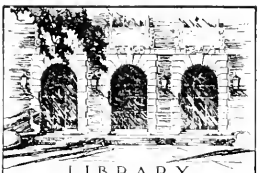


PAST AND PRESENT

OF

GREENE COUNTY

ILLINOIS

BY

HON. ED. MINER

EX-SECRETARY OLD SETTLERS SOCIETY

ILLUSTRATED

"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations."—MACAULEY.

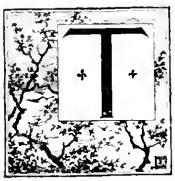
CHICAGO:

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.

1905

DEDICATED TO THE PIONEERS OF GREENE COUNTY

PREFACE.



THE publishers take pleasure in presenting this volume to the public. The history is written by Hon. Ed Miner, and no better qualified man could be found in the county for that purpose. In addition, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought this county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy, have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of those, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued the "even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written; and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men never could be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

May, 1905. THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.

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PAST AND PRESENT

OF

GREENE COUNTY

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Greene county lies in the southern part of the valley of the Illinois river, near the western border of the State. It is bounded on the north by Scott and Morgan counties, on the east by Macoupin, on the south by Jersey and on the west by Pike and Calhoun, from which it is separated by the Illinois river. It contains five hundred and seventy-six square miles of territory. Its countless fertile acres are supplied with splendid running streams, the more important of which, besides the Illinois river, are the Macoupin, Apple creek and others smaller, which, with their numerous affluents, drain and at the same time fertilize the land. Along the Illinois bluffs on the west part of the county fine springs are abundant, and good water can be had almost anywhere by digging not more than forty feet. There are also mineral springs in the county. The old precinct of Mineral Springs in the northern part of the county received its name from the springs located there and which at one time attracted much attention. These springs were discovered soon after the first settlement of the county by a party who were following an Indian trail, and shortly after, in 1825, Governor Reynolds and a gentleman named Cook, of Springfield, entered the land, believing that the presence of the springs would make the property valuable. For many years people suffering with various diseases resorted thither from all parts of the adjacent country to obtain the benefit of the waters and in many cases received immediate relief. As many as two hundred to three hundred and fifty have been known to be encamped there at one time. In October, 1852, the property was purchased by B. G. Hopkins, having previously been owned by Samuel Hopkins, Abraham Enston and others, who built a large hotel the same year. The main building was forty feet long by about thirty feet wide, with a commodious "L" in the rear and a wing forty feet long on either side of the main building, giving a total front of one hundred and twenty feet. After the erection of this hotel the springs rapidly acquired popularity, and often more people applied for board than could be accommodated at the hotel and the neighboring dwellings were frequently filled. Later B. McGlothlin came into possession of the property, but under his management the springs began to lose their popularity and the ownership passed

to C. G. Simonds. In 1862, while still occupied by McGlothlin, but owned by Simonds, the hotel was burned to the ground. The property now belongs to E. C. Lee. That the waters of these springs had, and have, pronounced medicinal properties goes without saying. Dropsy, rheumatism, kidney complaints, dyspepsia and sore eyes are prominent among the ailments they have been known to cure. Then just northeast of Greenfield are the Greenfield Springs, which are impregnated with iron, magnesia, calcium and other ingredients, which, for debilitated persons, act as a tonic and assist nature in its work of rejuvenating the system. Many persons who have visited Saratoga and the Sulphur Springs of Virginia consider the Greenfield Springs their equal in every regard. An effort was made at one time to establish a watering place but it was unsuccessful.

On the farm belonging to the Malichi Carmody heirs in the northeast corner of Carrollton township is another spring which is, or was at one time, a natural font of healing, and in earlier years they were frequented, especially on Sunday, by large numbers of citizens where they spent the day drinking the waters and quietly resting in shade of the sturdy oaks that abounded. Another similar spring is located on the farm of Thomas Lunneen, southeast of Carrollton just beyond the city limits, which was much resorted to in former years.

In the matter of timber Greene county is abundantly supplied, although of late years the consumption has perceptibly increased, and many predict that, on account of the increasing value of lands, the forests must continue to give way for them and consequently a timber famine may ensue before many years shall have elapsed. Among the trees that are indigenous to the latitude of Greene county we may mention the bass, red maple, sugar maple, honey locust, persimmon, white ash, white and red elm, cottonwood, black and white walnut, shellbark hickory, and post, swamp, white, black, red, pin and shingle oaks.

As an agricultural region Greene county does not take a back seat for any of the galaxy of counties that go to make up our great commonwealth. The surface of the county is generally rolling, but in the western tier of townships in the neighborhood of the river and the bluffs that line it it becomes broken and hilly; the valleys of the smaller streams being from one hundred to two hundred feet below the level of the uplands. As the county proceeds eastward it is of a milder, gentler form, rising and falling in graceful undulations. The bluff lands are well adapted to the cultivation of fruits as well as wheat and other cereals, and the soil is rich and fertile. The prairie lands are covered with rich black alluvial loam, characteristic of the prairies of northern and southern Illinois, the fertility of which is not surpassed by any land in the world.

Several lines of railroads cross the county, each having several stations within its border, thus bringing the cities and towns of the county into direct communication with the markets. The Chicago & Alton railroad, the second and final survey of which started from Jerseyville in Jersey county, in September, 1856, enters the north line of the county at section 5, township 12, range 11, and passes through the city of Carrollton, White Hall and Roodhouse and the villages of Berdan and Kane. The Kansas City branch of this road leaves the main line at Roodhouse and running west crosses the Illinois river at Pearl, on its way to Kan-

sas City. The Rock Island and & St. Louis branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad enters the county from the north on section 2, township 12, range 12, passing about a mile west of Roodhouse to White Hall, where it crosses the Chicago & Alton railroad, thence running southeasterly through Wrights, Greenfield, Rockbridge and Medora, passing from the county on the south line of township 10, range 10. The Litchfield, Carrollton & Western railroad (now Litchfield, Carrollton & St. Louis), running from Litchfield to Columbiana, enters the county at Fayette on the eastern line and passes through Greenfield, Daum, Carrollton and Eldred, which is now its western terminus.

The geological features of this county, according to Professor Worthen, are by no means so varied as those presented in the adjoining county of Jersey, for the reason, as he says, that the disturbing influences that have elevated the Devonian and Silurian beds above the surface in that county did not extend into this, and consequently we don't find any beds exposed here below the carboniferous limestones. Professor Worthen gives the following vertical section of the several formations in the county which will illustrate their thickness and relative position: Quaternary deposits, alluvium, loess and drift, one hundred to one hundred and twenty feet; coal measures, one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty feet; St. Louis limestone, eight to forty feet; Keokuk limestone, one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five feet; Burlington limestone, one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty feet; and Kinderhook group, fifty to sixty feet."

The principal alluvial deposits in this county are those forming the bottom lands on the Illinois river, a belt from three to five miles in width and extending the whole length of the county on the west from north to south. These lands are exceedingly fertile and amongst the most valuable and productive farming lands in the state, the greater portion being prairie and, adjacent to the river bluffs, sufficiently elevated to be out of reach of overflow from the river, while those bordering on this stream which were for so long subject to overflow, are now being reclaimed by means of dikes and ditches, so that when the government dam at Kampsville shall have been removed or lowered, as has been ordered by the government, many thousands of acres of the best and most productive lands in America will be added to swell the wealth of the county. Belts of heavy and valuable timber occupy some portions of these bottom lands and skirt the small streams by which they are intersected.

The coal measures of this county comprise about one hundred and fifty feet in thickness of sandstone, shales, and thin bands of limestone, including three seams of coal, and comprise all the strata from the horizon of coal No. 6 to the base of the measures as they are developed in this portion of the state. The general thickness and relative position of these strata may be seen from the subjoined general section, which was compiled from many local sections in various parts of the county: Compact brown limestone, two to four feet; bituminous shale, one foot; coal No. 6, six feet; shaly clay and nodular limestone, three to four feet; shale, fifteen to twenty feet; bituminous shale, two to three feet; coal, No. 5, two to three feet; arenaceous shale and sandstone, twenty-five to thirty feet; bituminous shale passing to coal No. 3, two to three feet;

sandstone and shale, forty to fifty feet; coal No. 1, two to three feet; nodular steel gray limestone, four to six feet; shale and sandstone, conglomerate, fifteen to twenty feet.

In the bluff of Hodge's creek on the northeast quarter of section 36, township 10, range 10, just on the county line between Greene and Macoupin, is found the only outcrop of Belleville or No. 6 coal in the county. In 1864 Thomas Rice owned and operated this bank, the seam varying in thickness from four feet to seven feet.

A few years since Ellis Briggs, of Roodhouse, sunk a shaft for coal in connection with his mill site and at the depth of some three hundred feet struck a good vein of coal, but on account of the water was unable to mine it in paying quantities. Quite an extensive mine is located east of Roodhouse, and is furnishing large supplies of good coal.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

To the isolated dwellers of the territory of Illinois at the beginning of the war of 1812 the aspect of affairs was far from hopeful. While immigration had expanded the settlements and scattered them over a wide territory; they were very weak. Along the western border of the Wabash river a few improvements had been made, and a number of settlements existed in southern Illinois, but the Wood river, near Alton, was the northern frontier. There was a little hamlet at Chicago, and a few French villages in the northern part of the state, but altogether the whole territory contained but twelve thousand people.

The prospect of an Indian war caused much alarm. The people were poor, and almost entirely without forts or other protection, and the prices of guns, rifles and powder had advanced so that a good rifle sold for fifty dollars; so that a war with the Indians was dreaded as a terrible calamity. The English had stirred up the Indians to the most bitter hatred against the American settlers, and the old prophet, Tecumseh, had sworn to drive every pale-face beyond the Ohio river. The government was petitioned to send a body of soldiers for the protection of the colonists, but in the weak condition of the federal resources the request could not be granted. Being compelled to defend themselves, a body of volunteer mounted soldiers was organized in Goshen settlement in 1811, and they were called the Rangers. Colonel Judy, of Madison county, was at the head of one of the companies. One of the camps was at Fort Russel, near Edwardsville.

For several years these brave, determined men rode over the bare and silent prairies for hundreds of miles, hurrying to the defense of a threatened settlement, or chasing a squad of fleeing savages. They were almost constantly in the saddle, rarely slept under a roof, were independent of civilization for food or comforts and exercised almost superhuman vigilance in keeping the red men at bay. Although rough, warlike men, these Rangers did not fight from love of bloodshed or from a distaste for a quiet, settled life. As they scouted over the state, they kept their eyes open for eligible points for making new settlements. The attractions of Greene county, the beauty and richness of its prairies, the extent of its wooded lands, the beauty and clearness of its streams were first brought to the attention of those at a distance through the agency of these men. Among the members of this band

who were so pleased with the soil and topographical features of the county as to make it their home later were John W. Huitt, Samuel Thomas, Ornan Beeman, Thomas McDow, Hiram Huitt, John Greene, William Greene, Thomas Carlin, Jacob Linder, John Johnson, Martin Wood, Young Wood, Davis Carter and Wiley Greene. Of all the Illinois Rangers not one remains. John W. Huitt, the last to go, having died in Carrollton.

Upon the organization of the county in 1821, Thomas Carlin, of the above list, was elected the first sheriff. He was succeeded in September, 1822, by Young Wood, also of the above list. Mr. Wood was re-elected in 1824, 1826 and 1837.

A majority of the first settlers of Greene county came here from the south, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia or the Carolinas. Some, however, were from New England and the middle states, and these two diverse elements being amalgamated made one of the best combinations possible for the task before them—subduing a wilderness and establishing comfortable homes for themselves and posterity.

While there may have been people in Greene county as early as 1813 or 1814 there remains no trace of them. In 1815, in the spring, Daniel Allen and three sons, and James and Paul Harriford came to the northern part of what is now Jersey county, near the southern line of Greene, and made a settlement. In the later part of 1816 Daniel Allen, Sr., and two of his sons, Daniel and James, moved from their first location a little west and north into what is now Greene county and settled. John Allen, a grandson of Daniel, also settled in Kane township. Thus the Allens are the first known settlers. During the year 1816 Samuel Thomas, who had passed through this county on his way back and forth after the Indians, when he was in the Ranger service, came to Greene county, and, crossing the Macoupin creek, selected a place on which he intended to locate and make him a home. He cut and stacked a large quantity of prairie hay, and made some other preparations toward taking up his residence. Then he returned to his home on Wood river, but scarcely had he gotten out of sight ere the redskins swooped down on his site, set fire to his hay and destroyed all trace of his labors. He and his wife tarried in the Wood river settlement two years longer, and in the summer of 1818 he, in company with John Huitt and Thomas Carlin, set out again for Greene county, where in August the trio came to Macoupin creek, crossing which they ascended the bluffs where a beautiful panorama spread out to their vision. Here Mr. Thomas selected a spot for a home, in section 33, township 10, range 12, and at once began work to establish his claim. A beautiful grove and a clear spring were among the attractions that decided him in this choice of location. He killed a deer, cut a bee tree and carved his name on the bark of a monster forest oak as evidence that he claimed the land. He also built a cabin and made some other preparations, and returned to Wood river for his wife and household effects, and with these loaded upon an ox-cart he arrived at his new home, and on the 9th day of November, 1818, became the first settler in Greene county north of Macoupin creek. Thomas Carlin came on further north and settled on a fine piece of land, including that on which the city of Carrollton now stands, and in the late winter of 1818 or spring of 1819 he built and occupied a cabin which stood in the southern portion

of the present corporation of the city. Thomas Allen, in 1818, located in what is now White Hall township, his settlement being among the first in that part of the county, where he died in April, 1874. Mathew Dayton also came into the county in 1818 and the next year made a settlement in what is now Woodville township, where he continued to live until October, 1872, when death claimed him. In the early winter of this year (1818) James Stone and wife became settlers. They settled first on lands west of Carrollton which now belong to the Wards. From there they removed to Woodville township and located on the northeast quarter of section 6, township 9, range 12, which land he afterward entered. Mr. Stone died in 1854. About this time Luthur and Calvin Tunnell came into Greene county and made a permanent settlement. Luthur located in Linder township and Calvin in Carrollton township on the farm at present owned by Jackson Tunnell. Both of these early residents became prominent in the affairs of the county.

Dr. H. Clay Thaxton, a Virginian, came west in 1818 and settled in the Apple creek bottom. When the land was open for entry he entered eighty acres in section 20 of what is now Wrights township. William Speaks came to Greene in 1818 and with him came the Allens and Morrows, his relatives. They hailed from Tennessee and located in White Hall township, where they arrived too late in the winter to build a house, so they camped out by the side of a log, and while enduring the inclemency of the winter thus unprotected, a son was born to Mrs. Speaks. Such privations were the pioneer settlers frequently called to endure. Mr. Speaks died of cancer of the face at Greenfield. So far as the writer has been able to learn the foregoing comprise all the pioneers who made settlement in the county in 1818.

In 1819 William and Zacharia Allen became citizens of the county, William locating at what is now known as Belltown on Apple creek, where he died in 1875, and Zacharia making a settlement at the same time on section 3, township 11, range 12. Thomas Rattan, accompanied by Levi Reader, made a settlement north of Apple creek in 1819, but after living there a short time he removed to Carrollton, where he kept the first tavern. This settlement north of Apple creek attracted others and John Allen and Isaac Hill located there during this year. Thomas Hall, a native of North Carolina, came to the state in 1818, and after a year spent at the Wood river settlement, in 1819 came to Greene and located on the northwest quarter of section 32, township 10, range 12, where he died March 18, 1854. Benjamin Ogle also made a settlement about the same time south of the present county seat, in Carrollton township. Abraham Clark had entered the land and sold it to Ogle. William Costley, his son William Costley, Jr., afterwards known as Major, and Robert Means came to the neighborhood south of Macoupin creek in Kane township in 1819, where they made a settlement. The elder Costley died the following year. His son, who was for many years a well known and influential citizen of the county, died in 1869. John Greene also settled south of Macoupin creek in this year, locating on section 20, township 9, range 11, where he remained, prominent in the affairs of the county till his death. Francis Bell, Joel Johnson, Robert Whittaker, Thomas Allen, Elam Bowman, Jesse Morrow, Martin and Young Wood and Captain James Whitlock all settled in Greene county

in 1819. Mr. Bell located with his family on Apple creek prairie, north of the creek. He was a native of Tennessee and died in Tallula, Illinois, in 1866. Joel Johnson settled upon a farm in section 21 of Linder township. Robert Whittaker settled and made an improvement in what is now Wrights township, and Whittaker creek is named for him. Thomas Allen, one of the prominent figures of the early settlement, located in what is now New Providence, or Belltown, where he built a mill and resided until his death in 1833. Elam Bowman came to the county a young man from Ohio, married here and removed to California where he became wealthy. Two of his sons became quite popular on the Pacific slope. Young Wood was at one time sheriff of Greene county. Captain James Whitlock settled in what is now Kane township where he entered nine hundred acres of land. In 1850 he started for California and died of cholera on the passage. Cyrus Tolman came to Greene county in 1820 and located upon one hundred and twenty acres of land near White Hall, where he resided several years, when he removed to Jersey county, where he died in 1876. He was a member of the first grand jury empanceled in Greene county. Ransom, Jesse and Edward Flatt came to Greene the same year, 1820, and permanently settled on land in Bluffdale township. John Drum located in Carrollton in 1820, where he lived several years, then removed to Rubicon township, where he died many years ago. Benjamin Smith emigrated from Connecticut to Alton, Illinois, in 1818, and in 1820 removed to Greene county and made a settlement on section 12, White Hall township. Charles Kitchen, who afterward became a Baptist preacher, in company with Lewis Roberts and John Thompson, came into the county in this year and settled in what is now White Hall. William and Andrew Kinkead were among the earliest settlers in Rockbridge township in 1820. William died in 1870. The place of their settlement for many years was known as Kinkead's point, an angle of timber projecting into the prairie at that place. Daniel Henderson also came this year and made himself a home on section 7 in what is now Wrights township, where he resided until his death. During this year, 1820, Carrollton township received a number of prominent settlers, among them James and Andrew Pinkerton, Peter Dodgson, Martin Bowman and William Pinkerton, who made permanent improvements and long resided in the county, being largely identified with its growth and development. All have passed to the "beyond." Thomas Lorton, who died in 1863, was another pioneer who came to this county in 1820 from Cumberland county, Kentucky, purchased land and built a cabin on section 8, Wrights township, which he continued to occupy until his death. David Carter was a native of Tennessee and came to Greene county with his family from Edwardsville, and located in what is now Bluffdale township, whence he removed to Walkerville, where he died in 1847. Elijah Little and a man by the name of Swanson came to Greene this year and settled within the territory now embraced in Patterson township.

In 1820 George W. Clendenneu, a Virginian, settled in Woodville township, taking up a farm on the section where he lived until 1841, when death called him hence. He was prominently identified with county affairs and was the first justice of the peace in his township.

William Potts, John Dodgson, Robert

[illegible] the state of New York. He settled in Greene County, where he resided several years, and then removed to Catskill, where he was engaged in the mercantile, milling and shipping business. He established the first [illegible] in the Greene County Notes, but was unsuccessful in [illegible]. He [illegible] for [illegible] years and then [illegible] Rev. Richard Ridley, [illegible] Nathan Mitchell, Richard Wright [illegible] in the county [illegible] Mitchell and [illegible] Rev. [illegible] settled in Kaaterskill, where he [illegible] Ridley made his settlement [illegible] Nathan made his home [illegible] White [illegible] settled in Lower [illegible] which he [illegible] He was a veteran of the war [illegible] of North Carolina. He [illegible]

[illegible] Elder came to this county from the Palatine, New York [illegible] They returned the winter [illegible] the east. In 1821 William [illegible] Wright Elder came to this county, making settlements west of Catskill [illegible] permanent residents [illegible] King, Thomas Meek, Abraham Frame, William Hulsen, Nathan and Stroke [illegible] Williams [illegible] journeyed [illegible] county in 1821 and joined the other settlers. William came to settle in 11 in [illegible] of Kaaterskill creek, and died in [illegible] King settled in what is [illegible] Lower [illegible] the Palatine [illegible] Meek, Frame and Hulsen

rollton and opened a cabinet and carpenter shop; also located farms and became prominently identified with the development of the county. Brannan settled in Wrights township, where he resided until his death. Martin came from Kentucky and took up a residence in Woodville township and died there.

The pioneers who sought homes in Greene county in 1825 were Ephraim Nix, Henry Cook and John Barnett, who made a settlement in the eastern part of Linder township and are now all numbered with the dead. George Meldrum located in Linder township this year with his family, where he continued to reside until death claimed him in 1841. Joseph Buck sought the northwestern part of the county, Patterson township, for a home, and Charles Gooding settled in Carrollton, where he died in 1834.

In 1826 the influx of home seekers was larger, embracing the following: William Lee, Isaac and Alfred Wood, David Miller, Absalom Clark and Joshua Clark, his son, William and Thomas Finley, James Miller, Thomas Piper, Benjamin B. Thompkins, John N. Whitlock, Jordan Howard, Franklin Witt, Elisha Brown and Thomas Sharp. Jordon Howard settled with his father in Carrollton this year and died here in a few years since, honored and revered. Sharp located in Athensville township, Brown in Patterson township. Witt took up his abode in Kane township and took active interest in the affairs of county and state, serving as representative and senator in the general assembly. He died in 1851. Whitlock was from Tennessee and settled in Rockbridge township, where he died. Tompkins made a settlement on section 28 in Kane township and died there in 1878. Piper was the first settler in Rubicon township, taking up his residence on section 10, where he died. The Finleys also settled in Rockbridge township. The Clarks founded homes in Carrollton township, on the lands now owned by Jackson Tunnell, where Absalom paid the debt of nature. Joshua also died in the county. The Woods opened up farms in Rockbridge township, where Alfred died at an early day. Miller settled at the same time in the same township. Stout was a Pennsylvanian by birth and came here from Ohio and made a home in Linder township. Lee settled in Carrollton township.

Among the early settlers who made Greene county their residence in 1827 we note Lemuel Stubblefield, who came here from Randolph county, Illinois, and settled in White Hall township. He was a native of North Carolina and died in Greenfield in 1859. Thomas Grace located in Patterson township this year. Andrew Hamilton, a native of England, came with his wife (nee Kinkead) and settled near the present site of Greenfield. They died at the home of their daughter, Mrs. John Hardcastle, in Linder. Jeremiah Hand settled in Rockbridge township. Isaac Landiss was also a settler at this time, locating a home in Linder township, where he resided many years, thence removing to Carrollton, where he died. His widow is still living in Carrollton. William Gough came this year and made a home on section 15 in Linder township, where he died many years ago.

In 1828 Leonard Brace, a New Yorker, came west and settled on land now included in the town of Carrollton, but died soon after making the location. This year also came John Russell, who was one of the most talented men in this section of the county at that time. He settled under the bluff west of Carrollton at Bluffdale. His son, Spencer

G. Russell, still resides on the old homestead where his father died. Mr. Spencer was accomplished in belles-lettres and his writings attracted attention in the literary world. He edited and published the first newspaper in the county, the *Backwoodsman*, in 1838-1839. Probably the production that gained more universal recognition than any other of his writings was his "Venemous Worm," written in 1820 for a little paper called the *Columbian*. This article was extensively copied and published in several languages, and found a place in the standard school readers of those and later days. Inasmuch as this famous production has suffered somewhat since its first publication, in copying, errors in typography, etc., the writer of the Past and Present feels justified in giving it here, just as it was printed at that time, verbatim et punctuation, from a copy furnished by his son, Spencer G., from the original publication. Some of the publications have for the caption of this article: "The Worm of the Still," some have the "deadly coya" instead of the "deadly coya," etc.

"The Venemous Worm"

"Out venoms all the worms of Nile."

(*Shakespeare.*)

"Who has not heard of the rattlesnake or copperhead? An unexpected sight of either of these reptiles will make even the lords of creation recoil. But there is a species of worm found in various parts of this state, which conveys a poison of a nature so deadly, that when compared with it, the venom of the rattlesnake is harmless.

"To guard our readers against this foe to humankind, is the object of the present communication.

"The worm varies much in size. It is frequently an inch through; but as it is rarely seen, except when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured. It is of a dull lead color, and generally lives near a spring, or small stream of water, and bites the unfortunate people who are in the habit of going there to drink. The brute creation it never molests. They avoid it with the same instinct that teaches the animals of Peru to shun the deadly coya.

"Several of these reptiles have long infested our settlement, to the misery and distruction of many of our citizens. I have, heretofore, had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy spectator of the effects produced by the subtle poison which this worm infuses. The eyes of the patient become red and fiery, his tongue is swollen to an immoderate size, and obstructs his utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character quickly follows:. Sometimes in his madness he attempts the destruction of his dearest friends. If the sufferer has a family, his weeping wife and helpless infants are not infrequently the objects of his frantic fury. In a word, he exhibits to the life, all the detestable passions that rankle in the bosom of a savage; and such is the spell in which his senses are bound that no sooner is the unhappy patient recovered from the paroxysms of insanity occasioned by one bite, than he seeks out his destroyer for the sole purpose of being bitten again.

"I have seen a good old father, his locks as white as snow, his steps slow and trembling, beg in vain of his only son to quit the lurking place of the worm. My heart bled, when he turned away, for I knew the hope fondly cherished, that his son would be to him the staff of his declining years, had supported him through many a sorrow.

"Youths of America! would you know the name of this reptile? It is the worm of the still. *John Russell.*"

Others who came into the county at this time (1828) were William Halbirt and his brother John. They made a home in Bluffdale township. On Thursday night, May 30, 1874, John Halbirt was murdered in his bed. A young man named Clark Evans, who it was known had called at the old gentleman's cabin for a drink of water the evening before, was suspicioned of having committed the dastardly deed and a posse at once started in pursuit, stimulated by a reward of five hundred dollars offered by Amos Halbirt, a son of the deceased. On Tuesday, May 6, he was captured by John Jones, deputy sheriff, about two miles southeast of Manchester and brought to Carrollton where, after preliminary examination, he was lodged in jail, the keeper at that time being Esquire Halbirt, a brother of the murdered man. Evans endeavored to implicate others in the crime but failed and finally confessed that he alone was the assassin. On Sunday night, the 23d of June, a masked mob broke down the doors of the jail where Evans was confined, took him out, conveyed him to the Apple creek bottom north of Carrollton and hanged him to a limb of a tree near the roadside, where he was found and cut down the next morning.

John Stevens, a Virginian, made a settlement on section 9, township 9, range 11, where he lived until his demise in 1853. He was a Baptist minister. Henry Brook settled about three-quarters of a mile west of Carrollton, where he lived many years. Robert Scroggins, with his family, first settled in Woodville township, where he lived for some time; thence he went to Carrollton township, and subsequently to Kane township, where he resided for four years, then removed to the American bottom. William Thomason came into the county from Tennessee and made a home first in township 9, range 12, but later removed to Bluffdale township. In 1847, after spending a winter in Texas, he removed to Woodville township, where he died. James Ashlock located on section 22 in Linder township, where he died April 12, 1862. David, Joel and Eri Edwards, three brothers from Vermont, came in this year and after a short stay in the neighborhood of Carrollton settled on section 28 in Rubicon township, where they lived and died—David in 1856; Joel in 1859; and Eri in 1866. William Mason came this year and located upon a farm near Rockbridge, but finally settled in Kane township, where he died in 1870.

In 1829 James Curnutt entered the county and made a home in Rockbridge township, but later he removed to Rubicon, where he died in 1857. R. Studdard settled in Athensville township and David Hahn made a home in Patterson where he continued to live for many years. Ichabod Valentine, Howard Finley, Joe Grizzle and Herrod Grizzle all settled in the town of Rockbridge. Louis J. Ballard came from Tennessee and made a home in Wrights township, where he died in 1878. William H. Goode opened a farm in Wrights township and lived there until 1856, when he removed to Davis county, Iowa, where he died in 1874. William Winn located in this year about four miles west of Carrollton, where he died March 7, 1866. J. Harvey Weisner came from Tennessee and located in Rockbridge township. He was a North Carolinian and died in Greenfield in 1884. Marvel Morris made a home on section 26, town-

ship 9, range 12, near Kane, where he died. John Reynolds, a native of Virginia, made a temporary settlement in Carrollton township this year, but afterwards moved to Rockbridge township and from there to Woodville township in 1838, where he died March 15, 1858. Elder Stephen Coonrod, with his family, settled on section 33 in Rubicon township, where he resided until his death in 1872, of smallpox. Willis Hardwick, with his family, settled in Woodville township, about two miles south of the present village of that name, where he and h's wife died at an advanced age.

In 1830 the following became residents: John Wood, Solomon Dixon, Isham Adcock, David Griswold, William Askins, John Mason, G. H. Hopkins, Leonard Carriger, Moses Wilder, Peter M. Brown and David I. Brown. Wood removed here from Kentucky and settled in what is now Woodville township. Dixon found a home in Rockbridge, where he lived until 1870, when he emigrated to Kansas, where he died; Adcock took up his residence in Bluffdale township; Griswold settled on section 9 in White Hall township; Askins in Rubicon township; Mason and Hopkins found homes in Athensville township, where Mr. Hopkins died in 1866; Carriger located in Patterson township; Wilder, an old revolutionary veteran, settled in Rockbridge township. He returned to Tennessee in 1832 and died there in 1839.

Among those who came to Greene county and found homes between 1830 and 1840 are the following: Joseph Aultrim, John Armstrong, George W. Allen, Mrs. Margaret Askins, W. S. G. Allen, Jacob Andrew, William W. Andrews, James Allen, N. J. Andrews, Dr. C. Armstrong, Thomas S. Allen, Alonzo Allen, Thomas K. Anderson, J. H. Amos, E. W. Allen, Rev. Hugh Barr, Manoah Bostic, William Blair, R. M. Booker, John Booth, J. L. Benear, J. B. Brodmarkle, Daniel Bowman, W. P. Burroughs, William Batty, Henry Brodmarkle, W. H. Benear, W. T. Berry, L. S. Bushnell, Henry Black, John W. Black, Mahala Black, Martha E. Black, W. A. Black, Mrs. Mary Brace, F. M. Bridges, Absalom Bradley, Mary Bowman, Emily Bowman, Samuel Bowman, J. F. Ballinger, George L. Burruss, Basil Brown, A. Beebe, Henry Bechdoldt, George Barnett, Thomas Brannan, J. E. Bridges, Alfred Barrow, Milo Beebe, P. A. Brown, D. W. Burroughs, N. A. Boring, R. W. Brown, Mrs. Louisa Brown, Samuel Culp, Dr. M. A. Cooper, W. J. Caldwell, Eli Cooper, Samuel D. Cooper, G. W. Collister, L. Coats, John S. Coats, J. C. Clark, N. W. Corrington, O. P. Cory, Joseph I. Carr, George Christy, B. G. Culver, William M. Cato, B. Crabtree, David Crist, S. P. Cameron, Houston Cannedy, A. J. Cannedy, W. M. Collins, W. T. Cooper, Joseph T. Cameron, A. M. Cunningham, Luman Curtis, Thomas Davis, Dr. C. A. Davis, W. S. M. Dryden, Mrs. Davidson, Robert L. Doyle, John Doyle, Jr., George W. Davis, W. R. Davis, Mrs. Jane Dodgson, Arthur Davis, Harvey Dayton, A. J. Davidson, Asbury Davis, Greene Driver, Miles Drum, James Dowdall, Hiram Dixon, Elon A. Eldred, Charles H. Eldred, George L. Evans, E. L. Edwards, William H. Ellis, J. B. Enslow, B. F. Edwards, T. J. Enslow, Jehoshaphat Eldred, Ed Flatt, William Finley, Peter Felter, J. E. Ferguson, Julia Fry, Gilbert Fuller, A. J. R. Field, William W. Feller, Joseph Gerish, Silas D. Griffiths, Milton Guthrie, Catherine H. Guthrie, Julia E. Guthrie, James N. Guthrie, John W. Guthrie, Harriet Griffin, Abram Geery, S. Grapp,

L. P. Griswold, Enos Grandy, C. J. Gardiner, Jr., J. H. Hinton, Samuel Higbee, R. B. Hill, Gideon Hutchens, Abigail T. Hopping, Charles D. Hodges, Edmund Hodges, Joseph Hartsock, W. L. Huitt, J. J. Huitt, J. M. Hinton, A. C. Hinton, W. L. Halbert, H. C. Halbert, W. H. Hudson, E. M. Husted, Abram Herring, E. A. Husted, Mrs. Lovena Hicks, John S. C. Hooper, Elkanah Hutchens, James Irwin, Henry Jayne, Ervin Johnson, David Johnson, Amos Jackson, T. M. Johnson, John Jones, S. W. Johnesse, Lucien King, Ben King, Nat Kendall, W. L. Kinkead, John R. Keach, E. Kergher, John Kaser, Lucy Kaser, Michael Kinser, M. F. Keeley, Charles King, William Lewis, Alex. Logan, Adam Lee, Lee Morris, A. W. Lynn, Cornelia H. Leonard, Rev. Thomas Lippencot, L. R. Lakin, Elizabeth Lemen, John M. Linder, Ischam Linder, Jr., A. H. Lesles, W. A. McCracken, W. M. Malerry, J. G. Mitchell, M. Morrow, James Metcalf, J. H. Mormon, William Mormon, M. L. Mitchell, A. K. Mitchell, L. McAdams, Josiah Mason, P. McConnothy, Mrs. M. McCracken, Thomas A. McIntyre, Lucius S. Norton, J. B. Nulton, William Nettles, H. P. Nash, Josiah Ogle, W. W. Odon, B. F. Ozburn, W. B. Pegram, C. Pegram, Amos Prentiss, Elizabeth Page, Reuben Page, J. W. Piper, J. G. F. Powell, Alvin Pegram, W. H. Pegram, H. L. Parker, J. L. Pope, W. P. Parker, Colonel N. M. Perry, A. L. Perry, J. M. Perry ,Thomas L. Parker, Samuel Pope, Rev. J. Rives, Joseph Roberts, Alex. Robinson, J. H. Rives, John C. Raffety, William M. Raffety, R. G. Robinson, W. B. Robinson, Jesse Robards, Mrs. C. Robley, J. D. Roodhouse, John T. Rawlings, Jesse Ridings, J. B. Reeve, W. C. Reynolds, Volney K. Rountree, J. H. Scroggins, Martin Stout, William Stringer, Cynthia A. Short, J. H. Short, Orphy Shepherd, Sam Spruance, Alfred L. Shull, Dr. Samuel, L. T. Smitherman, W. W. Stringer, Charles L. Scandret Jr., William H. Strong, J. F. Simpson, W. T. Scandret, C. H. Sanders, John Spencer, William L. Sweeten, Henry R. Spencer, William Short, R. G. Seeley, William S. Short, R. A. Short, F. L. Short, Benjamin Scott, J. P. Smith, David A. Thompson, Hy Tunison, Sr., Jacob Tunison, Dan Teaney, H. Tunison, John A. Tucker, Gilla Ann Thomas, Matilda A. Thomas, Catherine M. Thomas, W. D. Thomas, Hubbard Taylor, George Taylor, Isaac C. Tunison, J. S. Twitchell, Harvey Trimble, William Thomason, William Underwood, Peter Van Arsdale, James Vallentine, James Vangiezen, C. H. Varble, Nancy J. Varble, James Varble, William Vandaver, Joseph Vensel, Dr. B. C. Wood, John H. Waller, D. M. Woodson, L. E. Worcester, John Wright, Greene Weaver, Sandy Wiggins, A. J. Wright, Thomas Wright, G. L. Williams, A. B. Wood, Dicy Witt, James F. Walker, James A. Wood, W. D. Wells, John H. Waller, John Waggoner, J. M. P. Washburn, John T. Williams, Balaam White, Ira White, William Yates.

ORGANIZATION.

In the winter of 1820-21 the matter of organization, which had been the theme of discussion for some time among the early settlers whenever they would meet at shooting matches, horse races, hunting frolics, husking bees, etc., was presented to the legislature of Vandalia. Shadrack Bond was at that time governor; Elias K. Kane, secre-

tary of state; John Thomas, treasurer; John McLain, speaker of the house; James Lemon, Jr., speaker of the senate; and Thomas Reynolds, clerk of the house.

In January, 1821, the following bill was introduced in the house:

An act establishing the county of Greene.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois represented in the general assembly, that all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of township No. 7 north, in range No. 10 west of the third principal meridian; thence north between ranges 9 and 10 to the northeast corner of township 12 north; thence west along the line between townships 12 and 13 to the middle of the Illinois river; thence down said river to its junction with the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the Mississippi river to a point parallel with the southwest corner of township No. 6 north in range 10 west; thence north with the range line between 10 and 11 to the township line between 6 and 7; thence east with said township line to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate county to be called Greene.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that for the purpose of establishing the seat of justice for said county, the following persons shall be commissioners, to-wit: Thomas Rattan, John Allen, Esq., Thomas Carlin, John Greene and John Huitt, Sr.; and the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall, at some convenient time, between the passage of this act and the first day of March next, meet at the house of Isaac Pruitt, in said county, and proceed to fix the permanent seat of justice of said county, and give the same some appropriate name; provided the owner or owners of the land whereon the said seat of justice is about to be fixed, give to the county commissioners of the county a good deed of conveyance, in fee simple, for not less than twenty acres of land, for the use of the county. If the owner or owners of said land refuse or neglect to give the same, then to fix the seat of justice on the next suitable place where the said owner or owners will give the quantity of land aforesaid, and in all cases the said commissioners shall take into consideration the situation and geography of the country, and the future population of the county, to have the same as near the center of the county as practicable.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, that the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make a report of their proceedings to the next county commissioners' court of the county and have the same recorded on the records of said county.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of township 7, north of range 9, west of the third principal meridian; thence east to the southeast corner of township 7 north in range 6 west; thence north to the northeast corner of township 12 north; thence west to the northwest corner of township 12, in range 7 west; thence along the prairie between the waters of Sangamon and Manvaisterre to the head of Balance creek; thence down said creek to the Illinois river; thence down the said river to the northwest corner of said county, shall be attached to said county, and shall constitute and be a part of said county for all purposes until otherwise disposed of by the general assembly of the state.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, that said county, and the attached part of the

same, be and compose a part of the first judicial circuit of this state, and the inhabitants of the same shall be entitled to all the privileges of other counties of this state.

Section 6. Be it further enacted that the commissioners appointed to perform the services required by this act shall be allowed out of the county funds, ——— dollars for each day's labor and attendance in performing said services.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES LEMON, JR.,
Speaker of the House.
SHADRACH BOND.
Approved by the Council of Revision 20th January, 1821.

It will be seen that the limits of Greene county were made to include the territory now known as Greene and Jersey counties, while to this was temporarily attached what afterward became Macoupin, Scott and Morgan counties. The county was named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary hero.

Meanwhile, as soon as the discussion concerning the organization of a county was initiated sharp and alert land owners began to lay plans for securing the county seat near their property. Prominent among the locations spoken of for the seat of government was Mount Pleasant, the first town laid out in the county.

"This place," says W. A. Tunnell in an article to the *Carrollton Press*, published in 1860, was located on a beautiful mound in the midst of as fine a country as ever occupied a place on the map of the globe, in the prairie, just where a cool shady grove or point of timber had found its way up the east side, nearly to its summit. From this elevated spot the eye delighted to range over the surrounding prairie to the north, the west and the south, where the sides of the mound sloped gracefully down to the horizon or to the dark groves of small trees waving in the soft breeze and enlivened by the twittering notes of the countless merry little birds. The deep cool shade afforded a delicious retreat to the wearied huntsman as he reposed on the moss-covered logs beneath their dark green foliage. These gentle slopes shone in the bright sunshine, beneath a clear sky, like some enchanted spot clothed with all the gaudy colors of the rainbow. It is probable that the sun in all his wanderings has seldom shone on a lovelier spot of earth since the day when the flaming sword was placed at the gates of Eden.

"This mound, at present deprived of every vestage of its primitive beauty except its elevation, is situated perhaps a mile and a half west, and a mile south of Carrollton. The public lands of this district, if my information is correct, were offered for sale in the month of January, 1820. (1821 is the correct date—Editor Past and Present.) This desirable spot, of which we have been speaking, had attracted the attention of more than one person who had an eye for the beautiful in nature, and when the settlers all met in Edwardsville to purchase their lands, more than one felt a sensation of uneasiness growing out of apprehensions that some more fortunate person than himself would become the purchaser of the mound.

"The principal contestants, however, were John Evans and Robert Hobson, the former an immigrant from Ireland, and the latter from England, both reported to be men of wealth. A compromise was, however, effected between the two, by which Mr. Hobson paid Mr. Evans fifty dollars and became

the purchaser of the property without an opposing bid. He immediately marked out a town on the spot and called it 'Mount Pleasant,' erecting a dwelling and storehouse opened a stock of goods suitable to the demands of the country, offered inducements to others to make their homes in the new town and in general manifested a commendable degree of energy, enterprise and business talent. The first persons who accepted the invitation to settle in the place were Ansel Hubbard, a blacksmith; Elijah Woodman, also a blacksmith; and Oliver Bangs, whose occupation I have forgotten.

"When Greene county was about being organized, the people and friends of Mount Pleasant made a strong effort to procure the county seat at that place, which, however, failed as I have previously stated. Mr. Hobson died about the same time, and the little place that had shown such fair promise of becoming a respectable inland town fell into a decline from which it never recovered. Another point which was deemed by some an eligible site for the seat of justice was a wooded mound on what is now called the 'Boston Farm,' a mile or so southeast of the court house (now owned and occupied by Thomas Lunneen, Sr.—Editor Past and Present). It was urged in its favor that it was nearer the center of the county than its competitors, but the fact that it was covered with timber was deemed an insuperable objection. But the man who held the key to the situation was Thomas Carlin. He was born near Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1786. His parents were genuine Kentuckians, and their son was brought up to love adventure and inured to all the hardships of a backwoodsman's life. In 1803 the family removed to Missouri and the next year the young man's father died. Mr. Carlin served as a Ranger during the war and was among the first to settle in Greene county north of the Macoupin creek. His mother, a very worthy woman, his stepfather, Mr. Savage, and his two brothers, James and William Carlin, came with him. The latter was the father of General William Passmore Carlin, of the United States Army, and Thomas J. Carlin, ex-circuit clerk of Greene county. All of these gentlemen have held important official positions in the county. In 1814 Thomas Carlin owned a ferry across the Mississippi river near where Edwardsville Junction is now situated, and while living there he married Miss Rebecca Huitt, sister of John Huitt, spoken of elsewhere. Mr. Carlin was a man of medium height, not heavily built, but possessed of a pair of powerful shoulders. His hair and full beard were sandy, and his cheery face was always florid and full of blood. He was a man of iron nerve, much natural shrewdness and skill in dealing with his fellowmen, admired and regarded as a friend by every one. He was from the first, and for many years perhaps, the most popular man in the region and was universally regarded as a natural leader. His honesty is spoken of as beyond reproach, and when he was register of lands at Quincy his square dealing was repeatedly remarked. While he held this office he frequently drove a team of two heavy horses before a wagon load of gold and silver—proceeds of land sales—through the lonely regions between Quincy and Carrollton, often in the night, entirely alone and unattended; he did not know what fear meant. He was elected first sheriff of the county, held various other local offices, was chosen state senator, and finally, in 1838, was called to the gubernatorial chair. He died February 13, 1852, at his home in Carrollton

on the land which he had entered more than thirty years before.

"In the struggle with such a man for the county seat Robert Hobson suffered from every disadvantage. He had money but in every other regard his cause was very weak. He was an immigrant fresh from England, and that was sufficient to win for him the hatred of all native Americans. The war with England had ended but a few years before and hatred for Britain and the British still rankled in the hearts of all the sons of Revolutionary fathers. The situation of Mount Pleasant was a beautiful one but had its site been doubly enchanting and had it possessed every advantage over the rival location, Thomas Carlin's personal popularity would have carried everything before it. Few natives would have courted a struggle with him, but a foreigner, and particularly an Englishman, could hope for nothing but defeat. But besides this it was urged against Mount Pleasant that, although its site was beautiful, the mound upon which it was proposed to build the town, was far too small to furnish eligible building lots for the capital of a great county. Moreover Mount Pleasant was some distance west of a direct road from Alton to Jacksonville, and from the center of the county. Few then, except the circle of personal friends with whom Mr. Hobson was surrounded, had any doubt what would be the decision of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to locate the county seat.

