putting it. During the month of August people found it necessary to travel by night to save their horses from being almost eaten up.

There were a few scattering residents in the township before 1850, but it was not until 1855 to 1860 that anything like general cultivation can be said to have taken place. In 1853 Michael Sullivant, whose recent sudden death, followed so close upon the loss of his large property, was so startling, began making his large entries of land in this and the adjoining counties. He entered forty-seven thousand acres lying in a body in Sidell township and in Champaign county. About the same time he entered over fifty thousand acres in Ford and Livingston counties. The portion which was in Sidell came into possession of his son Joseph, and he has from that time been managing it as a stock farm until last year. The Sullivant land in Champaign county, after having been brought into cultivation, was sold to Mr. Alexander, when Mr. Sullivant concluded to bring his large farm, lying in Ford and Livingston counties, into cultivation. His ambition was to have a large farm and work it by hired help. No portion of his land was leased, and he depended entirely on the grain that he raised and the sale of it.

The farming operations of Joseph, in Sidell, were of a different nature. He went largely into cattle feeding with very fair results and flattering prospects. About 1867 the attention of farmers here was first called to the cheap cattle in Texas and the Indian Nation, where upon the large prairies they were raised cheaply until three or four years old, and then collected and driven across the country to be grass-fed, and then grain-fed. The increasing demand for cattle, the reduced range in Illinois, and the other circumstances consequent upon Illinois emerging from a "state of nature," had so restricted the supply of "stockers" that cattle-men began looking elsewhere for them. The

"Texan steers" could be bought for about thirty or forty per centum less than the high grades which were raised here. They were hearty feeders, and when well fattened were worth only a trifle less than the short-horns. Here then was a sufficient inducement for men who, like Mr. Sullivant, had large tracts like this Sidell farm, to take cattle where they could buy them cheapest. It looked like a very sure road to fortune. Mr. Sullivant put seven hundred Texans on his farm about this time. These cattle, before becoming acclimated, were liable to what was familiarly called the "Texan fever," a disease which prevailed among them during the first summer of their life north, and which was so contagious that the natives here contracted it, and great numbers died. It was more fatal to the natives than to the Texans. This disease, like most of the other prevailing contagions, seems to have lost, with time, a portion of its virulence, and is hardly known now, or owing to the different treatment of the Texan herds, it has so nearly ceased to exist that the present generation hears nothing of it. It was a terrible blow to cattle men in this state. Instances occurred where train loads of cattle were unloaded in consequence of an accident on the road, and were left to wander over the prairies for a day or two, thus carrying the infection, which proved fatal to all cattle in the vicinity. The authority of the state was invoked, and the legislature passed stringent laws forbidding the importation into the state of Texan cattle. This proved only a partial remedy, as, when cases were tried in the courts, defendants pleaded the unconstitutionality of the act of the state legislature, claiming that under that clause of the national constitution which gives congress authority "to regulate commerce among the several states," the state could not interfere to regulate or prohibit such importation. This had the effect to protract legal proceedings, and gave to the corporations a chance to worry the farmers out. Some of these cases are still in court.

From this disaster Mr. Sullivant was never able to recover, and after years of heroic trials he saw his splendid farm sold out, and nothing was saved out of the wreck of a magnificent fortune. Edward Clark became the purchaser of most of the land, and still owns it.

A few only had found homes in this township before the advent of Mr. Sullivant. A man by the name of Boose, about whom little is known, beyond that he was one of those uneasy, roving specimens who never do much but hunt places and game, made a settlement at Jackson's Grove in 1828, but did not stay long. Bob Cruisan settled at Sidell's Grove a year or two later, but soon after went to Douglas county. Hammer and Myers were first in Jackson's Grove, but Thos. Brewer "entered them out" and they went away. Brewer sold to

Collett when the latter made his purchases of lands in this township. Josephus Collett, of Indiana, about 1844, entered the lands which covered the small groves along the Little Vermilion, knowing that they would first be in demand by actual settlers. These tracts entered by him included Sidell Grove, Jackson Grove, Garrett Grove, Rowan Grove, and probably Twin Grove. Frank Foos is supposed to have made the first permanent improvement in this township in 1851. He had lived at Marysville and had heard of the wonderful fertility of the valley of the Little Vermilion. When he made his improvement there, he was four miles "out from land"—or from neighbors, which is the same thing. He built a house there, and after working the place a few years traded it to Edward Rowan, who brought it into its present cultivation. Mr. Foos now lives in Indianola, and the farm is still in the possession of the heirs of Mr. Rowan.

A cheap kind of a character by the name of Tole commenced farming operations about the same time at Garrett's Grove, a mile up stream from Jackson's Grove. He was in some respects a sample of the then existing fault-finders, who never saw any good in their present condition, but are always "hoping for better things." With thousands of acres of the best land lying around that needed only to be plowed to produce the most luxurious crops without further work, he spent his time during all the early spring, cutting off the fine timber in that grove, and when planting time came he went off several miles to get men to come and help him roll up the logs which he was unable to handle, so that he could burn them up. By the time he had his logs nicely burned up it was too late to plant; the frost caught his crop when it was nicely in "roasting ears"; and he made up his mind that this country was not adapted to farming, and went off to Missouri or some other haven for the disappointed, where he could find logs to roll at all seasons of the year, and where they were small enough for him to "skid" them.