"The first movement that was made toward perfecting the organization of the county was the meeting of the commissioners appointed by the general assembly to select a place for the county seat. These gentlemen assembled at the residence of Isaac Pruitt, one of the most substantial members of the settlement. He had entered land a few miles west of Carrollton, and built a cabin very near the present position of David Black's residence. Thence, after some preliminaries, they rode to the land of Thomas Carlin. The commission was a representative body. Thomas Rattan had been a pioneer all his life and was an excellent business man and money maker. He was reared on Rattan's prairie, in Madison county, whither his parents had come among the earliest settlers. Here he entered land, but soon left it, and for some time owned and managed a ferry at Carlisle, where he was very successful in a financial point of view. Subsequently he sold his land in Madison county and made a settlement in Greene county, north of Apple creek, as has been previously mentioned. Here Cyrus Tolman and Charles Gregory, afterward opulent farmers, were in his employ. Mr. Rattan, soon after the organization of the county, moved to Carrollton and kept the first hotel there. He was short and heavy, but a thorough man of business. John Allen was from Kentucky, and was a cousin of Zachariah Allen, mentioned elsewhere. John Greene was a brother of William Greene and father of Singleton F. Greene, afterward sheriff of the county, and the oldest native of Greene now living. (Singleton F. Greene died in January, 1905. He is said to have been the first white child born in the county south of Macoupin creek—Editor Past and Present). John Huitt, Sr., was the father of John W. Huitt and had followed his son to this county. He was a Georgian and an upright man of good mind.

"Thomas Carlin was also one of the commissioners, but as he was interested in the result he refused to act in the matter. After some consultation it became evident

that the commissioners were unanimous that the court house should be built on the land of Mr. Carlin. They were standing near the east side of the public square when they reached that decision. Whereupon John Allen paced fifty yards to the west, drove a stake, and said: 'Here let the court house be built.' And so it was decided. The town was immediately laid out, and named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland.

"Up to the time the decision of the commissioners was made known not a house was built in Carrollton. Thomas Carlin's residence was about half a mile south of the square; Michael Headrick lived a mile or more west, and others lived at similar distances. Immediately after their conclusion was known houses began to be put up. Thomas Rattan appears to be entitled to the honor of completing the first building in the new town. It was a log structure and stood at the northeast corner of the square, on the lot now occupied by the W. P. Mormon block. The second building was Jacob Fry's residence. John W. Skidmore very soon erected a building east of the square. The first brick building put up in the new town stood on the east side of the square just north of the alley. The first frame house in Carrollton is said to have been a dwelling house erected on the east side of the square by Cyrus Tolman and Charles Gregory. The town was surveyed in the autumn of 1821 by Gershom Flagg, of Madison county, father of Hon. W. C. Flagg, the eminent agriculturist.

"February 6, 1821, an act of the legislature was approved, providing: 'That on the first Monday of April next an election shall be opened and held at the place designated for holding the courts of the several counties formed during the present session of the general assembly, at which time there shall be elected in each of the new counties, one sheriff, one coroner and three county commissioners.'

"The next evidence of the practical organization of the county was a session of the circuit court. The county was attached to the first judicial circuit, and on the 20th day of April, 1821, the first term of the court was held by John Reynolds, one of the judges of the supreme court of the state, and who afterward became governor. No suits were on the docket and nothing was transacted except to organize a grand jury, who retired and afterward brought in two indictments for misdemeanors. The officers of the court were Samuel Lee, clerk, and Thomas Carlin, sheriff. The following named persons were sworn in as grand jurors, viz: John Finley (foreman), Martin Wood, Thomas Gilleland, Nathaniel Wass, Cyrus Tolman, Isaac Pruitt, James McFadden, John Morfoot, Walter McFarland, Hugh Jackson, Jacob Fry, Charles Gregory, Willis Webb, William Costley, Christian Link, John Costley, William Webb, and Phillip Fry. Of that number Colonel Fry alone survives. (Colonel Jacob Fry died full of years and honor at his beautiful home just south of Macoupin creek.—Editor Past and Present.) The descendants of many of them are names to be found among the most respectable citizens of the county. The court met in a small building on the west side of the square; and as there was no grand jury room the jury met on the prairie for consultation and discussion. General Fry acted as constable. For the first ten years the court was presided over, in the order here stated, by John Reynolds, Joseph Phillips, Thomas Reynolds (after-

ward governor of the state of Missouri), John York Sawyer, Samuel D. Lockwood. Stephen T. Logan succeeded Judge Lockwood in 1835; William Brown succeeded Judge Logan in 1836; James B. Thomas succeeded Judge Brown in 1837, and William Thomas succeeded Judge Jesse B. Thomas in 1838. Afterward by a reorganization of the judiciary of the state by the legislature of 1841, Judge Thomas and the other circuit judges were legislated out of office and circuit court duties were assigned to the judges of the supreme court. Judge Lockwood returned to the circuit and continued to hold courts until the first election of circuit judges, under the constitution of 1848, when David M. Woodson was elected to the office in September of that year. Judge Woodson's services in this capacity were so eminently satisfactory that he was re-elected twice, serving for eighteen consecutive years and declining a re-election in 1865. Charles D. Hodges was chosen his successor, and six years later Cyrus Epler was elected to the position. Judges Lyman Lacy, A. G. Bur, George W. Herdman, O. P. Thompson, R. B. Shirley and James Creighton have followed on the bench in Greene county since."

EARLY RECORDS.

In the record of the first meeting of the commissioners' court of Greene county is the following: "Be it remembered that the county of Greene having been established by an act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, and John Allen, John Brown and Seymore Kellogg, having been duly elected county commissioners for said county, and having taken the several oaths required by law before Samuel Lee, Jr., clerk of the circuit court of said county, wherefore a special term of the county commissioners court for the county of Greene is begun and held at Carrollton, the seat of justice for said county, on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and twenty-one.

Present,

JOHN ALLEN,
JEHU BROWN,
SEYMORE KELLOGG,
Commissioners.

Samuel Lee being appointed clerk of the court, took, in open court, an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Illinois, and the following oath, to-wit: I, Samuel Lee, Jr., being appointed clerk of the county commissioners court of Greene county, do solemnly swear that I will truly and faithfully enter and record all the orders, judgments and proceedings of the said court, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties of my said office according to the best of my ability and understanding according to law;" and also took the oath required by an act entitled "an act to suppress dueling."

An thereupon the said Lee delivered to the court his bond, with Jacob Linder and Thomas Rattan his securities, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which bond is approved by the court.

On application of John Wilkins, it is ordered that license be granted him to keep a tavern at his place of residence, on the Piasa creek in said county, upon his entering into bond, with Samuel White as security, in the sum of one hundred dollars, conditioned as the law directs, and paying five

dollars for the use of the county and the clerk's fees. (Bond entered into and tax paid the clerk in court.)

On application of Thomas Rattan, it is ordered that license be granted him to keep a tavern in the town of Carrollton, upon entering into bond as the law directs with A. S. Harbin, his security, in the sum of one hundred dollars, and paying a tax of seven dollars for the use of the county and clerk's fees.

It is ordered by the court that the following rates for tavern keepers of the county be, and the same are hereby allowed and established, to wit:

For each meal of victuals	$0.25
For lodging in a bed per night	.12½
For keeping a horse with corn or oats and hay or fodder per night or 12 hours	.37½
For keeping a horse without hay or fodder, per night, or twelve hours	.18¾
For each feed for a horse	.12½
For French brandy, or wine, per pint	.50
For gin, or rum, per half pint	.25
For apple brandy, peach brandy, cherry bounce or cordial, per half pint	.18¾
For whiskey, per half pint	.12½

The commissioners who were appointed by an act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois to fix the permanent seat of justice for Greene county, returned into court this report, together with the deed in said report mentioned, which were received and approved by the court, whereupon it is ordered that the said deed be filed and that the said report be spread upon the records of this court, and which is in words and figures following, to wit:

Be it known that we, Thomas Carlin, Thomas Rattan, John Allen, John Greene and John Huitt, Sr., commissioners appointed to fix the permanent seat of justice for Greene county, by an act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, entitled "an act establishing the county of Greene," have met at the house of Isaac Pruitt, as required in said act, and after examining the most eligible situation in said county, giving due weight and attention to the considerations set forth and required in said act as to the present and future population, situation, geography, etc., of the county, are of the opinion that a point eighty-eight poles south from the northeast corner of section No. twenty-two, in township No. ten north, in range No. twelve west of the third principal meridian is the most suitable place for the said seat of justice, and accordingly and in pursuance of said act, have fixed the permanent seat of justice for the said county of Greene at the point or place above described, the same being on the line between section No. twenty-two and section No. twenty-three. Thomas Carlin, the owner of said land, whereon the said seat of justice is fixed, having executed a deed to the county commissioners of the county as required in said act, for twenty-two acres and three-fourths of an acre of land, which is bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning eighty-eight poles south of the northeast corner of section No. twenty-two above described, thence running east ten poles, thence north ten poles, thence west ninety poles, thence south forty-three poles, thence east eighty poles to the line between sections twenty-two and twenty-three, thence north twenty-three poles, thence east ten poles, thence north to the first corner mentioned after the place of beginning, and have given to the said seat of justice the name of Carrollton.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the county commissioners of said county at

their next term. Given our hands this 20th day of February, in the year 1821.

JOHN ALLEN,
THOMAS RATTAN,
THOMAS CARLIN,
JOHN GREENE,
JOHN HUITT.

Ordered that the clerk be authorized to procure two official seals, one for the circuit court and one for the county commissioners court of Greene county. Ordered that the twenty lots owned by the county in the town of Carrollton, be offered for sale on the 12th day of June next, at a credit of six and twelve months. And it is further ordered that a notice of such sale be inserted in the Edwardsville *Spectator* for four weeks successively.

Ordered that the clerk be authorized to procure one quire of blanks for the use of the court.

Ordered that Seymore Kellogg be recommended to the governor of the state as a suitable person to fill the office of justice of the peace.

Ordered that the court be adjourned until court in course.

JOHN ALLEN,
JEHU BROWN,
SEYMORE KELLOGG.

John Wilkins, who was granted license to keep a tavern at this the first term of commissioners court, had his stand on the state road about one mile south of Delhi—now in Jersey county—and is still remembered by many of the older residents, who were accustomed to travel the state road between Jacksonville and Alton. Perley Silloway, one of the early sheriffs of Jersey county, married his daughter. Mr. Silloway removed from Jersey county to Virden, where he died many years ago.

The regular June term of the commissioners court was held June 4, all the commissioners being present. The county was at this time divided into nine military, or as they were called, company districts, and elections were ordered in each district for military officers.

The following were appointed to superintend the election:

Dist. 1, John D. Gellham, John Waddle and Samuel Kinkead.

Dist. 2, Gershom Patterson, William Adair and Nathaniel Rowden.

Dist. 3, John Greene, Walker Daniels and Harrison Higgins.

Dist. 4, Joel Meacham, James Caldwell and Absalom Clark.

Dist. 5, John Dunn, Young Wood and Phillip Fry.

Dist. 6, James McNeary, Alvin Coe and William Potts.

Dist 7, Samuel Scott, Benjamin Buchannan and Peter Shephard.

Dist. 8, Moses Nash, Thomas Arnet and Elisha Kellogg.

Dist. 9, Jedediah Webster, Samuel Atchison and Joseph Smith.

Those familiar with the names will readily see that the numbering of the districts began in the southern portion of the county. District 1 was near the north line of Madison county; district 2 included what is now Jerseyville; district 3 near Kane; district 5 about Carrollton; districts 8 and 9 in Morgan county; and so on.

The court during the remainder of the year was mainly occupied in appointing constables, in appointing road viewers and acting on their reports, etc. During this year action was taken with reference to main

roads from Carrollton north, south, west and southwest, besides other less important highways. The road most traveled then was that leading from Carrollton to Alton. Starting from the southwest part of town, it led west to the site of Mount Pleasant, thence south by east past the improvement of Samuel Thomas to the ford of the Macoupin, about one hundred yards west of the present bridge, thence on southward. North of Mount Pleasant, or the "Mound" as it is now known, the road led to the Manvaisterre settlement by way of the farms since owned by Lucius S. Eldred, David Wright, Absalom Bradley and so on. The reason for this route was three fold: It followed a ridge of the prairie; it avoided timber to a considerable extent, and, most important of all, it led to a number of fine springs, which were an essential of good camping places.

During the summer the first courthouse was built. It was a frame structure situated on the west side of the square on the lot now occupied by Mrs. Carrie McGill as a millinery shop. It cost about seven hundred dollars. It stood with its side to the street and is said not to have presented a very handsome appearance. In later years it was cut assunder, turned around and fitted up and used for store rooms.

The jail was built early in the next year, John Dee and Henry T. Garden being the contractors. It stood on the lot now occupied by Ed. D. Johnson as a livery stable. It was built of heavy logs, and the door was very heavy and driven full of heavy nails. The proposals for bids, which were made December 20, 1821, provided that the size should be twenty-two feet by twelve feet, that it should be one story high, have two floors and a partition in the middle. The logs were required to be of white oak, ten inches thick; the roof to be shingled, and the windows protected by iron bars. It cost two hundred and forty dollars. A stray pen of posts and rails was erected about the same time for ten dollars by Baynard White.

At this time there was no taxable real estate in the county. It had just been sold by the government, and the conditions under which it was purchased expressly provided that it should be free from taxation for five years. The revenue for county purposes was therefore derived exclusively from personal property, the tax for years never exceeding one-half of one per cent, on the valuation, from fines and from licenses to tavern keepers, ferrymen and peddlers.

In December, 1821, we find recorded the following action of the commissioners concerning ferries. License was granted John Evans to operate "the ferry commonly known as Simon's ferry." This was across the Illinois river, near the mouth of Macoupin creek. It landed its passengers on the other side at a point near where Hardin, in Calhoun county, is located. He was also licensed to manage Jacoway's ferry across the Illinois river near the present location of Grafton, in Jersey county. At this same session permission was granted to Lewis Williams and David, his brother, to carry passengers, etc., across Macoupin creek, south of Carrollton, at the point where the new iron bridge which was recently constructed by the present board of supervisors, was erected to take the place of the old wooden covered structure that was built by Thomas Rattan and had stood for many years as a land mark to travelers who journey by stage on the old "state road" from Jacksonville to Alton. Isaac N. Piggott also, at this meeting, received license to run a ferry across the Mississippi river at a point between Grafton

and Alton. The rates to be charged at these ferries were fixed by the commissioners as follows: Carriage drawn by more than four oxen or horses, including team, one dollar and twenty-five cents; carriage drawn by four oxen or horses, one dollar; carriage drawn by less than four, or more than one, ox or horse, seventy-five cents; carriage drawn by one horse, fifty cents; man and horse, twenty-five cents; footman, twelve and one-half cents; led horse, six and one-fourth cents; cattle, each, six and one-fourth cents; sheep, each, two cents; hogs, each, two cents.

The first marriage in the county, according to the records in the county clerk's office, took place May 6, 1821, the contracting parties being David Hodges and Miss Louisa Wentworth, the ceremony being performed by John Allen, a justice of the peace. Mr. Hodge was well known in the county and for a long time kept a store on Apple creek prairie. The record further shows that in October of this same year David Miller and Miss Mourning Finley were united in marriage by Rev. Aaron Smith. Miss Finley was the adopted daughter of John Finley, mentioned elsewhere. He found her, an infant, on his door-step one morning, and as the waif looked sad and sorrowful, he named the foundling "Mourning" Finley.

The first deed we find recorded in the books of the county is a mortgage dated May 12, 1821, in which Richard Wilhelm conveys to Elizabeth Leamon the east half of the northwest quarter of section 24, township 7, range 7, to secure the payment of one hundred dollars. The land is now included in Jersey county.

The first deed to land within the present limits of Greene county is that whereby, in 1822, Robert Hobson sells to Elijah Woodman the land on which Mount Pleasant was to have been built. This land is now owned by Mrs. Mary B. Perry and Miss Emily Bowman, of Carrollton, and Mrs. Ben White, of St. Louis.

EPISODES.

In Clement L. Clapp's history of Greene, written twenty-six years ago, I find two episodes of 1821 which I deem of sufficient interest to demand a place in "Past and Present."

THE LOST CHILD.

Mr. Clapp says: "During the early summer of 1821 the whole county was stirred with feeling by a protracted search for a lost child. The following very graphic and accurate account of the thrilling incident is from the pen of W. A. Tunnell, Esq., of whom mention has elsewhere been made, and will serve two valuable purposes, in giving a very complete, vivid and accurate account of the whole affair, and at the same time in painting a striking and correct picture of life and the condition of the county about the time of its organization. 'The late Mrs. Alfred Hinton was visiting her cousins, the children of James Pruitt. She and one of the older girls started out to the woods in search of "greens" for dinner, when little Matilda, without knowledge, followed, and unable to keep near them, became bewildered and lost. She was found very near the spot where English's Mill was afterward located. The lost child is still living in the person of Mrs. Hiram Parr, who resides about three miles west of White Hall in this county. (Mrs. Parr died in 1882.—Editor Past and

Present.) Mr. Anderson Headrick, well remembers that a religious meeting at his father's house was broken up by the announcement that the child was lost. Judge Alfred Hinton was one of the company who started from Madison county to aid in the search. But read the affecting tale as it fell from the facile pen of Mr. Tunnell:

"Early in the spring of 1820, one Major Pruitt, erected his log cabin in the edge of Apple creek prairie, three miles northwest of where Bell's mill now stands. He was one of a numerous family of that name who had previously settled in Madison, and a portion of whom had come to Greene when it had been explored and its fertile lands, its beautiful prairies and its shady groves began to attract attention. The country was at that time sparsely settled, a few hardy pioneers had scattered themselves over a large extent of territory, isolated from the more populous districts, and with brave hearts and strong arms, engaged like a band of brothers in a common cause against the dangers and distresses incident to their exposed condition. The savage still lingered on the hunting ground of his fathers; his wigwam sent up its blue smoke among the tall trees on the banks of the Illinois; his footprints had scarcely faded from about the doors of the white man's cabin. The forests teemed with venomous serpents and ferocious beasts. It was only during the previous year that the white man's rifle first broke the silence of the primeval forest. The hillsides and the little valleys reaching from the prairie down toward the southwest where the ravines fell into Apple creek were clothed with a luxurious growth of vegetation, so rich and dense that with its accumulated weight it sank down into a tangled and confused mass of briars, thorns, nettles, grape vines, pea vines and every imaginable kind of vine or shrub bearing fruits, flowers or thorns. But there were few evils which our fathers were unable to turn to some good account, and they found something for which to be thankful, even in those dark brambles, from which they obtained many valuable substitutes for those vegetables usually grown in our kitchen gardens and feasted on their simple dish of salads plucked from the dark, cool shades of the forest, with as sweet a relish as ever an epicurean partook of his dainties from beyond the sea, pouring out their souls in thanks to God for so bountifully supplying them with a provision so nicely adapted to their wants.

"Major Pruitt was the father of several children, of whom Matilda was the youngest. She was a bright eyed little girl of scarce three summers; the very center around which clustered the fondest affections and the liveliest sympathies of the family circle. When with blooming cheek and laughing eye she played and prattled around the hearthstone of the humble cabin, all eyes were turned to catch the fascinating smile that dimpled on the cheek of childish innocence. But when the hand of sickness seized her delicate frame, a heavy gloom hung over the anxious household, and a deep stillness pervaded the lonely cabin. Oft, in the late hours of the night, her aching head reclined on the patient arm of the kind father, as with slow and silent steps he paced the dimly lighted cabin, while the weary mother 'caught her short hour of rest.' Oft had the anxious parents sat for weary hours beside her bed, watching her fitful slumbers and administering the cooling draughts of water or the remedy that was expected to return their darling child to health and cheerfulness.

"These alternations of sickness and health touched every sympathetic cord vibrating in the hearts of the fond parents and their dutiful children, and to them there was no object in the world so dear and so essential to their happiness as their dear little daughter and sister. It was on a Monday about the middle of May, while Mrs. Pruitt was prostrated on a bed of sickness and the duties of the household devolved upon her daughters, that one of them, accompanied by a cousin near the same age, left their carding and spinning and went into the woods to procure from the rich vegetation materials for the coming dinner. The sun shone brightly from the clear sky, the earth was richly arrayed in her dark robes of green, fairly bespangled with bright and beautiful flowers. The sparkling dew, the balmy air, the waving groves, the babbling brooks that danced with joy along their way, the gentle slopes—moss-grown or carpeted with new grown grass—all contributed to make up a picture at once so lovely and so enchanting that our young friends unconsciously lingered in the cool shade, enjoying the grateful breeze that played beneath the out spreading branches and listening to the melodies of the happy birds until the morning was far advanced and the sun, now approaching the meridian, admonished them that their presence was needed at the house.

"When dinner was announced the family drew around the table, but the place of Matilda was vacant. 'Where is Matilda?' was asked and repeated several times, but no one could answer. Mrs. Pruitt called to her husband and said: 'When the girls went into the woods this morning Matilda cried to go with them and I told her to go out where you were shearing sheep and stay with you till they came back.' 'Then I fear she is lost,' replied the father, 'for I have not seen her.' 'Matilda is lost,' cried the children, and in a moment all was excitement. The family were soon running hither and thither as if scarcely knowing what they did. The name of Matilda soon resounded through the forest, but no voice responded. The dark brought upon its bosom no tiny voice to gladden the troubled heart or relieve the bitter anguish of the bereaved parents. When death has done its work and torn the tender infant from its mother's arms, she calmly gives herself to grief and seeks relief in tears; many comforts press their suits and consolation finds its way into her heart. But from the agony of the parents, produced by this awful shock, there was no escape; their suspense was more terrible than death itself. Visions of poisonous serpents, prowling wolves and screaming panthers stole across their minds and in imagination they beheld the great black bear already winding his leisurely way across the hill in the direction of the wandering child. No time must be lost—every moment the child was wandering farther from home and the difficulty of finding her increased. Runners were at once dispatched to different parts of the neighborhood for assistance and soon the whole settlement was on the *qui vive*. Before night many men, armed with guns, and carrying trumpets or horns, came loping into the woods and engaged in the search. They pressed on vigorously to recover the child, if possible, before the close of the day. Apprehensions that she must suffer the horrors of the night, unrescued, in that dark wilderness of danger, pressed heavily upon their minds and grated on their nerves, stimulating them to increased exertion. There were no privations they would not suffer, no obstacles they would not op-

pose and no effort they would not make to restore her to her parents before the coming darkness placed it out of their power. But the evening sun still glided down the western sky; his last rays lingered for a moment on the distant hills, then vanished and left the world in night. With blazing faggots to dispel the darkness, they urged their toilsome way through the dense foliage, as if determined to take no rest and spare no effort until the object of their search should be accomplished. Hunger and fatigue pressed their calls in vain, those strong limbs, inured to toil, and those stout hearts, accustomed to self-support, flagged not, but gathered new support from each opposing obstacle. During the long night those torches lighted every hill; the savage beasts, amazed, forsook their revels and crept to some securer spot; the timid bird, affrighted, twittered from its perch to some more distant place, and the voice of man, before unheard among these rugged hills, now echoed down the narrow vales, inspiring strength and courage to pursue the search.

"Down the deep valleys and up the steep hillsides, through the entangled brushwood, with anxious hearts and unabated strength, they urged their way until the morning's glimmering light arose and ushered in the day. Then, at the sound of a trumpet, came men from all the woods around, in tattered garments, drenched with dew, to take the first refreshment since the search began. They spent an hour rehearsing what was past and planning for the future, then mounting their faithful steeds, urged them once more into the thorny brushwood, or, on foot, pressed through the thickest brambles.

"During the night men had been dispatched to Madison county for further aid and instructed to rouse the settlers on their way. No sooner was the intelligence received that their aid was wanted than these men leaped from their beds, snatched their rifles, mounted their horses and galloped off to assist in the search. As they arrived and mingled with those already on the ground, the growing number swelled the long extending line, which, taking in a wide range, increased the chances of success.

"The sad news spread as if by magic and men came pouring in from many miles away. The woods were closely scanned in every direction, no spot of ground was left unsearched and when the day had gone and left no tidings of the lost child, it was a matter of the gravest surprise that she had not been found. But the search did not close with the day; after taking refreshments, the labors of the previous night were repeated, its cares, its anxieties and its disappointments again experienced, and men toiled long and patiently till morning came. With the morning came a host of friends from Madison county. They were greeted with a wild shout of joy. It was the first time since the sun shown on this fair land that the voices of so many white men had echoed through the wild woods of Greene county. And never did men enter more fully into all the feelings or sympathize more heartily with their bereaved friends. They banished all care of home, of their business and of their families, and entered upon the search with all the zeal and determination that could have been expected of men whose lives depended on their efforts.

"The day soon became dark and dreary. The north wind moaned through the swaying trees. A murky darkness hung over the forest and deadened its echoes. No sound

was heard save the voices of men, the sighing of the wind or the rustling of the branches. Distant objects were unseen or fell upon the eye in undistinguishable confusion, and the line defining the horizon was shut out from view. A cold, gloomy vapor shrouded the groves, and men drew their thick coats around them and quickened their step, the better to resist the chilling blast. It may be imagined, then, with what anxiety they sought the tender child, then roaming in some unknown part of the forest, clad only in a thin 'slip' of check cotton, worn as a protection against the heat prevailing when she was lost, when now the piercing winds caused the teeth to chatter, though wrapped in jeans or blankets. They labored most assiduously during the day; many became weary and discouraged with the length and fruitlessness of the search and almost dispaired of its successful termination. But the report of a rifle came feebly up through the dark vapors from a ravine below, bringing the welcome news that some traces of the missing child were discovered.

"Her footprints appeared neatly pressed in the loose sand, where she had walked along the dry bed of the stream. Men gathered around and examined them with the most intense interest, and with shouts of joy, rushed through the woods in every direction, elated with the hope of finding her before night. The same little tracks were soon afterward found in various places, where fallen trees had been consumed by fire, leaving a soft bed of ashes, in which she had delighted to walk, as there were no briars or thorns to wound her feet. These discoveries so animated those in search for her that they forgot the fatigues they had undergone, and leaped for joy; everywhere they were seen moving on with life and spirit, galloping over the hills or groping through masses of grapevines until, with painful forebodings, they discovered that in several places the little footprints were accompanied by those of a bear. Apprehensions were now felt that she had been destroyed but the search was continued with unabated vigor until near night, when some one in the company had the good fortune to kill the bear. A *post mortem* examination relieved all apprehensions and quieted all fears entertained on his account.

"During the night the dark clouds moved away, and the morning came bright and beautiful as ever dawned on those green hills. A flood of mellow light came down among the branches and dispelled the vapors of the previous day. Sweet strains of music floated on the passing breeze that played among the trembling leaves. The face of nature glowed in smiling radiance and serenity unusual for the season, and even on those grave countenances, marked by the lines of care and anxiety induced by the labors of three days' search, there shown a brighter ray of hope and a smile of satisfaction at the prospect of success.

"Whilst all were assembled on that morning, Major Pruitt stood among them, bearing on his countenance traces of the deepest sorrow. He had spoken but seldom, and those few words bore evident marks of mental suffering. His friends gathered around him to offer consolation and learn his wishes in regard to plans of the day. He stepped upon a fallen tree, and in a sad but firm voice, addressed them substantially as follows: 'My neighbors and friends: No event in my humble life ever placed me under so great and lasting obligations to others as the present. The deep and abiding interest you have manifested in my present unhappy

condition and the tender sympathy shown toward my lost child, impress themselves upon my heart too deeply to be ever effaced by the hand of time. I return you my heartfelt thanks for the kind assistance and the generous sympathy you have so freely extended to me during the last few days of sorrow and bereavement. The alacrity with which you flew to my aid and the untiring energy and perseverance with which you have prosecuted this prolonged and laborous search have cheered me through the darkest hours of bitterness and enabled me to endure the most painful suspense and the deepest sorrow. Happy would I be if I could dispense with your aid now. This day will probably crown our efforts with success; then with what joy will your wives and children, who in their lonely cabins have so long and anxiously wished your return, greet you when you meet them at the door and tell them the poor little wanderer is found at last. Your wives will shed tears of joy, and your children clap their little hands and shout: "I'm glad, O, I'm glad."' As he brought his brawny hands together, tears gushed from the eyes of those standing around and for a few moments all were silent. The search was renewed with all the spirit and eagerness manifested on the day of its commencement. There were many noble men engaged in that—old settlers of prominence and respectability, whose influence was powerfully felt by the younger and less considerate, who sometimes ventured to express their opinion that all chances of finding the child were hopeless, and the search must of necessity be abandoned. Nor is it wonderful they should entertain such sentiments, as their impatience increased under the labor and hardships that accumulated from day to day. Prominent among the friends of Major Pruitt was one Walter McFarland. He had taken a deep interest in everything relating to the search from its commencement, and from what we can learn of him he was a man of energy and determination not easily discouraged by adverse circumstances, nor diverted from any object he had set his heart upon. He was always consulted when any plan of operation was being discussed and his advice was received with much respect.

"He manifested a considerable amount of shrewdness in all that related to frontier life, and frequently pushed his researches far in advance of his comrades, roaming the wild woods alone. Thus it was on Thursday morning, the morning of the fourth day of the search, Mr. McFarland found himself alone in a grove of giant oaks overshadowing the bluffs of Apple creek in the neighborhood of Beeman's old mill. The deep shade of the thick grove had kept the earth destitute of vegetation; it was carpeted only with a light covering of short grass. He looked around him, admiring the beauty and seclusion of the place. It was indeed a lovely spot, cool and shady, fanned by a gentle breeze, and enlivened with the notes of countless little birds. 'Just such a spot,' thought he, 'as I would like to find Matilda in, and why may I not find her here?' 'She has wandered through briars and thorns, her feet are lacerated and give her pain at every step. She is exhausted, and would love such a place as this in which to lie down and go to sleep. We have searched the woods thus far and have not found her, she must be somewhere in this shady grove.' And as he thus mused a presentiment came over him that she was near. His step quickened, he went peering about in every direction as if in a state of excitement, occasion-

ally listening attentively to catch any sounds that might come from the woods around; suddenly his pulse became quick, perspiration ran from his brow, his heart beat audibly, a trepidation came over him, and he sat down and buried his face in his hands for a few moments. 'Well, this is singular,' said he. 'It is strange; what can cause it? It certainly means something.' After becoming somewhat calmer he proceeded to the foot of the bluff, and upon examining a small pond in the creek bottom, discovered where, in the soft earth, a little child had laid down to drink from the pond.

"There even the prints of her toes in the mud, and her finger marks in the edge of the water which was yet turbid, showing that she could not be far away. He stood as if confined to the spot, and closely gazed in every direction, but was unable to discover the child. 'Well, I felt a presentiment she was in that lovely grove,' said he, 'and now its certain she is somewhere near. I have a proof that I was right in thinking she was near; why should it be so? I can not tell, but if that presentiment means anything, she is in that grove, and I need go nowhere else to look.' Thus reasoning he turned back, and passing a little to the right of where he came down, proceeded nearly to the summit of the bluffs, when his attention was arrested by the rustling in the leaves, and a little squirrel ran chattering high up the stem of a magnificent oak, and disappeared among its thick foliage. He walked around the tree, peering through its thick branches to catch a glimpse of the squirrel, which still evaded his sight. It occurred to him that he had seldom seen so grand a tree. Its great size, its immense height, the great spread of its branches, and the beautiful symmetry of its shape, at once marked it as the 'King of the forest.' His eyes ran down along the large and tapering trunk to the ground. He started with silent wonder; his rifle dropped from his hand; there, wrapped in sleep and motionless as if in death, lay the lost child.

"No language can describe the joy he felt at finding her still alive. He raised her softly in his arms and called her name. She startled, stared wildly and strangely around, and drew to him as if for protection. Presently she looked imploringly in his face, while large tear drops gathered in her eyes, and said: 'I want to go to my mother.' The touching appeal melted the strong man to tears, and when he had fully discovered the extent of her wretched condition his heart overflowed with sympathy. Her scanty clothing was torn in tatters, her neck and shoulders blistered with the heat of the sun, her feet and ankles lacerated and swollen, and her flesh everywhere pierced with briars and thorns that still remained sticking in the wounds. She had subsisted alone on the green leaves of the wild sorrel. Mr. McFarland gave her a part of a biscuit, which she instantly devoured and pleaded for more. He soon remembered that there were others in the woods to whom the child was dear, and who would greatly rejoice to see her. He therefore discharged his gun twice in quick succession. As the last report rang through the forest, and, reverberated among the hills, dying away in the distance, there came back the wild shouts of a hundred voices and a response of a hundred guns, and soon a hundred horsemen came dashing over the hills, leaping logs and ditches, waving their hats and shouting in a frenzy of enthusiasm. Such a scene as followed utterly baffles all powers of description; it was a scene of most tumultuous

joy. Men sent up shout after shout, threw up their hats, clapped their hands, leaped, laughed and cried at the same time. Those who had dismounted soon sprang again into their saddles, and, with Major Pruitt at their head, carrying the child in his arms, galloped off to the house of the sick mother, still filling the woods with their joyful shouts. She was in transports of joy, and while the family were gathered around the little girl in the cabin, the men outside rode around the house, firing guns, shouting, laughing and talking. Those who were present declare that they had never heard so many guns fired, or so much shouting on any other occasion. After the tumult had partially abated, provisions were brought out and the friends of the good old Major partook of a comfortable dinner and departed for their homes.

"How many anxious mothers came from the doors of their lonely cabins, to inquire of the passers-by if the lost child had been found and thanked God for the good news, we can not now tell, but we are sure that they were not few. By this time it was known in St. Clair county that the child was lost, and General Samuel Whitesides hastily collected a company of men, and hurried on to assist in finding her. They met their Madison county friends, from whom they learned that she was recovered, and they all returned to their homes, spreading the glad tidings to all the settlers on their way, by shouting and firing their guns. Mrs. Pruitt was a woman of frail constitution and feeble health and such was the shock upon her tender frame that during the time her child was lost, she never closed her eyes in sleep or took a morsel of food. She lingered for a short period, but her days were soon numbered and she sank into her grave."

THE FIRST ROBBERY OF NOTE.

During the early history of the county, the pioneers had the utmost confidence in one another. Nearly every one had more or less money with him to be used in purchasing lands, and many were possessed of several thousands of dollars. This was all in gold and silver, and although very heavy and inconvenient to handle, the absence of banks made it necessary to keep it at hand. Children played with the silver pieces on the cabin floor. The money was kept in saddle-bags, boxes, sacks and in any other convenient receptacle. Very little effort was made to conceal it and it was secured by no heavy iron bars or wakeful guards. For several years this mutual confidence was not abused but, in 1821, a little later than the incident of the lost child, a violent robbery took place in the southern part of the county. In the southwest corner of Lofton's prairie there lived a family named Dixon, considerably advanced in years. They were English people and were believed to have a large sum of money in their possession. One night a number of men came to the lonely house of the worthy old couple and with threats and manifestations of violence commanded Mr. Dixon to deliver his money. The old man had no alternative but obedience, and the robbers escaped with twelve hundred dollars. An alarm was at once raised and a company, headed by Judge John G. Lofton, started in pursuit. Mr. Dixon recognized two of the party as Robert Sinclair and William B. Whitesides. The latter was a very prominent man in Madison county, having served as its sheriff, and the former was also a citizen of that region. They were overtaken near Alton, and Whitesides and Sinclair were brought to Carrollton for trial.

Sinclair was found guilty and sentenced to state's prison. Either while out on bail, or when in charge of the sheriff, he managed to slip away and reach a very fast race-horse near the present (1879) David Black farm. Mounting this he sped away to the southwest with the sheriff in hot pursuit. But the superior blood of the steed gave him the advantage and he made good his escape. He was afterward heard of in Arkansas, where he arose to some distinction and became a member of the territorial legislature.

The celebrated Thomas H. Benton, then a rising young lawyer, appeared for the people in this case. The people's witnesses were William Dixon, John G. Lofton, James Barnes, Thomas G. Lofton, William Davidson, Ezekiel Gilham, John Finley, William Prickard, Henry Hopkinson, Charles Geer and Joab White. Whitesides also escaped the just punishment of his crime. On the jury which tried him was a strong friend of his, Charles Kitchen, who, it is said, hung the jury. This caused delay which Whitesides continued to prolong by the departure and death of witnesses, until finally the death of Mr. Dixon left the state without testimony, and the case was dropped. This robbery created a profound sensation throughout this part of the state and for ten years later it was still a matter of common talk.

THE SILVER MINE EXCITEMENT.

At a very early period in the history of the eastern part of Greene county, there was one James Rawlings who settled in the edge of the timber on the north side of Taylor's Prairie and about a half a mile north of the present village of Rockbridge. About the year 1826 it was whispered around the neighborhood, among a circle of confidential friends, that a few miles farther up the Macoupin creek there was a place that bore the appearance of an ancient silver mine of very respectable richness. A number of pits from which mineral had been dug and large mounds of earth formed from the clay from the pits were said to be visible. Moreover, it was understood that some person had actually discovered a furnace at which the silver had been separated from the ore; while others pretended to have seen specimens of considerable richness, picked up on the hillside near the old mine, and it was represented that the hills and points throughout the neighborhood bore unmistakable evidence of rich deposits of silver. No man was perhaps more deeply interested with the recital of these stories than James Rawlings, and visions of wealth occupied his midnight dreams and haunted his waking hours. Whether reposing quietly by his own fireside or driving the plow or chasing the wild deer over the plain, it was all the same to him, his active imagination constantly held up to his view untold mines of wealth lying just beneath the surface, inviting the diligent, the energetic and the enterprising, who are ever awake to their own interest, to dig them out and fill their coffers. He was one of those who believe there is a crisis in the affairs of men which, taken at its ebb, leads on to inevitable success, and a silent monitor within his breast seemed to say: "Seize then the golden moment ere it flies." It is very natural that any good, kind-hearted man, about to become the possessor of a fortune so ample as to insure him an independence for a lifetime and afford not only all the luxuries his wishes might require, but untold sums besides, should desire to make his nearest relatives and favorite friends happy par-

ticipants of his good fortune. This desire, so characteristic of a good heart, induced Mr. Rawlings to communicate, in a letter to his father, the venerable Roderick Rawlings, a pious minister of the gospel, residing some five miles north of the present site of White Hall, the particulars of the important discovery which was about to be made in which he expressed the sanguine belief that a little labor and expense of exploration and purchase of the land on which mineral deposits might be found would be rewarded by a fortune sufficient to make life easy ever afterward. He closed by affectionately inviting his beloved father to co-operate with him in securing the prize and participate in its enjoyments.

Upon receiving the letter the good old man very sagely took the subject under consideration. He meditated upon it during the night, consulted the "old lady" in the morning and at last arrived at the conclusion that it was best to proceed in the matter with great circumspection; it should be kept a profound secret, at least for the present. But after further reflection, he was convinced of the wisdom of confiding the whole subject to two or three confidential friends, whose services would be valuable in assisting himself and son to make the discovery of the precise spot where the mineral was situated, the proper numbers of the land to which it belonged, and to test any mineral that might be found in order to ascertain whether it was valuable or base metal. There was no man within the circle of his acquaintance in whom he could more implicitly confide and who was better qualified to distinguish between real silver ore and other combinations of mineral substances than John Allen, Esq. He had poured over many volumes of geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, etc. He also possessed a retentive memory, a quick discernment and a great amount of patience and perseverance in his investigations of scientific subjects and withal was a man of good, sound sense, unerring judgment and great prudence in all his undertakings. The elder Rawlings determined to lay the matter before him, without reserve, for his consideration and approval and endeavor to secure his services in maturing his plans and testing the mineral, that might be found on arriving at the premises. Mr. Allen did not enter into the enterprise with as much assurance of success as his elderly friend, but expressed his willingness to be one of the company, and lend the expedition any service in his power.

He rationally concluded that if the enterprise proved a failure, the loss attending the exploration would be but trifling, and in case of its ultimate success it might prove profitable to all parties. John Allen was a son of Thomas Allen, of Allen's Mill, and Thomas was a brother of Zachariah Allen. Now the family of Zachariah Allen was so numerous (consisting, besides his wife and four daughters, of seventeen sons and himself), and had been so instructed in their training, that among them might be found a man fitted for almost any purpose desired. Mr. Rawlings was on good terms with the family, and they were esteemed relatives of his friend and present advisor; therefore it was determined to direct their attention toward that family for further assistance. But upon visiting them they found them busily engaged in their young corn, running nearly a dozen plows and an equal number of hoes. This was deemed a discouraging circumstance, for it seemed very rational to conclude that men so busily engaged and so pleasantly and profitably employed would not very readily

forsake their work to engage in an enterprise which was at best only an experiment. But soon it was discovered that one of the younger sons, named George, was not just then engaged in the crop.

In fact he was the very one of the large family best suited for their purpose. From childhood he had manifested a fondness for study; he had read many scientific works on various subjects; and for the last year or two, while engaged in teaching school in the neighborhood, had frequently improved his leisure hours in the practice of surveying. With his compass and some of the larger pupils to carry the chain, he had marked out on a small scale whole states and territories, establishing base lines and meridians, and finishing with the sub-division of townships, sections, etc., making the proper entries in his books with as much care and precision as if he were surveyor-general in the employ of the general government. Being then a young man, of active imagination, easily inflamed with a love of whatever was new and romantic and viewing the proposed expedition in the light of a very pleasant recreation, in which he would be afforded an opportunity of exercising his skill at surveying, of which at that time he was very fond, he was easily persuaded to unite with his reverend friend, Mr. Rawlings, and his esteemed cousin, 'Squire Allen, in their search for the hidden treasure. The company was now complete, notwithstanding the fact the services of some person skilled in searching for ores were as indispensable as those of a surveyor or metallurgist, the company was already in the possession of such an individual in the person of the venerable Mr. Rawlings. He had already acquired an enviable reputation as one particularly skilled in the art of pointing out the precise spot where water might be obtained by digging, and he unhesitatingly declared his readiness to detect the presence of mineral deposits with equal facility. For this purpose he supplied himself with a brass "rod," being a piece of brass wire three feet in length, which, being wound once around a stick in the middle, formed an eye or loop the size of the stick; the ends crossed each other at the loop, and extended out at an angle of forty or forty-five degrees. A small buckskin sack was tied by a string to the loop, after the stick had been removed, and was filled with some mysterious substance supposed to possess the power over silver ores that the magnet does over steel. The manner of using this instrument will be described hereafter.

It has perhaps but seldom occurred that so much has been accomplished in a single day toward organizing a company for an object of so much moment to those concerned. The comprehensive ability displayed by the Rev. Mr. Rawlings in his selection of men so eminently fitted for their respective duties reflects much credit upon his discrimination.