At that time people supposed it took six or eight yoke of oxen to break prairie, and did not know that the red root could be destroyed by hitting it with the sharp edge of a plow, even without cutting it off. A person who could not command a "breaking team," or pay two dollars and a half per acre for "breaking," must get along without. A gentleman who decided in his own mind that he could break prairie with a horse team, by dodging around the "red roots" as he would around stumps or stones, aroused so much ridicule (this was about 1853) that men went miles to see the trial, and to laugh at the new-fangled notions of a book-farmer. This was Hon. W. T. Stackpole, who has recently given to the world a system for the permanent improvement

of rivers, which is destined to work a revolution in the navigation of the western rivers.

The Jacksons (Adam, William, Thomas and James) had been in the employ of Mr. Josephus Collett in various employments, and concluded to try farming for a while. Mr. Collett had a lot of cattle out on the prairies, and wanted some one to look after them. The "Jackson boys" were industrious and saving, and were trusted by Mr. Collett—a trust which they never betrayed. After making a farm at Jackson's Grove, and remaining there a few years, somebody put it into their heads to think that Mr. Collett was getting the best of the bargain. They adopted some of the ideas of recent reformers in regard to capital oppressing labor, and abandoned Mr. Collett and his place, and purchased a small farm in Carroll township. Soon they concluded that they could do better on Collett's job, and came back to the Grove, where they have since made their home. Adam, who died in 1860, purchased about seven hundred acres of this land at and around the Grove, and it still remains in the family. The widow and children of Adam, and a sister, reside here. William died last year. They were in some respects a singular family. They would never take township office, and would never assume any of the responsibilities which leading citizens usually assume. They kept their money hid away, and all attempts to get them to loan it "where it would do the most good" were unavailing. It is believed that they had gold hidden away all during the time of greatest inflation, only to bring it out again when the premium had disappeared.

John Stark came here with his large family in 1852, and took up land in section 29. He was an enterprising and successful farmer, and much respected. He died a few years since. William still lives here, and his brother, J. M., is in Colorado. Two other children are in Colorado. Mrs. Barnett is in Indianola, and Mrs. Bennett in Sidell. William Gray came in 1858, and settled on section 30 in the south part of the township. Archibald McDowell, who was among the first young men who came to live in Carroll township, made his home here on section 33, in the south part of the town, about 1855. W. H. Sconce has been in the county fifty years, and has seen it grow from a wilderness to its present condition of wealth and importance. His father first settled at Brooks' Point, and in 1858 bought the land on section 16 of Ward H. Lamson for seven dollars and fifty cents per acre. William H. still remains on the farm.

Hon. John Sidell, after whom the town was named, at the suggestion of Mr. John C. Short, owns a beautiful farm of about three thousand acres, on both sides of the Little Vermilion. He commenced life

as a carpenter, in Ohio, and advancing cautiously, with the aid of his clear judgment, he found himself in 1861 in possession of sufficient means to carry on a more extensive business in a newer country. He had been up and down the river a good deal, had been nine times to Iowa, and had looked over the country pretty thoroughly, until he found here just the place which would suit him. Alexander Rowan had some years before this purchased the Collett Grove property—about thirteen hundred acres—of Josephus Collett, and was improving it, when Mr. Sidell bought him out, and added to it by the purchase of nearly six thousand acres more. While living in Danville his wife died. After that he removed to the Grove, and has made this his home ever since. In 1873 he sold off a portion of his land to the amount of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars' worth, and with the bounds thus reduced, he has carried on one of the largest, if not the largest, cattle business in Vermilion county.

The Danville & Charleston railroad has been graded through the township, running almost directly in a westerly direction through it. There is a prospect that it will be built soon.

The only post-office in Sidell is the one at Sidell's Grove, established about two years ago, of which Mrs. Sarah Webster is postmistress. The office is served with tri-weekly mail from Indianola.

There are three church organizations, but none of them have church buildings. The Sidell appointment of the Methodist church was organized in 1870. For some years it belonged to the Dallas circuit, but is now a separate appointment. Rev. J. H. Williams, a local preacher, is in charge, and arrangements have been made to build the coming season. Mr. Williams has shown great zeal and energy in his work, and is meeting with marked success.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized at the Sheridan school-house in 1875, by Rev. H. H. Ashmore. In the fall of 1874 he commenced preaching there on each fourth Monday. In January, 1875, he protracted his meeting over two Sabbaths, at which time nineteen persons were enrolled for membership in a church organization. The following persons were the first members: William Hinton and wife, James Allison and wife, E. Douglass and wife, A. Abbott, wife and two daughters, Mrs. Rawlins, Miss S. Rawlins, Miss T. Rawlins, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. McDaniel, daughter and son, A. Nebb, James Hinton and J. Barnes. The church chose the name of Sheridan church, and was duly recognized by the Foster Presbytery at its session in April, 1875. Mr. Ashmore was chosen to supply its pulpit one fourth of the time. James Allison and William Hinton were elected first elders, and a year later David Eaton was added to the eldership. A Sabbath-school is

maintained. After three years Mr. Ashmore resigned his charge, and Rev. James Whitlock was employed to supply the church.