But the primitive simplicity of his method of detecting the presence of valuable ores outstrips even science itself, in bringing to view the treasure sought, before she could get her boots on for the expedition. The little company felt such a lively interest in the result of this noved expedition which was to be undertaken very early on the succeeding morning, that they reluctantly separated for the night, with mutual injunctions and promises to keep their designs a profound secret. Scarcely had the faint glow of the morning twilight arisen beyond the eastern hills, when our eager little company of adventurers had shaken off the unconscious-

ness of slumber and sallied forth to breathe the morning air and complete their preparations for the coming adventure. The household were also busy with their ample preparations for an early breakfast. No time was to be lost, for at the hour of sunrise the parties were to be on the ground, ready for a start. We deem it unnecessary to dwell on the minutia of the morning's preparation. Those who have witnessed such scenes can readily apprehend the hurry and confusion with which such hasty preparations were performed, when all manifested such interest in the enterprise, and the parties were so eager to be on the ground at the appointed time. All along the low lands the rich mass of vegetation was still dripping with the morning dew and the light floating vapors forming themselves in sinuous clouds, hovering over the winding little streams, shutting out the light that shot across them from the opposite hills, when our gallant little company, now increased in numbers to six or seven persons, drew up their reins on the north bank of Apple creek, reconnoitered the ford for a moment and plunged boldly in and emerged on the opposite bank. "It is very well," observed 'Squire Allen, "that our young surveyor has filled his portmanteau so liberally, for if its ends had not stood out pretty nearly in a horizontal line, he'd got his instruments wet." "And lost his books, also," suggested Mr. Roderick Rawlings. "But worse than all he'd a spoiled his dinner," said a third. "No doubt, gentlemen, you think I'm poorly mounted," retorted George, "but soon we'll be among the thick brush and grape vines, when you will discover that I can easily pass through, while you will be compelled to walk and lead your horses." "We do not think you are very badly mounted," replied Mr. Rawlings, "but we do think the surveyor and chief engineer of so respectable a company as ours ought to ride a large horse to support the dignity of his office." "As to that," replied the surveyor, "many great men have been content to go on foot and some have rode donkeys, while others very finely mounted have never become famous in any respect. I have observed that men of very refined taste in regard to riding fine horses seldom rise above the dignity of a country parson in these backwoods." A loud burst of laughter followed this sally, in which the whole party joined most heartily, but it was observed that the Rev. Mr. Rawlings was not so far carried away with this cachination as to lose the power of speech and sagely remarked, after the mirth had partially subsided, that it was "a happy circumstance that a man might be sharp enough to make an excellent surveyor, even though he should never rise to the dignity of a parson."

Thus did our happy company make the wild woods glad with their merry laugh, as they passed along near the borders of the bottom land that stretched away to the eastward, until crossing Whitaker creek, when they ascended to the hill tops to contend with the "thick brush and grapevines," to which the young surveyor had alluded, when, to their increased merriment, they saw his prediction verified by the simultaneous dismounting of about one-half of the company. Sometimes on horseback, sometimes on foot, they groped along for three or four miles, which brought a handsome little prairie to view. "Do you know what prairie this is, 'Squire?" asked John Allen. "The Waltrips, Thaxtons and Starkies live just along there," he continued, pointing out the direction with his hand. "I think some of the Waltrips lived on our side of Apple creek

one winter," said George. "Yes," replied the 'Squire, "Old Billy Waltrip, and old Billy Thaxton and his son Larkin, spent the winter of '19-'20 in a camp quite near my house, and moved over here in the spring." "I should have been pleased," said George, "to have passed nearer their houses to see what kind of improvements they have." "We thought it best to keep at a distance lest our appearance should alarm the women and children," replied the 'Squire, "seeing such a company armed and equipped, they might conclude there were Indians in the neighborhood."

The truth is that the leaders of our little company were so circumspect in planning their movements that they had purposely avoided the settlement lest the imposing appearance they made should induce a belief on the part of the settlers that they were out on some improper business. They seemed fearful their designs would be understood by some one who might throw obstacles in the way of their success; they chose, therefore, to follow the skirt of timber along the south side of Bear creek, toward the east, rather than strike boldly across the prairie through the settlement, toward the point of their destination.

However, they gradually directed their course more to the south, as they proceeded, until at length they found themselves on the summit of the highlands dividing the waters of Apple creek from those of Macoupin. They involuntarily reined up their horses, as the far-reaching prairie—running back to the horizon—fell on their vision from the southwest, and in silent wonder gazed upon the beauty and grandeur of the scene. To the north of the narrow strip of timber along Bear creek, appeared like a mere hedgerow dividing String prairie from another prairie, which reached back far enough, apparently, to support Apple creek timber, which, like a long line of blue clouds lying along the horizon, put an end to the view in that direction. To the east there was no limit to the range of vision but the horizon, though in that direction a herd of half a dozen nimble deer went leaping across the prairie with that freedom which they derived from a consciousness of perfect security while taking their daily exercise. A long line of beautiful green timber, gently waving in the western breeze, stretched from a point two miles south of them away to the eastward as far as the eye could reach. There was a peculiar richness in the appearance of the dark green foliage probably produced by the reflection of the sun's rays from the upper branches of the timber, contrasting finely with the shaded recesses below.

Our company proceeded, leaning to the southeast, as if to enter the timber one or two miles above the point to the south. "I think I see a cabin in that timber," observed one of the company. "'Squire Allen, do you know whether that timber has any settlers in it?" "I take that to be Kinkead's Point," said Mr. Allen. "I have been told that some of the Kinkeads settled some where in this part of the county about five years ago this spring. I know 'Squire Kinkead and Captain Kinkead very well, but I have never been at their house. The point where they live is called Kinkead's Point, and I think that is the place." "It appears strange to me," observed one, as they came near the timber, "that there is not a string of settlements along this timber. If this is Kinkead's Point, old Fighting Jack's horse mill is somewhere near, and people coming to the mill and seeing such a beautiful country unoccupied would make it known to others if

they did not want a place themselves." "That is all very true, but men are too scarce yet to settle all the pretty country places," remarked the 'Squire, "but there is probably already a considerable settlement in this timber. Somewhere to the east, I think, you would find another settlement, not more than three or four miles from this. The space between will soon be filled up, and there will be a line of settlements all along the timber." "The man that bought old Jimmy Purnell, I believe, lives in Kinkead's Point," remarked one. "I heard them saying in town the other day that old Jimmy had run off and after a day or two returned, and told the man he lived with that he had been three miles up the point to the east, laying out a town, that it was the prettiest place for a town in the whole country. He said there was a nice little stream running along the east side of it and when he brought his lots into market the people would desert Carrollton and Mount Pleasant to buy lots in his town. He told Sam, I believe that's what he called his master's name—" "Samms," suggested 'Squire Allen. "Perhaps that is the name," rejoined the other—"anyway he told him that if he wouldn't be angry with him for running off he would give him a corner lot for a grocery." "Poor Jimmy," exclaimed Mr. John Allen, "the last time I saw him he had a gash cut in his head where somebody had struck him with the handle of an old iron shovel for merely coming into his house one cold night just before bed time. Every winter I think of Jimmy Purnell, and expect every time a cold spell comes to hear of his being frozen to death." "You arouse my sympathies," said Mr. Rawlings. "Pray how did it come that he was cold? I had not heard of that." "Don't you know him," said 'Squire Allen. "No, I never saw him, but I think I have heard of him: isn't he a crazy man?" asked the other. "Yes, he labors under an aberration of mind, at times, and is perhaps never entirely sane, yet he is a man who seems to have been well educated and is very shrewd and ready in answering questions and sometimes appears very rational in conversation. He has lived about from house to house for three or four years upon the bounty of the settlers, and though not generally troublesome, some have abused him, and not long since the county took him in charge and hired him out to Mr. Samms. The people frequently gave him clothes and sometimes money, but he never kept any clothing only what he had on, and the money he would give to the first boy he found. I hope he will find a good home with Mr. Samms and be well taken care of."

The foregoing conversation closed as the party drew up their reins on the bank of the deep and narrow ravine which served to convey the water that accumulated on the prairie during the rainy season through Kinkead's Point down to Taylor's creek, some five miles farther to the south. Along the steep banks of the ravine might occasionally be found a little spring issuing from the black mould that covered the surface of the narrow bottom to the depth of four or five feet. Our party was not long in searching out one of these springs in the midst of a grove of wide spreading walnuts, where they spread their saddle blankets on the stunted growth of vegetation beneath the thick shade and, taking from their portmanteaus a small supply of shelled corn and oats, fed their horses, using their blankets as a manger. Then seating themselves on the ground they took their dinner in the simple and primeval style of the genuine backwoodsman.

During dinner conversation flowed freely around the little circle, each relating in his turn the incidents of his past experience in hunting excursions and camp life. It was a subject the old settlers love to dwell upon, to the recital of which they listened with undivided attention. When dinner was over and an hour had been spent in resting their horses, they again mounted and proceeded in a lively mood to make their way over hills and ravines, through brush and brambles, frequently interwoven with grape vines. The sun had already passed the meridian and would soon be declining in the west; the whole party seemed to feel some apprehension that night would be upon them before they had reached the point of their destination. However, keeping their spirits up, they pressed forward through all obstructing obstacles, as if determined to make the best of the time allotted them. So wild was the appearance of the woods around them, so like an uninhabited wilderness, that our party despaired of seeing any indication of the habitation of man. For them there was nothing inviting in those sharp ridges, steep hillsides and the numerous narrow and deeply cut ravines that so frequently interrupted them in their march. They were, therefore, exceedingly anxious to escape from these annoyances by getting out in the prairie again. But at the very time when least expecting it, the sharp bark of a dog fell on their ears. At the same time Mr. Rawlings was observed to turn his horse's head to the right about, with the exclamation, "There's a house! halt a minute, gentlemen!" He continued: "We must scatter out a little in passing this house; let only two go together and afterward two more, until we shall met at a point over beyond the cabin. If we all go in company the people will think some very important movement is on foot and they will arouse the whole neighborhood; whereas, by passing only two at a time we will get through without exciting suspicion." This mode of passing the house of Thomas Finley required a greater length of time than was desirable, for after passing the house, a small prairie—perhaps a mile in width—must be crossed, and when two of the company had started across it, so fearful were the others of showing themselves in all their force that the starting of the next couple was delayed until the first had passed out of sight. But at length they had again assembled on the south side of the prairie, only to plunge again into the forest, where after slowly working their way for two or three hours, over every variety of uneven ground, crossing Taylor's creek and a great number of smaller streams, they found themselves at length entering the north side of another prairie, at the southwest side of which appeared a long string of timber reaching far to the east and a short distance to the west seeming to unite with that from which they had just emerged.

As the beautiful little prairie, almost as even as a floor and adorned with millions of small opening flowers just bursting into life from among the rich growing herbage with all the freshness of spring, opened out before them, exclamations of surprise and admiration were heard from each member of the party as they continued to gaze around them. It was indeed a lovely sight, very unlike any they had witnessed on the more undulating prairies farther to the north. The sun was descending low in the west, shedding a flood of golden light along the groves to the south and east, the tall tree tops waving in the evening breeze, and the dark, deep shadows

below, presented a most beautiful variety of light and shade; and an impressive silence like the stillness of midnight prevailed, except as the merry lark, perched on the waving top of some tall flower stalk, poured forth her song for a moment and flittered away to another perch more remote from the intruder. As they proceeded Mr. Rawlings recognized the spot they had been admiring as Taylor's prairie, and rising in his stirrups and passing his hand along in the direction of the long line of timber in the foreground, he said: "Gentlemen, I think we are drawing near the end of our day's journey; that thick timber running along there is the Macoupin timber and this is Taylor's prairie. Just over there in that point is where Jimmy lives; we will reach there by sunset. I think we will stay with him to-night, and make all necessary preparation for an early start in the morning. I am anxious to see what will come of this singular adventure." "Yes," replied 'Squire Allen, "It would be pleasant to know that we were on the road to a splendid fortune; but if our explorations should prove a signal failure and thus expose us to the ridicule of our friends, I am not in a hurry to find it out; notwithstanding it might be pleasant enough for one who has the faculty of enjoying it, to engage in a hearty laugh now and then, even if it were at his own expense. But as we are fully equipped with everything necessary for camping out, I shall prefer spending the night in the camp; it is entirely unnecessary to trouble our friends with keeping us when we are so well prepared to keep ourselves." "That is very true," rejoined the other, "we will camp, then, somewhere near, and Jimmy can come to our camp and spend two or three hours after night; we will get what information we can from him and make arrangements for tomorrow. I hope we will get an early start in the morning, for I want to make as satisfactory a survey of the mineral region tomorrow as possible, and if we get a late start we may have to spend a day longer on the ground as a consequence."

As Mr. Rawlings finished speaking, a dull, low sound fell upon their ears, much resembling the low tones of distant thunder. At this time the two friends, between whom the above conversation was passing, were riding beside each other, and Mr. Rawlings perceiving—as he thought—that Mr. Allen was deceived in reference to the sound, said: "'Squire, I supposed you were more familiar with that kind of thunder than you seem to be." "You may depend upon it there is no rain there." "But the reign of industry," replied Mr. Allen, "the kind of reign that produces both food and clothing, and what is better than all, it is a reign of our own making." "It is surprising what a train of reflections may be produced in the head of a philosophic man by the hum of a spinning wheel," replied the surveyor, "but great minds often perceive great effects proceeding from very small causes." "If George will show us the silver mine tomorrow," replied Mr. Allen, "we will be prepared to admit the justness of his remarks." The laughter that followed these sallies had scarcely subsided when the party halted in front of the rickety fence that enclosed the cabin of James Rawlings, and his wife answered the summons of her father-in-law by appearing at the door. After mutual inquiries concerning the health of the respective families, the Rev. Mr. Rawlings learned from his daughter-in-law that his son was not at home but would return some time during the evening.

Upon receiving this intelligence it was decided to proceed half a mile further and

camp near the Macoupin creek. "Tell James to come down to our camp when he comes home," said Mr. Rawlings to her, as he raised his rein to ride off, while she resumed her spinning. Proceeding to the creek the party erected their tent, and, after taking their supper, lay down on their blankets to await the arrival of James Rawlings, but as the time passed away and he did not appear, the elder Rawlings, accompanied by Squire Allen, set out to visit the house, and finding him then at home, they proceeded immediately to discuss their plans of operations for the morrow, and receiving assurance from the younger Mr. Rawlings that he would be prompt at their camp at sunrise in the morning, to accompany them on the expedition, they returned to their camp, and soon the whole party were buried in sleep. But whether it was that calm, quiet, gentle sleep that wraps the soul in deep unconsciousness of all events transpiring in the outer world, or that wakeful, restless, dreamy, fitful slumber fraught with trouble, dreads and doubts, dangers and perplexities, that lifts the sleeper up the winding way that leads to some high, craggy peak, or from giddy height impels him down the unfathomed depth of some profound abyss, let those decide who have roamed abroad in search of treasures.

Very early the next morning the inmates of the camp were astir, feeding their horses, preparing breakfast, and packing up their equipage, ready to be off as soon as James Rawlings should make his appearance. As the first rays of the sun peered through the thick forest that lined the banks of the stream, they stood in front of the camp fire, bridle in hand, ready to mount and pursue their journey at a moment's notice. As the sun crept higher up in the eastern sky and sent down his glowing rays to wipe away the heavy dewdrops from the grass and wild flowers, many anxious glances were cast along the narrow path that led to the house of Mr. Rawlings, but he came not. The morning was wasting away, the sun rising higher up in his course and the air growing warmer around them; the dew had fled from the rich foliage, and the lark commenced her song for the day, but still Mr. Rawlings did not appear.

By this time the patience of the party had reached its culminating point, and several voices at once exclaimed: "Let us be off, it is useless to stay here and await the motions of Jim Rawlings," and reining up their horses, they prepared to ride off. "Gentlemen," cried Rev. Mr. Rawlings, "If you can have patience to wait only a few moments longer I will ride out that way and see if he is coming;" and, putting spurs to his horse, he was soon out of sight. On and on he went, unwilling to turn back. He constantly applied his heels to his horse's sides, endeavoring to increase his speed, until he reached the house of his son, and to his surprise and even astonishment, found him sitting astride of a shaving-horse, putting a piece of hickory into the shape of a yoke for one of his horses. "Why, James, what are you doing there?" cried he, "we have been waiting these three hours for you at the creek, looking for you every moment. The boys were just going to leave you, and I begged them to wait till I could come and see what you are about. Come now, don't spend another moment; be on your horse in an instant or they will be gone." "I can't go just yet," replied the other, rather sheepishly, "A gentleman is to be here in a few minutes with whom I have some business that must be attended to without delay; it will, however,

detain me but a short time. Tell the boys I will meet them at Coops creek by noon, and if they can't wait they can go on up there."

After receiving instructions from his son as to how they should find the way to Coops creek, the reverend gentleman hurried back to communicate the result of his hasty visit to his son's home. The party was in motion immediately, with Mr. Rawlings and 'Squire Allen at its head; their route lay along the Macoupin bluffs. A string of lakes and marshes stretched along their way on the left, and beyond them was the heavy timber bordering on the Macoupin creek. Coops creek is a small stream, rising fifteen or twenty miles back in the country, and flowing in a northwesterly direction empties its waters into the Macoupin on the south side, just before that stream crosses the line now separating the counties of Greene and Macoupin. Just at the point where it issues through the Macoupin bluffs, stands a wall of perpendicular rock, quite conspicuous within the range of vision from that place. It was at this place that James Rawlings proposed to meet the parties at noon. The distance being found less than was anticipated, they arrived at the spot about eleven o'clock, dismounted, fed their horses, and, while some prepared dinner, others explored the country in the immediate vicinity to ascertain whether anything indicative of the existence of silver could be found. Along the banks of the stream were found gneissoid stones, mica, slate, etc., in considerable abundance, together with other stones not common in the country. These our party took for favorable indications of something richer and after dinner made a more thorough examination of the premises. Mr. Rawlings drew the mystic rod from his saddle bags, and, climbing to the top of the cliff, proceeded to satisfy himself in regard to the existence of silver ore at that point, which he considered the most favorable for making observations. The manner of using the rod was something like the following: Taking the ends between the thumb and finger, and turning the bow down horizontally forward, he walked slowly and carefully forward, observing the leather sack at the bow or loop as an angler would watch his cork on his fishing tackle to see when it was drawn down by the fish on his hook. Mr. Rawlings knew, or at least thought, that whenever he passed over a spot where silver was deposited, its attraction for the contents of his buckskin sack would bring it suddenly down toward the earth and show as clearly as anything could just where the precious metal was to be found. After perambulating that elevated position for some time with only partial success, he descended to the plain and examined in like manner the debris along the foot of the bluffs, as also some other points jutting into Macoupin bottom, but received no very satisfactory assurance that anything like silver existed in the neighborhood.

Not yet discouraged our little company again mounted their horses and struck boldly across Macoupin bottom; James Rawlings had not yet joined them, nor did they expect or desire him to do so. In truth his character for veracity seemed to have suffered with some members of the company, and they did not desire to see him during the expedition. After crossing to the north bank of the Macoupin they directed their course along its northern bank, soon arriving at the furnace and all the evidences of mining operations mentioned by the young Mr. Rawlings in his letter to his father. There were several mounds of earth overgrown with briars, young cottonwood and sycа-

more, and at their base were the pits from which they had been taken. Immediately on the banks of the creek stood the dilapidated furnace, with coals, ashes, and lumps of mineral lying around. They were not only surprised but greatly pleased to find the representations of the younger Rawlings, in his letter to his father, correct. His inexplicable conduct in the morning had thrown a shadow of doubt over their minds, and they had viewed his assertions with reference to the silver mine with distrust; but now the evidence was before them that he had adhered to the truth without exaggeration. But still his conduct was as much a mystery as ever. After having written to his father and induced him to take so much trouble to come from home to examine the spot, why did he not accompany the party? This was a mystery none could solve. No doubts were now entertained about the existence of some kind of mineral about these ancient mines. Many specimens were to be found of good size and apparent richness lying around on the surface, and the truthful brass rod of Mr. Rawlings clearly indicated that below the surface large quantities might be found by digging. For some reasons, unknown to the writer at this day, no analysis was made to test the value of the mineral found; nor were the services of the surveyor called into requisition at that time. The party were probably satisfied with their discovery without pushing their investigations further. The day was fast hastening away, and they manifested a wish to return home and were soon on their way. On their return they seemed quite as desirous of passing the settlements unobserved as on their journey out. They arrived in the vicinity of their respective residences late in the afternoon of the following day, and scattering out in different directions, rode slyly along the by-ways, behind the farms and entered their cabins under the shade of night.

The men comprising this company were blessed with good conversational powers; they were remarkable for sociability and the easy manner in which they entertained their friends, and possessed of a freedom of speech that at all times made them pleasant and communicative companions, but it is a remarkable fact that they always showed a disinclination to dwell upon the subject of their visit to the silver mine. When that subject was introduced in their presence, they instantly became taciturn and seemed to know less about it than any one else. They showed a desire, as long as any of them lived, to keep the matter secret, in which they partially succeeded for, notwithstanding the fact that eighty-four years have passed since this expedition, it has been known to very few persons.

This is no highly work of the imagination, no fancy sketch, but has the merit of being true in every important particular.

EARLY CONDITIONS.

During 1821 the first settlement was made at Kinkead's Point, which was for a long time a landmark in the county. Before roads were laid out or fences built the pioneers in going from the Macoupin to the Mauvisterre would first steer for Kinkead's Point, then for a similar landmark further on, and so on. The first settler at this point was Andrew Kinkead. He was followed very shortly by his son, William Kinkead, who was well known in the county as 'Squire Kinkead. Martin Burt also erected a cabin

at about the same time. Two or three years later James Kinkead, another son of the original settler, arrived. Every one knew him "with his blue hunting shirt fringed with red and encircled by a belt, to which a sword was suspended, and wearing a tall hat with a feather." As he commanded a company he was prominent at the musters at Carrollton. Very soon after Kinkead's Point was settled John Finley, better known, however, as "Fighting Jack," erected a horse mill south of the present site of Greenfield. Although very loosely constructed, it was a great convenience for the dwellers for several miles around. Men and boys visited this mill from beyond Carrollton, riding on their sacks of corn and leading horses enough to turn the mill. Strange as this may seem this mill was supplied with neither wheel nor cog. At an elevation of six feet from the ground, a number of arms were passed horizontally through the driving shaft. They were of equal length and their outer ends were deeply notched for the reception of a rawhide band, twisted like a rope. This was passed around the end of the arms or spokes, resting in the notches and thence to the "trundle," being crossed, however, between the latter and the driving wheel, to prevent slipping. To the same shaft that carried the arms was attached a long lever, to which the horse or horses were fastened. This was all the gearing belonging to the mill, and from its great simplicity it was easily repaired when out of order. A few hickory withes usually secured any part that needed attention. John Finley and his sons afterward entered the site of the Rockbridge mills. The old gentleman settled on the bluff south of the creek, and his son made a home in Taylor's prairie just north of Rockbridge.

Concerning the settlements east of Carrollton, soon after the organization of the county, an article in the *Carrollton Press* of 1860, written by Mr. Tunnell, has the following: "The first improvement made east of Carrollton was made in 1818 or 1819 by Martin Wood, who is now living near Athens, this county. (Mr. Wood died many years ago.—Editor Past and Present.) It is now the residence of Luman Curtins, a farmer well known to every man in the country about Carrollton. (Mr. Curtins continued to live on this place until his death in 1895, and some years after it was sold by the heirs to Longmeyer Brothers, who now reside thereon.—Editor Past and Present). Young Wood was a brother of Martin. By an unfortunate accident, while young, he was severely burned, disfiguring his face and disabling his hands to such a degree as to render them useless but for the skill acquired by long practice in using them, and which enabled him to write quite legibly and, indeed, to attend to most kind of business with a readiness and dispatch really surprising. He was for a long time sheriff of Greene county and occupied at an early day rather a prominent position in politics. He died many years ago. His cabin was on the place known as the Turpin farm, and stood just where Turpin's house now stands. Passing thence eastward and northward over to a piece of very muddy land to the place now occupied by Mr. Hinton, you would find the cabins of John Dunn and Davidson James. To reach the next cabin you would travel eastward as far as the next sixteenth section, perhaps four or five miles, to where John Cooper had settled, about the spot where Father Boyd resided a few years ago. The John W. Huitt place was settled by Thomas Finley, who was well known by the early

settlers. He afterward resided for many years near Greenfield and removed from there to Texas. Mr. Headd and Mr. Broghton improved the land now occupied by Mr. Ballenger, near Dover. One Mr. Blaney soon became its occupant, however, but before he had moved into the cabin, after Headd and Broghton had left it, one Levi Reynolds took shelter under its roof, and remaining there along for a time, took provisions and water, and probably whiskey, to the corps of surveyors engaged in the neighborhood."

THE FIRST SENATORIAL ELECTION.

In 1822 occurred the most remarkable election of which we have any record in this region. It was the first election for senator and representative in the general assembly since the organization of the county. This senatorial district then consisted of Greene and Pike counties, the latter then including "all the military district lying between the Illinois river and the Mississippi, from the mouth of the former to the north line of the state. Thomas Carlin and Rev. Isaac N. Piggott were the opposing candidates. The late D. M. Woodson, in a centennial address which he delivered, said of these candidates: "Carlin was a man of great nerve and energy and undaunted courage. His personal popularity was great, for he had been reared among the pioneers of Illinois, had served as a Ranger and shared with them their hardships and perils. Piggott was at that time a Methodist preacher. He possessed strong native talent, was a forcible speaker, also personally popular and a powerful opponent. Mr. Piggott's house was south of the Macoupin, a short distance west of Kane. The canvass was prosecuted with the utmost vigor, for each candidate was aware that he was contesting with a foeman worthy of his steel. Each was aspiring and ambitious, and neither was at all oblivious of the honor of being elected the first legislator from the district. The candidates and their friends labored diligently with all the arts then known to politics. Mr. Piggott made frequent speeches to the citizens of the district, and both traveled all over the region, shook hands with every one and made as much use as possible of the influence of their friends. The result of the election was so much in doubt that each claimed to be the successful candidate, and in some way each of them secured a certificate. With these they presented themselves at the senate and claimed seats. That body promptly decided that there had been no election and sent the contestants back to fight the battle over again. Excitement was now at fever heat, and probably a more heated, earnest canvass in so thinly populated district was never known before. The result was a clear victory for Mr. Carlin, and from the legislature he stepped, some years later, into the governor's mansion. Mr. Piggott died in 1874, eighty-two years of age."

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

From that time Greene county has been represented in the senate by John Allen, Thomas Rattan, James Turney, Franklin Witt, Manoah Bostick, Alfred W. Cavalry, Linus E. Worcester, R. H. Davis, G. W. Herdman, F. M. Bridges, J. K. Farrelly and George W. Witt.

The several representatives from the county have been Thomas Rattan, John Allen, Franklin Witt, Samuel C. Pierce, William Goode, Charles Gregory, Lewis W. Link, Dr. Cyrus A. Davis, William Lane, *alias* William Mitchell, Calvin Tunnell, Revelle W. English, David M. Woodson, Alfred W. Cavalry, Joshua C. Winters, Alfred Hinton, Josiah Caswell, William P. Witt, Charles D. Hodges, Alexander Witt, Alexander King, Benjamin Baldwin, Giles H. Turner, James H. Pursley, Nathaniel M. Perry, Henry C. Withus, Thomas H. Boyd, Jerome B. Nulton, Lucien King, F. M. Bridges, Orman Pierson, J. S. Carr, E. A. Doolittle, F. M. Fishback, N. L. Jones, G. B. Metcalf, W. V. Rhoades, J. K. Farrelly and G. W. Witt.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Date of Commission.	*Office.*	*Names.*
February 12, 1821	County Judge	John G. Lofton.
April 14, 1821	Sheriff	Thomas Carlin.
April 14, 1821	Coroner	Jacob Waggoner.
July 2, 1821	Surveyor	Robert Avery.
August 11, 1821	Recorder	John G. Lofton.
June 27, 1822	County Judge	A. Bowman.
August 22, 1822	County Judge	Abram Bowman.
September 5, 1822	Sheriff	Young Wood.
September 5, 1822	Coroner	Christian Link.
January 13, 1823	Recorder	Samuel Lee, Jr.
February 17, 1823	County Judge	A. M. Cavarly.
May 7, 1823	Surveyor	Robert Avery.
September 2, 1824	Coroner	Christian Link.
December 30, 1824	Sheriff	Young Wood.
January 6, 1825	Surveyor	William Scott.
January 18, 1825	Public Administrator	John Allen.
January 18, 1825	County Judge	A. M. Cavarly.
September 26, 1826	Coroner	Christian Link.
December 5, 1826	Sheriff	Young Wood.
March 29, 1827	County Judge	John Brown.
October 13, 1827	Surveyor	Robert Avery.
December 14, 1827	Public Administrator	Samuel C. Pierce.
September 11, 1828	Sheriff	Jacob Fry.
September 11, 1828	Coroner	Peter Fronk.
January 23, 1829	Surveyor	Samuel Smith.
January 23, 1829	Public Administrator	Samuel C. Pierce.
February 17, 1830	Recorder	W. B. Whittaker.
August 30, 1830	Coroner	P. N. Rampy.
August 30, 1830	Sheriff	Jacob Fry.
September 28, 1830	Recorder	John W. Skidmore.
January 28, 1831	Recorder	John Evans.
February 10, 1831	Public Administrator	William Carlin.
September 5, 1832	Sheriff	Jacob Fry.
September 5, 1832	Coroner	J. N. Whitlock.
August 16, 1834	Coroner	John Whitlock.
August 16, 1834	Sheriff	Jacob Fry.
January 24, 1835	Surveyor	Job Collins.
February 12, 1835	County Judge	Lewis W. Link.
August 13, 1835	Recorder	David Pierson.
August 13, 1835	Surveyor	Job Collins.
August 18, 1836	Sheriff	Jacob Fry.
August 18, 1836	Coroner	James G. Berry.
September 11, 1837	County Judge	D. M. Woodson.
October 17, 1837	Sheriff	Young Wood.
August 24, 1838	Surveyor	J. M. Hurd.

Date of Commission.	*Office.*	*Names.*
August 24, 1838	Coroner	John N. Whitlock.
August 24, 1838	Sheriff	John D. Fry.
August 17, 1839	County Judge	Calvin Tunnell.
August 17, 1839	Recorder	Charles Lancaster.
August 17, 1839	Surveyor	C. C. Dodge.
August 17, 1840	Sheriff	Hugh Jackson.
August 17, 1840	Coroner	John N. Whitlock.
August 7, 1841	Recorder	J. D. Fry.
August 8, 1842	Sheriff	Hugh Jackson.
August 8, 1842	Coroner	James Hopkins.
August 25, 1843	County Judge	M. S. Link.
August 25, 1843	Recorder	John D. Fry.
August 25, 1843	Surveyor	C. C. Dodge.
August 26, 1844	Coroner	J. N. Whitlock.
September 3, 1844	Sheriff	Hugh Jackson.
May 21, 1845	Public Administrator	John S. Fry.
August 27, 1846	Sheriff	Hugh Jackson.
August 27, 1846	Coroner	Richard Ellis.
August 27, 1846	Recorder	Abram Spencer.
January 24, 1847	Public Administrator	John S. Fry.
August 9, 1847	Recorder	Abram. Spencer.
August 9, 1847	Surveyor	W. H. Ellis.
August 18, 1847	County Judge	M. S. Link.
August 17, 1848	Sheriff	Z. A. Morrow.
August 23, 1848	Coroner	James Medford.
November 13, 1849	Clerk County Court	F. P. Vedder.
November 13, 1849	Surveyor	W. H Ellis.
November 13, 1849	Coroner	R. R. Nichols.
November 13, 1849	County Judge	M. S. Link.
September 4, 1848	Clerk Circuit Court	William Carlin.
November 20, 1850	Sheriff	William Halbut.
November 20, 1850	Coroner	M. Dulaney.
November 10, 1851	Surveyor	Samuel Heaton.
November 23, 1852	Sheriff	Z. A. Morrow.
November 23, 1852	Coroner	M. Dulaney.
November 23, 1852	Clerk Circuit Court	Abram Spencer.
November 16, 1853	County Judge	C. D. Hodges.
November 16, 1853	County Justice	L. E. Worcester.
November 16, 1853	County Justice	Thomas Short.
November 16, 1853	County Clerk	F. P. Vedder.
November 16, 1853	Surveyor	S. Heaton.
November 16, 1853	School Commissioner	Joe Pierson.
November 13, 1854	Sheriff	Hugh Jackson.
November 13, 1854	Coroner	M. Dulaney.
November 13, 1855	Surveyor	Samuel Heaton.
November 17, 1850	Circuit Clerk	Abram Spencer.
November 17, 1850	Sheriff	Lemuel Patterson.
November 17, 1850	Coroner	M. Dulaney.
November 17, 1857	County Judge	C. D. Hodges.
November 17, 1857	County Justice	L. E. Worcester.
November 17, 1857	County Justice	Thomas Short.
November 17, 1857	County Clerk	F. P. Vedder.
November 17, 1857	County Treasurer	William L. Greene.
November 17, 1857	School Commissioner	Joseph Pierson.
November 30, 1858	Sheriff	Jordan Lakin.
November 30, 1858	Coroner	A. Headrick.
March 2, 1859	County Judge	Thomas H. Boyd.
November 18, 1859	County Justice	L. T. Whiteside.
November 18, 1859	Surveyor	Henry Bonfoy.
November 18, 1859	County Treasurer	W. L. Greene.
November 18, 1859	School Commissioner	S. F. Corrington.
November 15, 1860	Circuit Clerk	James S. Vedder.
November 15, 1860	Sheriff	Jacob Bowman.
November 15, 1860	Coroner	A Headrick.
November 14, 1861	Coroner	J. E. Bridges.
November 14, 1861	County Judge	Thomas H. Boyd.
November 14, 1861	County Clerk	W. A Davis.
November 14, 1861	Surveyor	Henry Bonfoy.

Date of Commission.	*Office.*	*Names.*
December 6, 1861	County Justice	John Ruyle.
December 6, 1861	County Justice	Robert Greene.
November 13, 1862	Sheriff	W. L. Greene.
November 13, 1862	Coroner	John D. Jack.
November 20, 1863	Coroner	Parham Thaxton.
November 20, 1863	Surveyor	L. M. Dyer.
November 20, 1863	School Commissioner	S. F. Corrington.
November 20, 1863	County Treasurer	M. L. Andrews.
December 8, 1864	Circuit Clerk	Thomas J. Carlin.
December 8, 1864	Sheriff	George W. Coonrod.
November 17, 1865	County Judge	Thomas H. Boyd.
November 17, 1865	Surveyor	Samuel Heaton.
November 17, 1865	County Clerk	George W. Davis.
November 12, 1866	County Judge	A. Hinton.
November 12, 1866	Coroner	Thomas Wright.
November 12, 1866	Sheriff	S. Foster Greene.
November 20, 1867	Surveyor	Jay C. White.
November 17, 1868	Circuit Clerk	Thomas J. Carlin.
November 17, 1868	Sheriff	James S. Vedder.
November 17, 1868	Coroner	Henry Nash.
December 2, 1869	County Judge	John Ruyle.
December 2, 1869	Associate Justice	F. M. Fishback.
December 2, 1869	Associate Justice	J. H. Rives.
December 2, 1869	County Clerk	George W. Davis.
December 2, 1869	County Treasurer	N. J. Andrews.
December 2, 1869	Surveyor	J. C. White.
December 2, 1869	Superintendent Schools	C. A. Worley.
December 3, 1870	Sheriff	F. M. Bell.
December 3, 1870	Coroner	H. P. Nash.
November 16, 1871	County Treasurer	A. M. Browning.
November 16, 1871	Surveyor	J. C. White.
November 20, 1872	Circuit Clerk	Thomas J. Carlin.
November 20, 1872	Sheriff	N. J. Andrews.
November 20, 1872	States Attorney	J. J. Fitzsimons.
March 21, 1873	Superintendent Schools	John Jones.
November 17, 1873	County Judge	L. E. Worcester.
November 17, 1873	County Clerk	L. R. Lakin.
November 17, 1873	County Treasurer	Joseph Rickart.
November 17, 1873	Superintendent Schools	Mrs. Kate Hopkins.
January 17, 1874	County Commissioner	C. W. Brace.
January 17, 1874	County Commissioner	J. F. Ballinger.
January 17, 1874	County Commissioner	W. H. Barron.
November 21, 1874	County Commissioner	John H. Greene.
November 21, 1874	Sheriff	F. M. Bridges.
November 27, 1874	Coroner	H. P. Nash.
August 21, 1874	States Attorney	Henry C. Withers.
November 26, 1875	County Treasurer	Richard H. Short.
November 26, 1875	County Commissioner	W. B. Robinson.
November 26, 1875	County Commissioner	George H. Amos.
November 26, 1875	Surveyor	Jay C. White.
November 27, 1876	States Attorney	James R. Ward.
November 29, 1876	Sheriff	John Jones.
November 29, 1876	Coroner	A. Headrick.
December 1, 1876	County Commissioner	William M. Morrow.
December 12, 1876	Circuit Clerk	J. H. Short.
December 1, 1877	County Judge	L. E. Worcester.
December 1, 1877	County Clerk	L. R. Lakin.
December 1, 1877	County Treasurer	W. D. Gullett.
December 1, 1877	Superintendent Schools	D. F. King.
December 1, 1875	County Commissioner	George H. Amos.
December 1, 1875	Surveyor	J. C. White.
November 27, 1876	States Attorney	James R. Ward.
November 29, 1876	Sheriff	John Jones.
November 29, 1876	Coroner	A. Headrick.
December 1, 1876	County Commissioner	William M. Morrow.
December 12, 1876	Circuit Clerk	J. H. Short.
December 1, 1877	County Judge	L. E. Worcester.
December 1, 1877	County Clerk	L. R. Lakin.

Date of Commission.	*Office.*	*Names.*
December 1, 1877	County Treasurer	W. D. Gullett.
December 1, 1877	Superintendent Schools	David F. King.
December 1, 1877	County Commissioner	S. F. Greene.
November 25, 1878	County Commissioner	W. M. Maberry.
December 2, 1878	Sheriff	John Jones.
December 1, 1882	County Judge	L. R. Lakin.
December 1, 1882	County Clerk	John Jones.
December 1, 1882	Sheriff	W. M. Morrow.
December 1, 1882	Treasurer	R. A. Short.
December 1, 1882	Superintendent Schools	W. J. Roberts.
December 1, 1882	Coroner	George W. Thompson.
December 1, 1882	County Commissioner	W. P. Gilmore.
December 3, 1883	County Commissioner	James H. Smith.
December 1, 1884	Circuit Clerk	A. Connole.
December 1, 1884	Coroner	George N. Thompson.
December 1, 1884	States Attorney	D. F. King.
December 1, 1884	Surveyor	J. C. White.
December 1, 1886	County Judge	L. R. Lakin.
December 1, 1886	County Clerk	John Jones.
December 1, 1886	Sheriff	J. G. F. Powell.
December 1, 1886	County Treasurer	W. M. Morrow.
December 1, 1886	Superintendent Schools	Laura Hazle.
December 3, 1888	Circuit Clerk	Thomas J. Raffety.
December 3, 1888	States Attorney	Thomas Henshaw.
December 3, 1888	Coroner	A. Headrick.
December 3, 1888	Surveyor	J. C. White.
December 3, 1893	Public Administrator	W. L. Armstrong.
November 26, 1890	County Judge	J. C. Bowman.
November 26, 1890	County Clerk	M. J. Carmody.
November 26, 1890	Sheriff	J. G. Pennel.
November 26, 1890	Treasurer	W. K. Withers.
November 26, 1890	Superintendent Schools	W. A. Hubbard.
December 6, 1893	Public Guardian	W. C. Scanland.
January 31, 1894	Public Administrator	F. M. Roberts.
December 6, 1897	Public Guardian	W. C. Scanland.
December 3, 1892	Coroner	James Squire.
December 3, 1892	States Attorney	Thomas Henshaw.
December 3, 1894	Circuit Clerk	J. A. Pellett.
December 3, 1894	County Judge	John C. Bowman.
December 3, 1894	Superintendent Schools	H. T. White.
December 3, 1894	Sheriff	R. G. Robinson.
December 3, 1894	Treasurer	J. G. Pennel.
December 3, 1894	County Clerk	W. A. Hubbard.
December 3, 1892	Surveyor	T. G. Capps.
December 3, 1896	Circuit Clerk	T. J. Raffety.
December 3, 1896	States Attorney	D. J. Sullivan.
December 3, 1896	Coroner	James Squire.
December 3, 1896	Surveyor	T. G. Capps.
August 27, 1898	Superintendent Schools	F. E. Bell.
December 1, 1898	County Judge	D. F. King.
December 1, 1898	County Clerk	W. A. Hubbard.
December 1, 1898	Sheriff	Isaac Conlee.
December 1, 1898	Treasurer	M. G. Sisson.
December 1, 1898	Superintendent Schools	F. E. Bell.
November 30, 1900	Circuit Clerk	E. Z. Curnutt.
November 30, 1900	States Attorney	E. W. Painter.
November 30, 1900	Coroner	J. A. Cravens.
November 30, 1900	Surveyor	T. G. Capps.
December 13, 1901	Public Guardian	William Lavery.
November 22, 1902	County Judge	D. F. King.
November 22, 1902	County Clerk	Isaac Conlee.
November 22, 1902	Sheriff	Paul W. Wood.
November 22, 1902	Treasurer	Thomas D. Doyle.
November 22, 1902	Superintendent Schools	L. K. Jones.
November 22, 1902	Public Administrator	Ed. Miner.
November 28, 1904	Circuit Clerk	E. Z. Curnutt.
November 28, 1904	States Attorney	E. W. Painter.
November 28, 1904	Coroner	J. A. Cravans.
November 28, 1904	Surveyor	T. G. Capps.

INDIANS.

The earliest settlers found on the banks of the Macoupin a large tribe of Indians, who remained for some time, taking advantage of the immense quantity of game which abounded in this region. They were friendly to the whites and were frequently to be seen at their cabins to the terror of the feminine portion of the families. Indians in greater or less numbers were frequent visitors of the county for several years, but were never in any way hostile to the settlers. Many of the pioneers, however, retained their feeling of hate for the savages, aroused during the war, and the determination to kill the first one of them that was left alone, was often expressed.

The Indians, however, were not on the best terms with each other, but they usually refrained from any outbreak of personal violence. If a white man passed near one of them in the woods, the Indian often seemed desirous of avoiding a meeting, but if the parties happened to be proceeding in such direction as to render such a meeting inevitable, the red man would walk briskly up to the white man and taking his hand in both of his own, shake it cordially, calling him "Good man, good man. Me Pottawatomie Indian"(or Kickapoo, as the case might be). "Me good Indian—Kickapoo no good Indian; Kickapoo steal white man's hogs." In fact, both the tribes annoyed the settlers by killing their hogs.

About this time a band of Indians camped on the Macoupin in the east part of the county. They had with them their squaws and came for the purpose of killing some of the game with which that region abounded. They had not been long in camp before some of their enemies near Carrollton determined that they should be driven away. The dwellers in the county had no objection to the presence of the red man but as others were determined to eject them they concluded to accompany the expedition. General Fry led the company, and among those from the county were John W. Huitt, the two Taylors and Messrs. Alexander and Foster. Arriving at the Indian camp they found it entirely deserted by the braves, who were all absent in pursuit of deer or turkey or other game. The wigwams, the fire and the squaws with their pappooses were alone to be found. In order to call in the busy hunters, and, at the same time to occupy the time, the party set up a mark and began firing at it with their rifles. The quick-repeated reports produced the desired effect, for the terrified savages soon came rushing in, panting and covered with perspiration and expecting to find their wives and children brutally massacred.

They were much delighted to discover that they were unduly frightened, and, awaiting the arrival of the chief, entered into a friendly contest in marksmanship with the pale-faces. The keen eye and steady nerve of the Indians gave them the victory and they did not hesitate to manifest their satisfaction at such results by loud and boisterous rejoicing. At last the chief arrived and to him the white men kindly but firmly communicated their desire that he and his people should quit the county. They asked the privilege of remaining until the sun should pass over their heads three times, which being granted, they promised to go, and in the course of two or three days had disappeared. This was about the last appearance of Indians in this county, though an occasional wanderer was seen, even down to a quite recent period. On the way home from this expedition the

party came across a dressed deer and a number of skins belonging to the savages, and a few proposed that they appropriate them; but the sense of honor of the majority of them ruled, and the flesh and pelts were undisturbed. Soon night overtook the party; those from the town were anxious to push on, but Mr. Huitt and his friends concluded to camp till morning. They passed a very comfortable night and reached home during the next morning, feeling fresh and well, while those who had pushed on walked till nearly daybreak before reaching their own roofs.