The Methodist Episcopal "No. 9," so called from being organized in school district No. 9, was organized in September, 1866, by Rev. Benjamin F. Newman. The leading members of this class were Mr. Welch, James Thomas, John Talbert, H. B. Gibson and Thos. Gibson. James Currant is class-leader, and William Ray is steward. The class numbers seventeen members. The Sabbath-school numbers fifty.

The township was cut off from Carroll in 1867. W. A. Moore was the first supervisor, and was twice reëlected. H. E. P. Talbott was elected in 1870, and James Thomas in 1871-2. John Sharp was elected in 1873, and resigned. W. A. Moore was appointed in his stead. H. E. P. Talbott has served since. H. Gibson was the first clerk, serving two years: J. H. Oakwood, one; John Smoot, three, and Alfred Gray, five. W. P. Witherspoon served four years as assessor, John Smoot three, and Mr. Witherspoon continually since. The justices of the peace have been Wm. Gray, R. R. Smith, J. G. Colburn, H. E. P. Talbott, W. A. Moore and S. Gray. The commissioners of highways: Wm. Gray, J. M. Sulivant, R. E. Page, John J. Jackson, Wm. Stark, Matthew Trimble, J. E. Allison and J. H. Parish.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A. McDowel, Indianola, farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, was born in Todd county, Kentucky, on the 13th of September, 1814, and came with parents to Crawford county, Illinois, in about 1817. He came to Vermilion county in 1827. His father was a native of Greenbrier county, Virginia, and died in Crawford county, Illinois. His mother also was a native of Virginia. Mr. McDowel has been twice married. His first wife was Mary F. Hildreth. She was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was born in 1813. They were married in 1838, and she was a faithful wife and mother until her death, in 1854. Mr. McDowel the second time married S. A. Seals, in 1860; a native of Edgar county, Illinois, born on the 6th of January, 1842. He has five children by his former wife: Louisa, wife of Mr. Epley; Margaret, wife of Wm. Parish, during his life; Columbus William and Nancy A. James H. is deceased. By his present wife he is the father of John I., Alice J., Amanda, Thomas, Cyrus and Ora, and two deceased: Mary M. and George B. Mr. McDowel has been a hard working and energetic man, commencing without anything but good health and a determination to have a home. He has succeeded, for he now owns a fine farm of four hundred and fifty acres under good cultivation, which was accomplished by his own industry.

W. W. Stark, Sidell's Grove, farmer, section 29, is a son of John and Mary Stark, who were natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky. They removed to Parke county, Indiana, at an early day. From there he came to Vermilion county, in about 1828, and settled at the old Sandusky farm at Brook's Point, where W. W. Stark was born, on the 17th of October, 1832. They removed to Sidell township in 1855, where they lived until their death. Mr. Stark was married on the 10th of November, 1868, to Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. J. B. McHoffee; they have three daughters and one son: Viola, Blanche, Daisy and James R.,—William B. died. Mr. Stark has crossed the plains several times. He went to Pike's Peak in 1859, and returned in 1862. He made a trip to Montana in 1864, and back in 1866, and to the Black Hills in 1876, where he had a fight with the Indians. He then went to Colorado, and spent the summer, and then returned home, where he has been engaged in farming. Mr. Stark is a member of the A.F. & A.M., and in politics is a democrat.

William R. McDowel, Indianola, Illinois, farmer, section 29, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 7th of September, 1839. His father is one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. McDowel married, in 1864, Miss Sarah Ramsy, daughter of Thomas Ramsy. She was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1844, and the result of their union is six children: Ella, Effie, Evaline, Jessie, Tillie, Nellie, living, and two deceased: Katie and Bell. Mr. McDowel owns two hundred and eighty acres of land, and his political views are democratic.

H. E. P. Talbott, Sidell's Grove, farmer, section 9, is a son of Augustine and Drusilla (Parker) Talbott, who were natives of Kentucky. They came to Madison county, Ohio, in 1826, where the subject of our sketch was born, on the 7th of August, 1831. His father died in that county, and he and his mother came to Vermilion county, in 1851, where his mother died, in 1864. Mr. Talbott served in the late war, in Co. G, 79th Ind. Vol. He was in the battle of Perryville, and was discharged on account of disabilities received. He returned to Indiana and remained one year, and then came to Vermilion again in 1866. Mr. Talbott was united in marriage in 1867, to Miss Lucy E. Utterback, daughter of H. Utterback. She is a native of Ralls county, Missouri, born in 1841. The result of this union is two sons and one daughter: Augustine, Hugh H. and Sarah E. Mr. Talbott is a member of the Capitol Lodge, Indianapolis, Indiana, 124, I.O.O.F., and Mrs. T. is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Talbott has been honored by the citizens of his township with the office of justice of the peace and supervisor. He is a staunch republican.

William Gray, Palermo, Edgar county, farmer, section 30, is a son

of Lewis and Mary Gray, who were natives of New Jersey, but of English descent, and came to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1800. They then went to Butler county, Ohio, where Wm. Gray was born, on the 9th of May, 1816. Mr. Gray remained at his birthplace until after his marriage, in 1841. His wife was Miss Sarah A. Harmon, daughter of Samuel and Mary Harmon, who were of German and Scotch descent, and came to Warren county, Ohio, in an early day. This was the birth-place of Mrs. Gray, who was born on the 14th of October, 1822. Mr. Gray removed to Clinton county, Indiana, in 1844, where he engaged in farming for some time, and in 1859 removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he has been known as an energetic and public-spirited man, and respected by the community in which he lives. He has raised a respectable family of one son and four daughters: Mary J., wife of J. Mills; Alfred; Elizabeth A., wife of J. Wilson; Clara L.; Alice, wife of S. Gurthrie. The deceased members of his family are: Harvey, who died while in the rebellion; William H., Milton and Sarah. Mr. Gray served the people as justice of peace seven years, and in other minor offices of the township. He is in his political views a republican.

What is usually termed genius has little to do with the success of men in general. Keen perception, sound judgment and a determined will, backed by persevering and continuous effort, are essential elements to success in any calling, and their possessor is sure to accomplish the ends hoped for in the days of his youth. Our subject is another example of what can be accomplished by honest, steady and industrious application to business, and his name is worthy a place in history. John Sidell was born in Washington county, Maryland, on the 27th of June, 1816. His father died when he was eight years of age, and he remained in his native county until nineteen years old, working by the month on a farm. For the first month he received one and a half dollars, and, not being satisfied, in 1838 he came to Greene county, Ohio, which place he reached with but nineteen dollars and a limited supply of clothes. He was soon engaged to work on a farm for twelve dollars per month, and as soon as he had saved enough money, came west on horseback, passing through Illinois and into Iowa, not finding a location at that time. He returned to Ohio, this time taking a contract to cut wood for thirty-three and one-third cents per cord, this being the hardest work he ever undertook. This was his starting-point of success, for from that time on he became a dealer in stock, and since he came to this county (1860) has been one of the largest stock-dealers in the county. Mr. Sidell has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Cline. They were married on

the 20th of January, 1846. She was a native of Greene county, Ohio, born on the 16th of December, 1823, and died on the 1st of May, 1854. He was married the second time to Miss Ada B. Ransom, on the 20th of January, 1857, a native of Canada, born on the 15th of June, 1837, and remained his wife until her death, on the 4th of October, 1868. He is the father of one son and one daughter by his first wife: George A. and Allie E., and, by his second wife, three: Jennie H., Joseph J., and Lula B. Mr. Sidell has served the people of the county as representative. He was a whig until the organization of the republican party, when he joined its ranks.

W. P. Witherspoon, Fairmount, farmer, section 20, was born in Morgan county, Alabama, on the 4th of November, 1825, and came with his parents to Gibson county, Indiana, in 1828, where his occupation was that of a farmer. He remained there until 1861, and then removed to Vermilion county, where he has resided, as one of the prominent citizens of Sidell township. His father was born in Virginia in 1798, and died in Gibson county, Indiana, in 1862. His mother was a native of Alabama, and was born in 1833. Mr. W. has been three times married. His first wife was Julie Lynn, and they were married in 1847. She was a native of Gibson county, Indiana. He married the second time, to Sitha McDaniel, in 1850. She was also a native of Gibson county, and was born in 1834, and died in 1877. Both wives died with consumption. His present wife was M. Orr, a native of Indiana, and they were married in 1878. He is the father of eight children by his second wife: John D., George W., Lawrence M., Hattie R., Elmer E., Mable, Nora R., Lillie A., and two dead: James M. and William C. Mr. W. has served as assessor of Sidell township, and collector, and other offices of the township. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church, and he is a republican.

A. W. White, Broadlands, Champaign county, farmer, section 35, is a descendant of the first of the Whites that came to America on the Mayflower. They were of English descent. Mr. A. W. White was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 20th of March, 1843. He came to Champaign county in 1861, but returned soon after, and attended military college, from which he graduated in 1863. During this time he was in active service under McClellan in the summer of 1862, and in the spring of 1863 he was commissioned first-lieutenant of the 7th Ohio Cav., and was detached as body-guard to the President during the war. He was at the siege of Richmond, and was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run and Harper's Ferry. Mr. White returned to Illinois after the close of the war, and in 1870 was married to Miss Lora J. Stevens, daughter of Dr. H. Stevens. She was born in Champaign

county, Illinois, on the 7th of July, 1850. They have three children: Rena E., Clara E., and Florence.

C. L. Eaton, Broadlands, Illinois, farmer, is the son of Benjamin and Hannah Eaton, who were of English descent and were natives of Massachusetts. They removed to Ross county, Ohio, in about 1818, where C. L. Eaton was born in 1820. He received his education and remained there until 1854, then made a trip to Europe and Australia, and returned in 1860. In 1861 he came to Champaign county, Illinois, where he was manager of twenty-five thousand acres of land for the Broadland estate until 1871. He then came to Vermilion county. Mr. Eaton represented Franklin county, Ohio, and the city of Columbus in 1853-54 in the legislature of that state. He was formerly a whig until the organization of the republican party; he then joined its ranks, where he has acted without any cause of regret. Mr. Eaton has the confidence and respect of those with whom he comes into business relations. He has seen much of the world, and is wide awake to all matters of public concern.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DANVILLE.