SLAVES.

Possibly some reader may be surprised to know that negro slaves were owned in this county during the first years of its organization, yet such is the fact. Early in the history of the county a man named Pullam came to Illinois from Kentucky. He settled on the Barr place, a short distance west of the property known as the David Wright property; he brought with him twenty negroes. After remaining here some time and learning that the laws of the state did not permit the owning of slaves, he sold out. Bayman White bought his improvements and he sold to one Pepperdine. Mr. Pullam took all his negroes south with him except one, "Old Strap," and he remained here for several years. During the latter part of his life he was an expense to the county, and this explains the following entry in the records of the commissioners court which has been a puzzle to many: "Ordered, that Robert B. Scott be allowed four dollars for keeping 'Old Strap.'" Thomas Rattan also brought negroes to this county with him, but upon arriving on free soil he set them at liberty, but he was so kind a master that they preferred to remain with him. Mr. Rattan was emphatically a man of business and always carried on a great deal of work. He hence had a large number of negroes in his family nearly all the time. They ate at the same table with himself and family and his guests, the colored part of the house being placed on one side of the table and the white folks on the other side.

The last record we have of the possession of slaves is found in the records of deeds in the recorder's office. There we find mention of the following deeds: One dated December 7, 1835, by which James H. Cravens and wife deed to James G. Berry, John H. Marmon and John C. Berry, in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars the following property: "A negro boy slave called and known by the name of Jonathan, about fifteen years of age, of a light complexion, about five feet four inches high; also a negro woman, Tener, about eighteen years of age, of a dark complexion; also Tener's child, named Margaret, about two years old, of a light complexion, and all other increase which said negro woman, Tener, may have from and after this date; said negroes are at this time in the state of Kentucky in possession of Lewis Grimes." On September 18, 1848, we find recorded a bill of sale, whereby, for the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars Larkin Rattan conveys to Thomas Rattan "one equal and undivided half of all my right, title and interest in the following slaves, to-wit: Charlotte, aged forty-three years; Bill, aged fourteen years; Mary, aged twelve years; George, aged about eleven years; Louisiana, aged about eight years; Gunn Iowa, aged about five years, and another slave boy, name unknown, about two years."

In this connection it may be interesting

to notice how the name "Nigger Lick" happened to be applied to a stream in the eastern part of the county. It is said that a company of negro slaves fleeing from their masters camped on the bank of this stream. They were followed and tracked to their hiding place. At the camp the pursuers found a negro woman lying by the fire, the smoke of which had guided them to her. By means of threats they persuaded her to point out the location where the rest of the runaways could be found. Proceeding in the direction she indicated they soon came upon the negroes near a bold, gushing spring that came up through a fissure in a solid sand stone just large enough to admit a man's hand. A basin holding about ten gallons had been excavated from the top of the rock, either by the water or by artificial means. The water rises in the center of this basin and, running over the sides, flows off in a brisk current. Close by the stream was a salt deposit, where the deer often resorted, drawn by the saline taste. This fact, with the incident above related, gave to the stream the name of "Nigger Lick," which it has since borne.

THE WHIPPING POST.

During the early history of the county there stood in the court house park, three whipping posts, and we are informed that these were used as instruments of punishment several times. Two of these posts were situated near the northeast corner of the yard, and the other in the southwest corner. Among the culprits who received corporal punishment while closely embracing these posts was Thomas Anderson, who had been convicted of stealing a horse. As he was brought out upon the square a crowd of men and boys gathered around, and a large company of ladies assembled on the second story piazza of a house situated very near where the Hotel Pierson now stands. Sheriff Young Wood had charge of the prisoners, assisted by his deputy, Jacob Fry. The convict was ordered to remove his shirt, and then his hands were drawn up as high as possible and fastened to the top of the post and his feet to the bottom. Then as he buried his face between his upstretched arms the sheriff coolly grasped a heavy rawhide with his distorted hand and commenced slowly to lay the heavy blows upon the bare shoulders of the sufferer. The deputy mentioned stood by and called out as each blow was given, "one, two, three," etc., until fifty long heavy welts were traced upon the culprit's back, horizontally and vertically, checking his flesh into squares like those of a chess board. After the punishment was over the victim declared to the bystanders that his keenest suffering arose from his knowledge of the fact that the ladies witnessed his disgrace.

THE COURT HOUSE.

In January, 1823, Morgan county was organized, thus cutting off the northern portion of the territory attached to Greene county. At the time of its organization Morgan county included Scott and Cass counties, but these were soon cut off.

In 1829 the territory now constituting Macoupin county was separated from Greene county, and by act of the general assembly erected into a separate organization.

By referring to the records of the county commissioners court we find that at this time their attention was mostly occupied in caring for the poor and laying out roads and county improvements. The first court house was

not finished until 1824, and March 27, 1830, the contract was let for the erection of the square brick edifice that stood for sixty years until replaced by the present structure. The proceedings of the commissioners give in full the bond entered into by Thomas Rattan for the erection of the building for the sum of seven thousand dollars to be paid in yearly installments of one thousand dollars each. The edifice was to be forty-six feet long and forty-four feet wide and to be built of durable materials. The contract did not provide for dressing the stone for the foundation, and the citizens of Carrollton raised the necessary amount by voluntary contributions. It was furnished with five outside doors, three on the east and one each on the north and south sides; these doors were double, and the windows were all supplied with blinds. The first floor contained one large court room and two small offices. The court room was entered by the middle east door or by either the north or the south door. The floor was of brick except that of the bar, which was of wood and considerably elevated. This important part of the court room was situated in the western part of the first floor and towering above it was the judge's bench. Opening out of the court room and also communicating with the outside by doors on the east, in the northeast and southeast corners of the building, were the offices of the circuit and the county clerk. Although small, these rooms were ample for the purpose and were sometimes found large enough to contain the bed of the clerk, who made the department at once his office and bed chamber. Up stairs there was one long room used by the grand jury and as a public hall. There were also two rooms above for the accommodation of the petit juries. The edifice when finished in 1832 was the pride of the county and it was universally admitted at the time to be the finest court house in the state.

Thomas Rattan, the builder, was one of the most active, energetic men of business ever in the county. He first lived north of Apple creek. When the county was established he moved to Carrollton and kept the first hotel in the town. He was soon found on his farm again, north of Apple creek, where he erected an ox mill and ground grists of corn, principally, for his neighbors. During this time he was elected to the legislature and was repeatedly sent to the general assembly of the state. Beside the court house he built the Macoupin bridge and the Turpin and Erisman's mills. He removed to Texas and died there, November 11, 1854.

In the commissioners' records we find the following order passed June 9, 1824, from which may be formed an idea of the amount of taxes compared with the revenue of the present day: "Ordered, that Jacob Linder, treasurer of the county, be allowed sixty-eight dollars for assessing the tax for the present year." The first statement of the financial condition of the county was made in December, 1825, by Young Wood, sheriff. It will be noted that it deals in figures ridiculously small when compared with those of the present day. The following is the report in full as it stands upon the records:

Amount of county tax for 1824	$561 43½
Amount of delinquent tax for 1824	16 50
Total tax for year	$544 93½
Tax for 1825	$ 555 25
Fines assessed by circuit court 1825	299 00
Fines assessed and paid in by justices of the peace	0 00
	854 25
Add taxes of 1824	544 93½
Amount of Sheriff's debits	$1,399 18½

Orders paid		$787 50
Sheriff's commission on taxes of 1824-25 at 7½ per cent...	$82 51¼	870 10¼
Due County		$520 08¾
Amount of orders on treasury up to the first day of this term, estimating specie claims as double their amount in State paper		$610 30¾

The entire revenue of the county (including the tax on real estate which had been entered five years) for the year 1830 was $1,846.47; in 1840 it was $8,041.58; in 1850, $15,034.78; in 1860, $48,200.02; in 1870, $98,410.04.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

During the early history of the county the Illinois river was of great value as a means of communication with the outside world. Farmers built flat boats and floated their produce and stock to St. Louis and sometimes to a more southern market; canoes and keel boats coming up the river brought many of the conveniences and luxuries which could not be procured in other ways. The first steamboat passed up the river in 1826, and then the stream became more valuable to the county. The population had, in the meantime, been increasing and large quantities of merchandise from the markets were demanded. These nearly all were brought up by river and distributed to Carrollton and other points in the county, which method of delivery continued until the completion of the railroad from St. Louis to Jacksonville through the county.

THE DEEP SNOW AND OTHER EVENTS.

In the latter part of November, 1830, snow commenced to fall and continued with short intervals until January, 1831. As one snow fell upon another and was driven before the cold wind it soon accumulated in many places to a depth of from seven to twelve feet, and whole fields were covered with a white mantle five or six feet thick. Fences and small buildings were entirely hidden, windows were darkened, and great distress was caused to the inhabitants, as well as to stock and game. The sun would occasionally melt the top of the snow, and then a cold night would freeze it into an almost impenetrable crust. For years before the weather had been very mild until after Christmas, sometimes continuing all winter so warm that the cattle would brouse and feed with but very little care from man. Many farmers had not gathered their corn and were compelled to go to the field and dig down beneath four or five feet of snow to secure the grain to preserve the lives of their families or stock. Being unable to go to mill, a great deal of corn was broken in a wooden mortar, so that it could be eaten. Many suffered from lack of clothing and from the airy construction of their cabins, as this was, to the most of them, the first intimation that they were living in a region where extreme cold weather was possible. The deer and other game suffered severely; prairie chickens and rabbits were easily caught, and the deer, in running over the snow would often cut through the crust and be unable to extricate themselves, and thus became an easy prey to mankind or wolves.

This "deep snow" is one of the events most deeply impressed upon the memory of the "old settler" and it is used as a base line from which to calculate time in both directions. Only those who came to the county before "the deep snow" are deemed genuine "old settlers," although since the establish-

ment of the old settlers' society this rule is not rigidly enforced. Many interesting incidents of this year are related. Mr. Tunnell states that in October, 1830, Elisha Cheaney and his wife lay sick at Mr. George Wright's residence at "White Oak Springs" east of Carrollton. Mr. Wright and Mr. Norris set up with them in turns every night until February, when Mrs. Cheaney died. The snow had already lain on the ground for over two months, and as the winter was excessively cold, the task of wading two or three miles, frequently at night, and sitting up all night with the sick, could not have been a pleasant one. About the time of the lady's death a rain fell which filled the ravines and rendered the snow soft and yielding. It was then Mr. Wright set out very early to obtain lumber with which to build a coffin for the deceased. But to travel a few miles required a great deal of time, and after a laborious day's tramp, he returned home without having accomplished his errand. He and Mr. Norris then cut two boards from a log with a whip saw, when night compelled them to retire. Hearing that Dr. Throckmorton had commenced building a house at a place called Mt. Airy, two or three miles distant, Mr. Wright set out early the next morning with the hope of getting some lumber from him. Although the soft snow was deep and heavy, and the low grounds covered with water, in many places three feet deep, he made the best of present troubles and pushed boldly on. He succeeded in obtaining only a portion of the lumber necessary and completed the coffin with a board ripped from the bottom of a wagon bed. The next day Mr. Wright conveyed the corpse to the burying ground in a wagon drawn by oxen wading "up to their bellies in snow," and, though the distance was not great, the day was consumed in going and coming. He and his friend Norris continued to wait on the sick man until "plow time," when he had so far convalesced as to dispense with their services. Similar tales are told in every neighborhood, and the memory of the deep snow is faithfully preserved. Until the latter part of February, when the snow went off with a great freshet, the ground was not seen.

Another event which was used as a base from which to calculate time was the "high water of 1844." In June of that year the Illinois river overflowed its banks and extended quite to the bluffs on the Greene county side, from the mouth of the Macoupin creek to the northern line of the county, higher than was ever known by the citizens of this county, before or since. The state convention for nominating state officers was held at this time, and delegates and others from Greene county were conveyed thither on two steamboats lashed together, the first installment taking passage at Grafton, and the second, which included those from Carrollton and vicinity, at the bluffs opposite Newport.

The summer which followed the "deep snow" was a very wet one and at its close, on the 12th of September, came a biting frost which nipped the corn in the fields and rendered it valueless for bread or seed. The succeeding winter was a very severe one, and in the spring following seed corn was a scarce article. It was at this time that southern Illinois received the name of "Egypt," because the people of the northern counties had to go into the south part of the state for corn.

Greene county had been in existence ten years before a murder occurred within its borders. In September, 1831, the first human life was violently taken since the organ-

ization of the county. There was in those days, on the Macoupin, a distillery where those who loved the fruit of the still were in the habit of gathering and indulging their appetites. Among those frequenters of the place was John Lofton, who was the father of a very bright little boy, named Samuel. One Saturday the distiller sent this boy on horseback to Mills' store on the Mississippi river, to collect about fifteen dollars due him. The boy started off with permission to stay over night with some friends at Gellham's Mound if he wished. He was successful in prosecuting his business and started home with the money. As he was passing Carroll's tanyard he was accosted by an old acquaintance, an Irishman, known as James Sullivan, though Patrick Cavanaugh was afterward learned to be his true name.

Cavanaugh was a man about forty years of age who had been working for various persons in various parts of the county. He asked the boy to allow him to ride with him on the horse. To this the lad consented, and lifting himself out of the saddle, took the place behind in order that he might give Cavanaugh the easier seat. As they rode along Samuel related the day's experience and displayed the money he had collected. After a time Cavanaugh turned the horse off the road into a wood. The boy objected to this and became somewhat frightened, but Cavanaugh proceeded until he reached a secluded spot, whereupon, dismounting and picking up a club, he knocked the little fellow senseless. After Cavanaugh had possessed himself of the money, the boy showed signs of returning consciousness, upon which his brutal assailant completed his work and murdered him. He then turned the horse loose and fled the country. Young Lofton's parents were not uneasy about his failure to return until Wednesday or Thursday of the next week. Search was then instituted and on the latter day the vultures guided them to the spot where his body lay. On Friday an inquest was held by coroner P. N. Rampey. The horrible brutality of the outrage cast a gloom over the whole county, and a large reward was offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

The next spring a citizen of the county took some produce to New Orleans in a flatboat. In that city he saw Cavanaugh and recognized him. He enticed him into a saloon and, when they were about to drink, proposed as a health, "Here's hoping we may meet in Greene county, Illinois." These words almost paralyzed the murderer, and he dropped the glass from his hands. He was promptly arrested, secured and taken to Greene county, where the case against him was so clear and he was so completely without money and friends, that he was promptly convicted and sentenced to be hung. He subsequently made a full circumstantial confession. The gallows for his execution consisted merely of a frame supporting the beam from which the noose was suspended. It was erected about a mile northwest of Carrollton on the land that C. W. Keely now owns. On the day appointed for the execution an immense concourse of people gathered at the county seat. Every one in range of twenty or thirty miles who could possibly leave home was present, and the roads were thronged. Cavanaugh was placed in a wagon seated upon his coffin, and surrounded by a guard appointed for the occasion, of whom the late Judge Alfred Hinton was one. Before they had proceeded far the prisoner signified a desire to walk, which was granted. At the gallows the ceremonies were brief. Jacob Fry, sheriff, had charge

of the execution and a Catholic priest offered the condemned man the consolations of religion. He was placed in a wagon immediately under the beam, the noose adjusted and the wagon driven from under him. The body was afterward cut down and buried under an oak tree in a corner of the field, where the bones lie today. Just about the time the execution was consummated a remarkably heavy rain storm set in, and there were, doubtless, in Carrollton that day more wet people than at any time before or since. The ladies of the aristocracy of those days wore immense paper bonnets of various hues and plentifully adorned with ribbons; the effect upon them was magical and they were soon ruined. The worthy dames were obliged to cast them aside and the roads leading to Carrollton were strewn with the wrecks of their head gear, which did not disappear for weeks.

It is further related concerning the above incident, that, some years after, a traveling expounder of the science of phrenology stopped at Carrollton to give lectures and delineations of character, and that the late George Wright, anxious to test the professor's skill, dug into the grave of Cavanaugh, and taking up his skull, presented it to the phrenologist. He examined it carefully and proceeded to describe the man whose frame it once formed a part, as a person of intellectual habits, gentle temper, very kind hearted, very just, etc. When told that the skull was taken from the grave of a confessed murderer, the delineator collapsed and lectured no more in Carrollton.

In 1833 the county was stricken with the scourge of Asiatic cholera so severely that in the space of a few weeks there were some fifty deaths from this disease. Of these thirty-two died in Carrollton, two or three along the Illinois river, a few at White Hall, and others in other parts of the county. Business was almost entirely suspended in various towns, and grass grew in the busiest street in the county. Many of the inhabitants of the county were panic-stricken, and would not leave their house for fear of suffering from the infection. Fifty deaths may seem a small number to produce so much commotion, but it should be remembered that there were, at that time, less than eight thousand people in the whole county from Alton to Roodhouse.

The fall of 1836 is made memorable by the event known as the "sudden freeze." This was occasioned by a remarkable current of cold air passing from the northwest to the southeast directly over Greene county. Its width extended over the entire central portion of the state. Its velocity, as near as can now be determined, about thirty miles per hour. It was felt at Jacksonville about noon and was in Lebanon, Ohio, just above Cincinnati, at nine o'clock that evening. Mr. Washington Crowder, a resident of Sangamon county, was married on the 21st day of December, 1836, and distinctly remembers going for his license the day before; so that this circumstance fixes the day beyond a doubt He was on his way to Springfield on the afternoon of the 20th, and, when a few miles below the city, had a fair view of the landscape in every direction. He saw in the northwest a heavy, black cloud rapidly approaching him, accompanied by a terrific, deep, bellowing sound. Closing the umbrella he was carrying over him to protect him from the falling rain, he was in the act of drawing his reins taut, when the wave came over him. At that instant the snow and slush under his horse's feet turned to ice, while his coat, wet with

the rain, became instantly as stiff as a board. He went on to Springfield when he found his clothing frozen to the saddle, and, being unable to dismount, was compelled to call an assistant, who carried man and saddle to the fire to thaw them apart. He obtained his license, returned the same day and was married the next. The wave passed over Greene county about one or two o'clock, and came so suddenly that chickens and small animals were frozen in their tracks. Several inches of snow had fallen in a short time before, but on that day it was quite warm, with light, spring-like showers, and the whole earth was covered with slush and water. The change was so sudden and the wind so strong that the water in the ponds in the road froze in waves, sharp-edged and pointed, as the gale had blown it.

One old settler remembers the day as warm and showery during the forenoon; but about two o'clock in the afternoon it grew dark as if a rainstorm was coming, and, in an instant, the strong wind, with the icy blast, came and all was frozen. Hurrying around to save some stock that he was fattening, he was able to get part of it under shelter, but most of the animals suffered severely. The creek was about bankful of water, and as his horses, wagons, etc., were on the north side, and his house on the south side, he was anxious to get all near the house that he might take better care of them. The next morning early, with his brother and some other help, he went to the creek to get the animals across, but the horses, not being shod and the ice smooth, they cut the ice in pieces to get a track wide enough for a wagon, and with poles punched it to one side and then drove through the water. The ice had frozen in the short time between two o'clock p. m. and nine o'clock the next morning fully six inches thick. He also found raccoons, opossums and other animals frozen to death. Walking across the logs they were suddenly chilled, and, falling off, they were unable to move again. Travel was almost entirely suspended, and the whole country had the appearance of a vast field of ice. When it was absolutely essential to venture out, the unshod horses were unable to make any progress and very little use was made of them. This remarkable event fixes the date of many occurrences in the history of the county. It is yet vividly remembered by the residents of that date, who relate many interesting reminiscences concerning it.

To the best of our information there is only one person left in Carrollton who witnessed and remembers the events of which we have written, and that person is James C. Ashlock, who has been a resident of the county for more than seventy-five years, and as a coincident, Mr. Ashlock came into our office while the above was being written and vouches for the accuracy of the statements. At that time he was living on his father's farm five miles east of Carrollton, and, although he did not witness the Cavanaugh execution, he did witness the tremendous downpour of rain and the crowds of men and women returning home, the women mostly bareheaded, having left their paper bonnets strewn by the roadside. And, further, Mr. Ashlock afterward removed the gallows upon which Cavanaugh expired, that he might plow over the site.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

The county records show the original townships of the county to have been: Otter Creek, Maquapin, Center, Apple Creek, Dia-

mond Grove and Mauvaisterre. In 1832 the precincts were quite differently named. Maquapin, Otter Creek and Apple Creek remain, but we have in addition Eastern, Carrollton, Piasa and Mount Airy. The following table of election returns, as we find it in the records, will show the vote of the county and its precincts in 1838. It seems that in that fall, by a clerical error in the return of votes to the secretary of state, the number of votes cast for Stephen A. Douglas, for representative in congress, was incorrectly stated, whereupon the "Little Giant" appeared before the county commissioners and asked that a correct return be made. The court therefore ordered the clerk to make return to the secretary of state as follows:

Precincts	Stephen A. Douglas	John T. Stevens	John Stevens
Mount Airy	85	36	....
Jerseyville	80	85	....
Richwoods	74	47	....
Camden	25	74	....
Wilmington	70	13	....
Piasa	36	59	....
Eastern	84	....	45
Apple Creek	95	48	....
Lortons Prairie	186	145	....
Kane	40	46	....
Otter Creek	4	42	....
Bluffdale	12	63	....
Carrollton	568	254	67

It will be noted that at this time Carrollton contained more than one-third of the population of the county.

In 1836 a financial excitement captured the people of the county which manifested itself in the rage for laying out towns. Everywhere along the river and highways, and even in remote, out-of-the-way places, towns were laid out and beautifully executed plats were drawn and printed and adorned the walls of public buildings, while posters and handbills were freely circulated announcing frequent sales of corner lots, each setting forth the great inducements offered by the location for the investment of money. Each of these paper towns aspired at no distant day to become a place or city of commercial importance. In each lot was hidden a wealth to the purchaser which was sure to develop itself in time. We find on the records of the county forty-two town plats. Among the projected towns which have not yet reached the height of their projectors' ambitions may be mentioned: Randolph, Hartford, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Teneriffe, Salisbury, Delaware, Concord, Norwalk, Columbiana, Rivesville, Centerville, Bloomfield, Homer, Shipping Point and Albany.

The state banks issued floods of paper, prices rose enormously and speculation was rife. Men of foresight kept out of debt, but soon, when the collapse came, those who invested heavily in corner lots were ruined and in their fall carried down many a worthy man's earthly all.

In 1838 the county received a great accession to its treasury. The legislature in 1837 passed an act to inaugurate the most gigantic system of internal improvement that the most visionary enthusiast could conceive of. By that act, entitled "An act to establish and maintain a general system of internal improvements," in force February 27, 1837, before the population of the state amounted to one million inhabitants, there was appropriated $10,300,000 to improve rivers and build railroads. One hundred thousand dollars was to improve the Great Wabash river; $100,000 the Illinois river; $100,000 the Rock river; $50,000 the Kaskaskia river, and $50,000 the Little Wabash river. There was appropriated to improve

the great mail route between St. Louis and Vincennes, $250,000; to build a railroad from Cairo to the terminus of the Michigan canal, $3,800,000; for a railroad from Alton to Mount Carmel, and to Equality, in Gallatin county, $1,600,000; to the Northern Cross Railroad from Quincy to the Indiana state line, $1,800,000; for a railroad from Peoria to Warsaw, $700,000; for a branch of the Central Railroad, $600,000; for a railroad from Alton to the Central Railroad, $600,000; for a railroad from Belleville to Mount Carmel, $150,000; and for a railroad from Bloomington, McLean county, to Mackinaw, $350,000. All of that large amount was borrowed on the credit of the state. It was doubtless supposed that the representatives in the legislature from those sections of the state in which the vast amount of money was to be appropriated would, of course, not oppose the measure; but from those counties lying outside of the line of the contemplated railroads, it was feared there might be sufficient opposition to defeat the scheme. Hence it was proposed, no doubt with a view of quieting opposition, to donate a certain amount of money in cash to those counties—in other words, to bribe the members to support the bill. Accordingly the act in one of its sections made this provision: "That there shall be appropriated the sum of $200,000 of the first money that shall be obtained under the provisions of this act to be drawn by the several counties in a ratable proportion as to the last census made, through which there is no railroad or canal to be made at the expense or cost of the state of Illinois, which said money shall be expended in the improvement of roads, constructing bridges and other works." The representatives from Greene county were Franklin Witt, Cyrus A. Davis and Revelle W. English. The bribe could not seduce them from the path of duty; they voted against the bill, as did the senators, General James Turney and John Allen. The sum of $30,250 was Greene county's portion of the $200,000. The commissioners' court, through agents appointed for that purpose, loaned the money out in violation of law. With a portion of it, however, the bridges spanning Apple creek and Macoupin were built. Another portion was appropriated toward improving the road from Carrollton and White Hall to the mouth of Apple creek by throwing up embankments through the river bottom and bridging lakes, of which work not a vestige now remains. The Macoupin and Apple creek bridges were about the only permanent benefit the county ever received from the fund. It was another manifestation of the same spirit that originated the movement which brought about the division of the county.

Jerseyville was a new town, and those interested in her prosperity thought that nothing would do more to give an upward impulse to the price of lots than the location of a court house in that village. If a new county were formed from the southern half of Greene county, Jerseyville would become the county seat and thus rapidly grow. It is also said that some points north of Carrollton favored the movement in the hope that the county seat of Greene county might thereby be moved. To these arguments was added the more substantial and cogent reason that the county was too large for convenience or effective organization. An effort was made to divide the county in 1830, but although the bill passed the general assembly, it was rejected by the people. The northern and southern portions of the coun-

ty voted for the division, but the central district was opposed to the measure. The vote taken August 5, 1830, stood as follows:

For erection of Jersey county	1239
Against erection of Jersey county	714
Majority for	525

During the year 1837, Nathaniel Graves, a prominent citizen of Pike county, committed a deliberate murder. He was arrested and brought before the circuit court of that county, and brought by change of venue from that county to Greene county, where the trial took place before Judge Jesse B. Thomas in June, 1838. The case was one of the most important that had engaged the attention of the court for many years, and Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas H. Benton and other distinguished advocates were employed upon it. Every device known to law was employed to clear the prisoner but without avail, and he was sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, October 3, 1838. The prisoner was remanded to jail, and to all appearances devoted himself to making preparations for death. The jail then in use by the county was the plain stone structure now owned by the city of Carrollton and used for a city prison, and was considered quite secure. The time wore on until the Sunday before the day appointed for the execution. The prisoner was visited by his father and other friends, and appeared resigned to death. At night he divided what money he had among the guards, saying he would have no more use for it. The next morning Graves and a young man named Thurston, who had been serving out a jail sentence, were gone; a small hole had been dug under the floor and so out. But it was a very small hole, and many who saw it felt confident that no man ever crawled through it. It was quite generally suspected that money was used with some one to assist him to escape. Graves was never recaptured and so effected a most remarkable escape from the gallows. Thurston afterward returned and related the adventures of himself and Graves in making their escape from the county; but he would never tell by what means they made their escape from the jail. Graves was afterward heard of in Mississippi, where it is thought he died.

In 1838 Amos H. Squires was appointed treasurer of the county. He had occupied positions of trust before, and was regarded by all as one of the most upright and substantial men of the county. Two or three years after his appointment, having about three thousand dollars in his hands, he absconded and for a year or more he could not be found. At last he was apprehended and brought to trial in the April term of 1844, at which time the county brought an action for debt against him and his bondsmen, Alfred Hinton, John W. Scott, Wylie Wilder, William Rainey and Young Wood. The suit was successful and the county obtained a verdict of three thousand and thirty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents. A new trial was granted and the case taken to Jersey county. The final result was that by means of some technicality, Squires escaped punishment and the county pocketed the loss.

THE OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION

In the issue of the Carrollton Gazette for September 30, 1871, the following invitation was published: OLD SETTLERS MEETING.—As the matter has been so often spoken

of in the papers and by a large number of the old settlers of Greene county and it would seem appropriate that such a meeting should be held on my farm, a cordial invitation is hereby extended to all citizens who were residents of the county before the 'deep snow' to assemble in the grove one-quarter of a mile south of my residence (it being on the south end of the first eighty acres of land settled in this county) on Saturday, October 21, 1871, at ten o'clock a. m. The object of the meeting will be to organize an 'Old Settlers Association' for Greene county, and to listen to addresses appropriate for the occasion. Should the weather prove unfavorable for an outdoor meeting at that time, I am requested to say that the meeting will be held at the court house in Carrollton instead of the grove on my premises. As this matter has been so generally agreed upon by our citizens, it is expected that a large and interesting meeting will be held and that all will give special heed to this the first meeting of the old settlers.

"Respectfully,

"SAMUEL THOMAS."

The 21st of October was a bright, pleasant day and about one hundred and fifty old settlers, together with a large concourse of younger persons, assembled in the beautiful Thomas grove, southwest of Carrollton. This wood is located on the south end of the first eighty acres of land entered by Mr. Thomas in 1818, and selected as a squatter's claim some time previous. At about eleven o'clock the Carrollton cornet band played an old-time selection and the company was called to order by David Pierson, Esq. Colonel Jacob Bowman was chosen chairman and, on taking the chair, invited Rev. C. J. Gardiner to offer prayer. This venerable gentleman kneeled upon the grass and leaves in front of the speakers' stand and, while the many aged heads were bowed, a solemnity was manifested befitting the occasion, and words appropriately impressive were uttered, invoking the blessing of God upon those whose lives had been so long spared in His mercy and beseeching a continuance of divine favor. The chair then suggested that the appointment of a committee on permanent organization would be in order; whereupon Messrs. David Pierson, Esq., Thomas Black, C. J. Gardiner, Jordan Howard and T. J. Short were chosen. On motion Hon. D. M. Woodson, Judge A. Hinton, Peter Hobson, Isham Linder and Martin Bowman were selected as a committee on resolutions. At this point the chairman, than whom there is none more skilled in the management of a dinner party, remarked that the committee would need some little time in which to prepare their reports—that the good wives and daughters were present with bountifully ladened baskets—that the hour had arrived and that tables would be spread upon the green, and, while the band struck up another good old tune the meeting adjourned for dinner.

The dinner was bountiful in quantity, dainty in preparation and the best in quality, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. After an intermission of an hour, the band rendered another selection, whereupon Colonel Bowman called the meeting again to order and asked for the report of the committee on permanent organization. David Pierson, Esq., chairman, presented the following:

"Your committee would respectfully recommend—

"1st. That a society be formed to be denominated 'Old Settlers Society of Greene County.

"2nd. That the officers consist of a president, ten vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer.

"3d. That the following persons be chosen as such officers: President, Captain Richard Robley, of Bluffdale; vice presidents, Samuel Thomas, Judge Alfred Hinton, General Jacob Fry, Major J. C. C. Parks, Anthony Potts, Peter Hobson, Martin Bowman, Rev. C. J. Gardiner, Judge Thomas J. Short and David Pierson; secretary, H. L. Clay; treasurer, Colonel Jacob Bowman."

Remarks, consisting in the main of interesting personal reminiscences by Samuel Thomas, Judge Hinton, Major Parks, General Fry, Hon. D. M. Woodson and others followed and occupied the time until quite late. In the course of some general remarks Judge Isham Linder, Judge Hinton, Thomas Black, Jonas Ward, David Pierson and others it was ascertained that Mr. Marvel Morris and Judge Linder had been residents of the state longer than any one else present, the former for sixty-two years and the latter for sixty-one years. Captain Richard Robley was the oldest man present, he having been born in 1790.

On the 11th of November, at a meeting held at the court house at Carrollton, as per resolutions passed at the first meeting, Messrs. D. M. Woodson, Isham Linder, Dr. J. B. Samuel, Alfred Hinton and T. W. Vigus were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the organization. The meeting then adjourned to hear the report of this committee January 8, 1872, at which time the report of the committee was considered and a constitution adopted.

The constitution provided, among other things, that the society shall consist, first, of all persons who at any time prior to the year 1830 were residents of Illinois, and such persons, upon signing the constitution, shall be designated as senior members; and second, all persons, residents of Illinois, who shall have resided in the county of Greene since 1845, such persons, upon signing the constitution shall be designated as junior members. The rights, privileges and immunities of the senior and junior classes shall be held in common, without distinction or preference; and, third, honorary members, who may be received by vote at any regular meeting of the association. The constitution further provides that the association shall hold its annual meetings at some convenient place in the county, to be selected by the president of the association, on the last Wednesday of August of each year; that the association, by a vote of a majority present at a regular meeting, may expel any member for habitual intoxication, or grossly immoral conduct; that every member of the association, on signing the constitution, shall furnish the secretary, either orally or in writing, a statement, giving time and place of birth, the year in which he became a resident of Illinois and of Greene county, and shall pay to the treasurer fifty cents and annually thereafter fifty cents, which shall constitute membership for himself and wife, and the money thus paid shall be used to defray the contingent expenses of the association and for no other purpose.

The election which followed the adoption of the constitution resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, Samuel Thomas; vice-president, Alfred Hinton; secretary, H. L. Clay; treasurer, Jordan Howard; precinct vice-presidents—John W. Huitt, Carrollton; James W. Gregory, White Hall; Isham Linder, Greenfield; N.

M. Perry, Kane; John Roodhouse, Roodhouse; Martin Thorp, Fayette; Richard Robley, Bluffdale; George L. Burriss, Eastern; Jesse C. C. Parks, Mount Airy; L. J. Patterson, Northwestern; Perry McConnathy, Mineral Springs; Perry Clendennin, Woodville; Michael Kinser, Walkerville; Michael Waltrip, New Providence.

The second regular meeting of the association was held on the fair grounds and was addressed by Hon. D. M. Woodson, Dennis Davis of Missouri and Judge Cyrus Tolman. In 1873 addresses were delivered by Rev. H. A. Guild, Colonel J. C. Winters and Everett Griswold. The meeting of 1874 was perhaps the largest and most interesting of any held by the society up to that time. Dr. S. H. Culver, of White Hall, Dr. B. C. Wood of Carrollton, Hon. Newton Cloud of Morgan, and Hon. D. M. Woodson of Carrollton made addresses. Music was furnished by a volunteer choir.

The death of Samuel Thomas, Heman Goodrich, Titus Vigus, Jesse C. C. Parks and Everett Griswold were cited and appropriate resolutions passed. In 1875 about three thousand five hundred persons attended the annual meeting and listened to addresses by Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Madison county, Rev. B. B. Hamilton, of White Hall, and Hon. Joseph Morton of Morgan county. The death of Dr. J. B. Samuel was reported. In 1876 the address was delivered by Rev. B. B. Hamilton, of White Hall, as was also the address of 1877, on which latter occasion the death of the following settlers was mentioned: Anthony Potts, aged seventy-eight years; Edward Flatt, aged eighty-nine years; David M. Woodson, aged seventy-one years; W. C. Rainey, aged seventy-nine years; William Webb, aged eighty-five years; Mrs. David Wooley, aged eighty-one years; Mrs. Mary A. Waltrip, aged fifty-two years; Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckard, aged eighty years. In 1878 Major N. M. Knapp of Winchester addressed the society. The obituary record for the year included the names of Mrs. Eliza Vosseller, Mrs. Sarah Gregory, J. W. Gregory, Joseph Cox, Mrs. Sarah Crist, Sarah Waltrip and William Griffin.

At this meeting Alfred Hinton was elected president and Dr. C. Armstrong and Ed Miner secretaries and Jordan Howard treasurer.

The ninth annual meeting, held on the last Wednesday in August, 1879, was addressed by Hon. Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville. The obituary roll showed that thirteen of the old pioneers had died since the last meeing. It was stated that three thousand people attended this meeting. David Pierson was elected president; Ed Miner, secretary; F. M. Bridges assistant secretary; J. E. Price, treasurer.

The next meeing, August 28, 1880, was a good one not withstanding the extreme dry weather and the dusty condition of the roads. Rev. Elisha J. Palmer and Hon. Judge Burr and Ex-Mayor Brown of St. Louis were the speakers on this occasion. The report of the obituary committee showed that death had claimed twenty-seven of the members since the last annual gathering. The officers elected were David Pierson, president; Ed Miner, secretary; T. D. Price, assistant secretary; J. E. Brace, treasurer.

The eleventh annual meeing in August, 1881, was largely attended notwithstanding the dust and heat. The old settlers were entertained with addresses by Rev. B. B. Hamilton and Hon. James W. English. The obituary roll contained the names of fifty-four of the members of the society deceased

since the last meeting. Rev. B. B. Hamilton was elected president; Ed Miner, secretary; L. D. Price, assistant secretary, and Jordan Howard, treasurer.

On the occasion of the twelfth annual reunion, August, 1882, Rev. B. B. Hamilton, of White Hall, called the meeting to order. Hon. George E. Warren and representative John N. English, of Jerseyville, were the speakers. Twenty-six names were added to the list of those who entered upon their last sleep since the 1881 meeting. Officers elected were Dr. C. Armstrong, president; Ed Miner, secretary; Jordan Howard, treasurer.

The old settlers, at their next reunion in 1883, were delightfully entertained with an address by Rev. John D. Johnson, of Athensville, who in addition to his speech sang in good voice the following ballad:

THE MUSICIAN'S HARP.

Years have come and passed away,
Golden threads have turned to gray,
Golden ringlets once so fair,
Have changed to silvery hair.
Soon I'll launch upon the tide—
Onward glide with noiseless oar,
Seeking for a brighter shore.

CHORUS.

Bring to me my harp again,
Let me hear its gentle strain,
Let me hear its chords once more,
Ere I pass to yon bright shore.

Oh, those chords of magic power,
Take me back to childhood's hour,
To the cot beside the sea
Where I knelt at mother's knee;
But that mother, she is gone
Calm she sleeps beneath the stone,
While I wander here alone,
Sighing for a better home.

CHORUS.

Soon I'll be amongst the blest,
Where the weary are at rest.
There with those that's gone before,
Singing praises ever more,
Now my boat is on the stream,
I can see the waters gleam.
Soon I'll with the angels roam,
Dear old tide, I'm going home.

CHORUS.

Obituary roll at this meeting showed twenty-seven deaths. Officers elected were Dr. C. Armstrong, president; Ed Miner, secretary; N. J. Andrews, assistant secretary; Jordan Howard, treasurer. The Duncan sisters' quartette of White Hall furnished delightful vocal music, and a resolution of thanks was tendered them by the association.

Wednesday, August 24, 1884, was the date of the next reunion and a most enjoyable time was had; the old settlers were out in greater numbers than usual and the young settlers also. Judge Henderson and Hon. James W. English made the addresses. The officers chosen at this time were Edwin Wooley, president; Ed Miner, secretary; Jordan Howard, treasurer. Death roll numbered thirty-six.

The fifteenth reunion, August, 1885, was attended by the largest gathering of any yet held. The audience was entertained with short speeches and reminiscences by Hon J. W. English, Nathaniel Miner and M. Slaten of Jerseyville, B. B. Hamilton and J. C. Winters of White Hall, and Senator R. H. Davis of Carrollton. Thirty-six deaths. Officers chosen: Edwin Wooley, president; Ed Miner, secretary; Jordan Howard, treasurer.

The sixteenth reunion was a most enjoyable one and was attended by a large concourse of the old pioneers. Hon. George E. Warren, of Jerseyville, was the speaker.

Obituary roll showed thirty-eight deaths. Officers selected: Joshua C. Winters, president; Ed Miner, secretary; Jordan Howard, treasurer.

On August 31, 1887, occurred the seventeenth annual reunion. Elder J. A. Berry, of the Christian church, Carrollton, delivered the address. Thirty-seven deaths reported. Officers, same as last year.

The 1888 meeting was not smaller in point of numbers and enthusiasm than any preceding. Short addresses were made by a number of the old settlers, and the Duncan sisters' quartette, of White Hall, furnished charming vocal selections. Sixty-two deaths. Officers: Singleton F. Greene, president; Ed Miner, secretary; Jordan Howard, treasurer.

August 28, 1889, was the date of the next annual gathering. Addresses were made by Hon. James H. Matheny, of Springfield, and Rev. John D. Johnson, of Athensville. Obituary roll showed twenty-four deaths. Officers same as last year.

In 1890, on account of its being presidential campaign year and the big soldiers' reunion in the county, no meeting was held.

The twentieth annual meeting was held on the 29th of July, 1891, and was addressed by Hon. C. A. Walker, of Carlinville, and Major Giller, of White Hall. Obituary list, thirty-four. Officers elected: Dr. Clinton Armstrong, president; Ed Miner, secretary; Thomas D. Price, treasurer.

The meeting of 1892 was a most enjoyable one and the old settlers were entertained by addresses by Rev. A. J. Bruner, E. A. Giller and J. C. Winters. Among the oldest persons on the platform were Edmund L. Cooper, of Greenfield, and Nathaniel Miner, of Jerseyville, the former being ninety-four and the latter ninety-three years of age. Deaths reported, fifty-three. Officers same as last year.

On September 13, 1893, occurred the next meeting, which was held in the court house park, and was one of the best held. Colonel W. T. Dowdall, of Peoria, and Judge J. C. Bowman, of Carrollton, were the speakers. The obituary roll showed that one hundred of the old settlers had passed away since the last meeting. Officers elected: E. M. Husted, president; James McNabb, secretary; J. D. Price, treasurer.

The twenty-third annual reunion was also held in the court house park on September 24, 1894, and was a rousing meeting. Hon. A. N. Yancey, of Carlinville, and Hon. Henry T. Rainey made the addresses. Sixty-six deaths reported since the last meeting. Officers same as last year.

The twenty-fourth and last meeting of the association held at the county seat occurred on September 25, 1895. It was held in the court house park and was addressed by Thomas Henshaw and Judge D. F. King. Sixty-five deaths reported. Officers elected: E. M. Husted, president; James McNabb, secretary; J. H. Price, treasurer. Since this date September 25, 1895, no meetings of the original society have been held, whether because of apathy on the part of those who should have been the most interested, or otherwise, I do not know.

JUDGE COOPER.

On Saturday evening, September 2, 1899, in response to a call issued by Mayor Metcalf of Greenfield, a large number of citizens met in the city park of that city for the purpose of making arrangements to properly celebrate the one hundredth anniver-

versary of the birth of Judge Edmund L. Cooper. Hon. G. B. Metcalf presided and George W. Cunningham was chosen secretary. At this meeting it was unanimously decided to hold the celebration, and the date of its observance fixed on September 24, 1899, that being the one hundredth anniversary of Judge Cooper's birth. The committee of arrangements, appointed by the chair, consisted of W. G. Secor, W. T. Wilhite, R. R. Cooper, T. G. Capps, A. Y. Collins and H. G. Russell. This committee met and B. F. Piper was added to their number. The South Side park was chosen as the place for the celebration and, in accordance with the expressed wish of Judge Cooper, it was decided to make the public exercises of the celebration of a religious nature, to be conducted after the fashion of the old time camp meeting. The date of the celebration being Sunday made the religious all the more appropriate. The committee held the final meeting on Saturday evening, September 23, and completed its work, and adopted the following program:

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1899,
IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE BIRTH OF
JUDGE EDMUND L. COOPER.

PROGRAM.

10:00 o'clock—Music by band.
Welcome Address ..... Mayor E. K. Metcalf
Song ..... United Church Choir
Invocation ..... Rev. A. Wright
Song ..... United Choirs
Biography ..... H. G. Russell
Song ..... United Choirs
Sermon ..... Rev. Dr. A. A. Kendrick, Alton
Music ..... Band
1:30 o'clock—Music ..... Band
Report of committee on old settlers' organization.
Song ..... United Choirs
Address—"Reverence of Age".....H. G. Russell
Music ..... Band
Short Addresses.

THE CELEBRATION.

Sunday, September 24, 1899, dawned dark and foreboding. Gray clouds covered the sky and a damp coolness prevailed for a few hours, which gave every indication of rain and cast a gloomy shadow over the day's prospects. The sun broke through for a short time, however, before the opening hour arrived and smiled approvingly upon the gathered crowd, but soon hid his face behind a veil of clouds and left us in doubt the rest of the day. But the somewhat unfavorable weather outlook apparently had but slight effect upon the attendance or the success of the meeting. The crowd numbered fully three thousand during the afternoon, and we must say that it was the most quiet and attentive gathering of similar size, in attendance upon an outdoor meeting, that we have ever witnessed. And this opinion was expressed by several of the elderly attendants.

The morning's exercises were opened by a selection by the band (a paraphrase of "Nearer My God to Thee"), after which Dr. F. A. Clement called the assemblage to order. Mayor E. K. Metcalf delivered the address of welcome in a brief and pointed manner, well befitting the occasion. After a song by the united choirs Rev. A. Wright invoked the divine blessing upon the head of the venerable guest of honor and the people assembled. Following another song by the choirs, H. G. Russell read a comprehensive biography of Judge Cooper, of which the following is a synopsis:

"He was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1799. His parents were of English descent, a sturdy rugged stock, known for its industry, hardy manhood and upright living. His father was born in 1777, while the Revolution was raging and the British soldiers were devastating our land. On November 22, 1822, Judge Cooper married a lady six years his senior, Miss Mary M. Perry, of Christian county, Kentucky. In 1836 he settled with his family in Greene county, one and a half miles west of Wrightsville, where he reared his family and laid the foundation of a comfortable fortune. He left the farm in 1856 and took up his residence in Greenfield, where for a number of years he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1880, when he, with his wife, returned to the country and made a home with their daughter, Mrs. Emeline Cunningham, where, in 1887, Mrs. Cooper died at the age of ninety-four. In 1893 Mr. Cooper returned with his daughter, Mrs. Cunningham, to Greenfield. Nine children were born to Judge and Mrs. Cooper, four of whom survive. They are A. A. Cooper, of Kansas City, Missouri; E. M. Cooper, of Girard, Illinois; R. R. Cooper; and Mrs. E. Cunningham, of Greenfield. Twenty-nine grandchildren, eighty-three great-grandchildren, and eighteen great-great-grandchildren, making one hundred and thirty-four cions of a noble stock, came to shower their richest benedictions upon the father of five generations. He was a devoted member of the Baptist church for seventy-six years.

"After running the gauntlet of a hundred years in the open view of a critical world, that irreproachable character stands forth unscarred, fuller and rounder from the conflict it survives and shines forth with a truer luster and more benignant glory on each succeeding day. Although these years lie heavily upon him, he calmly sits in the gathering twilight of life's evening peacefully awaiting the Master's call."

On this occasion Rev. Dr. A. A. Kendrick, of Upper Alton, formerly president of Shurtleff College, delivered an able and instructive sermon.

Referring to Judge Cooper, the reverend speaker said: "A noted infidel, about the time Judge Cooper was born, said 'in fifty years Christianity will be dead', but thank God, under our government it has come to stay, and in the present gathering we can say with our voice 'it is not dead.'

"Probably the century now closing will be the last one that our venerable friend will see. His centennial day, which we are today celebrating, will mark as brilliant an epoch as has preceded or that perhaps will follow. We are making history, and we are writing it. We are nearing a remote period that has sometimes been supposed to be pre-historical. It may be that we shall finally be able to understand it all as we dig into the mounds and tombs; as we decipher the monuments and learn the history of the pyramids; as we unearth buried cities, resurrect buried states and dead nations. Only sixty generations of men have been recorded who have lived as long as Judge Cooper. His life constitutes one-twentieth of the Christian era, the seventy-five years of his membership in the Baptist church constitutes a little less than one-twentieth of the time of churches."

The morning's exercises were closed by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," during which the audience arose to its feet and gave the Chautauqua salute—the waving of handkerchiefs to the venerable guest of

honor, who occupied a seat in the center of the platform. It was a tender act of love and reverence on the part of the audience and the warm tears of memory were seen coursing down many cheeks during the touching incident.

At 1:30 o'clock the audience again assembled, having been largely augmented by those who had been late in arriving, owing to the threatening weather, and after the rendition of that beautiful collection of religious airs called "Refuge," by the band, Mayor Metcalf called the meeting to order, and the report of the committee on old settlers' permanent organization was read and adopted as follows:

"*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God to permit our beloved friend and brother, Judge Edmund L. Cooper, to live one hundred years, and that God has been kind and good in giving us, the citizens of Greenfield and surrounding country, the opportunity to participate in this service here today, and feeling that we would not have our memories wander from this eventful day and be forgotten, but that we may cherish these pleasant memories in the future as we do today, be it

"*Resolved*, That we organize permanently and that we hereafter gather annually in the city of Greenfield, Illinois, on such a day as the officers of this association may hereafter select, and that this organization shall be known as the Greenfield Old Settlers' Association and consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall be elected for one year."

The following officers were elected: President, W. T. Willhite; vice-president, E. A. Belknap; treasurer, John Parks; secretary, Thornton G. Capps.

This on this memorable centennial occasion the Old Settlers Association was revived and continues to hold its annual meetings.

The first annual meeting of the association after the centennial was held in Greenfield on September 6, 1900, in the city park. In the meantime Judge Cooper, in whose honor the first meeting was held, had passed away, his death occurring March 22, 1900. At this meeting H. G. Russell delivered the address of welcome, and Dr. F. A. Clement read a list of those pioneers who were present at the first meeting but who had since been called to their reward.

Rev. J. W. Davidson delivered the memorial sermon which was an able effort. This concluded the morning service, and at 1:30 in the afternoon the society reconvened and the election of officers was had, which resulted in the following persons being chosen: President, F. A. Clement; vice-president, W. G. Secor; treasurer, P. J. Madden; secretary, C. J. Doyle. Henry C. Withers and Ed Miner, of Carrollton, addressed the assemblage in the afternoon. The names of one hundred and forty-five persons were reported who were over fifty years of age.

The third annual meeting was held September 24, 1901, and was largely attended. The election of officers resulted in choice of the following: President, George B. Metcalf; vice-president, R. R. Cooper; secretary, G. R. Sheffield; treasurer, E. N. McPheron. Addresses were made by Rev. F. P. Witherspoon, W. B. Otwell, J. Nick Perrin and J. K. Farrelly. The obituary roll showed that thirty-six of the old pioneers had "passed over" since the last annual gathering.

The fourth meeting was held September 24, 1902, and was addressed by Colonel J. S. Felter, of Springfield and Hon. E. A.

Doolittle, of Carrollton. The officers chosen at this meeting were president, J. K. Farnelly; vice president, Jacob Dohm; secretary, O. B. Edwards; treasurer, N. L. Mitchell. The obituary roll showed thirty-five deaths of old settlers since last annual meeting. The next annual meeting was held in the South park, Greenfield, August 26, 1903. Hon. B. F. Caldwell, of Chatham, Illinois, made the principal address. The committee on obituaries reported nineteen deaths of old settlers since the meeting of 1902. The following officers were elected: President, Parham Thaxton; vice president, T. G. Capps; secretary, Ralph Metcalf; treasurer, J. B. Brodmarkle.

On account of the storm which occurred on the date of the August annual meeting, 1904, the program was not carried out.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

At the regular November election 1884 the question of adopting township organization was, on petition of the requisite number of legal votes, submitted to the people of the county with the result as follows: For township organization, received two thousand seven hundred and five votes; against township organization received one thousand nine hundred and seven votes; majority for the proposition seven hundred and ninety-eight. Accordingly a committee was appointed to divide the county into towns, and arrangements made for the election of a supervisor to represent each one of the thirteen towns at the coming April election.

This board of supervisors met and held their first session on July 13, 1885. The county clerk presented certificates of election from the following persons to constitute the board and they at once proceeded to organize by electing W. B. Robinson of Linder chairman. Following is the board of supervisors as then constituted and as elected each year since:

Athensville, J. G. Pennell; Bluffdale, F. M. Fishback; Carrollton, E. A. Eldred; Kane, M. C. Thompson; Linder, W. B. Robinson; Patterson, J. D. McLain; Rockbridge, J. H. Rives; Roodhouse, Robert Vantuyle; Rubicon, J. D. Robards; Walkerville, J. M. Otey, White Hall, Henry Tunison; Woodville, E. B. Pegram; Wrights, J. L. Johnson.

Those elected since that time to the present are:

April 19, 1886—Athensville, J. G. Pennell; Bluffdale, F. M. Fishback; Carrollton, E. A. Eldred; Kane, W. C. Thompson; Linder, William B. Robinson; Patterson, J. D. McLane; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Roodhouse, Joseph Akers; Rubicon, T. G. Short; Walkerville, Jesse Ballard; White Hall, Henry Tunison; Woodville, E. B. Pegram; Wrights, William V. Rhodes.

June 6, 1887—Athensville, Garland Pennell; Bluqdale, F. M. Fishback; Carrollton, E. A. Eldred; Kane, James E. Brooks; Linder, William B. Robinson; Patterson, J. D. McLane; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Roodhouse, Joseph Akers; Rubicon, T. G. Capps; Walkerville, Washington Brewbaker; White Hall, Francis Fowler; Woodville, E. B. Pegram; Wrightsville, William V. Rhodes.

April 24, 1888—Athensville, J. G. Pennell; Bluffdale, A. E. Wilson; Carrollton, Benjamin Roodhouse; Kane, James E. Brooks; Linder, William H. Hudson; Patterson, J. D. McLane; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Roodhouse, Joseph Akers; Rub-

icon, T. G. Capps; Walkerville, Washington Brewbaker; White Hall, Francis Fowler; Woodville, E. B. Pegram; Wrights, William V. Rhodes.

April 23, 1889—Athensville, Louis S. Short; Bluffdale, William Darr; Carrollton, Michael L. Carmody; Kane, James E. Brooks; Linder, James K. P. Farrelly; Patterson, John D. McLane; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Roodhouse, Alonzo Allen; Rubicon, R. A. Short; Walkerville, Aaron Otey; White Hall, E. V. Baldwin; Woodville, E. B. Pegram; Wrights, William V. Rhodes.

April 22, 1890—Athensville, George W. Rodgers; Bluffdale, Albon E. Wilson; Carrollton, Herman Geers; Kane, James E. Brooks; Linder, J. K. P. Farrelly; Patterson, John E. House; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Roodhouse, L. J. Patterson; Rubicon, Levi R. Short; Walkerville, Aaron Otey; White Hall, E. V. Baldwin; Woodville, E. D. Hutchens; Wrights, John Doyle, Jr.

April 28, 1891—Athensville, Jackson Mitchell; Carrollton, Herman Geers; Bluffdale, Albon E. Wilson; Kane, James E. Brooks; Linder, James M. Russell; Patterson, Creighton A. Henshaw; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Roodhouse, L. J. Patterson; Rubicon, Levi R. Short; Walkerville, Aaron Otey; White Hall, Elias V. Baldwin; Woodville, William M. Maberry; Wrights, John Doyle, Jr.

April 26, 1892—Athensville, ————; Bluffdale, Daniel Flatt; Carrollton, N. J. Andrews; Kane, Thomas S. Parker; Linder, J. K. P. Farrelly; Patterson, John E. House; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Roodhouse, L. J. Patterson; Rubicon, L. R. Short; Walkerville, Aaron Otey; White Hall, E. V. Baldwin; Woodville, E. D. Hutchens; Wrights, John W. Flowers.

April 25, 1893—Athensville, Stephen A. D. King; Bluffdale, Daniel Flatt; Carrollton, N. J. Andrews; Kane, Thomas S. Parker; Linder, Peter A. Brown; Patterson, Creighton A. Henshaw; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Roodhouse, L. J. Patterson; Rubicon, L. R. Short; Walkerville, Aaron Otey; White Hall, Byron G. Winters; Woodville, John Borman; Wrights, John W. Flowers.

April 24, 1894—Bluffdale—John S. Mulberry; Carrollton, Nathaniel J. Andrews; Kane, Jacob G. Pope; Roodhouse, William P. Sitton; Rubicon, Albert R. Haven; Wrights, John W. Flowers.

April 23, 1895—Athensville, John B. Morrow; Linder, Peter A. Brown; Patterson, John E. House; Walkerville, Benjamin W. Collins; White Hall, Wesley C. Chapin; Woodville, James A. Heron.

April 28, 1896—Bluffdale, Lucius Hutchens; Carrollton, William R. Bare; Kane, Thomas F. Williams; Roodhouse, William M. Raffety; Rubicon, Albert R. Haven; Wrights, M. F. Markham.

April 27, 1897—Athensville, Douglas King; Linder, Dieter Damm; Patterson, Harry M. Groce; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Walkerville, B. W. Collins; Woodville, J. A. Heron; White Hall, W. C. Chapin.

April 27, 1898—Bluffdale, Lucius D. Hutchens; Carrollton, John Clough; Kane, Thomas F. Williams; Roodhouse, E. S. Bundy; Rubicon, John Parks; Wrights, T. Kesinger.

April 25, 1899—Athensville, Douglas King; Patterson, Harry M. Groce; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Walkerville, Peter

Kinser; Woodville, E. B. Pegram; White Hall; W. C. Chapin; Linder, Dieter Damm.

April 24, 1900—Bluffdale, William Fickle; Carrollton, J. P. Morrow; Kane, T. F. Williams; Roodhouse, E. S. Bundy; Rubicon, John Parks; Wrights, George W. Wright.

April 23, 1901—Athensville, George W. Rodgers; Linder, Samuel T. Slone; Patterson, C. A. Henshaw; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Walkerville, Peter Kinser; White Hall, W. C. Chapin; Woodville, J. A. Heron.

April 22, 1902—Bluffdale, James H. Flatt; Carrollton, James P. Morrow; Kane, T. F. Williams; Roodhouse, John Jones; Rubicon, John Parks; Wrights, George W. Wright.

April 28, 1903—Athensville, George W. Rodgers; Bluffdale, James H. Flatt; Carrollton, James P. Morrow; Kane, Thomas F. Williams; Linder, S. T. Slone; Patterson, W. L. Ford; Rockbridge, John McQuerry; Roodhouse, John Jones; Rubicon, John Parks; Walkerville, Ira Cox; White Hall, E. B. Smith; Woodville, J. D. Ambrose.

April 20, 1904—Bluffdale, James H. Flatt; Carrollton, Finice A. Linder; Kane, T. F. Williams; Roodhouse, John Jones; Rubicon, Sylvester Melvin; Wrights, George W. Wright.

COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED SINCE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Date of Commission.	*Office.*	*Name*
November 2, 1880	County Judge	Leander R. Lakin.
November 2, 1880	County Clerk	John Jones
November 2, 1880	Sheriff	John G. F. Powell.
November 2, 1880	County Treasurer	William F. Morrow.
November 2, 1880	County Sup't Schools	Laura Hazle
November 6, 1888	Circuit Clerk	Thomas J. Raffety.
November 6, 1888	State's Attorney	Thomas Henshaw.
November 6, 1888	Coroner	Anderson Headrick.
November 6, 1888	Surveyor	Jay C. White.
December 5, 1889	Public Guardian	W. L. Armstrong
	Public Administrator	F. M. Roberts
November 4, 1890	County Judge	John C. Bowman.
November 4, 1890	County Clerk	Michael J. Carmody.
November 4, 1890	Sheriff	James G. Pennell.
November 4, 1890	County Treasurer	William K. Withers
November 4, 1890	County Sup't Schools	William A. Hubbard.
December 7, 1893	Public Guardian	W. C. Scanland
January 31, 1894	Public Administrator	F. M. Roberts
December 6, 1897	Public Guardian	W. C. Scanland.
November 3, 1892	Coroner	James Squire
November 3, 1892	State's Attorney	Thomas Henshaw.
November 3, 1892	Circuit Clerk	John A. Pellett.
November 6, 1894	County Judge	John C. Bowman.
November 6, 1894	County Clerk	William A. Hubbard.
November 6, 1894	Sheriff	Richard G. Robinson.
November 6, 1894	County Treasurer	James G. Pennell.
November 6, 1894	County Sup't Schools	Harvey G. White.
November 3, 1892	Surveyor	Thornton G. Capps
November 3, 1896	Circuit Clerk	Thomas J. Rafferty.
November 3, 1896	State's Attorney	Douglas L. Sullivan
November 3, 1896	Coroner	James Squire
November 3, 1896	Surveyor	Thornton G. Capps
July 11, 1898	County Sup't Schools	Harry E. Bell

Date of Commission.	*Office.*	*Name.*
November 8, 1898	County Judge	David F. King.
November 8, 1898	County Clerk	William A. Hubbard.
November 8, 1898	Sheriff	Isaac Conlee.
November 8, 1898	County Treasurer	Monroe G. Sisson.
November 8, 1898	County Sup't Schools	Harry E. Bell.
November 6, 1900	Circuit Clerk	E. Zeno Curnutt.
November 6, 1900	State's Attorney	Erastus W. Painter.
November 6, 1900	Coroner	James A. Cravens.
November 6, 1900	Surveyor	Thornton G. Capps.
December 13, 1901	Public Guardian	William Lavery.
November 4, 1902	County Judge	David F. King.
November 4, 1902	Sheriff	Paul W. Wood.
November 4, 1902	County Treasurer	Thomas D. Doyle.
November 4, 1902	County Sup't Schools	Lucien K. Jones.
November 8, 1904	Circuit Clerk	E. Z. Curnut.
November 8, 1904	State's Attorney	Erastus Painter.
November 8, 1904	Coroner	J. A. Cravens.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

The Greene County Agricultural and Musical Association was instituted April 15, 1854. Its first officers were Luman Curtins, president; J. C. Winters, vice presidnet; F. P. Vedder, secretary; and A. W. Bridges, treasurer. There was also a general committee chosen, consisting of the following members: Carrollton precinct, Samuel Thomas and Jacob Bowman; White Hall, L. E. Worcester and Benjamin Baldwin; Northwestern, L. J. Patterson and A. J. Whiteside; Walkerville, A. Sweeten and Michael Kimser; Bluffdale, William Halbert and J. W. Calvin; Woodville, T. W. Vigus and W. L. Greene; Kane, Samuel Longstreet and David Thompson; Eastern, J. H. Vanarsdale and George L. Burruss; Greenfield, W. H. Ellis and Isaac R. Ostrom; Fayette, John Rives and Martin Thorpe; Athensville, Thomas J. Short and Mathan King; Mineral Springs, Perry McConnathy and James D. Martin; for the county at large, Elon Eldred and William Black.

The first fair was held October 12, 1854, on the farm of J. E. Brace, just northwest of the city of Carrollton. It seems to have been in every way a brilliant success, and some said, as has been remarked more recently of other displays, that the show of fast and fine horses was superior to that of the state fair. As a number of the citizens of the county who were exhibitors and took premiums at this fair are still living, a list of the premiums awarded will, we think, not be without interest here, and we therefore append the same:

Class 1—Cattle.

To Jeremiah Turpin, best bull, Filmore, 3 years, 1st premium, silver cup and diploma.

Anthony Potts, 2d best bull, 4 years old, 2d premium, silver cup.

Eri Edwards, best bull, 2 years old, 1st premium, silver cup and diploma.

J. J. Eldred, 2d best bull, 2 years old, 2d premium, silver cup.

Silas Eldred, best bull, 1 year old, 1st premium, $4.00 and diploma.

Henry Tunison, 2d best bull, 1 year old, 2d premium, $4.00.

Jonas Ward, best cow, 6 years old, 1st premium, silver cup and diploma.

Jeremiah Turpin, 2d best cow, 4 years old, 2d premium, silver cup.

James W. Gregory, best heifer, 2 years old, 1st premium, silver cup and diploma.

Elon Eldred, 2d best heifer, 2 years old, 2d premium, silver cup.

Elijah Dee, best heifer, 1 year old, 1st premium, $4.00 and diploma.

Eri Edwards, 2d best heifer, 1 year old, 2d premium, $4.00.

Elon Eldred, best bull calf, 1st premium, $3.00.

R. N. Neece, 2d best bull calf, 2d premium, $2.00.

J. Turpin, best heifer calf, 1st premium, $3.00.

Elon Eldred, 2d best heifer calf, 2d premium, $2.00.

James J. Eldred, best working oxen, diploma.

Elijah Dee, best fat heifer, diploma.

Class 11—Horses and Mules.

E. H. Chorn, best stallion, 8 years old, 1st premium, silver cup and diploma.

William Crane, 2d best stallion, 7 years old, 2d premium, silver cup.

J. H. Waller, best brood mare, 9 years old, diploma.

Michael Kinser, best stallion, 3 years old, 1st premium, silver cup and diploma.

Anthony Potts, best stallion, 2 years old, 1st premium, silver cup and diploma.

W. O. Greaves, 2d best stallion, 2 years old, 2d premium, $3.00.

Anthony Potts, best stallion, 1 year old, 1st premium, silver cup and diploma.

A. Minsterman, 2d best stallion, 1 year old, 2d premium, $2.00.

J. P. Henderson, best filly, 3 years old, 1st premium, silver cup and diploma.

Jeremiah Turpin, 2d best filly, 3 years old, 2d premium, $4.00.

Daniel Morfoot, best filly, 2 years old, 1st premium, silver cup.

Peter M. Brown, 2d best filly, 2 years old, 2d premium, $3.00.

Milton Williams, best filly, 1 year old, 1st premium, $4.00.

Lemuel Jackson, 2d best filly, 1 year old, 2d premium, $2.00.

Benjamin Roodhouse, best draught horse, 5 years old, premium, $4.00.

Same, best gelding, 7 years old, premium, $3.00.

J. E. Brace, best single mare, 4 years old, premium, $4.00.

A. S. Seeley, best matched horses, 6 years old, premium, $4.00.

Felix Morris, best gaited saddle horse, 5 years old, premium, $4.00.

Peter Roodhouse, best single horse in harness, 4 years old, premium, $4.00.

Henry Spencer, best sucking colt, 1st premium, silver cup.

William Black, 2d best sucking colt, 2d premium, $4.00.

E. B. Eldred, 3d best sucking colt, 3d premium, $3.00.

L. H. Thomas, best jack, 3 years old, premium, silver cup and diploma.

George L. Burruss, best jack, 2 years old, premium, $4.00.

Same, best jack, 1 year old, diploma.

Hiram Keach, best jennet, 3 years old, diploma.

Same, best jennet, 3 years old, diploma.

Same, best jennet, 2 years old, diploma.

L. H. Thomas, best jennet, 1 year old, diploma.

William Cannedy, best pair mules, 2 years old, $4.00.

E. W. Johnson, best single mule, $2.00.

Class III—Sheep.

James W. Gregory, best fine buck, premium, $2.00 and diploma.

Same, best fine ewe, premium, $3.00.

Jeremiah Turpin, best coarse buck, premium, $2.00 and diploma.

Same, best coarse ewe, premium, $3.00.

No. 2—Swine.

French N. Hazel, best boar, 1½ years old, premium, 2d and diploma.

William Black, 2d best boar, 1 year old, 2d premium, $2.00.

Elon Eldred, best breeding sow, 1 year old, premium, 2d and diploma.

Same, 2d best breeding sow, 2 years old, 2d premium, $2.00.

Same, best lot of pigs, 6 months old, 1st premium, $3.00.

J. E. Brace, 2d best lot of pigs, 6 months old, premium, $2.00.

Samuel Longstreet, best pair of pigs, 6 months old, premium, diploma.

Class IV, No. 1—Poultry.

J. E. Brace, best pair chickens, premium, $1.00 and diploma.

No. 2—Cheese and Butter.

James J. Eldred, best cheese, premium, $3.00 and diploma.

David Black, best lot butter made in June, premium, 2d and diploma.

Alfred Hubbard, best lot butter made at any time, premium, 2d and diploma.

J. B. Samuel, 2d best lot butter made at any time, 2d premium, $2.00.

David Black, 3d best lot butter made at any time, 3d premium, $1.00.

Class V, Grain, Vegetables and Fruits—No. 1.

Samuel Longstreet, best sample fine white corn, diploma.

Jesse Ridings, best lot yellow corn, premium, $1.00.

David Black, best bushel timothy seed, premium, $1.00.

Samuel Longstreet, best ½ barrel yellow corn, diploma.

Samuel Thomas, best bushel clover seed, premium, $1.00.

David Black, best sample white wheat, diploma.

Same, best sample red wheat, premium, $1.00.

Price Lovelace, best sample flour corn, premium, $1.00.

No. 2—Fruits.

Samuel Longstreet, best winter apples, 1st premium, $1.25.

James D. Martin, 2d best winter apples, 2d premium, 75 cents.

Jacob Bowman, best fall apples, premium, diploma.

No. 3—Vegetables.

Drury Overby, best lot white turnips, diploma.

Samuel Longstreet, best lot sweet potatoes, premium, 50 cents.

Class VI.—Household Manufactures—Boots and Shoes.

Mrs. John I. Thomas, best 10 yards woolen flannel, premium, 50 cents.

Mrs. William Potts, best double carpet coverlet, 1st premium, $1.00 and diploma.

Mrs. Benjamin Baldwin, 2d best double carpet coverlet, 2d premium, $1.00.

Mrs. J. Thomas, best single carpet coverlet, premium, 50 cents.

Mrs. E. Morfoot, best pair woolen knit stockings, 1st premium, $1.00 and diploma.

Mrs. John T. Williams, 2d best pair of woolen knit stockings, 2d premium, 50 cents.

No. 2.

Frederick Cook, best pair boots, diploma.

Class VII.

Benjamin Roodhouse, best carriage, diploma.

John Long, best bedstead, diploma.

Class VIII.—*Articles not Enumerated.*

Dr. John Hardtner, best set teeth, diploma.

Mrs. Luman Curtins, best jar preserved peaches, diploma.

Misses Pierson, best embroidery, diploma.

Same, best crab apple jelly, diploma.

Mrs. J. B. Eldred, best single coverlet, premium, $1.00.

Mrs. David Dodgson, best quilt, premium, $1.00.

Samuel Longstreet, best cherry wine, diploma.

The society at that time numbered over two hundred and thirty members and was rapidly increasing in numbers and interest. With reference to the premiums mentioned above we find the following order entered on record at the time: "N. B.—All the above premiums will be paid in silverware or agricultural books on the first Monday in December next, at the annual meeting of the society to be holden at the court house in Carrollton, at which time officers are to be elected for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as shall be considered necessary. A general attendance is most earnestly solicited.

"LUMAN CURTINS,
"F. P. VEDDER, "*President.*
"*Secretary.*"

The second fair was held on the grounds which since the first meeting of the society had been purchased by the one hundred and sixty stockholders, located near the present site of the Carrollton public school building. This property was enclosed with a substantial fence, supplied with stalls and other conveniences, and served the purposes of the society until 1860, when, becoming too small, it was sold and the present large and beautiful park was purchased and the improvements moved thither.

The first financial statement of the condition of the association which we find on the records was made in 1856, and is as follows: "Receipts from fair, $050.15; paid for premiums, $500; expenses, $45.05; total, $545.95; balance on hand, $404.20."

During the early fairs the premiums consisted almost entirely of silverware, and we frequently find in the treasurer's report a list of such ware left on hand after the premiums had all been paid, and in one instance we find that a valued officer is voted a $5.00 cup as a mark of appreciation of his faithfulness. During successive years the receipts were as follows: 1857, $1,338.15; 1858, $1,615.34; 1859, $1,882.25; 1860, $2,025.82, and so on the expenses increasing in the same or greater ratio. In 1866 a commodious ampitheater in semi-circle

form was built on the south side of the exhibition ring. In 1872 the name of the association was changed to "Greene County Agricultural Board." During the war and for some time after the fairs did not pay expenses, and the result was that in 1874 the board found itself saddled with a debt of over $6,000. In order that it might be paid off and the prosperity of the fairs insured, in the autumn of that year a resolution was passed to form a new corporation, and D. M. Woodson, J. W. Gregory, G. L. Burruss, J. H. Rives, S. F. Greene, L. F. Wheeler and John Kaser were appointed incorporators. License was issued February 27, 1875, authorizing George W. Davis, J. F. Ballinger, L. S. Eldred, George L. Burruss, N. J. Andrews, J. H. Rives and George W. Witt, as commissioners, to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the "Greene County Agricultural and Mechanical Association." Eighty-one citizens at once subscribed for from one to three shares each at $50 per share, and a charter was issued by the secretary of state bearing date of March 26, 1875. The subscriptions to the capital stock readily raised the $6,000 required, and the old indebtedness was paid off. The capital stock was afterward increased $2,000, bringing it up to $8,000, the greater part of which was soon subscribed. The new society took possession of the property, and with Mr. Nathaniel J. Andrews, its indefatigable secretary, in the lead, continued the annual exhibitions with more or less varied success until 1893. In 1894, owing to the financial stress upon the country, and the people having not yet recovered from a surfeit of exhibitions at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, no fair was held.

On May 27, 1895, Hon. H. T. Rainey, Leroy McFarland and S. Elmer Simpson filed with the secretary of state an application for a charter to organize the Greene County Fair Association. The charter was granted, authorizing capital stock of $4,500 at $20 per share, duration of charter twenty-five years.

On the 15th of June of this year the stockholders met at the court house and elected the following board of directors: Leroy McFarland, John H. Stubblefield, J. K. Farrelly, Charles W. Hollenbeck, J. T. Madden, Donald Simpson, Jr., Lester Vineyard, C. G. Edwards, George W. Witt, H. T. Rainey, S. E. Simpson, N. Walthrop and Daniel Flatt.

The new organization paid the Greene County Agricultural and Mechanical Board for grounds and buildings and bought of the Curtins estate about six acres of land adjoining the old grounds for which was paid $600. Other improvements were made at this time. The ampitheater was removed to the west side of the grounds, as well as the art hall, secretary's office and some other buildings. The exhibition held in the fall of this year was a success, and the stockholders and managers of the new enterprise were greatly encouraged and entered upon the work of preparation for the next year's exhibition with renewed zeal.

In 1896 the old race track was remodeled, enlarged and graded at an expense, with some other improvements about the grounds, of $1,275. This new track is conceded to be one of the best in Illinois. In November of this year the capital stock was increased from $4,500 to $6,000, since which time the annual meetings of the association have been successes, and the interest among the farmers and manufacturers all over the county in the exhibitions is continually

growing. Last year, 1904, notwithstanding the great centennial exposition at St. Louis in close proximity to us, the Greene County Fair was a splendid success. The association, however, met a little setback when on the evening of the close of the exposition the new ampitheater, just erected at a cost of $1,200, caught fire and was entirely destroyed. But already plans are being perfected for the erection of another one which will be enlarged and otherwise improved over the one destroyed, so that the 1905 fair will be no less a success on account of the misfortune. So it will be seen that old Greene still sustains her reputation of being one of the best "Fair" counties in the state, and while we do not purpose to make invidious distinctions regarding its management, we think we may safely say that to no one person are the citizens of the county indebted for this distinction more than to its present, and, for ten years, efficient and accommodating secretary, S. Elmer Simpson, and his worthy assistant, E. Z. Curnutt.

The present stockholders are the following well known citizens: W. L. Armstrong, George K. Ashliek, Fred Achenbach, N. J. Andrews, John Ashford, W. J. Armstrong, H. H. Ashliek, Jehu Ashliek, J. W. Beatty, L. S. Baldwin, Robert Bundy, W. A. Borium, W. H. Billings, Baltz Brothers, Charles Bradshaw, W. D. Bowie, Mrs. A. Boyd, E. E. Burroughs, H. D. Burruss, P. A. Brown, W. A. Brown, Dr. Howard Burns, J. C. Bowman, W. R. Bare, Thomas Brown, Willis Brooks, Sol. Baines, Charles Baines, E. V. Baldwin, J. L. Baker, Warren Beebe, John L. Brown, G. Byland, Connor Carmody, J. W. Carter, William Cobb, Henry Curtins, Clough Brothers, G. W. Christy, G. M. Cunningham, Daigger & Hensler, O. Dodgson, L. P. Dodgson, George W. Davis, E. L. Davis, Jacob Dahm, W. L. Doyle, William Darr, Hoff Eldred, A. C. Ellis, Guy Ellenberger, E. A. Eldred, Samuel Edwards, C. G. Edwards, J. K. Farrelly, F. A. Frost, Filleger Brothers, Thomas E. Ford, J. W. Flowers, Deelis Farrow, Daniel Flatt, Captain W. M. Fry, F. E. Felter, R. G. Fain, A. B. Gregory, George Griswold, O. F. Griswold, E. Griswold, Gano Brothers, C. H. Giler, S. F. Greene, W. B. Greene, R. W. Greene, J. H. Greene, William E. Greene, William Hillis, Hussey & Fishback, Robert Hardcastle, H. L. Horwitz, Thomas Henshaw, B. C. Hodges, Thomas Hough, A. R. Haren, C. W. Hollenback, Jacob S. Hunt, John Hubbard, E. D. Johnson, Peter J. Hobson, Theodore Hunt, Henson Brothers, Jasper Johnson, T. L. Johnson, H. C. Kenney, Mrs. W. T. King, John Kaser, George Keiper, E. and H. Keeley, Thomas Kessinger, John P. Kohm, John M. Linder, Louis Lembke, E. Lynch, Gus Lang, L. M. Linder, Even Linder, C. I. McCollister, John McQuerry, Michael McTigue, Leroy McFarland, Oscar McFarland, Anna McFarland, James McNabb, Mrs. Ella Meek; J. P. Morrow, W. M. Maberry, Rufus Meek, W. D. Moore, Daniel Morfoot, Luther Mitchell, Montgomery & Wheeler, E. P. Metcalf, G. W. Melvin, Thomas Meeks, H. H. Montgomery, Mrs. J. V. Marmon, J. P. Marmon, S. Melvin, M. F. Markham, Joseph Madden, Frank McDonnough, H. B. Nelson, Marens North, George Pare, J. G. Pennell, W. B. Osborn, J. H. Pierson, O. Pierson, D. D. Pierson, Thomas S. Packer, J. G. Pope, John Pope, George Painter, J. E. Patton, M. L. Reed, H. T. Rainey, E. L. Roodhouse, A. D. Rollins, Hal. Russell, Arthur Robley, Judge J. H. Rives, W. B. Robinson, H. W. Roodhouse, Michael

Ryan, Clyde Stone, A. W. Scott, J. H. Stubblefield, Ed. Smith, Americus Seeley, A. S. Seeley, W. H. Seiverling, O. A. Seiverling, F. B. Strang, W. J. Stock, Asa Stone, E. L. Simpson, B. N. Shetterly, Drs. James and Marguerite Squier, C. R. Sheffield, Donald Simpson, Jr., S. E. Simpson, Jasper Short, John J. Sharon, W. C. Scanland, Ex-Governor E. O. Stanard, John Snyder, H. Taylor, S. L. Thomas, A. J. Tunnell, W. D. Thomas, L. C. Thomas, H. O. Tunison, John I. Thomas, G. W. Tunison, L. C. Tunison, Lester Vineyard, Mrs. Ann Vaughn, S. A. Vedder, F. D. Vanderheyden, E. S. Vanarsdale, W. T. Wright, J. M. Widdowson, Albon Wilson, Charles A. Weimer, W. T. Witt, H. T. White, F. A. Whitesides, Samuel Wehrley, Sr., Samuel Wehrley, Jr., A. J. Wright, Norman Wattriss, Thomas Weisner, John Woods, F. P. Williams, George W. Witt, J. B. Weisner, Jr., G. W. Wright, William M. Wright, H. C. Worcester, Foster Williams.

The disbursements of the new organization for premiums, improvements, etc., since the start are as follows: 1895, $7,927.19; 1896, $6,590.41; 1897, $5,585.98; 1898, $4,968.81; 1899, $3,969.61; 1900, $3,297.99; 1901, $3,100.92; 1902, $3,726.72; 1903, $5,319.21; 1904, $5,298.59, making a total of $49,794.53.

The officers of the association since its present organization are as follows:

1895.—C. W. Holnback, president; Leroy McFarland, vice president; B. C. Hodges, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary. 1896.—C. W. Holnback, president; Leroy McFarland, vice president; B. C. Hodges, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary. 1897.—C. W. Holnback, president; John Stubblefield, vice president; B. C. Hodges, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary. 1898.—C. W. Holnback, president; John Stubblefield, vice president; B. C. Hodges, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary. 1899.—J. K. Farrelley, president; George W. Witt, vice president; B. C. Hodges, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary. 1900.—George W. Witt, president; J. P. Kahm, vice president; R. W. Greene, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary. 1901.—George W. Witt, president; J. P. Kahm, vice president; R. W. Greene, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary; E. Z. Curnutt, assistant secretary. 1902.—George W. Witt, president; J. P. Kahm, vice president; C. H. Eldred, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary; E. Z. Curnutt, asssitant secretary. 1903.—Donald Simpson was elected president but died before the fair was held, and J. P. Kahm served in his place; C. H. Eldred, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary; E. Z. Curnutt, assistant secretary. 1904.—J. P. Kahm, president; J. G. Pope, vice president; C. H. Eldred, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary; E. Z. Curnutt, assistant secretary. 1905.—Daniel Flatt, president; John Flowers, vice president; C. H. Eldred, treasurer; S. E. Simpson, secretary; E. Z. Curnutt, assistant secretary.

RURAL EDUCATION IN GREENE COUNTY.

For the following sketch concerning rural education we are under obligation to the present efficient county superintendent, Lucian K. Jones.

There are seventeen school townships and parts of townships, ninety-seven districts and one hundred and one school buildings in the county. It takes one hundred and

fifty-two teachers to fill the positions each year. Two meetings of the Greene County School Officers' Association have been held. The officers are: Senator J. K. Farrelly, president; M. B. Ross, secretary, and L. K. Jones, treasurer.

The teachers of the county are also organized into a local association with R. V. Smith, president; Miss Sarah Pinkerton, secretary, and L. K. Jones, treasurer. Executive committee consists of J. R. Sparks, Carrollton; C. E. Avis, White Hall; H. T. White, Roodhouse, and H. G. Russell, Greenfield. Greene county teachers also belong to a Four County Association, which mets once each year. The counties in this association are Greene, Scott, Pike and Morgan. Flourishing reading circles are maintained by the teachers of the county at the following places: White Hall, Greenfield, Carrollton, Kane, Berdan, Eldred, Patterson and Athensville. These are kept up by the teachers for professional improvement and have done much to encourage special training for the teacher's work.

The county superintendent is now given full time for supervision and by visitation, the use of blanks, certificates of award, classification registers, diplomas, etc., the rural schools have been carefully classified or graded and a closer system of supervision than heretofore prevails.

As compared with the schools of the county twenty or twenty-five years ago, great progress has been made along the following lines: Classification or grading, regularity of attendance, instituting school libraries, school house construction, longer terms, a longer tenure of office for the progressive teacher, better wages and a better school spirit.

An athletic and literary association consisting of the four high schools of the county, meets once each year to compete for a banner. This usually brings together a large crowd from all parts of the county and assists in keeping up a loyalty to the various schools. It has also encouraged athletic training in the schools. Agricultural science in the rural schools, and domestic science and manual training in the graded schools are some of the latest innovations in the school work of the county. Modern and convenient school buildings have recently been built in the following districts: McKinley, Hillview, Hanover, Maple Grove, East Brushy, Fayette, Rubicon, Locust Grove, Pleasant Grove and Richwoods. Dover, Hanover and Maple Grove are the first rural schools to put in the furnace heat.

Greene county holds an enviable position educationally, having given to the world such educators as Francis W. Packer, David Felmly, George W. Smith, and others. Some of the members of the old guard who should not be forgotten in this write-up are Jay C. White, Theodore Jones, J. L. Dobbins, Justus Bulkley, D. D., and Rev. B. B. Hamilton, all deceased. Those still living are: Hon. E. A. Doolittle, C. G. Snow, E. C. Sackett, Miss Hannah G. Peabody and David G. Peabody.

The oldest school building now standing in the county and used for school purposes is the White school house, near Kane; it was erected sixty-five years ago.

The following is a correct list and post-office addresses of those who have certificates to teach in Greene county: Athensville—Leslie Jackson, Miss Cecil Standefer, C. E. McCracken, Ben Johnson, L. B. Wood, Miss Tatta Ruyle. Barrow—A. B. Black. Berdan—James Pinkerton, Mrs. Mary E. Staats, Miss Lulu McAdams. Carrollton

—Miss Lucy Mahoney, Miss Edith Curtius, Miss Lottie Aulabaugh, Miss Nellie Foley, Miss Jessie Bare, Miss Anna Settles, Miss Bernice Clark, Miss Ida Smith, Mark C. Bowman, Charles Read, Miss Catherine Heffron, Miss Margaret Heffron, A. L. Gibberson, Charles M. Sackett, George A. Smith, Miss Jessie Simpson, Miss Anna Kaffer, Miss Dena Reisch, Miss Nona Flatt, J. R. Sparks, W. J. McFarland, Miss Aimee Sides, Ralph Heberling, W. D. McLemore, Mrs. O. Sieverling, Miss Iva R. Campbell, Miss Flossie Wright, Miss Jennie Stone, Miss Catherine Shallue, Miss Louise Campbell, Miss Nellie Hardcastle, Miss Nettie Robinson, Scott Rice, Harry Burger, R. F. D. No. 5; Miss Martha L. Connole, Miss Sarah Pinkerton, Miss Mae Dunsworth, Miss Frances Clark, C. E. F. Allen, Miss Amy S. Davis, W. P. Miller, Eldred Rollins Scott, M. J. Dunsworth, Miss Minnie Simonds, Miss Lucretia Flatt, Miss Amy Pinkerton, Miss Maude Ellis, Miss Naomi Auten, Miss Lulu Reynolds, W. M. Russell, Miss Carrie Norris, Miss Mabel Carter. Fayette—Miss Lois Bell, J. E. Proctor, Miss Elva G. Wilson. Greenfield—Miss Hallie Short, George B. McClelland, Miss Ethel Gary, Miss Gabriella Clardy, Miss Emma Sterritt, H. G. Russell, Mrs. H. G. Russell, Miss Minnie Booth, Miss Edith King, Miss Iva Amos, Miss Mabel Capps, Miss Hattie Vandaveer, Miss Julia Sample, H. C. Smith, Miss Minnie Rice, C. L. Whitlock, Charles H. Short, Miss Jennie Short, Miss Mary Cluster, Arthur Norris, Miss Jessie McDermid, Miss Agnes Rives. Hillview—F. E. Henderson, Mrs. F. E. Henderson, E. C. Pitt, W. H. Wendell, Miss Effie Reno. Kampsville—Miss Zerilda Bushnell. Kane—W. C. Springgate, Miss Myra L. Jones, Miss Rosa V. Stroud, Miss Mary Baker, Miss Anna M. Crone, Miss Elsie M. Sackett, Frank March, Miss Jessie W. Pope. Murrayville—Miss Clora F. Miskell, Miss Ruth Whitlock, Miss Virginia Entrikin. Patterson—Luther T. Smith, Miss Eda Owdom, Ray Floyd, Carroll Cade, Miss Edith Hubbard. Rockbridge—Wesley Cannedy, Claude Bell, Miss Mabel Short, Miss Alice Lovell, T. F. Tucker, Miss Jessie Rumrill. Roodhouse—Miss Ethel B. Young, A. E. Arnold, Lester Reno, Miss Mary Norris, Miss Lela Ash, N. R. Hicks, George N. Cade, Adrian Edwards, H. T. White, E. W. Davis, Miss Eva Riddle, W. R. Anderson, Mrs. Belle Short, Miss Mabel Schmachtenberger, Miss Love Good, Miss Grace King, Miss Euphemia Shield, Miss Cora M. Jones, Miss Jessie F. Bender, Miss Alice Conant, Miss Lutie Wieser, W. R. Johnson, Fred C. Jones, Miss Ada G. Hopkins. White Hall—William Heffron, A. N. Davis, S. E. Culbertson, Miss Jennie Piper, C. E. Avis, Miss Isabella Anderson, Miss Myrtle Roberts, R. V. Smith, Miss Mattie Ryan, Miss Mabel Green, Miss Sarah Shaw, Miss Vin A. Vedder, Miss Mary Rickart, Miss Ethel Duncan, Miss Mary Evans, Mrs. A. Hubbard, Miss Teresa Igel, Miss Gertrude Blair, Miss Ruth Evans, Miss Anna M. Richert, Oscar Cade, R. F. D. No. 1; H. D. Johnson, Miss Nellie Jeffers. Wrightsville — Lee Cunningham, Miss Stella Quast. Woody—W. P. Short. Charles F. Sherwin, Glasgow, Scott county; Charles W. Smith, Manchester, Scott county; H. H. Edwards, Chicago Business College, Chicago; Angenette Crissey, Keithsburg, Mercer county; Mrs. Docia Simmons Burger, Jerseyville; E. A. Thornhill, Provo, Utah.