- Abdill Bros.**, dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, paints, etc., 57 Vermilion st.
- Abdill L. B.**, bookseller, stationer and music dealer, 55 Vermilion street.
- Ætna House**, W. G. Sherman, proprietor.
- Amber Mills**, D. Gregg, proprietor.
- Arkansas and Texas Railway Land Co.**, 2d floor 105 Main st.
- Bandy Wm.**, money broker, 41 Vermilion st.
- Baldwin C. V.**, dentist, Opera House, Vermilion st.
- Bahls Wm.**, dealer in boots and shoes, 166 Main st.
- Baum W. F.**, dealer in drugs, fancy goods, etc., north side of square.
- Beard John**, dealer in groceries, provisions and glassware, corner South and College sts.
- Beyer Peter**, manufacturer and dealer in boots, shoes and hides, 73 Main st.
- Black & Blackburn**, attorneys-at-law, 99 Main st.
- Black Bros.**, dealers in dry goods and groceries, 109 Main st.
- Blankenburg & Bro.**, proprietors of the Ætna House billiard hall and saloon.
- Blankenburg A.**, dr. in watches, clocks and jewelry, 60 Vermilion street.
- Bowers Samuel**, proprietor City Mills.
- Bowman Alex.**, surveyor and civil engineer, adjoining courthouse, Main st.
- Brand Wm. F.**, dealer in millinery and fancy notions, 54 Vermilion st.
- Brandenberger Matthias**, plain and ornamental painter.
- Breedhoft Bros.**, dealers in groceries and provisions, 153 E. Main street.
- Brown W. A.**, physician and surgeon.
- Burroughs Eph.**, blacksmith.
- Button F. W.**, manufacturer of steam boilers, office and factory near Wabash depot.
- Carnahan W. M.**, dealer in groceries and provisions, cor. Mill and Bridge sts.
- Clark H. H.**, physician and surgeon; specialties: surgery and diseases of the eye, Gernand's block.
- Clark Joshua M.**, dealer in staple and fancy dry goods, 66 Vermilion st.
- Clements W. A.**, dealer in groceries and provisions, 54 Vermilion st.
- Coffeen & Pollock**, successors to H. A. Coffeen, booksellers and stationers, 101 Main street.

- Cox A. J.**, proprietor of the Globe Shoeing Shop.
- Daines George W.**, real-estate agent. Gernand's block.
- Danforth E. R. & Co.**, dealers in groceries and provisions, 36 Vermilion st.
- Danville Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works**, William Stewart, proprietor, office and works at Danville Junction.
- Danville Lumber and Manufacturing Co.**, E. A. Leonard, president.
- Danville Woolen Mills**, corner Mill and Madison sts., Riggs & Menig, proprietors.
- Dickason & English**, dealers in grain and railroad timber.
- Dent & Black**, attorneys-at-law, Major Block, cor. Madison and La Salle sts., Chicago.
- Doll E. J.**, manufacturer of pegged and sewed boots, 121 E. Main st.
- Donnelly F. & J.**, dealers in groceries and provisions.
- Draper E. J.**, dealer in groceries and provisions.
- Dudenhofer Geo.**, dealer in cigars and tobacco, 76 Main st.
- Dwight C. R.**, dentist, Lincoln Opera House block.
- Elliott Thomas J.**, dealer in dry-goods and notions, 79 Main st.
- Ellsworth Coal Co.**, A. C. Daniel, superintendent.
- Evans D. D.**, attorney-at-law, over First National Bank.
- Feldkamp Charles U.**, manufacturing confectioner and dealer in fruits and tobacco, Vermilion street.
- Fenton C. B.**, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware.
- Field J. E.**, merchant tailor, Main street.
- First National Bank**, J. G. English, president.
- Fithian Wm.**, physician and surgeon. Lincoln Opera House building.
- Frantz J. S.**, druggist and apothecary, 135 East Main st.
- Ganor M.**, dealer in delphi, white lime, cement, etc., cor. Main and Hazel sts.
- Garland A. C.**, prop. of stone saw-mill and tile factory.
- Giddings C. H.**, dealer in ice.
- Giddings & Patterson**, dealers in iron, steel, carriage and wagon stock, corner Main and Franklin streets.
- Gillam I. N.**, physician and surgeon.
- Gillett R. W.**, physician, Etna House block.
- Glindmeier C. & H.**, cooperage and cooper's stock, near Wabash railway depot.
- Good & Cowan**, dealers in harness and saddles, 38 Vermilion st.
- Guy Asa H. & C. V.**, abstracts, court-house.
- Hall J. A. & Son**, druggists and pharmacists, 68 Vermilion st.
- Hankey & Hooton**, dealers in lumber, west end of Main st.
- Hacker C. F. & Bro.**, dealers in dry goods and groceries, 141 Main street.
- Hawes & Williams**, china, glass and Queensware, 78 Main st.
- Henton C. D.**, physician.
- Hesse Chas.**, contractor and proprietor of the Hesse House.
- Hill J. L.**, contractor and builder.
- Holden John G.**, lumber mer-