The township treasurers of the county are as follows: (9-10) T. B. Ruyle, Medora; (10-10) J. R. Sheffield, Greenfield; (11-10)

Ralph Metcalf, Greenfield; J. B. Morrow, Athensville; (9-11) S. G. Gardiner, Kane; (10-11) H. D. Burruss, Carrollton; (11-11) John Doyle, Wrightsville; (12-11) C. W. Payne, Roodhouse; (9-12) Fred L. Dressel, Kane; (10-12) D. M. Fishback, Carrollton; (11-12) Elmer Griswold, White Hall; (12-12) R. S. Worcester, White Hall; (9-13) A. J. Mills, Carrollton; (10-13) John Snyder, Carrollton; (11-13) Aaron Otey, Sr., White Hall; (12-13) J. D. McLane, Patterson; (10-14) John Snyder, Carrollton.

GREENE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

For many years the old courthouse had been inadequate in which to transact the business of the county, and to safely provide for the security of the records. Vaults were erected on the south side of the old building, containing fire proof offices for the county and circuit clerks and sheriff. These sufficed for room, and for the better security of the records for a few years, but there were those who contended that for a rich and prosperous county as was Greene, the old court building and vaults were a burning disgrace, and for some time the question of a new court building was agitated, which culminated in submitting the matter of its erection to the people, which was accordingly done at the November election, 1880, with the result that the proposition to build carried by a large majority.

The question of a new court building having been settled, the matter drifted along until the county went under township organization, when, at the September session of the board of supervisors, it was ordered that the question of issuing bonds for the erection of the building, to run five years, not to exceed in amount forty thousand dollars, be submitted to the voters at the next November election, the board pledging itself that the cost of the erection of said building should not exceed the forty thousand. The bond proposition carried by a good majority, and at the December session, 1890, it was ordered that bids for plans and specifications be advertised for. This being done, at the January special session, 1891, the bid of Henry Elliott, of Jacksonville, was accepted as architect, his plans and specifications accepted, and the board proceeded to advertise for bids for construction. At the March regular session, 1891, the bids for construction were opened and the contract for the work awarded to F. W. Menke, of Quincy, for thirty-nine thousand, seven hundred dollars.

Mr. Menke began operation at once and on June 10, 1891, the corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies led by the Masonic order, John M. Pearson, Grand Master, officiating. The work of construction progressed, and at the March session of the board, 1892, the building was accepted as completed, and was at once occupied by the several county officers.

The board of supervisors under whom court building was erected consisted of the following: J. E. Brooks, Kane, chairman; E. V. Baldwin, White Hall; Herman Geers, Carrollton; C. A. Henshaw, Patterson; W. M. Maberry, Woodville; John McQuerry, Rubicon; Aaron Otey, Walkerville; L. J. Patterson, Roodhouse; J. M. Russell, Linder; A. E. Wilson, Bluffdale; J. G. Mitchele, Rockbridge; L. Short, Athensville.

For a description of this grand structure we quote from an article from the Carrollton

Patriot, published at the time of its reception by the county:

The stranger who comes to Carrollton and enters the square at the northeast corner gets at the first glimpse the best outside view of the court house.

The dimensions of the building are about 80x125 feet, including porches and approaches. The tower rises to a height of 100 feet. The exterior walls are of white Berea sandstone from Cleveland, Ohio, the first story being rock faced, while the second is of alternate courses of rock-faced and smooth dressed stone. The stone work is eight inches thick, and forms a very substantial as well as handsome veneer for the brick walls to which it is firmly tied by steel anchors. This combination of stone and brick forms a 20-inch wall that rests upon a very solid foundation of lime stone.

The Berea sandstone has proven a very popular material for buildings of this character, prominent examples of its use being the courthouses at Peoria, Ottawa and Galesburg in this state, Omaha and Lincoln in Nebraska, the parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, and the Palmer, Grand Pacific and other Chicago hotels.

The one story, fire-proof office building, which became a part of the new building, is past recognition, its brick walls having been encased in a snug overcoat of the Berea stone, and the court room built above it.

While approaching the building we may notice the style and attractive grouping of the windows, each with its arched transom of cathedral glass. The triple window, just above the north porch, with the half circle of heavy sash work surmounting it, is especially attractive. The gable above this is neat in design and workmanship, and forms a fit pedestal for the statute of Justice that is to be placed upon it. This figure will be in terra cotta, 7 feet 4 inches in height and 24x36 inches at its base. Near the center of the gable is a tablet with the deeply chiseled date "1891." There are less prominent gables on the three other sides of the building. The mansard roof is of red slate shingle, while the deck is covered with tin. Cornice and cresting are of galvanized iron.

The tower is modest in proportion, but not lacking in architectural details. It rises about fifty feet above the roof of the building, the lower portion being faced with stone, the upper covered with slate.

There are four entrances to the building. Those on the east and west sides open into, and are connected by a corridor running through the basement. Above each is a balcony of stone work corresponding with the general plan of the building. A porch on the north and a projecting vestibule on the south, with steps leading up to each, mark the entrances to the first floor. The porch on the north is quite elaborate in design. It is approached by a broad flight of red granite steps, taken from the quarries at Kesota, Minn. The porch is 12x36 feet, and is built entirely of masonry. It has a floor of pink marble. Supporting the upper work and balcony are ten massive columns built of square, rock faced blocks of Berea stone, each surmounted by a gracefully carved capital of the same material, and from these spring the connecting arches of stone. The balcony railing of open stone work makes a remarkably neat finish to the porch and is in keeping with the general design.

Now let us go inside. The heavy double doors of polished oak swing open and we enter a small vestibule, half octagon in shape, from which two swinging doors admit us to the main corridor. This extends

the entire length of the building, though it is somewhat wider in the new than in the old part. Back to the rotunda we pass over a polished floor of pink and black marble laid in alternate blocks. The walls are wainscoted with oak to a height of 5 feet 6 inches, and above that the walls and ceiling are finished with a white coat of adamant plaster.

The rotunda, formed by the massive masonry supporting the tower, has some features that are worth pausing to notice. The first impulse is to dislocate one's neck looking up at the tier of arches that rise one above another to the roof, and from them up to the canopy of the tower. Then looking downward we are startled to find ourselves standing on a big pane of glass, six feet square, through which we may look into the basement corridor. There is no occasion for alarm, however. The glass is an inch thick, and capable of sustaining all the weight that is liable to be placed upon it. Its own weight is 800 pounds. Surrounding this glass is a border of Roman mosaic tile, a bit of work that can hardly fail to attract attention and admiration. This is composed of irregular bits of various colored marbles, scarcely any piece exceeding an inch square, laid in a cement made for the purpose, and the whole highly polished. The Italian workman who laid this bit of border was eight days in completing it, and when you see it you will conclude that he did not lose much time, either.

The stairways are not conspicuous. One might almost pass through the corridor without seeing them. They were planned with an eye to economy of space, and as a consequence are somewhat cramped. There are two main stairways leading up to the second floor, and directly under them are stairways leading to the basement. A landing half way up and a square turn, makes an easy ascent. Notwithstanding the rather narrow limits, the architect has been able to make the stairways quite attractive. A handsomely carved, beaded and tapering pillar rises from the foot of each, and supports a panel of grille work—very delicate open spindle work. The railing is of a corresponding design.

The stairways lead to a corridor 36x37 feet, on the second floor. The arches of the tower and a railing surround the well hole in the center. These arches have given another opportunity for a display of grille work, supported by carved columns of oak. This is perhaps the prettiest piece of work in the building. A stairway in the southeast corner of the corridor leads up to the attic and tower.

There are numerous small rooms surrounding the corridor. The grand jury has the largest of these, with a private hallway and two witness rooms very conveniently arranged for the business of that body. There are water closets and toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen on the west side of the corridor.

Two heavy paneled doors admit us to the court room. This is in every way a splendid room, handsomely finished, roomy and comfortable. It is 52x55 feet and is 18 feet to the ceiling. The south side is occupied by the judges desk and bar. The body of the room is seated with 400 opera chairs.

A climb up into the tower is worth the effort. From the attic a stairway ascends to the level of the tower windows, and on the west side is a gallery from which one may look down to the main corridor, 73 feet; or

step out onto the balcony and take in the western scenery. The other windows and balconies are inaccessible.

The plans and specifications were drawn by Henry Elliott of Chicago, and the building was erected by the F. W. Menke Stone and Lime Company of Quincy, who were awarded the contract March 12, 1891. The contract price was $39,700.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY IN COUNTY AND AMOUNT TAXES COLLECTED.

The assessed value of property of all kinds in Greene County for 1904 is as follows:

Lands	$2,065,525 00
Lots	505,245 00
Personal	932,130 00
Total	$ 4,102,900 00

STATE EQUALIZED VALUE.

Lands	$ 2,452,045 00
Lots	505,245 00
Personal	978,071 00
Total	$ 3,935,361 00
Back Taxes	$ 24,000 00
Railroad Taxes	540,981 00
Telegraph and Telephone	4,102 00
Total	$ 4,510,644 00

Taxes paid in Greene County for 1904.

State tax	$ 24,813 78
County tax	34,490 27
Town tax	6,044 34
Road and Bridge tax	27,515 55
City tax	25,047 52
Village tax	1,083 23
Library tax	829 97
School tax	72,509 01
District Road tax	1,165 46
Dog tax	1,133 00
Total for County	$195,232 13

CITY OF CARROLLTON.

Carrollton, the county seat of Greene county, is one of the wealthiest and most flourishing little cities in central Illinois. We have already, herein, stated something of its origin. Probably the first settler within what are now the corporate limits was Governor Thomas Carlin who camped under a large tree near the present residence of Dr. Gooch. This was in 1818, and during the latter part of that year, or early in the next Mr. Carlin, with his mother and stepfather, came north of the Macoupin and built a cabin in the south part of town. There were then probably not over a half dozen or a dozen cabins north of the creek. Samuel Thomas had made an improvement in a beautiful grove near the site of the present Thomas homestead southwest of the city. Michael Headrick, Abram Sells, and one or two others had built cabins near the present residence of C. W. Keeley northwest, and there were a few log huts a short distance east.

After the establishment of the seat of justice in Carrollton settlers at once came in rapidly. General Jacob Fry built a cabin near the site where the Ross block is now located, southeast corner of the square. Thomas Rattan erected a log structure on the northeast corner of the square on the lot now occupied by the Masonic Temple, where for a long time he kept a "tavern." Thomas Lee, the first county clerk, built a temporary clerk's office on the west side of the square, and this was soon followed by the first courthouse.

The first frame building in the town was a dwelling house built by Cyrus Tolman and Charles Gregory, and the first brick

building was erected on the east side of the square.

For a year or two the little town grew steadily. The county was then a large one, and the transaction of county business made quite a large number of people and building necessary at the county seat. About half way on the north side of the square stood a neat little frame with a portico in front which was, at an early day, the residence and office of Samuel Lee, Esq., clerk of the circuit and county courts, recorder, and Justice of the Peace. He was a man very much esteemed, and died in 1825, and the first, or about the first person buried in the Carrollton burying ground. The courthouse stood on the west side of the square near, or on the site now occupied by Ed Johnson's livery stable. It was a long, two story building with one end to the square. It was simply a plain wooden building, rather dingy, and uninviting in appearance. West of this on the corner of the next block occupying the ground now the city prison site, stood the little hewed log jail, in which prisoners were kept by the aid of a guard, or suffered to escape, as seemed most conducive to the public welfare. On the south side of the square was the residence and store of John Evans, Jr. Further east, across the next street, was a small frame building used for traffic of various kinds, and just east of that was the residence of Gen. Jacob Fry. On the east side of the square at the north end was the store of John Skidmore. "Skid" as he was familiarly called was said to be an active, restless little man who was everywhere, knew everybody and kept himself not only busy but always in a hurry. He kept a small stock of inferior goods, such as all merchants kept at that day, and such as the necessities of the people compelled them to buy, including an assortment of pure liquors, to render the stock complete.

The residence of Samuel Lee, referred to above, became in after years a very famous house. It was used for dwelling, drug store, harness shop, and other purposes, and altered and repaired times without number. In 1877 it was torn down to make room for the Sol Smith Russell building adjoining the Carrollton Bank on the west, and the lower story vacated two years ago by S. E. Simpson & Company, hardware, etc. In speaking of this building at the time of its erection the Carrollton *Patriot* said: "The old building which this week has been demolished to make room for the Sol Smith Russell block, was one of the most ancient in the city, and was in many respects historical. It, or portions of it, have been standing considerably over a half century. John Dee, Esq., came to this county in 1821, spent the first winter under the bluffs, and in 1822 came to this place. Isham Linder, Sr., and John Huitt were also here at the time. When Mr. Dee arrived here, to the best of his recollection, part of the old building was up and occupied by John W. Skidmore. Skidmore was the first merchant who ever sold goods in Carrollton. His store was a little building on Sharon's corner. With Skidmore was boarding Samuel Lee, who afterward married Skidmore's sister-in-law, and occupied the same house with him. Mr. Lee built an addition to the house, which is probably the main part of that destroyed this week; this was built in 1825 or 1826. Squire Lee, as he was called, was a very important personage. He was the first recorder, circuit clerk and county clerk the county ever had. He filled these offices and perhaps others, at one and the same time. He began building the structure which is

now Judge Hedge's elegant mansion. He died in 1829. Soon after the house was occupied by Climpson (or possibly Clements). He had the contract for carrying the mail from St. Louis to this place, and ran a stage coach. His wife died in 1832 of cholera. She was the first victim in this region, of that scourge, which ravaged, with dreadful effect, the next summer. Some time after this the house was occupied by William E. Ryan, who kept a boarding house. The building for a long time had a very sinister reputation, and was known as the haunted house. Mysterious voices, unearthly quakings and portentious appearances, seemed to the citizens of that day to make it certain beyond a doubt that unhappy spirits reigned supreme within its walls. Family after family moved bravely into the house, only to depart very suddenly, and not at all bravely, soon after. At one time Hiram Keach, Ike Warmoth (father of the ex-governor of Louisiana), and Joseph Huitt, three of the pluckiest young men in the settlement, undertook to defy the ghostly visitants. They entered the building and boldly called upon the spirits to show themselves, but were soon ignominiously put to flight by the supernatural rumblings and quakings which followed. The fact that a large tree whose branches rested on the roof, grew beside the house, is believed to explain the phenomena."

Dr. John Headrick, well known to the citizens of Carrollton, at least to many of them, furnished to Mr. Clapp for his history of the county 26 years ago the following relating to this haunted house, which makes an entertaining narrative and will be read with interest, as Dr. Headrick was very familiar with the early history of the city:

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

"Cities, once proud and populous, have now disappeared, and with them the haunted house, which was, in many respects, historical. J. W. Skidmore was the first merchant who ever sold goods in Carrollton. His store was a little building on Sharon's corner. With Skidmore was boarding Samuel Lee, who afterward married Miss Faust. She, after Lee's death, married Edward Baker who became a general and was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff during the rebellion. Skidmore built the haunted house on the north side of the square. The original building contained two rooms—one occupied by the family, and the other used as a kitchen. Lee's addition was built in 1825 or '26. It was placed in front of the old part, and contained a parlor and bedroom, with a door leading from the bed room through the middle room into the kitchen. Mr. Clements was the first occupant of the haunted house after Mrs. Lee removed to her new home. Clements' wife died of cholera in the fall of 1832. General James Turney lived in the house for some time, and he and his brave family withstood the mysterious voices and unearthly quakings without finding out whence they came. Mrs. Clorinda Rattan, the daughter of Thomas Rattan, was one of the watchers for the night at the death of the general's child. The corpse was laid in the bed room. During the night the watchers heard a noise. Fearing a cat, they hastened to the corpse, and were astonished to see the apparition of a child flit across the room and apparently escape through a pane of glass. Standing in the door of the bed room, the supernatural rumblings could be heard,

first in the distance, but always settling down and terminating in the northeast corner of the bed room. It is very difficult to describe a noise with pen or pencil. The following will, however, give some idea of these mysterious sounds: Sit yourself upon a chair on a carpeted floor; take off your boot; raise up your foot and let it fall lightly, your heel striking the floor. Repeat, making a little more noise, and again with still more violence. Wait five or ten seconds and repeat again. Three knocks, or thumps (using the phrase of Dr. Cowden) constituted the noise universally heard when standing in the door of the bed room. The first appearance ever witnessed was a small child, which was seen to make its exit through an auger hole in the kitchen door. Dr. Cowden was a horse trader. He was a brave man; he feared neither ghosts, man nor that which passed into the swine which ran down the mountain. While he occupied the house, his wife one night awakened him and said she could not sleep for the noise. He cried out, Let the d—d thing thump! Instantly a light as bright as the noon-day sun shone out over them, and illuminated a square of the ceiling as large as the bed. The room beyond was dark as night. He never cursed it again. The fact that many large trees whose branches rested on the house does not explain the phenomena. Gen. James Turney, Captain Noah Fry, Lindsay D. English, with others, cut away all the branches near the house, removed the hog pen, and nailed all the loose boards, but without effect on the noise. Hiram Keach, Ike Warmoth, Joseph Huitt and others who were noted men in their day, watched for years to find a cause. There are but few men now living who know the cause to which these strange phenomena were attributed. Perhaps none except myself. If so it will never be known. That unhappy spirits reigned within the walls of the haunted house is beyond a doubt. —John Headrick."

In 1820 Judge William Thomas came through this region on his way from Kentucky to Jacksonville, and afterward published in the Jacksonville *Journal* the following account of that part of his trip which lay through this county: "From Alton I came to Carrollton, taking breakfast at John Williams's. From Carrollton I came to Jacksonville, taking dinner at Judge Marks's, now Manchester, then called 'Burnt Haystacks.' I reached Jacksonville on the 12th of October about 8 o'clock at night. I put up at David Tefft's who occupied a double frame one story building on the east side of the square as a tavern, where I remained about a week, when through the influence of Dr. Ero Chandler I obtained boarding with Mr. Robley, a farmer and blacksmith, about a mile east of the courthouse, and entirely out of town. From Carrollton to Edwardsville via Bellville, the country was beautiful, the land apparently rich, but thinly settled, with but few good houses or improved farms. From Edwardsville to Alton the road passed over a wooded and broken country, thin land, and but few farms. From Alton to Carrollton, after passing Piasa Creek, and getting on the prairie, the country was level, though sufficiently undulating for agricultural purposes. To Macoupin Creek and from there to Carrollton, the road passes over a timbered and poor country, with but two or three small farms and one small brick house. Between Carrollton and Apple Creek the timber, undergrowth and vegetation indicated deep, rich soil, equal to any that I had ever seen. At Carrollton I put up

at a tavern kept by Mr. Harrison south of the square in a small story and a half building. I went to a grocery store to purchase some cigars when I found twenty or thirty men (whom, I was told, were called Macoupinites) drinking, carousing, cursing, swearing, singing obscene songs, and telling stories on one another. They were enjoying themselves to the fullest. One of them, who appeared to be sober and quiet, after asking where I was from, and where I was going, said, 'You are too smart looking to be in this crowd, and I advise you to leave before the boys notice you; they are a wild set.' I thanked him for his advice and returned to the tavern.

"This sober man I met some twenty years afterward at Springfield as a member of the Legislature, suffering under a violent attack of congestive fever of which he died. I sent after and procured a doctor for him and wrote his will. A few days before I reached Carrollton there had been a general or regimental muster, at which all the militia of the county were required to attend for purposes of drill or training, and this had brought together the Macoupinites, and others of like character. Many of them remained in Carrollton during the night after the muster, and not being able or willing to procure quarters in houses, spent the night in drinking, carousing, singing, fighting, and in mischief. They caught one man (Mike Dodd); cut off a part of one of his ears, and nailed it on the door of the blacksmith shop, where it still remained. They shaved the mane and tail of Mr. Carroll's fine saddle horse, one of the best and finest looking horses that I ever saw; they changed signs from house to house, removed gates, pulled down fences, and removed buckets from wells."

Three years later (1829) President J. M. Sturtevant, of Illinois College, passed through the town, and says of it that it was a cluster of loghouses.

The first church building erected in Carrollton was used by the Baptist denomination. It stood a little out of town at that day, to the southeast. The pastor of this church for several years was Aaron Smith, a Revolutionary pensioner. He was shot at the battle of Eutau Springs, crawled into a clump of bushes, lay three days in a helpless condition, and was found by means of the flies that hovered around him. He resided a mile and a half southwest of Carrollton for a few years, and afterward moved north of Apple Creek. After some time, with his aged wife who had been blind for several years, he went to Arkansas where they both died at a good old age. While the materials for the building of the courthouse in Carrollton were lying scattered around, and just before the building was erected the celebrated Lorenzo Dow visited the place and preached to the people two or three nights. When it became noised abroad that he was in town notwithstanding it was a dark, drizzling day the people came pouring in from all directions, and in every conceivable mode of conveyance to see and hear this wonderful personage. But he had no appointment to preach on that day and so the crowd, unwilling to be disappointed, besought him with such pressing importunities that he consented to preach if they would procure a house for the occasion. The brick house on the north side of the square at the west corner was then erected and roofed, the carpenters were engaged in finishing the inside work, when a committee waited upon them and prevailed on them to move their work benches and tools, clear up

the shaving, and put the house in order for the occasion. It was insufficient, however, to afford room for as many as wished to hear the preacher.

One who was present thus describes the scene: "Dow, who had stopped at a tavern some distance south of the east side of the square, started to walk to the place designated, accompanied by some thirty or forty persons, men, women, boys and girls. His form was bent, and he walked with a staff, his long hair, parted at the top of his head, hung down his back to the waist, and his long beard hung down to his bosom; his step was slow and somewhat feeble, and his countenance grave and mysterious. On arriving at the south side of the square a slight sprinkle of rain began to fall, and fears were probably entertained that seats would be difficult to obtain in the house where the sermon was to be delivered, and the men and boys in the company ran to the house to obtain seats in advance of the crowd, leaving the good old man to find his way the best he could. He moved slowly along as if unconscious of the rain, and the movements of those whose curiosity had induced them to accompany him, but to desert him, until arriving at a point near the middle of the square, where the material for the courthouse was collected. Then, mounting a 'shingle block,' with the remark, 'It is written, the first shall be last, and the last first,' he commenced preaching. Those who had reached the house were not able, at first, to account for the strange turn matters had taken, and when at length they began to understand that Dow was actually engaged in the sermon, they ran out of the house and made such a rush for the courthouse yard as could be equaled only by a drove of wild cattle; some were swearing, but the majority laughing and making demonstrations of merriment. The discourse continued about an hour; it was exceedingly concise and pointed; in grammatical construction it was singulary pure, and admitted of no misconception. Utterly devoid of any attempt at ornament, it was yet strong and forcible, and seemed to flow as smoothly and easily as the ideas passed through the brain, without the least effort of the organ of speech. It was simply thinking aloud, and in a manner so simple, and chaste, and beautiful, as to reach the understanding of the meanest capacity. What the subject was I have entirely forgotten, but I was captivated by the artless beauty of his language, which, if my judgment was correct, contrasted very favorably with his written productions which I have since read. But, being at that day very young, it is probable I appreciated those things too highly. But first impressions effect much in biasing the judgment in after years, and it is difficult for me, after a lapse of more than thirty years, to think of Lorenzo Dow's discourse on that day at Carrollton as being anything less than the most beautiful I ever heard."

In 1832 Carrollton was very sorely afflicted with cholera. A stage line was running to St. Louis at that time, and there was also frequent communications with that city by means of boats on the Illinois river. By these means the germs of the disease were imported into the town, and although it contained but 300 inhabitants, more than 30 died of the scourge. Nearly every adult in the village was either ill or fully occupied in the care of the sick. Business was neglected, and those who lived in the country were in constant fear lest they might be stricken down with the plague, and hardly dare venture outside of their doors. Grass

grew in the streets of Carrollton and the town wore a funereal aspect. Hon. D. M. Woodson who arrived in the town this year said: "There were then residing in the place four lawyers, General James Turney, Judge A. W. Cavarly, Edward D. Baker and Charles D. Hodges. Judge Cavarly then ranked with Gen. Turney as one of the ablest lawyers in the state. Of physicians there were Dr. J. B. Samuel, Dr. O. B. Heaton and Dr. B. C. Wood."

Rev. Thos. Lippencott was one of the early Presbyterian ministers. He was a very able man, and the father of Gen. Charles Lippencott, ex-Auditor of Illinois. In 1842 the town contained sufficient business to warrant the publication of a paper, which was begun that year. It was called the *People's Advocate*, and as some of the earliest copies are still preserved we can learn something of the business of the town at that time. The papers contain almost nothing in the way of news, gossip or comment of a local application, but in the advertising columns are found the following names: S. R. Perry and William Perry were blacksmiths, John Headrick kept a general store and advertised quite freely. Dr. J. French Simpson kept a drug store, A. W. Cavalry and D. M. Woodson were attorneys, Hiram Keach was a harness maker, R. Pecare owned a drug and grocery store, and John Evans advertised his steam mill. Mr. Evans' mill was situated south of the village near the site of the ruins of the old woolen mills. Immediately south of it was another grist mill. Ten years later we find evidence of a very marked improvement in the village. During 1852 Dr. John Headrick built a capacious brick hotel on the west side of the square. George Wright built a substantial three story brick building on the north side. At this time Carrollton contained four hotels. C. D. Hodges had formed a partnership in the law with D. M. Woodson; R. L. Doyle was a practicing attorney, C. M. Smith sold dry goods, Reno Dodge and Simpson were druggists. Mrs. A. M. James, milliner, Geo. W. Williams, blacksmith, David Hartwell, contractor and builder and John Wright tailor.

John Fitch of Vermont began the publication of a newspaper called, *The Greene County Banner* about this time. It was democratic in politics, and for a time quite successful, but eventually died. During this year Carrollton received the first benefits of the telegraph. A wire was put up between Alton and Jacksonville. Mr. Fitch was an operator, and the citizens of the town subscribed the money necessary to purchase instruments, etc., to make a connection with the line. A few years after, Mr. Fitch went away and took with him the instruments. Subsequently the wire and poles were removed and the town was not again magnetically connected with the world until after the opening of the C. & A. Railroad.

In the Carrollton *Gazette* of 1851 we find the following concerning the condition of the town at that time: "Carrollton has over eight hundred inhabitants, and there are four churches, and besides these, there are five ministers living in the town, and men of no ordinary ability. Each of these denominations has regular meetings every Sabbath.

"So much for the moral character of Carrollton. In regard to her literary character, we can boast of three excellent schools, all in successful operation, and a large academy now in process of building, soon to be completed. We have also two printing offices, both doing a smashing business; also a tele-

graph office. We have eight dry goods stores, two drug and fancy stores, one family grocery, one bakery, three taverns, and one private boarding house; one tin and stove store, three boot and shoe makers, six blacksmith and wagon shops, two gunsmiths, two jewelers, two house and sign painters, two saddle and harness makers, two lumber yards, twelve carpenters, one hat store, two carding machines, one propelled by steam, with saw attached, one cooper shop, four tailor shops, and one clothing store; a large number of stone and brick masons and plasterers, four lawyers and the district judge; two cabinet shops, eight doctors, one dentist (and a good one at that); a Masonic lodge, the building owned by the fraternity, a Sons of Temperance Hall, a fine brick building owned by the order, and one hundred and fifty Sons of Temperance, and the grand scribe, a section of the Cadets of Temperance, numbering between forty and fifty, and no groggeries; a first class brass band, and a regular set of amateurs."

Before a grist mill was built within the limits of the town the inhabitants went to Beeman's mill on Apple Creek, or what was later known as Erisman's mill, on the Macoupin, for their flour. Probably the first mill built in Carrollton was Smith's mill which stood south of the present ruins of the woolen mills. In 1853 Germaine and Wright built the capacious mill that stood on the site of Thomas Hough's present residence north of the Episcopal church, which burned down some years since. It had been owned and operated for many years by David Pierson. In 1854, an open market house stood in the Court House Park, just west of the court house, which was a great convenience to the town. A census taken in 1855 showed the town contained 549 males and 540 females—total 1,089. The value of manufactured articles is given at $60,000.

Carrollton has had postmasters as follows: In 1830 P. N. Rampy was postmaster, and the office was kept in the court house. He was followed by Charles Lancaster, who was afterward sent to the penitentiary. The next incumbent was James Reno, who, as druggist, landlord, postmaster, etc., occupied a very prominent position in the town for many years. Next came Alfred Hinton, who served for several years and after him Robert F. Clark received the appointment. Mr. Clark did not care to fill the position, and resigned within a week. This was in April, 1852. Richard B. Hill was then appointed, and fulfilled the duties of the office until July, 1853, when he was succeeded by Ralph W. Kay. In December, 1854, Marshall Dulaney received the appointment and held the office for seven years. His successors have been Thomas D. Price, Simon P. Ohr, James Cox, F. B. Roberts, George W. Williams (who held the office fifteen years), Charles Lynn, James Lynn, Edward Smith, Ed. Simpson, and J. H. Pierson, the present incumbent.

The date when Carrollton was first incorporated as a town I have not been able to discover; but early in 1847 the first charter was repealed and the town re-incorporated in 1849. In 1848 the officers of the Board were Chester Gaylord, president, and Giles H. Turner, clerk. July 6, 1849, an election was held and resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, Dr. C. A. Davis; trustees, Jordan Howard, A. W. Lynn, C. P. Heaton, A. Hinton and J. E. Walker. Each received 29 votes, and therefore neither was chosen. A new election was ordered at which Mr. Hinton re-

ceived a clear majority, and was declared the fifth trustee; F. P. Vedder was made clerk; Z. A. Morrow, constable; Chester Gaylord, David Pierson and V. F. Williams, assessors, and John Hardtner, supervisor.

The officers for the succeeding years are as follows:

1850—President, C. A. Davis; trustees, Jordan Howard, A. W. Lynn, Alfred Hinton, J. E. Walker; clerk, F. P. Vedder; constable, Z. A. Morrow.

1851 — President, Chester Gaylord; trustees, W. P. Marmon, C. M. Smith, R. B. Hill, John C. Miller; clerk, F. P. Vedder; constable, Z. A. Morrow.

1852—President, J. K. Sharon; trustees, Z. A. Morrow, William Winn, L. F. Wheeler, R. F. Clark; clerk, F. P. Vedder; constable, J. N. Tunstall. In August L. F. Wheeler resigned and his place was filled by V. F. Williams. In January, 1853, Z. A. Morrow resigned and his place was filled by Paul Wright.

1853—President, W. P. Barr; trustees, David Pierson, Clinton Armstrong, Jacob Headlie and Jordan Howard; clerk, F. P. Vedder; constable, Z. A. Morrow.

1854—President, W. P. Barr; trustees, David Pierson, Dr. Clinton Armstrong, Jacob Headlie and Jordan Howard; clerk, F. P. Vedder; constable, Z. A. Morrow.

1855 — President, Martin Bowman; trustees, C. B. Hubble, John Long, James F. Simpson and William Winn; clerk, F. P. Vedder; constable, Z. A. Morrow.

1856 — President, Martin Bowman; trustees, John Long, William Winn, Jordan Howard and L. F. Wheeler; clerk, F. P. Vedder; town constable, A. C. Pegram, in October, Samuel Smith, and in April, William M. Neece.

1857—President, W. P. Barr; trustees, Joel G. Reed, Paul Wright, John Kaser and John Culliman; clerk, F. P. Vedder; town constable, L. F. Wheeler.

1858—President, Titus W. Vigus; trustees, R F. Clark, David Pierson, L. F. Wheeler and J. M. Woodson; clerk, John M. Woodson; town constable, J. C. Carlin.

1859 — President, Hiram Keach; trustees, A. W. Lynn, George B. Price, Martin Bowman and F. P. Vedder; town constable, Joseph H. Hackney.

1860—President, Z. A. Morrow; trustees, C. P. Clemons, Alexander Bowman, Conrad Kergher and W. A. Davis; clerk, W. A. Davis; town constable, F. B. Roberts.

1861 — President, Woodson Cocke; trustees, William Withers, J. C. Kelley, John Rainey and W. R. Davis; clerk, Henry C. Withers; town constable, J. C. Hackney.

1862 — President, Woodson Cocke, trustees, Thomas H. Boyd, James Legg, Valentine Villinger and William Withers; clerk, Henry C. Withers.

From this date until 1867, when the town was incorporated as a city, I have not been able to discover any records of the officers. Since the city organization the following have been the officers:

1867—Mayor, William L. Green; clerk, Asa Potter; alderman, First ward, J. P. Morrow; Second ward, J. K. Sharon; Third ward, John R. Crandall; Fourth ward, R. C. Robinson.

1868—Mayor, W. L. Greene; clerk, George W. Davis; aldermen, First ward, Joseph T. Cameron; Second ward, Henry L. Johnson; Third ward, Fred. Schaffer; Fourth ward, Thomas Scott, Jr.

1869—Mayor, W. L. Greene, clerk, George W. Davis; aldermen, First ward, J. T. Cameron (held over); Second ward,

Adam Ginny; Third ward, Joel G. Reed; Fourth ward, Thomas Scott, Jr.

1870—Mayor, A. M. Cunningham; clerk, S. F. Corrington; aldermen, First ward, Thomas S. Moore; Second ward, John Rainey; Third ward, Fred. Schaffer; Fourth ward, G. L. Williams.

1871—Mayor, A. M. Cunningham; clerk, Stephen F. Corrington; aldermen, First ward, H. C. Seiverling (resigned August 14, 1871); Second ward, John Rainey; Third ward, Fred. Schaffer (held over; resigned August 14, 1871); Fourth ward, George L. Williams; First ward, to fill vacancy, John G. Williams, elected September 13, 1871; Third ward, to fill vacancy, William Scruby, elected September 13, 1871.

1872—Mayor, R. H. Davis; clerk, S. F. Corrington; aldermen, First ward, Robert Pierson; Second ward, A. G. Burr; Third ward, Jay C. White; Fourth ward, G. L. Williams.

1873—Mayor, John Clough; clerk, S. F. Corrington; aldermen, First ward, David Pierson; Second ward, J. M. Davis; Third ward, George Baltz; Fourth ward, John Long.

1874—Mayor, William R. Davis; clerk, S. F. Corrington; aldermen, First ward, J. E. Furgeson; Second ward, Thomas Hussey; Third ward, Thomas Scruby; Fourth ward, Clinton Armstrong.

1875—Mayor, Thomas Scott, Jr.; clerk, S. F. Corrington; aldermen, First ward, R. S. Evans; Second ward, J. S. Hunt; Third ward, Joseph Ober; Fourth ward, Dr. E. B. Hobson.

1876—Mayor, John Clough; clerk, S. F. Corrington; aldermen, First ward, J. E. Eldred; Second ward, James M. Davis; Third ward, Fred Schaffer; Fourth ward, N. J. Andrews.

1877—Mayor, R. H. Davis; clerk, S. F. Corrington; aldermen, First ward, J. E. Furgeson; Second ward, W. M. Fry; Third ward, George Baltz; Fourth ward, E. B. Hobson.

1878—Mayor, L. F. Wheeler; clerk, S. F. Corrington; aldermen, First ward, J. I. Johnson; Second ward, W. W. Samuel; Third ward, George Baltz; Fourth ward, Isham Linder, Jr.

1879—Mayor, George L. Williams; alderman, First ward, Jehosaphet Eldred; Second ward, John Rainey; Third ward, John Hill; Fourth ward, John Long; city clerk, S. F. Corrington; street inspector, Mark L. Reed; city weigher, Joseph T. Cameron; lamp lighter, David Winn; police magistrate, J. B. Nulton; city constable, Warren English.

1880—Mayor, Nathaniel J. Andrews; aldermen, First ward, Joseph T. Cameron; Second ward, Leander R. Lakin; Third ward, George Baltz; Fourth ward, John Long; city clerk, S. F. Corrington; city treasurer, John C. Woolford; city weigher, Joseph T. Cameron; city attorney, James R. Ward; city constable, William H. Ladd.

1881—Mayor, N. J. Andrews; aldermen, First ward, Andrew Sheedy; Second ward, Leander R. Lakin; Third ward, John Hill; Fourth ward, William L. Armstrong; city clerk, William Lavery; city constable, Samuel Hazle; street inspector, Thomas Fitzpatrick; city attorney, H. C. Withers; city treasurer, Edward B. Hobson; lamp lighter, R. R. Nichols; city weigher, Joseph T. Cameron; warden city prison, Patrick Connole. William Lavery, city clerk, resigned August 9, 1881, and Ed. Miner was appointed in his stead.

1882—Mayor, Adam Ginny; aldermen, First ward, Jehosaphet Eldred; Sec-

ond ward, J. T. Crow; Third ward, John Hill; Fourth ward, John Long; city clerk, S. F. Corrington; warden city prison, Patrick Connole; city treasurer, E. B. Hobson; city constable, William E. Ashlock; street inspector, William Newbold; city weigher, Joseph T. Cameron; city attorney, E. A. Doolittle.

ORGANIZATION UNDER STATE LAW.

On April 10, 1883, Ed. Miner went before the city council and presented a petition signed by himself and seventy-five others praying the council to submit to the voters, at the approaching city election, the question of abrogating the special charter and organizing under the general law. The council granted the prayer of the petition, and the question was submitted and carried by a majority of 201 to 48.

The council elected at that time and organized under the general law was as follows:

1883—Mayor, Adam Gimmy; clerk, Edward Miner; treasurer, F. M. Roberts; attorney, James R. Ward; city marshal, Samuel Hazle; police magistrate, William B. Lynn; superintendent of streets, William H. Ladd; aldermen, First ward, Leroy McFarland and Thomas S. Moore; Second ward, James P. Morrow and Thomas Hussey; Third ward, Joseph Clark and John Hill.

1884—Aldermen: First ward, Andrew Sheedy; Second ward, Cornelius Carmody; Third ward, Joseph A. Clark; street superintendent, William H. Ladd.

1885—Mayor, Thomas C. Hussey; clerk, Ed. Miner; attorney, E. A. Doolittle; marshal, Michael Hogan; treasurer, W. L. Armstrong; aldermen, First ward, Luther Lynn; Second ward, Samuel Hazle; Third ward, G. E. Johnson.

1886—Aldermen: First ward, Alvin Pegram; Second ward, M. L. Reed; Third ward, Joseph A. Clark.

1887—Mayor, Dr. C. Armstrong; clerk, Ed. Miner; attorney, F. A. Whiteside; marshal, M. L. Reed; superintendent of streets, W. J. Koughan; police magistrate, J. B. Nulton; treasurer; Harry Pierson; aldermen, First ward, J. E. Furgeson; Second ward, J. C. Kelley and M. E. McMahon; Third ward, Charles E. Scruby.

1888—Street inspector, W. J. Koughan; aldermen, First ward, Joseph T. Cameron; Second ward, M. E. McMahon, Third ward, William K. Withers.

1889—Mayor, Lucius Eldred; clerk, Ed. Miner; city attorney, F. A. Whiteside; marshal, O. H. P. Brown; street inspector, W. J. Koughan; city treasurer, B. C. Hodges; aldermen, First ward, H. T. Eberlein; Second ward, George H. Price; Third ward, Charles E. Scruby.

1890—Aldermen: First ward, Clinton Armstrong; Second ward, Thomas Hussey; Third ward, Thomas Lunneen.

1891—Mayor, Ed. Miner; clerk, D. E. Fox; treasurer, John L. Eldred; attorney, H. H. Montgomery; police magistrate, L. C. Hopkins; aldermen, First ward, James Chenoweth; Second ward, William Rainey; Third ward, F. P. Greene.

1892—Aldermen: First ward, E. B. Pegram; Second ward, Jacob Graser; Third ward, George Baltz.

1893—Mayor, Orman Pierson; clerk, Joseph Mulberry; attorney, W. C. Scanlan; treasurer, C. C. Crow; aldermen, First ward, B. C. Hodges; Second ward, William Lavery; Third ward, G. E. Johnson.

1894—Aldermen: First ward, W. H.

Sieverling; Second ward, Jacob Graser; Third ward, Newton Tapp.

1895—Mayor, Orman Pierson; clerk, George DeBolt, Jr.; attorney, E. W. Painter; treasurer, O. C. White; police magistrate, Anthony Connole; city marshal, James Walker; aldermen, First ward, Andrew Sheedy; Second ward, E. L. Davis; Third ward, Joseph A. Clark.

1896—Aldermen: First ward, Frank Frech; Second ward, Jacob Graser; Third ward, William J. Patterson.

1897—Mayor, W. H. Sieverling; clerk, George DeBolt, Jr.; attorney, E. W. Chism; treasurer, Carl Heron; aldermen, First ward, L. C. Campbell, unexpired term, and J. M. Widdowson full term; Second ward, William F. Lyons; Third ward, Frank Simonds.

1898—Aldermen: First ward, H. P. Kirbach; Second ward, S. A. Black; Third ward, W. H. Ladd.

1899—Mayor, M. E. McMahon; clerk, Roy Pendt; attorney, N. L. Jones; treasurer, O. C. White; police magistrate, Ed. Miner; aldermen, First ward, D. E. Fox; Second ward, W. F. Lyons; Third ward, W. M. Slone.

1900—Aldermen: First ward, Elon A. Eldred; Second ward, Jacob S. Hunt; Third ward, William Farleigh; city marshal, Thomas Flaherty; night watchman, William Ramsey; superintendent of streets, James Walker.

1901—Mayor, George W. Ross; clerk, Albert L. Pierson; treasurer, George DeBolt; attorney, N. L. Jones; marshal, Thomas Flaherty; night watchman, William Ramsey; superintendent of streets, Thomas Walker; aldermen, First ward, D. E. Fox; Second ward, W. F. Lyons; Third ward, W. M. Stone.

1902—Marshal, William Ramsey; night watchman, F. H. Fishback; aldermen, First ward, J. B. Hays; Second ward, Jacob S. Hunt; Third ward, Lloyd Spalding.

1903—Mayor, George W. Ross; attorney, J. B. Nulton; treasurer, E. E. Wheeler; clerk, A. L. Pierson; marshal, William Ramsey; night watchman, F. H. Fishback; aldermen, First ward, D. E. Fox; Second ward, William Lyons; Third ward, Newton Tapp.

1904—Marshal, Humphrey Willis; night watchman, John L. Carmody; street superintendent, William Lilles; aldermen, First ward, William H. Ladd; Second ward, J. C. Bowman; Third ward, F. E. Simonds.

CARROLLTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

If there is one thing more than another in which the citizens of Carrollton pride themselves, it is their public schools. For many years these have been their admiration, and, as the years go by, the interest in them and admiration for them is augmented. We have not been able to determine who was the first school teacher in Carrollton. The first public school was opened in the fall of 1850 in what now forms the north wing of the old school house, now used as a dwelling, situated on the block south of the county jail, and owned by Mrs. W. P. Marmon. The teacher was a Mr. Bartle, afterward a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Bartle's strong anti-slavery views got him into trouble, and led to his discharge. In the fall of 1851 the school opened in charge of Professor John Russell (mentioned in the county history), assisted by Mr. Henry Bonfoy, with Miss E. J. Gunning in charge of the female department. That the notion of a free school at that time

was by no means that of a school for primary instruction appears from the following advertisement which we find in the *Carrollton Gazette* during that fall and winter.

CARROLLTON SCHOOLS.

John Russell, A. M., principal. Henry Bonfoy, assistant.

The directors of this institution are happy to announce to the citizens of District No. 2, and to the public generally, that they have so far completed their arrangements as to be able to accommodate at least 200 pupils, and that the school will be open for their reception in January next.