- chant, east side of Hazel, between Main and North.
- Hollaway S. B.**, proprietor of the Omnibus line, half square north of Etna House.
- Hollaway J. R. & C. B.**, dealers in dry goods and notions, north-west corner of Main and Walnut st.
- Holton G. L.**, gardener and coal operator, west side North Fork, one mile from court-house.
- Hull & Hulce**, dealers in agricultural implements and seeds, 125 and 127 Main st.
- Irwin F. G.**, druggist, cor. Main and Hazel sts.
- James L.**, contractor and builder.
- Johns & Giddings**, dealers in groceries and queensware, 115 Main st.
- Jones Geo. Wheeler**, physician, 26 West North st.
- Joslin A. J.**, photographer, 112 Main st.
- Kaufmann & Bachrach**, manufacturers of men's and boys' clothing.
- Kahn H. & Co.**, clothiers and gent's furnishers. 51 Vermilion st.
- Kamper Geo.**, newsdealer and stationer, rear First National Bk.
- Kimball N. A.**, undertaker, 59 Main st.
- Kimball H. M.**, dealer in groceries and miners' supplies, 61 Vermilion st.
- Kimbrough A. H.**, physician and surgeon, cor. North and Vermilion sts.
- Klingenspor Gustav**, florist, east end of Main st.
- Klugel G. L.**, manufacturer of galvanized iron cornices, west end of Main st.
- Kuykendall Bros. & Craig**, props. Etna House livery stable.
- Lawrence W. R.**, attorney-at-law, Main st. east of court-house.
- Leseure C. F. & Co.**, dealers in hardware and cutlery, Main st.
- Lemon Theo.**, physician and surgeon.
- Leseure O.**, homœopathic physician, Short's block.
- Leverenz Carl**, dealer in boots and shoes, 69 Vermilion st.
- Lewis J. A.**, contractor and bldr.
- Lindsey & Kimbrough**, attorneys-at-law, over First National Bank.
- Long John**, proprietor of Long's Gaiety Theatre, 147 Main st.
- Lowell John W.**, attorney-at-law, opp. First National Bank.
- Mabin G. G.**, attorney-at-law, Gidding's block.
- Mann Wm. & Co.**, dry-goods and carpets, 74 Main st.
- Mann, Calhoun & Frazier**, attorneys-at-law, 53 Vermilion st.
- Maier Gottlieb**, leather, hides and shoe findings, 145 Main st.
- Martin E. B. & Co.**, wholesale and retail grocers, 91 Main st.
- Martin A.**, abstracts of title and real estate, court-house.
- Mater R. H.**, contractor and bldr.
- McDonald R. D.**, attorney-at-law, 82 Main st.
- McDonald M. A.**, hardware and cutlery, Main st.
- Mengle John C.**, dealer in fresh meats, cor. North and Vermilion streets.
- Miller & Son**, manufacturers of organs, 204 and 206 East Main st.
- Miller X.**, saloon and billiard room, 108 Main st.

- Moore Alex.**, saloon and billiard hall, Main st., opp. court-house.
- Moore W. J.**, physician and surgeon, Lincoln Opera building.
- Monroe S. N.**, pioneer jeweler, 67 Main st.
- Morgan William**, justice of the peace and insurance agent.
- Moran Charles**, groceries, provisions and canned goods.
- Myers & Hesse**, staple and fancy groceries, 68 Main st.
- Myers W. T. & Co.**, proprietors of livery, feed and sale stable, 29 West Main st.
- Oberdorfer A.**, dealer in dry-goods, carpets and oil cloths, Schmitt's block.
- Outland James A.**, attorney-at-law, First National building.
- Palmer L. T. & C. J.**, money loan and note brokers, First National Bank building.
- Phillips J. A.**, photographer, 85 southwest corner square.
- Pollock A.**, physician and surgeon.
- Porter Isaac**, dry-goods and notions, Short's block, Main st.
- Porter R. L.**, physician and surgeon.
- Price Bros.**, proprietors of livery stable, southeast of Wabash depot.
- Raimer H.**, merchant tailor, public square.
- Rudolph A.**, saloon and restaurant.
- Schario John**, dealer in guns, pistols, fishing tackle, etc.
- Shipner Jos. & Son**, dealers in groceries and provisions, 67 Vermilion st.
- Sieferman A.**, manufacturer and dlr in cigars, in Tremont House, Main st.
- Sirpless J. M.**, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner Pine and Madison.
- Smith & Giddings**, props. of the Lustro Mills, and dealers in grain.
- Stein John**, proprietor of City Brewery.
- Thompson & Pollard**, props. of the Great Western Machine Wks., and manufacturers of portable and stationary steam engines.
- Timm John**, dealer in groceries, College st., bet. South and Main.
- Tincher Joe.**, hats, caps and gent's furnishing goods, Main st.
- Tincher G. F.**, attorney-at-law, First National Bank building.
- Tuttle J. E.**, physician and surgeon, Metropolitan block, opposite Clerk's office.
- Vaughn D. C.**, dealer in and manufacturer of hardwood lumber.
- Vermilion Co. Bank**, William P. Cannon, president.
- Villars Bros. & Co.**, proprietors of the Chicago Store, and dealers in dry-goods, boots, shoes, etc., 53 Vermilion st.
- Walsh Peter**, attorney-at-law, 99 Main st.
- Walz George**, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, coffins, etc., opposite the Arlington House.
- Watson Bros.**, proprietors of the Western Meat Market, and sausage manufacturers, 45 Vermilion street.
- Webster A. G.**, dealer in groceries and provisions.
- White J. H.**, wholesale dealer in fish, oysters, confectioneries, etc. etc., 56 and 58 Vermilion st.
- Whitehill Wm.**, carriage and wagon manufacturer.