They would also state that they have just finished a very extensive building, which for commodious and comfortable arrangements will vie with any of a similar character in the western country.

They have secured the services of Professor John Russell as principal, and of Henry Bonfoy as assistant teacher. Of the former it is unnecessary to speak, as the reputation of Professor Russell, both as an accomplished scholar and successful teacher is known and acknowledged, not only in this community, but through the South and West. And to the citizens of this community the superior qualifications of Mr. Bonfoy as an instructor of youth are equally well known and appreciated.

From a knowledge of the principles upon which these gentlemen will conduct the school, the directors think they may assure the public that the instruction imparted will be thorough and practical in its nature.

The following constitutes a list of branches which will be taught, and the amount of tuition charged therefor per quarter:

Orthography, reading, writing, $1.00.

Arithmetic, English grammar, geography and history of the United States, $2.00.

Natural philosophy, political economy, chemistry, geology, algebra, rhetoric, physiology, etc., $3.00.

Latin, Greek, French, Geometry surveying, $4.00.

To secure admission, tuition must invariably be paid in advance. Patrons residing in the district will receive the benefit of the school fund. A competent female teacher will be engaged for the ensuing year.

Applications to be made to the undersigned.

Z. A. MORROW,
C. A. DAVIS,
L. W. LINK.

Carrollton, Dec. 31, 1851. *Directors.*

The new school building referred to in the above was completed and dedicated on the 3d day of January, 1852. The old school room formed an ell on the north side of the new front, which consisted of two rooms on the ground floor and one above.

The following which we find in the *Carrollton Gazette* of January 10, 1852, contains an account of the dedication: "On Saturday night last our splendid school edifice was dedicated. A very large audience was present and listened to the exercises with evident gratification. The Carrollton Brass Band performed, and, it is needless to say, in good style. Besides this, a gentleman and lady who had come to town for the purpose of giving concerts, sang and performed on this occasion. An address was delivered by Judge Woodson, who held the attention of the audience enchained. If sound principles and enlightened views, combined with elegant language and impressive style of speaking, entitle any one to the claim of eloquence, the address on that occasion may be termed eloquent. We hesitate not to say that every citizen present looked around him with profound gratification that our town can boast of such a structure, devoted to the cause of education."

The school continued on in charge of Professor Russell during the remainder of that year, when he was succeeded by Henry Bonfoy. It does not appear that at this time there existed what we now call a graded school. The tax books show that it was not until 1855 that the school tax was regularly levied.

In 1855 Mr. David G. Peabody, from the state of Vermont, was employed as principal at a salary of $600. He organized the school upon the graded basis, and the enrollment for this year was 220. He was

assisted by his sister, Miss Hannah G. Peabody. He was re-employed and served six months of the following year. The assistant teachers for this year were paid $300 each; in 1856, $350 each, and in 1857, $400 each per year.

In the fall of 1857 Charles K. Gilchrist was employed and served two years. He afterward became Judge Gilchrist of Utah. From this time on there was a change of principals nearly every year, no one serving longer than two years. Dr. Justus Bulkley, at that time pastor of the Baptist church in Carrollton, taught a very large and well advanced high school for two winters at a salary of $650; he had two assistants.

The names of Alfred Harvey, Francis W. Parker, who became prominent educators and who filled high and responsible positions in the educational realm, and many others dear to the memory of those who profited by their instruction, proves that the schools—some of them at least—were in earnest and capable hands. However, it was impossible to have a systematic organization when the principal and most of the assistant teachers were changed every year.

At last the school building became inadequate to the wants of the people, and, after a vast amount of discussion, it was voted to build a new school house. The board of directors, George W. Davis, Thomas Boyd and Rev. E. L. Craig, pushed the matter forward with vigor and during the summer and fall of 1870 an elegant and and commodious school building was erected, which at once became "The Pride of Carrollton" and formed the most striking object in the town to the eye of the passing traveler. The building was of brick, faced with stone, three stories in height, with a basement. The upper story was a mansard, and the whole set off with a square tower which rose from the center of the building in front, eighty feet from the ground. It was finished inside with alternate walnut and ash panels, oak floors, hard-finish walls, and was well provided with blackboards, and seated with Andrews' latest style of school desks. The original cost of the building, including furnace, was $44,000.

In this sightly and commodious building the Carrollton public schools were gathered, and continued under the supervision of able and beloved instructors, for eighteen years, when, on a still night, November 17, 1888, the wild cry of Fire! was heard and "The Pride of Carrollton" was discovered to be in flames, and in a short time the sightly edifice was totally destroyed.

Just at this point I am constrained to reproduce an article written for an anniversary number of *The Patriot*, by Miss H. G. Peabody.

Miss Peabody was prominent as a successful teacher in the Carrollton schools for 20 years, and tells in graphic manner her varied experiences during her connection with them. She still resides in Carrollton, highly esteemed and beloved by all:

"PRIDE OF CARROLLTON."

(By Miss H. G. Peabody.)

Though always interested in the business prosperity of our town, in the enlargement of our borders and the increase of happy homes, my chief attention has been given to the school, with which I was so long connected, and of which I shall always consider myself a part.

My acquaintance with Carrollton was

formed several years before the advent of *The Patriot*. At that time, instead of sidewalks, the streets were bordered with dog-fennel and jimson weed. Domestic animals had the freedom of the town, and seemed peculiarly fitted to reach private inclosures.

We then occupied the old school house, now the Marmon building, on Locust street. One day, a tall, slim porker climbed the steps of the style and landed in the yard. I can fancy his elevated head and wise countenance as he deliberated what next to do.

Soon after, a pupil on leaving her room, saw the strange intruder in the building, interviewing the dinner baskets, and I still seem to hear her shrill, high-toned cry, "A hog in the hall! A hog in the hall!"

During my first season here I went out with another teacher to make calls upon our pupils. As we took the street south from the Christian church we picked our way through weeds higher than our heads. I have forgotten how far the street extended, but think the last house was the kitchen part of the Rumrill building. One place we wished to find was the home of Mr. Nichols, step-father of one of my boys, now Alderman Ladd. We asked a little girl, who was sitting on the top of the fence, if she could tell us where Mr. Nichols lived. The answer was, while pointing with a finger, "Yes, he lives over there, but his name isn't Nichols any more, he married Mrs. Ladd the other day."

I have lost trace of the child, but fancy she may now be enlightening the world upon woman's rights.

Carrollton was then a very pleasant place. Parents appreciated what we endeavored to do and there were never more lovable pupils. The town was not so large but that each person knew all the rest, and a most social, friendly feeling prevailed.

After a few years absence I returned and took my old place in the school. The house had become too small for the increasing number of pupils and a new one was to be constructed. The year 1870 was our last in the building. There were few conveniences, even blackboards were so worn they could hardly be induced to receive a chalk-mark, and things in general were out of order. We were so soon to leave the place it was not thought advisable to spend money for repairs.

The upper story was divided in the center by a thin board partition, each half occupied by a teacher and a large class of pupils. When ordinary study and recitations were in progress we got along quite well, but if the musical side enjoyed a season of recreation the other side was in a state of distraction. I had the east side, the pupils on the west having to pass into my room to reach the stairway. One day, when all was still, a heavy crash was heard, then, after an instant's pause, another, and then a third. At this the west door flew open and out poured all the pupils, tearing down stairs as though the walls were falling. Soon the house was empty, all bewildered as to what had happened. On investigation it was found that a heavy piece of plaster had fallen from the ceiling upon a desk that had become detached from the floor; that had fallen upon another in the same condition, and that also had taken a leap, banging as it fell.

We had many experiences, undesirable at the time, but they became sources of amusement afterward.

December 16, 1870, was our last day

in the old school house. We were glad of the prospect of a better building, but left our love and blessing with the one so long occupied.

On the 24th of May previous the cornerstone of the "Pride of Carrollton" was laid. Preparations had been made for the day and we had learned our part. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon teachers and pupils arranged themselves for marching, taking the center of the street, as sidewalks extended a short distance only beyond the square. Mr. Dobbin was our marshal. We were preceded by a band of musicians, Odd Fellows and Knights Templar. Col. Nulton headed the Knights and made a fine appearance, riding in military style on his white charger, his dark suit enlivened by white sash and feather.

After an invocation, in which the chaplain became somewhat confused by the intricacies of the Lord's prayer, the school gave a song, commencing:

> "Let every heart rejoice and sing,
> Let choral anthems rise,
> Ye reverend men, and children,
> Bring to God your sacrifice."

The cornerstone was laid with much ceremony, and pronounced by the one in authority, to be in true and exact position. At the same time, all could see it was several inches out of place, but to say it was all right, was, I suppose, a part of the program. Among many articles placed in a tin box, hidden away in a recess prepared for it, were the names and so-called likenesses of the teachers at the time. The pictures were startling caricatures of a not too handsome group at best, and it would have been fortunate if all others, taken at that time, had shared a similar fate.

After Judge Woodson's address, more singing and some other exercises, we marched back to the square, weary, but cheered by Mr. Dobbin's telling us he had been very proud of the part we had taken.

On January 9, 1871, the new building opened its doors to receive us. I have forgotten the number of pupils in the house, but my department averaged fifty-three. We found our work hard, but that we had expected and did not complain. Our house was a handsome building, and we admired the great elm on the west side—more a a thing of beauty then than now, for it was in its prime.

The place had been a cornfield not long before and a few stalks remained, as if protesting against our not acknowledging corn a greater king than education.

When spring came and weeds began to show themselves, workmen were sent to prepare the ground for something better.

Small trees were planted, and such was the interest felt no child was ever known to injure one of them. Elder Craig, one of the directors, often came in the morning, about the time the school opened, to sow grass seed. He carried this in a white apron and scattered it to right and left by hand. He so strongly reminded me of a picture in an ancient Bible that I turned to the parable of the sower and the seed, and the children and I read it together.

Mr. Dobbin was an earnest worker and rightly believed that weeds of idleness and misconduct should no more be tolerated within the school than poisonous weeds should be left to multiply on the grounds.

His stay with us was short, but he left the school much better than he found it, both in scholarship and discipline.

In September, 1872, Mr. Doolittle be-

came principal. His first task was to divide the school, as one would a garden, into suitable plots, and assign to each the specialties belonging to it. His seven years of faithful service advanced the school greatly in all right directions.

I must tell one little anecdote relative to that time. A boy belonging to a lower room gave his parents and teacher much trouble by frequent, unauthorized departures from school. Once, after having been absent a day or two he ventured into the yard to share the amusements of recess, and became too much interested to fear capture. He was, however, discovered, and a hand was laid upon his shoulder. The Bible injunction to agree with one's adversary quickly seemed to have been well learned. His hand was at once thrust into his pocket, bringing out his fortune, and he exclaimed, "Here, I'll give you a nickel if you'll let me off."

He retained his nickel and was not punished, but as I am not writing for the "Teachers' Instructor," I shall not say he was so deeply touched by gentle treatment that he was ever after a model of good behavior. I am more inclined to think he ran away again next day, taking a companion with him.

In 1882 Mr. Felmley accepted the place of principal. He came with new ideas and youthful ardor, giving impetus to what was already being done. He remained with the school several years and left a lasting impress of his good instruction upon many minds.

It was during his administration that, on a still night, November 17, 1888, we were startled by the wild clangor of bells and the shriek of steam whistles, that said, as plainly as words could have spoken, "Fire! Fire!" Great was our consternation when we learned our beautiful school house was becoming a ruin.

Grief was in the hearts of old and young alike, and more than one man shed tears that night. The loss of property seemed to be less regarded than the destruction of an object beloved.

Time was not wasted in regrets. Soon another building, more commodious and convenient, though less symmetrical, was planned, and in 1890 it was ready for occupation.

At the time of the fire the trees had gained good proportions, making ample shade, and the grounds were covered with verdure. Some of the trees were injured in clearing away rubbish and others were removed to make room for a larger building, so the yard has not now its former beauty.

We all know, or ought to know, the superior excellence of our school at present. To go through it and see the working of each department makes one wish to be a child again.

One, whose acquaintance with schools of a high grade is not confined to this section of the country, lately said he had met no other its equal.

The wise claim that good citizens are the best wealth of a nation; then to be instrumental in giving the training to our young people to make them such must be a work of importance. Mr. Slone and his large corps of assistants, fitted in mind and heart for their calling, are doing much in this direction.

It is a delight to look back more than forty years and note in our school the constant growth of that which is best. I think nothing will retard its further development.

I like a story that ends well, giving prom-

ise of something better to come, and with this feeling I close these simple reminiscences of the Carrollton school.

Into this building on the first week in January, 1871, Mr. Dobbin transferred the pupils and proceeded to organize and grade the school. To do this with a school of several hundred children was a difficult task; but Mr. Dobbin succeeded in bringing order out of chaos, in which he was ably assisted in the high school by Miss Alice Judd, afterward teacher of German in the Decatur, Illinois High School, and in the lower grades by Miss Mary Pike, afterward principal of the Fourth Ward School in Bloomington, Illinois; by Miss Anna Pike, Miss Della Schenck, Miss H. G. Peabody and Miss Nannie Price.

Thus began a new and better era for the Carrollton schools; a course of study was marked out and a strict record kept of each pupil's advancement. Mr. Dobbin resigned at the close of the year, and Mr. W. H. Wilson was elected to succeed him. He was a gentleman of fine attainments, but his stay was so short that he did little more than make a beginning. When, in the fall of 1872, the high school was organized, under charge of E. A. Doolittle, very few of the old pupils entered the school, so that it was necessary to begin at the foundation again. Mr. Doolittle was assisted in the high school by Miss Hattie E. Dunn, who was a graduate of the State Normal and had taught with great success in the high schools of Bloomington and Springfield, Illinois, before coming to Carrollton, and subsequently became principal of the Bloomington high school. Mr. Doolittle, finding that the high school was composed of young men and women whose intelligence demanded instructions of a higher grade than arithmetic and geography, a course of study was gradually developed, covering four years, although at first only two years of the course were represented by classes.

Mr. Doolittle continued as principal for seven years when he resigned and became an attorney-at-law and is still practicing his profession in Carrollton. He was succeeded in the schools by J. S. Kenyon, now of Emporia, Kansas, who served as principal until 1882 when David Flemley, now president of the State normal at Normal, Illinois, was chosen, and assumed control. Mr. Felmley continued in charge until 1890, when he resigned to accept the position of professor of mathematics in the State Normal. It was during his occupancy as principal that the former "Pride of Carrollton" was destroyed by fire, as described in Miss Peabody's article above, and the present magnificent edifice erected. On that eventful and long to be remembered night of November 17, 1888, in the light of the flames that blotted out the former building the Board of Education, composed at that time of J. P. Morrow, Leroy McFarland, H. H. Montgomery, R. H. Davis, W. L. Armstrong and Ed Miner, held a meeting on the grounds, and planned for future action. Rooms were secured on the square and other points and in a week's time the schools were again in operation and preparations begun for rebuilding.

Sixteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars were received from insurance, and bonds were issued to the amount of $12,000—plans were adopted, and the contract was let for $23,968. The building was completed and occupied by the school January 20, 1890, and the total cost including furnace and furniture was about $28,000. This building is modern in every respect and

was planned and constructed with a view to the health and comfort of those who occupy it. Its dimensions are 125x107 feet, the west front being seventy-seven feet high. The foundation is of Joliet stone, the walls of Litchfield brick, with stone trimmings, and the roof of slate. The sanitary conditions of the building are almost perfect, the heating and ventilating being accomplished by the most modern and approved systems. The interior is conveniently arranged, well lighted and handsomely furnished. There are nine school rooms, several recitation rooms, library, etc., on the two main floors, while in the basement is a laboratory for physics and chemistry classes, beside ample play rooms for inclement weather. Upon the resignation of Mr. Felmley in 1890, Clyde Slone, then assistant principal was appointed principal, which position he held for nine years, and not only fully sustained the enviable reputation the Carrollton schools had long maintained, but kept them on the up-grade. He was a graduate from the Carrollton high school in the class of 1883, and from the University of Michigan in 1888. He is at present principal of the Cairo, Illinois, high school. In the year 1899 Mr. E. A. Thornhill, graduate of the State Normal University, and of Harvard University, was chosen principal. Mr. Thornhill continued in this position until 1903, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. B. Carroll, who served one term and was succeeded by Mr. J. R. Sparks, the present incumbent.

Mr. Sparks receives a salary of $1,500 per year as superintendent, and is assisted by the following splendid corps of teachers who receive the salaries set opposite their names:

	Per month.
W. J. McFarland, principal, salary	$70.00
Annie Sides, 1st assistant, salary	60.00
R. H. Hebberling, 2d assistant, salary	55.00
W. D. McLemore, 8th grade, salary	60.00
Mrs. O. Seiverling, 7th grade, salary	55.00
Aris A. Campbell, 6th grade, salary	45.00
Floss Wright, 5th grade, salary	45.00
Jennie Stone, 4th grade, salary	40.00
Catherine Shallue, 3d grade, salary	40.00
Louisa Campbell, 2d grade, salary	45.00
Nellie Hardcastle, 2d primary, salary	40.00
Nettie Robinson, 1st primary, salary	50.00
Janitor, Harvey Epps, salary	50.00

The number of pupils enrolled the present term is 421. The tuition pupils number sixty, and tuition collected this year will amount to $1,250. The tax levy for the district is $9,500. The library, apparatus, furniture and contents of school building at the time as shown by an inventory recently taken amounts to $4,000.

CARROLLTON CITY CHURCHES.

In a not remote souvenir edition of the *Patriot*, by Charles Bradshaw, we gather something of the history of the Carrollton churches, of which organizations there are six, each having their own church edifices, and all supplied with the preaching of the gospel. The church history of Greene county dates back almost to the beginning of the county itself. According to some authorities an anti-mission Baptist church was organized in Carrollton in 1821, the same year the county seat was organized. Their meeting house was a log cabin which stood just east of the southeast corner of the square. It is said that Governor Carlin was a member of the organization. It afterward became what is now the Providence church, about seven miles east of Carrollton. The organization of the first Presbyterian church in the county was effected in the old log court house at the county seat, May 4, 1823.

The Dodgson family coming to the county in 1821 from England were the pioneers of Methodism here. They settled about two and one-half miles north of Carrollton, and organized a society called Hopewell Class, which was the first organization of Methodists in the county. A few years later this society built a brick church a little north of the residence of Daniel Morfoot, which continued a preaching place for many years.

Among the early preachers who made stations in this county were Father Breech, a Presbyterian; Elder Van Cleve, a Methodist, and Elijah Dodson, Moses Lemen, Jacob Bower, and Alvin Bailey, Baptists. As stated elsewhere in this history, the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, in 1831, preached several nights in Carrollton.

METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1832, with Rev. John Van Cleve as preacher in charge, assisted by Levi Springer, the Methodist Episcopal church of Carrollton was organized. The congregation first worshiped in the court house, and afterward in a school house on the east side of the square. In 1836 a brick church building was erected which served until 1850, when it was razed and gave place to a more pretentious building in which the congregation worshiped until 1883, when the present handsome edifice was erected at a cost of $20,500. This building is of brick with stone trimmings, and its interior includes a commodious auditorium, with inclined floor, and beautifully frescoed walls, and a lecture room connected therewith by a rolling partition. The building is heated by steam and is an imposing and handsome edifice. In 1889 a handsome parsonage was erected on the lot adjoining on the east.

The present pastor is Rev. D. T. Black. The official board of the church is composed of the following: Trustees, James H. McPherson, J. H. Curnutt, Samuel Beebee, O. T. Purl, Thomas J. Raffety, John Clough; clerk, J. J. Hamilton; stewards, J. H. Curnutt, O. T. Purl, Thomas J. Raffety, L. K. Jones, George Clough, S. E. Simpson, E. W. Painter; secretary, J. J. Hamilton.

A large and flourishing Sunday school is conducted by O. T. Purl, superintendent; also a large Epworth League, Ladies' Missionary and other societies auxiliary to the church.

The officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are: President, Mrs. John Clough; first vice president, Mrs. A. Pegram; second vice president, Mrs. Edward Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. Boyd; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Linder; treasurer, Miss Lizzie Clark.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Under the ministry of Rev. Henry Herrick, the Presbyterian church of Carrollton was organized July 23, 1831. The ruling elders chosen at that time were Julius A. Willard, Joseph Gerrish and Anthony Potts. For several years the congregation was unable to build a church but worshiped regularly in the old blacksmith shop near the northwest corner of the square, sustaining a Sunday school and making a steady growth. In 1837, during the pastorate of Rev. Hugh Barr, a church building was erected at a cost of $2,500, and dedicated free from debt. Rev. Barr continued as pastor for ten years, and 103 communicants were added under his ministrations. A few years later a partial disorganization occurred, but in 1850 the church was re-organized, and in 1851

Rev. J. G. Rankin became pastor and continued until 1861, and through his efforts, and under his administration, the academy (now used as a chapel) was erected and put in operation, and a parsonage was purchased. In 1864 Rev. S. H. Hyde became the pastor and continued as such for fifteen years. During Mr. Hyde's pastorate the present sightly brick edifice for worship was constructed at a cost of $11,000, and unencumbered by debt, was dedicated on the 18th of March, 1868. The year following the dedication a great religious interest was manifest in the congregation, followed by a wonderful revival of the work of grace. Pastor Hyde called to his assistance Rev. Dr. G. S. King, of Jerseyville, and Rev. W. L. Tarbet, of Virden, who labored with him in the preaching of the Word, and as the immediate fruit of their endeavors forty-three persons made profession of faith and united with the church at one communion. In 1879 Mr. Hyde gave up his pastorate here and removed to Carthage, in this state.

He was succeeded by Rev. W. L. Tarbet, of Virden, Illinois, who served as pastor four years. He was a talented and forceful preacher, and under his administration the church enjoyed prosperity, spiritually and otherwise. Mr. Tarbet is now located in Morgan county in charge of a church. He is occasionally called to the scenes of his labors in Carrollton to officiate at funerals or weddings among his former parishioners.

Mr. Tarbet was succeeded by Rev. W. M. Campbell, who served as pastor with good acceptance for a period of six years. He was followed by Rev. George D. McCulloch, a strong, earnest preacher, under whose ministrations the church was strengthened, and whose pastorate terminated at the end of three years, much to the regret of the church and congregation.

Rev. W. P. Hasken took charge, following Mr. McCulloch, and continued his pastoral duties with good effect for a period of four years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas B. Greenlee. Mr. Greenlee was an earnest, enthusiastic speaker and an excellent pastor, and the cordial relations that existed between pastor and people, not only of the Presbyterian church and congregation but citizens of Carrollton generally, were only severed at the end of a three years pastorate because of the condition of the pastor's health, which necessitated his seeking a more northern latitude, which he did.

Mr. Greenlee was succeeded by W. Bryson Smith, of St. Louis, who remained for two years, when he surrendered his charge and accepted a charge elsewhere.

The pastor in charge at present is Rev. Robert L. Evans. Mr. Evans' family consists of a wife and three children, some of them born in China, where he and his wife spent seven years in the missionary field. Mr. Evans is an able, pleasing speaker and an untiring worker among the members of his congregation outside of his pulpit duties. The cordial relations thus established between pastor and people is an augury of good things for the Presbyterian church in Carrollton in the future.

The present officers of the church are: Elders, George W. Davis, John L. Eldred, A. H. Fullerton, A. E. Wilson, Ed. D. Clark and E. A. Eldred. Deacons, Isham Linder, J. Y. Dick, F. P. Kergher, Oscar Combrink, Charles E. Clark and Robert Simpson. Sunday school—George W. Davis, superintendent; E. D. Clark, assistant superintendent; J. Y. Dick, librarian; Charles

H. Eldred, secretary and treasurer; Miss Bonnie Keigher, assistant secretary; Miss Lucie Miner, chorister; Miss Elsie McFarland, organist; teachers, A. E. Wilson, E. D. Clark, Rev. R. L. Evans, C. E. Duncan, Mrs. E. D. Clark, Mrs. J. L. Eldred, Mrs. A. E. Wilson, Mrs. Isham Linder, Miss Mariah Burruss, Miss Tippie Combrink and Miss Ada Roodhouse. The school at present has 90 scholars.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church of Carrollton was organized April 28, 1827, at the house of Justin Rider. Those who signed the agreement for organization were Sears Crane (then a Baptist minister) and wife, Abram Bowman and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Rider and Miss Phebe Harris. According to the records the first pastor of the church was Rev. Elijah Dodson, who continued two or three years. Rev. Alvin Bailey was pastor from 1834 to 1840, and again in 1853 to 1855. Among the other early pastors we may mention Revs. Jacob Bowers (1841), W. H. Briggs (1843), Porter Clay (brother of Henry Clay), J. N. Tolman, Justus Bulkley and W. F. Boyakin (the only one of the list now living, who resides at Blue Ridge, Kansas, still vigorous in intellect, in the 94th year of his age). It is not known where the church met for worship during the first few years of its existence, but it is recorded that in May, 1834, the first meeting was held in the new house of worship. This was a frame building on the same street east of the present site.

In April, 1852, under the pastorate of W. F. Boyakin, it was decided to erect a building of brick and stone, 66x42, with basement, to cost, including lot, $5,000. The building committee consisted of David Pierson, Thomas Hobson, John Headrick, A. W. Caverly and Z. A. Morrow. The building was erected on the present site, on a lot purchased for the purpose, the south side of which the committee subsequently sold to Lyman F. Wheeler for $501. The old building was sold to P. M. Brown for $410. The new church was dedicated January 6, 1856. Rev. D. P. French, then pastor at Jerseyville, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The pastors since that time have been in order as follows: Revs. E. J. Palmer (supply), Alvin Bailey, Justus Bulkley, N. Kinne, James M. Stifler (supply), W. D. Clark (two pastorates), B. F. Parshall, H. A. Guild, J. C. Bonham, J. E. Roberts, John W. Primm, J. J. Reader, Robert J. Church, and A. J. Young, the present incumbent. During the pastorate of Rev. Church the church building was remodeled and an annex built on the north side, the floor in the audience room inclined, memorial windows substituted, etc., at a cost of about $6,000.

The present church officers are: Ed. Miner, clerk; Ed. Smith, treasurer; Mrs. E. L. Davis, assistant treasurer; trustees, J. M. Widdowson, D. D. Pierson, A. M. Gallup, J. C. Bowman and J. J. Culwell; chorister, Mrs. H. H. Montgomery; assistant chorister, Mrs. C. C. Crow; organist, Lulu Scruby; ushers, Ed. Rumrill, Fred Vertreese and Robert Smith; finance committee, J. C. Bowman, Mrs. H. C. Kenney, Mrs. E. D. Davis, Miss Minnie Gette and Fred Vertreese. Sunday school: Ed. Miner, superintendent; Fred Vertreese, assistant superintendent; Bessie Powell, secretary; Jennie Stone, treasurer; Ethel Reed, organist; Orlean Clark, assistant organist

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church of Carrollton was organized in 1832 under the ministry of Elder W. B. Stone. The congregation in its infancy enjoyed the ministrations of Elders Stone, Hewitt, Osborn, Elly, Challen, Graham and others, and for a while prospered, numbering at one time about one hundred and twenty members. But death, removals and other causes reduced the membership, and in the early part of 1841 the church ceased to exist. However, in December of that year, under the labors of Elders Stone, John J. Jones and D. P. Henderson, a re-organization was effected with about twenty-eight members. D. W. Kennett was elected elder, and W. R. Montague and J. H. Marmon deacons. Since then the church has had a regular ministry a greater part of the time. Among the several pastors we note Elders E. V. Rice, E. L. Craig, John Harris, John McPherson, T. W. Dunkeson, J. A. Berry, William M. Groves and C. H. Bass.

Louis Hensler is superintendent of the Sunday school. The plain but neat church building of this congregation was erected in 1857, but is kept in good repair, and its interior is inviting, clean, home-like and comfortable. The bell which first summoned worshipers to this church forty-eight years ago, and which is yet doing service where it began, was secured as a gift from a St. Louis firm, Field, Beardsley & Co., by the late W. P. Marmon. A letter still preserved, addressed to Mr. Marmon and bearing the date, April 30, 1857, reads: "This day we ship a "Bell" to your address per steamer "New St. Paul," to be landed at Columbiana * * *. Please accept the "Bell" on behalf of the church with which you are connected, hoping that its solemn peals may cause many wayward ones to hesitate in their course, turn and enter the doors of the sanctuary, which may prove to be to them the gate of Heaven."

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From some time prior to 1871 the Episcopal congregation of Carrollton held services in the court house. During the winter of 1870-71 the subject of providing some more suitable place of worship was discussed, and in April, 1871, the matter took definite form at a meeting of the leading members of the congregation. At that meeting the sum of $1,500 was guaranteed, and Judge C. D. Hodges gave notice that he would donate a lot on which to build. The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions met with such encouragement that it was determined to erect a much better building than was first intended. This building, which was a frame structure, was dedicated on March 10, 1872, and for fourteen years the society continued to worship there, but on the night of August 19, 1886, it was destroyed by fire. The following spring the rector, Rev. G. W. Van Winkle, drew the plans for another edifice on the site of the burned building, and the contract was let at once for a more substantial and modern house of worship, which was dedicated October 2, 1887. This building cost something over $4,000, is built of brick, of gothic style, and has an audience room seating two hundred and twenty people, with a small chapel at the east end, the whole edifice being a very pretty piece of church architecture.

The committee that had charge of erecting the building was composed of Dr. J. T. Crow, Ornan Pierson, G. Wiener, A. Q. Kennett and C. H. Hodges.

The Mission Trinity church, the name given to the organization, belongs to the diocese of Springfield, of which the Right Rev. George F. Seymour is bishop. The guild of Trinity church consists of eight chapters. A branch of the Woman's Auxiliary is organized. Daughters of the King and Ministering Children's League are also organized.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was built in 1862 by the few Catholics then living in Carrollton and vicinity. The parish dates from 1860, being attended by visiting priests from Alton and Jerseyville, until a resident pastor, Father Klein, took charge in 1863. Among the original members were Cornelius Carmody, Michael Carmody, Thomas Carmody, Andrew Sheedy, Andrew Witteshek, Joseph Stohr, Matthew Markham, James Mahoney, Thomas Scott, James Dunsworth, Thomas Lunneen and John McMahon. Lots were bought with a fund raised by subscription among the members, and on these the front part of the present building was erected at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars. In 1882 an addition in the rear in the form of a cross wing was added at a cost of eight thousand dollars. The seating capacity of the building now is five hundred and fifty. Since its organization the congregation has enjoyed a steady increase in membership, especially through the immigration of German and Irish families. In one year (1871) fifty German families settled in Carrollton and near proximity. It is now the largest congregation in Greene county, its membership numbering from eight hundred to nine hundred. In 1870 a comfortable parsonage, adjoining the church edifice on the north, was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars.

The parochial school connected with this church was established in 1877, near the beginning of the pastorate of Father Sauer. The school is in charge of the Dominican Sisters, for whom a dwelling was erected, adjoining the church on the south, in 1881. Ninety pupils are now enrolled in the school.

Among the rectors who have administered to the parish in years past are Fathers Klein, Macken, Reconvreur, Sauer and Hoven. Rev. Fr. J. J. Driscoll is the rector now in charge. The present trustees of the church are Father Driscoll, Frank McDonough and Albert Geers.

The new parochial school building recently completed by the parish at a cost of over eight thousand dollars is one of the conspicuous improvements in the city. It is located on South Main street, on lots adjoining the church edifice on the east.

The building is 46x56 feet in size, two stories and basement, surmounted by dormer windows and slate roof. The stone foundation is 24 inches thick, and the walls of the building are of the best grade of Alton paving brick, making a finish similar to the public library. The walls are 18 inches thick.

Front and rear entrances to the main floor lead into a corridor, eight feet wide, running through the building. On this floor there are three class rooms, 24x32, 24x28 and 16x24, respectively; also a cloak room. These rooms are admirably lighted by broad plate glass windows

The second floor is in one room, full size of the building. This will be used as an audience room for school exhibitions and entertainments.

The basement has a cement floor and will be used as a play room in stormy weather.

The church building is heated by steam, and pipes will be laid so that the same boiler will furnish heat for the school building. Electric lights will be put in.

The building was completed about January 1, 1905. J. L. McCarty, of St. Louis was the architect; W. P. Dunn, of Carlinville, erected the building; William Koughan of this city did the stone work; Otto Lauterbach, the plastering, and William Foster, of Springfield, the slating.

The entire undertaking, from its earliest inception, has been under the direction of Rev. Father J. J. Driscoll, pastor of St. John's church, and both he and the members of his congregation are to be congratulated upon the success and thoroughness of the work.

LODGES.

Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., was organized under charter February 21, 1848, under name of Fletcher lodge, with Henry Duesenberry, Edward A. D'Arcy, David M. Woodson, Isaac Darneille, R. S. Hollenbeck, E. VanHorne, D. B. Stith and Dr. J. B. Samuel, charter members. The first officers were: J. B. Samuel, W. M.; E. A. D'Arcy, S. W.; and David M. Woodson, J. W. Shortly after its institution its name was changed to Carrollton lodge. The present officers are: J. M. Widdowson, W. M.; T. J. Raffety, S. W.; Robert E. Rumrill, J. W.; F. A. Lender, S. D.; B. W. Greer, J. D.; Clyde Linder, secretary; W. L. Armstrong, treasurer. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, having over one hundred and twenty-five members.

MODERN WOODMEN.

The present officers of the camp are: Clyde Fair, consul; Charles Ramsey, advisor; D. E. Fox, banker, and A. J. Sharon, clerk. The managers are: C. A. Taylor, George Keiper and T. M. Williams. It has a membership of two hundred and forty.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Carrollton lodge, No. 342, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 31, 1867. The first officers were: J. J. Paris, N. G.; W. S. Tandy, V. G.; J. M. Russell, R. S.; T. G. Jeffries, treasurer; G. W. Rumrill, recorder. The present officers are: George Keiper, N. G.; M. E. McMahan, V. G.; D. E. Fox, secretary, and D. E. Doolittle, treasurer; trustees, J. W. Beatty, Otto Lauterbach, Charles A. Taylor, S. A. Black and Chester K. Gillespie.

WATER WORKS.

In December, 1889, was begun a system to supply the city with water. The city council having made arrangements for funds with which to prosecute the work, and decided upon a deep well system, a contract was let to Mr. Gray, of Chicago, to sink the well on the property purchased by the city for the purpose west of the Q. C. & St. L. depot. The work on the well was begun on the 27th of December and completed in May of the next year at a cost of $3,045. This well giving promise of an abundance of water, the city council called a special meeting to be held June 12, 1890, at which time it was decided by a vote of 272 to 75 to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000 for the construction of a water works system. The contract was let to George Cadogan Morgan, of Chicago, for $10,463, and the system was com-

pleted and turned over to the city on January 1 of the next year. The system included the well, a powerful pumping engine, a reservoir containing 58,000 gallons of water, a duplex pumping engine with a capacity of a million gallons of water in twenty-four hours, a water tower one hundred and sixteen feet in height, including the tank thirty-six feet high and holding twenty-eight thousand gallons, between four and five miles of water mains and forty-five hydrants.

It soon became apparent that a mistake had been made in the construction of the bore of the well, in that it was not cased its entire depth, the lack of which permitted sand to enter and interfere with the working of the deep well pump. It was decided to remedy this by boring a second well and casing it the entire depth, or at least to the St. Peter sandstone, 1,237 feet. By this means two objects were accomplished: nothing but the pure water from the St. Peter sandstone would flow into the well, and the sand was shut out. The cost of the second well was $3,800.

The tower pressure of the system is about fifty-two pounds to the square inch, while a direct pressure of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty pounds to the square inch can be expected.

While the water supply from these two wells was adequate to supply the demands for sprinkling and fire extinguishing purposes, the fact that it was highly charged with sulphur rendered it distasteful to many for drinking and culinary purposes, which fact led to expressions of regret that the city did not go to the Dodgson Springs for the water supply, as was advocated by some at the time the contract for sinking the deep wells was let. Many of the users of the water refused to renew their contracts for supply and the city council began casting about for a further solution of the water problem. To this end, on the 5th day of June, 1900, the council visited the Dodgson Springs in a body and at its meeting a week later passed a resolution in favor of buying the springs and putting $18,000 into the improvement. On August 16 an agreement was reached between the council and David Dodgson, the latter agreeing to sell the springs and five acres of ground adjoining for $500. The fact that the city was in debt to almost the five per cent limit threatened to be an insurmountable barrier. But the last preceding legislature had provided for this very emergency, and passed a law authorizing the issuing of water certificates to be paid out of the revenues of the system.

An ordinance providing for such an issue was passed by the council, and on October 12th the proposition of a Chicago brokerage firm—John Nuveen & Co.—to take the bonds and certificates, bearing six per cent interest, at par was accepted, and bonds to the amount of $6,000 and $13,000 in water certificates were issued. On November 8th of this year the contract for constructing the water works improvement was let to Charles A. Stookey, of Belleville, for $18,580. It was hoped to get the work completed before cold weather, but some legal complications with reference to the bonds and certificates arising, an injunction stopped the work and the construction was delayed until May, 1901, when the injunction case was decided in favor of the city, and Mr. Stookey resumed work July 1st and on October 16 the city council received the water works extension and tendered a vote of thanks to the contractor for the promptness and excellence of his work.

The Dodgson Springs, the source of Carrollton's water supply, are located almost four miles in a direct line northwest of the city. These springs, the water from which bubbles forth at the foot of a steep wooded hill and swells a modest rivulet to the proportions of a respectable creek, have been in existence no one knows what length of time, but the earliest settlers drank of their waters and told of their unceasing flow. These springs are now enclosed within a reservoir seventy feet at its longest point and thirty-five feet wide. Its four irregular sides consist of a concrete wall fifteen inches thick and ten feet high; the bed of the reservoir is covered with broken rock. The water in it is controlled by an overflow and remains at a depth of two and a half feet. The high walls were not designed to hold the water in but to keep the floods from the creek out; so that the supply is always pure.

For supplying this water to the city two complete outfits of pumping machinery are provided, so that in case of accident or breakage it will only be necessary to start the other pump. The larger of the two pumps is a Dean compound duplex, operated by steam and having a capacity of pumping six hundred thousand gallons from the reservoir at the springs to the standpipe in Carrollton every twenty-four hours. The other pumping outfit consists of a Smith-Vaile pump operated by an Olds gasoline engine of twenty-five horse power, and has just one-half the capacity of the other.

The pipeline which conveys the water from the springs reservoir to the city consists of nineteen thousand eight hundred feet of six-inch iron pipe laid four feet under ground and a connection is made with the original city mains at the old pumping station. The large reservoir at the old station will be kept full of water to be used in case of emergency. Carrollton is justly proud of her water works system. In fact she is the only town in the state of Illinois that has a water supply coming direct from natural springs, and also the only town in the state that has succeeded in making such improvements under the new law, which provides that they may be paid for out of the revenues of the system.

CARROLLTON STEAM HEATING PLANT.

In cost and up-to-dateness the heating plant completed last fall by the Carrollton Heat, Light and Power Company, heads the list of improvements for the year. Nearly three months of continuous and ardent labor has been put on it, and it is believed to be as good a heating system as may be found in any of the larger cities. Many serious obstacles were encountered, but were overcome by persistent effort. The work of excavating was done by the local company, and the pipes were laid by the American District Steam Company, of Lockport, New York, which has been putting in these heating plants for over twenty-five years and spare no expense to give the best system possible. R. F. Furbish, a civil engineer in the employ of the company, has superintended the work.

The line of mains runs from the power plant, up the alley between North and South Main streets, to the public square, a distance of about a third of a mile, and then makes a complete circuit of the square near the sidewalk, thus giving a better circulation of the steam. Total length of the mains is about three thousand seven hundred feet.

The steam is conveyed through wrought iron pipes, wound with asbestos paper bound on with copper wire. The pipe thus covered

is encased in a tin-lined, circular, wood casing, made two inches larger inside than the iron pipe, thus giving a dead air space which is the best non-conductor of heat. The wood casing is made of four-inch staves, tongued and grooved together, the whole spirally wound with galvanized steel wire embedded into the wood, and then covered over with pitch and sawdust. These casings are so joined as to be water tight. Underdrainage, consisting of tile covered with gravel, is provided throughout to more thoroughly preserve the pipe line. The mains are carefully laid to grade so as to properly drain the pipes of condensation. For this purpose the trench started at the power house ten feet deep and ranged up to about four feet.

At certain distances in the line expansion joints are placed to take care of the expansion of the iron pipe, which takes place when steam is on the line.

As to the life of the casings, it is not known how long they will last. At one place where mains were taken up to be replaced by larger ones after thirteen years they were found practically as good as new. At Danville, this state, 1,000 feet were taken up after seven years, and the wood was sound, the tin bright and the iron pipe could not be distinguished from new.

The assurance of perfect service is claimed to be beyond that of any other commodity distributed for sale for public use, because there are no engines or machinery to get out of order, and the steam enters the mains direct from the exhaust or from the boilers.

Over $2,500 has been paid out to laborers in the construction of the plant. The enterprise which prompted its construction ought to be appreciated.

F. M. Sinsebaugh is the manager of the systems, as well as that of the electric light plant.

CARROLLTON NURSERIES.

Carrollton has, while perhaps not the largest, one of the best arranged and managed nurseries in Illinois. The proprietor, John A. Cannedy, has grown up as an orchardist and nurseryman and has got the business reduced to a system which not only inures to a rapidly growing trade but which attracts the attention of growers of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, grape vines, roses, schrubs, etc., all over the State. His fruit exhibits at the county fair for some years have been the admiration of all attendants, and a visit to his nurseries and orchards on "Home Farm" in Greene county and at Jerseyville, and also his mammoth new packing sheds and storage cellars a half block from the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with capacity of 130,000 cubic feet, will be convinced that Mr. Cannedy's claims regarding the superior qualities of his stock, and his facilities for delivering it promptly and in good condition to his customers are not overestimated.

James A. McPherron also has a nursery at his residence in the southern city limits and for many years has dealt in nursery stock to the satisfaction of his customers, but Mr. McPherron devotes his attention more largely to small fruits, berries and early vegetables. He has an extensive hot house when early plants are propagated and the citizens of Carrollton early indulge in luxuries from his garden and flowers from his conservatory.

The business interests of Carrollton are represented as follows:

GROCERIES.

John J. Sharon's grocery house is the oldest institution in the city. Mr. Sharon has conducted a continuous business in this line in the same stand for forty-five years.

Greene and Bingham, on the north side of the square, conduct a good business in groceries and next to Mr. Sharon are the pioneers in this line.

Sam Edwards, on the east side of the square, does a flourishing business in this line, in the largest grocery room in the city. He established this business in 1891.

Schafer & Sanford, also on the east side, are doing their share of the business in groceries. This house was established by Schafer and Reed, who continued twelve years and sold to Reed, Sandford & Reed, who conducted the business four years, when on January 1, 1905, the present firm took control.

Fischer and Williams, on the west side, opened out in this line and continued under this firm name until Mr. Williams retired and removed to California on account of poor health. Mr. Fischer still continues in the business.

Ed. D. Clark & Son, also on the east side, keep fully abreast of the times in the grocery trade and have recently erected one of the best appointed buildings for the trade in the city.

Bonie & Vertrees, on the north side of the square, keep a large stock of groceries, in addition to their shoe department, and do a good business. William Lyons also has a store in this line on the east side.

DRUGGISTS.

Frank P. Williams in 1892, having been licensed as a competent pharmacist, opened a drug store on the west side of the square where he did business until 1895 when he bought the Vedder stock of goods and removed to Vedder's old stand on the north side of the square where he still continues to manage a growing business.

Ed Smith & Company are the oldest established druggists in the city. A. H. Smith, father of the present proprietor, removed his stock of drugs from Kane in 1860, and located on the north side of the square. Dr. Smith died in 1892 and the business is continued by his son successfully.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND FURNITURE.