Wilber P., general real estate and collecting agent, justice of the peace and notary public, 51 Vermilion st.

Winslow, E. C. dealer in drugs, paints, oils, etc., 107 Main st.

Winslow J. C., dentist, Vermilion st., Opera House building.

Wolf Louis B., grocer, baker and dealer in provisions, southwest cor. Pine and Madison sts.

Woodbury D. K., manufacturer of and retail dealer in harness, saddles, etc.; also, dealer in hides, pelts, tallow and furs, 49 Vermilion st.

Woodbury W. W. R., druggist and bookseller, Lincoln Opera House building.

Woods Wm., dealer in hats, caps and gent's furnishing goods, New Store, Vermilion st.

Yeomans & Shedd, dealers in builders' and general hardware, pumps, saws, etc., 63 Main st., cor. Walnut.

Young & Penwell, attorneys-at-law, over 106 Main st.

GEORGETOWN.

Alexander Wm. H., grocer.

Citizen's Bank, E. Henderson, president; William Henderson, cashier.

Cloyd J. P., physician.

Cook House, S. J. Cook, prop.

Cowan W. B., grocer.

Cowan & Cloyd, druggists.

Cowan W. C., druggist.

Frazier A. & Son., dealers in general merchandise.

Hawes A. M. C., physician.

Holloway, dealer in general merchandise.

Jumps Bros., dealer in general merchandise.

Leseure A., grocer.

Lockett J. H., miller.

Mendenhall P. W., physician.

Mendenhall W. O'Neill, physician.

Morris Z., grain buyer.

Richie & Thompson, dealers in general merchandise.

Shepler J. D., miller.

Yapp & West, dealers in hardware, lumber, etc.

ROSSVILLE.

Allen Chas. A., attorney-at-law.

Armstrong Thos., manufacturer of drain tile. Factory, one half mile west of Rossville.

Davis Addison M., justice of the peace and collecting agent.

Davison John, justice of the peace and collection agent.

Demaree Wm. S., dealer in agricultural implements, garden seeds, etc. etc.

Gilbert Elias M., proprietor of livery and feed stable.

Hacker Wm. R., manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, bridles, etc. etc.

Henderson W. J., dlr. in stock, grain, dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, etc.

Lee & Lamb, dlrs. in dry-goods, clothing, hats and caps, groceries, etc.

Lefever & Cunningham, dlrs. in general merchandise.

Livingood John R., physician, office on Chicago ave.

Livingood M. T., physician and surgeon.

McElroy John J., physician and surgeon.

Milligan John, grain-dealer.

Phillips W. W., dealer in lumber, lime and coal.

Ross Charley M., dealer in drugs, medicines, fancy goods and notions.

Salmans G. W., attorney-at-law.

Shannon Harry, insurance agent and notary public.

Smith John R., dealer in general merchandise.

Thomas Wm. M., manufacturer of drain-tile.

Thompson Louis M., dealer in live-stock.

Williams R. A. S., teacher of vocal and instrumental music, and piano and organ tuner and agent.

Watson W. & Co., bankers, insurance agents and loaners of money.

Vining Wm., fruit-grower.

HOOPESTON.

Anderson L. W., physician and surgeon.

Bedell David & Co., dealers in general merchandise.

Clark W. R., dealer in general hardware and agricultural implements, Main st.

Cunningham James A., stock-dealer.

Dallstream J., dealer in and manufacturer of boots and shoes, 51 Main st.

Dyer H. H., attorney and counselor-at-law.

Frankeberger Henry, dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, etc.

Glaze Wm., money-loaner and dealer in flax-seed and other grain.

McDowell A. E., attorney and counselor-at-law.

McFerren J. S., banker, correspondents, First National bank, Chicago, and Geo. Opdyke & Co., New York.

Moore & McFerren, real estate agents and loan agents, office in bank building.

Powell J. S., prescription druggist and dealer in wall-paper, school-books, etc., 70 Main street.

Stites B. F., cabinetmaker and undertaker, N. Market st.

Taylor R. R., dealer in general hardware.

Trego & Jones, dealers in lumber and coal.

Wallace Dale, publisher of the Hoopeston Chronicle and proprietor of job office.

FAIRMOUNT.

Bradway C. F., dealer in drugs, paints and oils.

Dougherty A. H., dealer in grain, and proprietor of the Fairmount mill.

Holladay E., dealer in drugs, paints and oils.

Jack Reuben, manufacturer of boots and shoes and justice of the peace.

Mott B. F., physician and surgeon.

Ray Robert B., physician and surgeon.

Rice W. J., buyer and shipper of stock.

Stalons Z., dealer in groceries and provisions.

Simpson Isaac, manufacturer and repairer of wagons.

Tilton Charles, dealer in general merchandise.

Wilcox I. N., dealer in dry-goods and groceries and grain-buyer.

Wilkins J. M., physician and surgeon.

CATLIN.

Jones Bros., dealers in groceries and provisions.

Payne & Crutchley, dealers in dry-goods and groceries.

Tilton G. W., dealer in dry-goods and groceries.

Tilton Samuel R., dealer in drugs, groceries and millinery goods.

INDIANOLA.

Adams W. H., tile manufacturer.

Ralston J. W., physician.

ALVIN.

Akers Geo. W., physician and surgeon.

Bartges S. I., dealer in drugs, cigars, wines, etc.

Bartges Mrs. S. I., dealer in millinery and fancy goods.

Williams J. A., dealer in lumber, hardware, lime, etc. etc.

BISMARK.

Gundy & Bushnell, dealers in general merchandise, live-stock and grain.

Peters Ezra, physician and surgeon; specialty, consulting and operating surgeon for diseases of the eye and ear.

WESTVILLE.

Duke John, buyer and shipper of grain.

Lockett J. W. & Bro., general store.

STATE LINE.

Bonebrake Benjamin F., dealer in general merchandise.

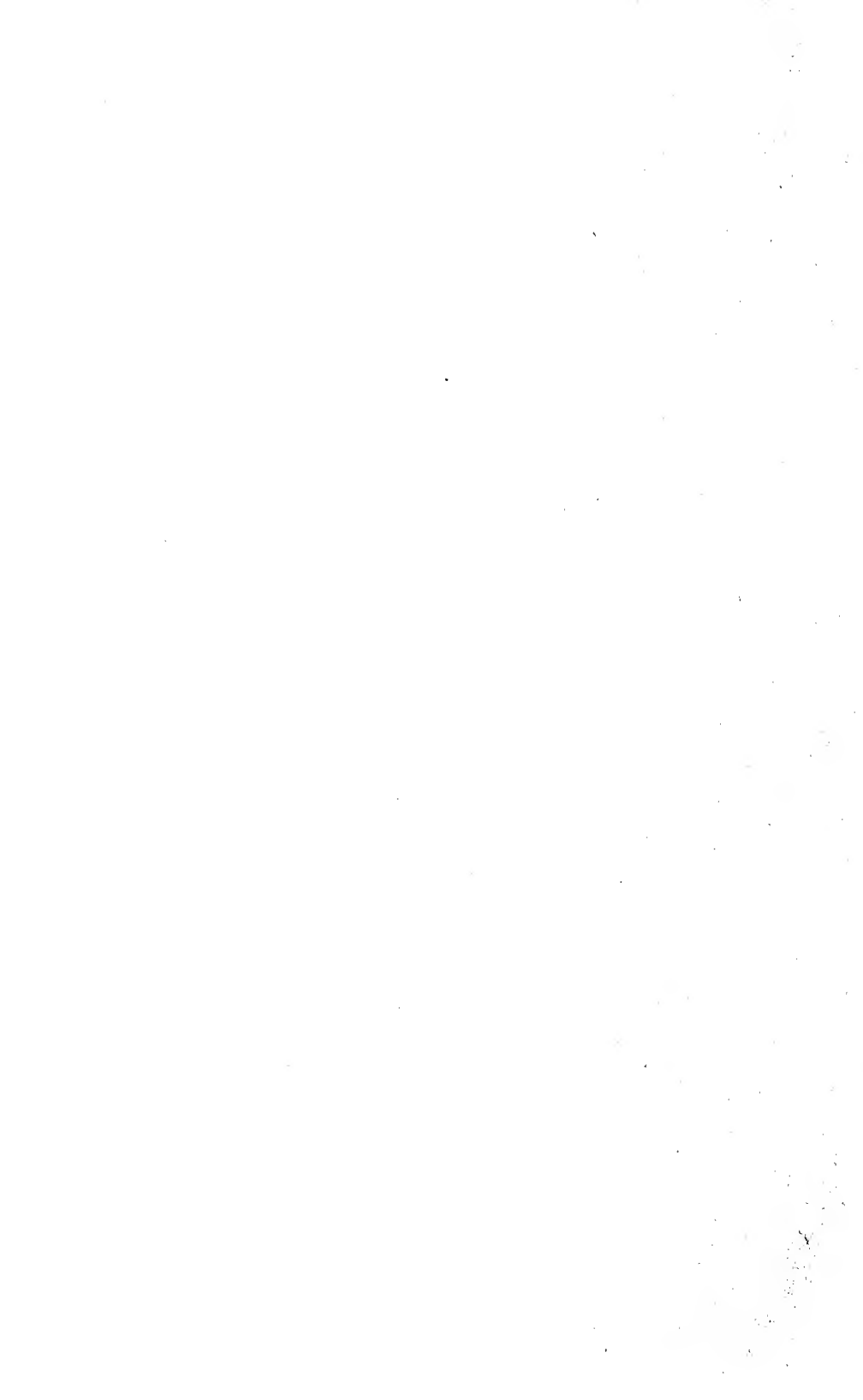
Marple B. F., dealer in drugs, groceries, school-books, wall-paper, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

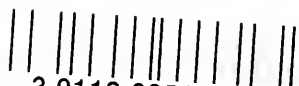
Burgoyne J. H., brickmaker, kiln two miles northwest of Danville.

Campbell Corydon H., breeder of blooded horses, short-horn cattle and fine breeds of hogs, six miles northeast of Danville.

Norris Nathan J., physician and surgeon, one mile south and two miles east of Bismark.



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