This combination is carried on by S. E. Simpson & Company. It was started on the west side of the square in 1886, at which time S. E. Simpson and S. A. Black constituted the firm. In 1887 Mr. Black retired, and in 1889 E. L. Simpson became a member of the firm, and furniture and undertaking were added. The new firm first occupied the Sol Smith Russell building on the north side. It now occupies the first and second floors of the Wright block and is doing an increasing business.

Conrad Kergher established himself in the undertaking business here in 1861, and has continued on the same site ever since. In 1877 the splendid brick block now occupied by him was erected, and in 1884 Frank P., his son, became a partner in the business, conducted as Kergher & Son. They keep, in addition to mortuary supplies, a large line of furniture, wall paper, etc., and are progressive, reliable citizens.

STOVES, HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Raffety & Carmody, under Masonic

Temple, northeast corner of the square, carry an immense line of stoves, hardware, agricultural implements, harness, buggies and builders' supplies. This firm began the business in the Kergher block on the south side, but removed to their present commodious quarters, where they have built up a large trade.

Seiverling & Eldred are located in the same line of business in their large establishment west of the northwest corner of the square. They are well stocked to furnish the farmers with implements and machinery, carry a complete line of hardware, stoves, etc., also manufacture harness. They are well-known reliable business men.

Baltz Brothers, on the southwest corner of the square, also carry a line of hardware, agricultural implements, and also do blacksmithing and wagon making. The large building in which they carry on their business was erected in 1877 by Burruss & Valentine, and occupied by them as a machine shop and foundry.

Louis Hensler conducts an agricultural implement store and blacksmith and wagonmaker's shop west of the square on the southwest corner. He is a veteran in this line and enjoys the confidence of the community. He also deals in buggies.

Schurman & Fishback do a large business in the manufacture of wagons and general blacksmith work at their establishment immediately west of the Greene County National Bank. Horseshoeing is a specialty in their business. Mr. Ed. Rumrill, the expert wagonmaker, is in charge of that line of manufacture.

Daigger & Seiverling conduct a horseshoeing and general blacksmith shop west of Johnson's livery stable. They are old and experienced hands at the business. They also manufacture wagons.

John Hensler, formerly Daigger & Hensler, is located, where he has done business many years, on the south side of the square, half block back, and conducts a general blacksmithing and farm implement business. Mr. Hensler has been very successful in this line.

Mike Hensler recently erected a convenient shop adjoining Turney & Johnson's livery stable on the west, where he is engaged in supplying the farmers with anything they may need in the way of repairs or new articles in the blacksmith line.

William Eglehoff, the oldest carriage manufacturer in the city, is in the building erected by him forty-five years ago, east of the southeast corner of the square.

George Rumrill, another veteran wagonmaker, still carries on his business in his shop south of his residence, on Locust street, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, still does good work.

LUMBER, ETC.

W. A. Brown, whose place of business is located just east of the C. & A., carries on an extensive business in lumber, lime, coal, salt, nails and builders' hardware. He has been engaged in this line for several years and enjoys a good and increasing trade.

J. M. Widdowson, who came to Carrollton in 1878 and engaged in the carpenter's trade, continued in that business until 1893, when he purchased of L. S. Bushnell, the lumber yard near the C. Q. & St. L. depot, which he continues to operate with good success. He deals in coal, salt, nails and some lines of builders' hardware.

Thomas Hough was for a number of

years engaged with Mr. David Pierson in the milling business in Carrollton, but when the mill burned down several years ago, he established a lumber yard north of the old mill site, where he has engaged since and is doing his share of the business. He is a well known citizen and keeps abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his line of trade.

LIVERY STABLES.

Ed. D. Johnson is the proprietor of the well known livery on the west side of the square, where for a number of years he has catered to the traveling and pleasure riding public. He has accommodations for a large number of horses, has up-to-date rigs, good travelers and safe drivers, and is a genial and accommodating liveryman.

Messrs. Turney & Johnson have recently consolidated their interests in the livery business and now occupy in partnership the building run by Mr. Johnson on South Fifth street, and the one on the east side of southeast corner of the square bought by Mr. Turney of Jacob Hunt. One of the establishments is used for a boarding and feed stable, and the other for general livery business. They are equipped with a splendid stock and doing a good business.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods business of the city is managed by three firms. Sharon Fischer & Co., opened business in this line in the Wright building, March 20, 1891. The firm was composed of the following gentlemen: H. C. Kenney, George C. Kenney, John Fischer and A. J. Sharon. On December 5, same year, W. L. Close bought Mr. Fischer's interest and the firm became Sharon, Close & Co. This continued until October 24, 1900, when F. S. Davis purchased an interest in the business, and the style of the firm was changed to Sharon, Close, Davis & Co. Soon after this, in November, 1900, the firm made a change of location, removing their stock into the elegant new building erected by B. C. Hodges, on the north of the square. In November, 1904, Mr. Hodges completed another building adjoining, and connection being made between the two stores, the firm added a large line of shoes and clothing, and at once occupied the new store room, thus affording them one of the handsomest business places in the city. On February 11, 1905, the company purchased F. S. Davis' interest, and the style is now as at first, Sharon, Close & Co. They were the first dry goods house in the city to adopt the cash system. They do a rousing business.

Lynn, Fair & Davis Dry Goods Co.—On March 27, 1897, Luther Lynn, Edgar L. Davis and Richard G. Fair, who had been associated with Leroy McFarland in the dry goods trade, formed a copartnership and began business on the west side in the Eldred building, under the firm name of Lynn, Davis & Fair. They employed two salesmen and continued to do business at that stand until the 1st of August, 1897, when, their increasing trade demanding larger quarters, they removed their stock to the Horwitz block on the northeast corner of the square where they are now located. After their removal to the Horwitz block their business continued to increase so rapidly that, notwithstanding they occupied the entire first and second floors of the building, they were cramped for space; accordingly, on the 1st of March, 1900, the Wheeler block adjoining was secured, communication between the two buildings secured and first and second floors

of that building added. On January 1, 1903, they organized under the state law with stock capitalized at $30,000, changing the firm name to Lynn, Fair & Davis. They carry an immense stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, notions, carpets, etc. They employ nine salespeople and each member of the firm was bred to the business.

McFarland & Co.—September 4, 1864, O. A. McFarland, W. P. Hubbell and L. McFarland bought of Z. A. Morrow & Co., their stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, in the store room located on the northeast corner of the public square, once known as the Marmon building, and organized a general dry goods business, under the firm name of Hubbell, McFarland & Co. In 1865 Z. A. Morrow and W. P. Marmon succeeded W. P. Hubbell and O. A. McFarland, and the firm name was changed to Z. A. Morrow & Co. W. P. Marmon transferred his interest in 1866 to R. G. Robinson, and business was continued under the same firm name until 1868; when Charles H. Hodges succeeded Z. A. Morrow, and the name of the firm became McFarland, Robinson & Hodges. On account of feeble health Mr. Hodges sold his interest to L. McFarland and R. G. Robinson, and they continued in business under the firm name of McFarland & Robinson. The frequent changes of copartnership, the general embarrassing financial condition of the country, and the rapid decline in values on account of inflated prices, caused by our depreciated currency during the Civil war, made it impossible to get profits on sales of goods and required great care to protect capital invested in business.

The copartnership of McFarland & Robinson was a financial success and continued until March, 1877, when Robinson's interest was transferred to L. McFarland, who was now sole proprietor and continued in business under the firm name of McFarland & Co. By a fortunate purchase of the stock of goods formerly owned by A. W. Lynn & Son, the firm realized a net profit of over five thousand dollars from the year's business. Owing to failure of health, L. McFarland's one-half interest in stock of goods was transferred to C. H. Weagley in 1878, and the firm's name became McFarland & Weagley. This firm did a large and profitable business until 1886, when Luther Lynn succeeded C. H. Weagley, and the firm name was changed to McFarland & Lynn. In 1888 L. McFarland purchased what was known as the Boyd corner and the stock of goods was transferred to this building, and their large and profitable business was continued until 1890, when L. McFarland bought the Levi corner and the firm transferred their mechandise to this store building. January, 1893, the first dry goods company was organized under a state charter, with Luther Lynn, S. O. Smith, L. McFarland, R. G. Fair and Edgar Doris, stockholders. The company was organized for a term of five years with a paid up capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. The officers were L. McFarland, president; Luther Lynn, first vice-president and treasurer; R. G. Fair, second vice-president; and Edgar Doris, secretary. This company distributed more goods and declared larger dividends than any dry goods concern that ever existed in the county.

After the expiration of their state charter this company failed to reorganize, and L. McFarland still continues in business under the firm name of McFarland & Co. Mr. McFarland has been in the dry goods trade in Carrollton forty-one years continuously—longer than any other similar dealer in the city. His sons, Oscar and Lee, are associated

with him in the trade, and they employ five salespeople. Their business is prosperous.

SHOES, CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

On January 1, 1903, Frank McDonnough, Frank Smith and ——— Daum purchased the stock of shoes, clothing and furnishing goods of McFarland & Co., and began business under the firm name of McDonnough, Daum & Smith, in the north sales room of the McFarland block. Mr. McDonnough had been with McFarland & Co. thirteen years, the latter three as one of the company, while Smith and Daum had been employed as salesmen in same establishment for some years. This firm at once enlarged their stock, and made bids for their share of the trade. They have the only exclusive stock of the kind in Carrollton, and are doing a most satisfactory business.

HOTELS.

On the southwest corner of the square stands the oldest hotel in the city, having been built in 1832. Its first landlord was James Reno, father of Marcus Reno, whose name is familiar in connection with the Custer massacre. Judge Hinton later kept this hotel for a number of years. This now popular hostelry is managed by Mr. James Bogges, who succeeded W. F. Stock some years since. That Mr. Bogges knows how to keep a hotel is evidenced by the patronage accorded him by the traveling public.

The Patton House is located on Depot street east of the southeast corner of the square. J. E. Patton was the proprietor, beginning in 1880, until his death two years ago, when his widow and daughters assumed charge and continue the business at present. The hotel has a good custom, and is a pleasant resting place for the weary and hungry traveler.

Among the boarding houses in the city may be mentioned Mike Hahaler, Mrs. Richards, and Mrs. Ward on Locust street, and Miss Mollie Varble who has begun the erection of a large modern building on Depot street.

RESTAURANTS.

Mart Bowman conducts his "Model Restaurant" on the south side of the square in the Schwartz block. He is a veteran in the business and keeps a clean, up-to-date lunch room.

"Pink" Bowman also caters to the wants of a hungry public in a restaurant located in the rear end of the billiard room on the east side of the square.

Hedgeman Roberts is the proprietor of the popular restaurant located in the Fry building on the east side, and is enjoying a good run of custom.

MILLINERS.

Carrollton milliners are all in touch with the latest styles in head gear, and are all reliable houses. On the west side Mrs. Carrie McGill conducts a model store, and does a thriving business. She is assisted by her sister, Miss Amy Bowman.

Mrs. Charles McDonnough is located in the Hodges block on the north side, where all the novelties in ladies hats can be found to suit all seasons of the year.

Mrs. A. D. Rollins' establishment is in the Schwartz block on the south side, where she conducts a large millinery business, and

keeps fully abreast with all the leading and latest styles in such goods.

Mrs. James A. Harwood deals in all articles pertaining to millinery, in the building adjoining the Gazette building on the east, is a popular artist in her line and enjoys a growing trade.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Hussey & Fishback have for many years run a large grain elevator just south of the C. & A. depot. They handle wheat and grain of all kinds, also have a corn sheller and grinder connected with the plant. Also handle coal. They are known favorably all over the county, and transact a large business.

The largest grain elevator in the city is located north of the C. & A. station, and latterly owned by E. S. Vanarsdale and Ed. Roodhouse, who sold it to the present proprietors.

Since this last purchase the plant has been enlarged, fitted with new machinery, and is now one of the best appointed elevators in this part of the country.

POULTRY.

An important industry in Carrollton is the poultry packing business. Thirteen years ago Julius A. Wolff established a poultry depot here near the Q. C. & St. L. station, and has gradually increased his facilities for handling the business until his shipment to the New York and Boston markets alone amount to over 250 tons of live and dressed poultry and 1,000 cases of eggs. During the winter season he gives employment to ten or twelve men.

Roberts & Woodman are located in the poultry trade in the canning factory building at the C. & A. railroad. They have been established in the enterprise about six months and are handling a large amount of product.

MEAT MARKETS.

Williams & Son, on east side of square have, and operate, an up-to-date meat supply depot, do their own butchering, and deal out to their customers only choice meats of all kinds in their season.

Linn Brothers are located in the meat business on the north side, and have a well appointed market, and do a large business, keeping for their trade the choicest cuts of beef, pork, lamb and other meats. They also do their own slaughtering.

SHOE SHOPS.

Louis Reische, the veteran shoemaker, conducts a shop in the second story of the block occupied by the Lynn, Fair & Davis Dry Goods Company, where making and repairing of boots and shoes is carried on.

Samuel Wright also makes and repairs boots and shoes in his shop located in the J. C. Ashlock building, south of the square on Fifth street.

HARNESS SHOP.

Herman Sontag conducts the only exclusive harness shop in Carrollton. He is located on the west side of the square, is an expert workman in his line, and is being liberally patronized.

TIN SHOPS.

John Mahoney, on the southeast corner

of the square, attends to the wants of the community in manufacturing and repairing of tinware; he also handles stoves.

Sim Black & Son work in tinware, plumbing and furnaces, on the east side of the square and are reliable workmen.

J. A. Stone is located with a tin shop on the second floor of Raffety & Carmody's building, northeast corner of the square. He is a good workman and a young man of good business habits.

BAKERY.

George Keiper has for many years conducted a bakery on the east side of the square, and this at present is the only institution of the kind in the city. Mr. Keiper is doing a satisfactory business in his line.

CIGAR FACTORIES.

The late Charles A. Weimer was the pioneer cigar manufacturer in Carrollton. He established the first factory of this kind on the east side of the square thirty-five years ago, and continued to conduct it until his death two years ago. He erected the building still in use as the factory in 1894, where he did a flourishing business, his output amounting to a million and three-quarters of cigars annually. Since his death the factory continues the business in the name of his estate, with F. M. Roberts manager.

Horace Spaulding is doing a neat little business in the manufacture of cigars in the Vivill building on the east of the square.

Williams & Spencer are located in this business in the second story of the post office block on the west side, and make a popular brand of cigars.

Joe Weimer has a factory in the Schwartz block on the south of the square, and is a veteran in the business.

Charles Conlee has recently established a factory in a rear room of the Baltz block on southwest corner of square and gives promise of making it a success.

Campbell & Keyes operate a factory on south Fifth street adjoining Turney & Johnson's livery stable.

Peter Carmody has removed his plant from the Schwartz block to his residence southeast of the square and continues the production of cigars there.

TAILOR SHOPS.

Charles Nesselhoff has for a number of years carried on a merchant tailoring establishment in the Sharon building east of the McFarland block, and is accounted a master workman in his line.

W. A. Horn removed to Carrollton from Jerseyville some three years since and located a merchant tailor shop on the west side, north of West Side Hotel, where he has built up a good business.

PHYSICIANS.

The pioneer physician of Carrollton is said to have been Dr. Potts, who came in 1821, and settled about one and a half miles west of town. He practiced here a few years and removed to White Hall, where he died. Dr. Throckmorton located in Carrollton in 1823, and later removed to Texas, of which state his son was governor. Among the physicians who came later and practiced in Carrollton we may mention Drs. Pegram, Dulaney, DePew, Sharon, Johnson, Lashure, Coward, Bostwick, Gladwell, Hardtner, Thompson, Lindsey, Kingsley, Bowman,

Heaton, Gaylord, Chorn, Kelley, Samuel, Davis, Miller, English, Langdon, McFall, Armstrong, Crow, Ross, Simpson, Clemmons (father and son), Wilson, Turner, Reno, Potts, Hall.

The present physicians of Carrollton are Drs. George W. Ross (present mayor), James B. Hays, Howard Burns, W. F. Waggoner, James Squire, Marguerite Squire, Dr. Bigger, E. S. Gooch, J. W. Adams.

Dentists—O. W. Wilson, Neil Vedder, B. Flannigan and A. E. Hoag.

BARBER SHOPS.

M. E. McMahon, Debott & Whitlock, Hill Brothers, Hillig Brothers, Ward & Lang, Campbell & Whitlock.

CARROLLTON MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY.

This enterprise is owned and conducted by Oswald Jackson on Locust street, south of the square, where he is prepared to fill all orders in machine or foundry work at short notice.

ADVANCE MILLS.

These flouring mills are located on west North street near the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis railroad and are operated by a joint stock company, of which Daniel Flatt, is president; S. E. Pierson, treasurer; and Frank P. Greene, secretary and manager. On the 18th of May, 1886, the Secretary of State granted a charter to John Kaser, Alvin Pegram, John F. Briggs, and Frank Fresch, forming a stock company to operate the Advance Flouring Mills in Carrollton. They ran under this company for a time when Alvin Pegram bought the greater share of the stock and continued to run the mills until his death. From that time they ran in the name of the estate until June 25, 1903, when the present company purchased the stock and continued the business. These mills have a capacity of 125 barrels per day, and their brand of flour is not excelled.

GREENE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

The history of the Greene County National Bank properly dates back to the first beginning of banking in this county—1854—when David Pierson embarked in the business in Carrollton. In that year Mr. Pierson started a bank in connection with his mercantile business. Four years later he turned his entire attention to banking, and in 1859 he began the erection of the large three-story brick building, at the northwest corner of the square, which has been continuously occupied by the bank for over thirty-six years. In 1874 Mr. Pierson's sons, Robert and David D., became partners in the firm of David Pierson & Sons, in what was then known as Pierson's Exchange Bank. During the panics of 1857 and 1872, when nearly every bank in the state was closed, this institution never refused to meet a just demand.

In 1878 David Pierson desired to retire from business on account of his advanced age, and the Greene County National Bank was organized to succeed the old institution. It began business on July 1, with a paid up capital of $100,000. Its first officers were John I. Thomas, president; David D. Pierson, vice president; Robert Pierson, cashier; Orman Pierson, assistant cashier.

During the twenty-six years of the bank's existence it has ever maintained a reputation for accommodating, fair and safe business methods and dealings, and has the satis-

faction of seeing the volume of business yearly increasing.

The following statement shows the condition of the institution at the present time:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$724,639 26
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		18,917 36
U. S bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		23,016 67
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		9,851 72
Due from State Banks and Bankers		1,816 57
Due from approved reserve agents		42,481 25
Notes of other National Banks		8,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		212 19
Specie	$33,325 30	
Legal-tender notes	10,000 00	43,325 30
Redemption fund with U. S Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$927,260 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	8,931 80
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	103 33
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,707 64
Individual deposits subject to check	275,862 04
Demand certificates of deposit	202 75
Time certificate of deposit	405,392 76
Total	$927,260 32

State of Illinois, County of Greene, ss.:

I, Ornan Pierson, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ORNAN PIERSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of March, 1905.

F. A. WHITESIDE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: D. D. Pierson, Stuart E. Pierson, Wm. L. Armstrong, Directors.

The present officers are: D. D. Pierson, president; John Snyder, vice president; Ornan Pierson, cashier; S. E. Pierson, assistant cashier; directors, D. D. Pierson, John Snyder, Daniel Morfoot, S. E. Pierson, W. L. Armstrong and Ornan Pierson.

THE CARROLLTON BANK.

This well and favorably known institution was established August 9, 1877, with Benjamin Roodhouse, president, and W. W. Beatty, cashier. The other stockholders at that time were David Wright, Jeduthan Eldred, C. H. Hodges and John Kaser. Judge C. D. Hodges was then erecting the substantial brick building intended for, and since occupied by, the bank, and pending its completion the business was begun in the small building adjacent, since torn down to give place to the Hodges block.

Benjamin Roodhouse resigned the presidency April 1, 1883, and was succeeded by George W. Davis, who has since, until recently, remained at the head of the institution. John M. Roodhouse succeeded Mr. Beatty as cashier at the end of the first year, and he in turn was succeeded by Dr. E. B. Hobson three years later.

In October, 1886, the stockholders of the Carrollton Bank bought out John Long's bank and re-organized. John L. Eldred and B. C. Hodges, who became stockholders at this time, were elected cashier and assistant cashier, respectively, Mr. Davis being continued as president.

The present owners of stock in the Carrollton Bank are George W. Davis, John L. Eldred, Beverly C. Hodges, Mrs. Mary Brace, Mrs. Annis Rhodes, Mrs. Ella Meek and the heirs of Charles McAninch, the four last named receiving their stock by inheritance. Charles H. Eldred has been in the employ of the bank as bookkeeper during

the past nineteen years. David Winn is the night watchman.

The men who are managing the affairs of the Carrollton Bank have exercised good judgment and conservative business methods, and have made this one of the safe and substantial institutions of the town.

The present officers are: Beverly C. Hodges, president; Henry Schafer, vice president; John L. Eldred, cashier; Charles H. Eldred, assistant cashier. The directors and owners are: B. C. Hodges, Henry Schafer, John L. Eldred and Samuel W. Eldred. John L. Eldred, the cashier, has been continuously in the institution for twenty-five years.

THE PRESS OF CARROLLTON.

THE PATRIOT.

The *Patriot*, of Carrollton, now one of the most enterprising and up-to-date weekly newspapers in this section of Illinois, had a precarious and sometimes interrupted existence in its early years. As its name indicates, it was born and christened at a crucial period in the nation's history. The paper was first established as the Carrollton Press by S. P. Ohr, in September, 1859. Three years later the war cloud loomed up, and Mr. Ohr, with patriotic instincts, suspended his paper, locked up his office and went to the front as captain of Company A, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry. He never returned to the editorial desk, but died in the service of his country in September, 1864. Early in that same year the local Union League took up the matter of reviving the paper. The late David Pierson was a prime mover in the project. The paper made its appearance as the Greene County Patriot in April or May, 1864. D. Pierson & Company were the publishers, and Elder E. L. Craig the editor. In 1868 the office was leased to William B. Fairchild, who edited the paper with considerable ability for several years. After him came two or three aspiring journalists who retired in rapid succession. In 1874 Edward Miner became the responsible head of the paper, and under his management it started quite noticeably on the up-grade. In 1876 Clement L. Clapp bought the paper, and for twelve years he so directed its course as to make it one of the stable, prosperous and respected institutions of the county. In April, 1888, Charles Bradshaw, the present owner and editor, purchased the paper and printing plant from Mr. Clapp, and has now (1905) been managing the business seventeen years. The *Patriot* has achieved success by keeping in close touch with the people of Greene county, and has advanced the interests of its home town, and indeed of the entire county, by inspiring a progressive spirit. It has taken the lead in advocating various public improvements. Politically it advocates the principles of Republicanism, but always reserves the right to condemn corruption or bossism in its own as well as any other party. The paper is devoted chiefly to the news of Greene county, and is most attractively arranged and printed. The office has recently put in a new press, which, added to its other equipments, which enables it to turn out printing of all kinds in the highest style of the art.

CARROLLTON GAZETTE.

This paper is the oldest representative of journalism now being published in the county. It was established in 1840 by

George B. Price, who was its editor and publisher for many years. The first issue appeared June 26 of that year. It was a five column folio, all printed at home. Mr. Price continued the publication with him until November, 1851, when he associated with him R. B. Dedham, and the paper was enlarged to a six column folio. Mr. Dedham, however, did not continue in connection with the enteruprise very long, and Mr. Price again continued alone except with the assistance of his son, until 1860. On December 8th of that year he announced that he had secured the services of H. L. Clay to have charge of the editorial department. This firm existed until 1863, when Mr. Clay retired and the business was continued by Price & Son. In 1868 George B. Price retired from the editorial work, and the paper was then conducted by his son, Thomas D. Price, although the firm name remained the same, until on July 9, 1881, H. H. Montgomery purchased an interest, and the firm name was changed to Price & Montgomery. This co-partnership continued until May, 1883, when Mr. Montgomery sold his interest to H. P. Farrelly, and Price & Farrelly composed the firm and continued the publication until July 19, 1886, when James McNabb, the present master in chancery of the county, purchased Mr. Farrelly's interest, and the publication was under the firm name of Price & McNabb. On January 1, 1897, William A. Hubbard, who had just completed his second term as county clerk, purchased Mr. T. D. Price's interest in the journal, changing the firm name to Hubbard & McNabb, Mr. Hubbard assuming the business and Mr. McNabb the editorial control, which they now continue to exercise. The *Gazette* office is equipped with large facilities in the way of up-to-date presses and other devices for doing good work, and in the printing line is doing a large business.

Few cities of the size of Carrollton can boast of two weekly journals that surpass the ones published as above. They are clean, newsy and reliable, such as no home in the county need hesitate to place upon their table.

CARROLLTON LIBRARY.

The movement for the present public library and reading room in Carrollton was inaugurated in the spring of 1901. The people voted and the city council levied a two mill tax for its support. The first board of directors was: George W. Davis, president; B. C. Hodges, Stuart E. Pierson, E. A. Doolittle, Charles A. Weimer, Frank P. Williams, Henry T. Rainey, Mrs. Howard Burns and Mrs. Helen Martin.

The library and reading room was opened in the fall of 1901 in the Schwarz block, on the south side of the square. Mr. Andrew Carnegie having pledged the sum of ten thousand dollars for the erection of a building, the board purchased the present site on the southeast corner of the square and let the contract to M. L. Reed and Thomas W. Moore of Carrollton April 29, 1902. The buliding was completed and ready for occupancy December following and the library moved into its new quarters on the 18th of that month. The only changes in the board of directors since that time have been those of R. E. Fain in place of Mrs. Martin, resigned, and C. E. F. Allen in place of Charles A. Weimer, deceased.

The building is of vitrified brick with stone trimmings, of colonial style, fronting sixty-three feet on South Main street, by

forty-five on West Sixth. The first floor is devoted to library and reading room, and the second consists of a handsome auditorium, forty-five feet square, and a club room. Under the entire building is a basement nine feet in height, suitable for various purposes if desired, but at present unfinished.

The library consists of some two thousand volumes, covering a large range of literature, juvenile, fiction, history, biography, science and miscellaneous, which is free to everybody residing in the city of Carrollton and available for the surrounding communities under certain restrictions. At its inception it was very materially assisted by a bequest of a large and valuable collection of books made by the late Samuel Dexter Eldred, of Chicago.

The library and reading room is open every week day between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m., and again from 7 to 9 in the evening, and is largely patronized by the public. The reading room is also open to the public from 2 until 5 p. m. on Sunday.

The first librarian was Mrs. Helen Martin, to whom the library is largely indebted for the classification and arrangement of the books in systematic order. Since Mrs. Martin resigned, the post of librarian has been most acceptably filled by Miss Laura Wright of Carrollton.

CARROLLTON ATTORNEYS.

The resident attorneys at law of Carrollton at present are: Henry T. Rainey (present congressman), Henry C. Withers, Henry H. Montgomery, Frank A. Whiteside, Colonel J. B. Nulton, E. W. Painter (state's attorney), James McNabb (master in chancery), Norman L. Jones, E. W. Chism, Thomas Henshaw, David F. King (county judge) and R. W. Raines.

CITY OF GREENFIELD.

The city of Greenfield is located in the eastern part of the county in section 4, 10-10.

From an historical address delivered July 4, 1876, by Professor Wilder, we gather that up to 1820 no permanent settlement had been made within the corporate limits of Greenfield, but about that time Stephen and Jeremiah Hand partially erected a house on the north side of the public square, but before it was completed, sold it to James Cannedy, who finished it and occupied it with his family, getting into it just in time to be sheltered from the "deep snow" which came that winter.

Mr. Cannedy, in the fall of 1831, sold his property to George W. Allen and returned to Tennessee. Mr. Allen, who became the future projector and proprietor of the town, moved his family from the farm, north of Apple Creek, and took possession of his new purchase. When Mr. Allen located in the town his bank account was limited to two dollars, and this was exhausted on the first night after his arrival in the purchase of a porker, which was necessary for the immediate supply of his family.

In the spring of 1832, Mr. Allen, becoming discouraged with his limited facilities for replenishing his purse, and his experience with the unwonted severity of two northern winters, determined to return to his old Tennessee home. Accordingly he loaded what little household effects he was possessed of into his little ox cart and trudged his way back to the southland. But in 1824 he returned to Greenfield and made his first crop that year on his farm about three miles south of town, where he continued to reside until his death some thirty years since.

During this year (1834) William Cald-

well and family arrived and occupied a house on the northwest corner of the square, but soon after built a new residence which he occupied until his death. W. P. Burroughs removed this year from west of White Hall to a farm some four miles northwest of town. At the same time S. B. Culp, afterward Rev. S. B. Culp, pastor of the Baptist churches of Hickory Grove and Charity, came to Greenfield and opened a tailor shop over Allen's store. He removed from Greenfield the next year to Rivesville and officiated as major of militia in the southern end of the county for some years, when he became a preacher, and officiated as pastor in Greene and Macoupin counties with great success until his death, which occurred in 1893, in the eighty-first year of his age. At this time the nearest postoffice to the little village was Carrollton, whence the mail was sent out to the isolated new settlers of Greenfield by any person whom they would weekly designate to go to the county seat and bring it out. To remedy this inconvenience it was suggested that a town should be laid out and a post office established. This suggestion was soon acted upon, and one of the most enterprising residents, George W. Allen, in 1835, laid out a plat of thirty-four lots, and in 1836 remodeled said plat to contain two hundred and eight lots, when the town was formally christened Greenfield by Rev. James B. Corrington, at the time a local Methodist Episcopal preacher. The lots thus laid off were offered for sale at low figures; but like many other paper towns that had a temporary existence at that day, there were but few applicants and still fewer purchasers who paid anything but pledges never to be redeemed; yet the great end of securing increased mail facilities was early realized. Through the persistent efforts of Mr. Allen, he succeeded in inducing the government to establish a mail route from Jacksonville, through Greenfield, to Alton, and to locate a post office in the little village. Mr. Allen received the apointment as first postmaster, and continued to hold the position for seventeen years.

Not long after this route was established a cross route was made, furnishing a cross mail from Carlinville to Carrollton, and thus was the infant town brought into uninterrupted contact with the outer world.

In the winter of 1835-36 three or four persons who afterward figured somewhat conspicuously in the subsequent history of the village, arrived and became citizens. They were Benjamin King, Martin A. Cooper, R. M. Booker and Fielding L. Stubblefield. Mr. King found employment as clerk in the store of Mr. Allen, where he remained two years, when he and his wife took up their residence on a farm, he to discharge the manifold duties in church and state which a confiding public imposed upon him, and she to meet the responsibilities appropriate to her sex, with no disposition to press "Women's rights" beyond that circle. Mr. Cooper was a young physician from Tennessee, an unmarried man who sought the little village for the purpose of beginning the practice of his profession, and so pleased were the citizens of the community with the young doctor, and with the prospect of having a resident physician (Carrollton then being the home of the nearest doctor), that they joined forces and assisted him to erect a small cabin for his office and residence, upon which being completed, he got leave of absence and returned to Tennessee, and in a short time returned with a bride, whom he at once installed as mistress of his cabin. Having thus located, he began his practice

swing around the circle, embracing Rockbridge, Witt's Mill, Hickory Grove, Athensville, Scottsville, Barr's Store, Fayette and Rivesville, in which situation for many years no competitor thought it worth while to disturb him, until in 1850 Drs. Ledbrook and Finch appeared upon the scene, when he divided practice with them. Mr. Booker came to Greenfield in 1835 with his family from Kentucky. He taught school for three months, but in that time satisfied his aspirations in that direction, and in the spring of 1836, with the proceeds of his winter's work, supplemented with an amount which he borrowed, making his capital $1,000, he invested in general merchandising, and started out with ambition to become a millionaire. He left no honorable means untried to accomplish his purpose and for seventeen years his best energies were given in this direction, but on the 24th of February, 1853, death called him hence. He left to his family a snug little fortune of $60,000. Mr. Stubblefield came to Greenfield in 1835 and secured a farm through Mr. Allen, where he continued to reside until his death in 1875.

In June, 1838, Greenfield was visited by one of the most terrible and destructive hail storms ever witnessed in the entire history of this region, both for violence and the size of the stones precipitated. As proof of this, it is related that the most substantial barn in the locality on the farm then known as the French farm, owned by Michael Buchannan, Esq., had its roof entirely broken in; cattle were greatly injured; swine, sheep and hens without number were killed, and much other damage done by the sudden descent of these aerial missiles, six of which the next day weighed seven pounds and two ounces, while others were found by N. Dickerman and D. Edwards to be seventeen and eighteen inches in circumference, the whole closing up by rendering all the windows in the then little burg that faced the storm lightless.

In February of the year 1839 the first carpenter and cabinetmaker settled in Greenfield in the person of Joseph Hartsook. He occupied a residence on the northwest corner of the public square and many of the first residence of Greenfield were constructed by him. Following Mr. Hartsook in this line came Messrs. Wooley, Speaks and Heaton, who were his immediate successors in this vocation, and to whom Mr. Hartsook surrendered the square, saw and plane, and devoted himself to the, presumably, more congenial avocation of law and politics.

In 1841 the first public house of worship was erected. Before this time the early settlers had experienced much inconvenience in having no fixed place of worship, but alternating between the private residences of George H. Cowden, George W. Allen and Joel Edwards. This state of affairs, however, was remedied by the erection of what was known as the Old Methodist church upon a lot of ground donated by George W. Allen. Ichabod Valentine, as master workman, superintended the erection of the building, and it was completed and opened for divine service during the winter of the same year, when the venerable Dr. B. C. Wood, of Carrollton, preached the first sermon in it—the funeral discourse of Samuel Capps, who died upon his farm at Palmyra at that time, and was brought for interment in the burial ground at Rubicon. In this building the Methodists concentrated their scattered forces, numbering some fifty in the society. Here they domiciled until this their early home no longer met their increased necessities, when, in 1850, they erected in its place

a more pretentious brick edifice, which did duty until some three years ago, when the present large and modern edifice was completed and occupied by the society.

In 1842 Captain Josiah Caswell came out from Vermont and located on a farm afterward occupied by Thomas Ford—a farm first entered by Charles Stout, the father of Mrs. Ephraim Barnett, in 1835. Leaving this place, he resided some five or six years on a place southeast of town, where, having improved the "Sulphur Springs" property, he lived till his decease on September 24, 1872, in the eighty-first year of his age.

The next accession to the population of Greenfield was in 1844, when Norman C. Wooley, James Hall and Isaac R. Ostrom arrived there, Mr. Ostrom locating upon land a half mile west of town, then known as the John Pickett place. He erected the first circular sawmill ever operated in that locality. Superadded to this Messrs. Joseph Hartsook and Edward Johnson put in operation during the same year, 1845, a turning lathe, and the first one, too—a machine for the manufacture of bedsteads, etc.; but they soon after transferred their interest in the machine to William Speaks and Norman C. Wooley, who, as before stated, succeeded Mr. Hartsook as carpenters and cabinetmakers, and who turned it to practical utility in the prosecution of their business in this direction, as evidenced by the fact that besides doing a great variety of other work, they built, or aided in building, most of the structures that went up in the village from 1846 to 1852. Notably among these buildings were the Sheffield residence, the early palace of the town, Booker's house, F. J. Stock's residence, Wilhite's frame store, Edwin Wooley's old home, the Temperance hall, the Methodist second parsonage, Mr. Wahl's residence, the old seminary, S. P. Cameron's and D. S. Wilson's homes, the Union church, alias the town hall, and Professor Wilder's dwelling.

Robert McKnight seems to have been the first blacksmith in the village, followed by Messrs. Renshaw, Wilkinson and others; yet Mr. Henry Cress seems to have been the first to deal effective blows in the service of His Vulcanic Majesty, and to have been the most successful in this department of honorable and useful industry. He came to Greenfield in 1846 and plied his vocation in connection with G. H. Kinkaid, who had preceded him in January of that year, and carried on their trade in a shop on the northwest corner of the public square until January of 1847, when they removed to their new shop, afterward owned and carried on by J. B. Brodmarkle. They were succeeded at their old stand by Messrs. Halliday and Drake. Continuing in their new locality some two years, Mr. Kinkaid gave up the hammer and anvil for the dry goods business, between which and the anvil he alternated for several years. Mr. Cress on the contrary continued to stick to the anvil, and taking as a partner Ephraim Barnett, continued in the business successfully for ten years, when the condition of his eyes became such as to necessitate the abandonment of the shop, which he did, and retired to a farm, and as a husbandman was successful. He left his premises in the hands of J. B. Brodmarkle, who managed the business for several years, coupling with it a general assortment of hardware goods. Mr. Brodmarkle managed the business so successfully that at present he owns and manages one of the most complete agricultural and hardware stores in the county.

Michael Buchanan, hitherto mentioned,

was contemporaneous with Mr. Cress in Greenfield, having made his first appearance there in 1846, and resided a year or two in the "first hotel." This property, which was located on the site of the present Masonic Hall, he bought for $400, and sold it to Rev. William Saxton. Here Mr. Saxton did the honors of landlord for some years. But finding at length that hotel life was neither so pleasant nor profitable as had been supposed, he retired to a farm some two miles east of town, leaving the "Saxton House" vacant, or occupied with interruption, for some time, when at length it was burned down, leaving the entire corner it occupied bare for the erection of the brick block built thereon in 1867-8, known as the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Hall, with commodious business rooms in the lower story.

In 1848 Thomas Ford settled on the open prairie northwest of town. David Lisles made his advent in Greenfield in 1850. Rev. Dunlap came in 1849 or '50 and bought what was known afterward as the "Harden land," just east and northeast of town. In 1851-2 the first institute of instruction, better known as the "Old Seminary," was erected through the energy and public spirit of the friends of education, prominent among whom were R. M. Booker, N. C. Wooley, George W. Allen, W. A. Secor, George T. W. Sheffield and others. This was built by voluntary subscription throughout the community at a cost of near $2,500. The institute was opened for students in the fall of 1852 by Professor Wilder, and continued under his supervision until the introduction of the public school system of Illinois—a term of five years—when it was taken possession of by the district school directors, and no longer run as a private institution. At the same time the Seminary was built, there was constructed a building known as the "Union church," afterward called the "town hall," built by the community at large, and deeded to a small Baptist organization, and a Cumberland Presbyterian church, and occupied by these organizations as circumstances favored, both for the worship of God and a variety of other purposes, for nearly twenty years.

Up to 1869 Greenfield had suffered from the manifold disadvantages of isolation, the potent cause of its tardy growth and want of general prosperity, and longed to form connection with the outside world, as some of her neighbors had done, by means of a railroad. It may well be conceived with what interest the proposition for the construction of a railroad from St. Louis through Greenfield to Rock Island would be received by the community generally. This interest soon took shape in such action as rolled up a subscription in that part of the county of $100,000 in a very short period. With this subscription the road was speedily put under contract in many of its parts. The ground was first broken in 1857, and during the following year a goodly portion of it was graded and ready for the ties. But owing to the great financial stringency throughout the country generally, coupled soon after with the advent of the great Civil war in 1861, it remained in undisturbed repose until in 1869, when it was revived and the work proceeded rapidly to an early completion—as far as Greenfield—in February, 1870. The road is now, and has been for many years, owned and operated by the Burlington system. The Chicago, Quincy & St. Louis road, running from Eldred to Litchfield, crosses the Burlington at the southern limits of Greenfield, thus giving the citizens two lines of railway.

The first banking house established in Greenfield was organized December 16, 1870, by Skilling Sheffield & Co., and was located under the Odd Fellows hall, where it continued until the construction of the brick building on the southeast corner of the square, when it took up its quarters there, where it did business for many years. It is now located on the southwest corner of the square, in a well appointed bank building. The style of the firm is Sheffield & Company. J. H. Sheffield is president, and Ralph Metcalf cashier. This is the only bank in the city at present and enjoys a large patronage, meeting all the business requirements of the community in as liberal and accommodating a manner as is consistent with good and safe banking.

One of the most attractive features of society in Greenfield is her educational facilities. Greenfield is justly proud of her public schools. Her school building is situated on a hill in the eastern part of the city. Long bridges span the ravine and make the approach easy, and the yards are always dry and clean.

The buildings are two in number, each of brick, and well arranged for the comfort and convenience of pupils. In 1874, after the completion of the second building, H. H. Montgomery, A. M., was chosen superintendent and organized the school into departments as follows: First and second primary, first and second intermediate, and grammar. In the fall of 1875 the high school was inaugurated, and the course arranged included, in mathematics, trigonometry (plane and spherical) completed; in languages, reading of Virgil; in sciences, astronomy, chemistry and such others as are usually called for in examination for state certificates.

Under Mr. Montgomery's supervision the Greenfield schools made rapid progress on the up-grade, and maintained a high standing among the schools in this section of the state.

How Mr. Montgomery was regarded as an instructor may be better gathered from the following card published by the board of directors at that time in the catalogue of 1878-79:

OUR TEACHER.

In connection it may be well to state that we have again secured the services of Prof. H. H. Montgomery, who enters upon his fifth consecutive year as Superintendent of our schools.

It affords us pleasure to contribute our testimonial of his high attainment and proficiency, excellent moral character and gentlemanly deportment.

He has superior executive ability and the faculty of easily imparting knowledge,—all of which place him among the best educators in the State.

It may also be said that we have employed an able corps of teachers, all of whom have had ample experience in teaching and have proved themselves well qualified.

DR. W. C. DAY,
S. P. CAMERON,
J. B. BRODMARKLE,
Board of Directors.

Mr. Montgomery continued in charge of the schools until 1879. He was then appointed superintendent of schools for Greene county to fill a vacancy, and served as such until the spring of 1881, when he resigned to take editorial charge of the *Carrollton Gazette*, in which he purchased a half interest. He was succeeded in the Greenfield schools by Professor D. O. Witmer. Mr. Witmer's successor was Professor Russell, now Judge Russell of Bloomington; he was succeeded by Professor Snyder, and Professor Snyder by the present incumbent, Professor H. G. Russell. Mr. Russell has had charge as superintendent since 1897. His wife has served

as principal for the same length of time. Miss Jessie McDermid is assistant principal. Teachers in other grades are Miss Minnie Booth, Miss Edith King, Miss Iva Amos, Miss Mabel Capps, and Miss Harriet Vandaver. Mr. W. G. Haven is director of music.

The income for tuition from outside pupils amounts to about $1,000 a year.

Mr. Russell is accounted among the best educators in the state, and he has brought the Greenfield schools to a point where they rank second to no similar institutions in Illinois. The Professor is not only a good school man, but takes deep interest, and lends a hand, in all enterprises that makes for the best interests of the city, socially, morally and commercially.

The Presbyterian church of Greenfield was organized in 1859 by Rev. George C. Wood, of Jacksonville, who for a time was its stated supply. Hiram B. Ellis and R. E. Wilder were its first ruling elders. The present pastor is Rev. F. P. Witherspoon, an able man and good pastor, under whose administration the church work in all its departments is in a flourishing condition.

The Baptist denomination seems not to have figured very largely in the early history of Greenfield and vicinity. Rev. Stephen Coonrod, who died in 1872, appeared as one of the first Baptist clergymen in the village, though at other points not far distant were Rev. Charles Kitchens, Rev. Thomas Lee and Rev. M. Browning, Rev. H. H. Witt and Rev. S. B. Culp, who ministered for a longer or shorter period to the Hickory Grove church, northwest of Greenfield. In 1829 Mr. Coonrod became pastor of the little Baptist church in the village, at the same time living on and operating his farm. He continued this relation until his death—a period of 48 years. During half of this time, he had also, at the same time, charge of a church on Taylor's Prairie, and one at Athensville. At first, for four or five years, he held public services in private dwellings but, in 1834, a small log church building was erected on one corner of the graveyard, north of town, which served as a place of public worship for about thirty years, when it gave place to a more imposing structure in the north part of town in 1855. This building served as the sanctuary for many years, giving place to the present neat and modern structure located one block south of the square. This church, as now constituted, was organized in 1886.

Rev. F. B. Feary, an able young man of much promise is the present pastor. Mrs. J. H. Diddle is church clerk.

As before mentioned herein, the Methodists were the early pioneers in Greenfield; George W. Allen, George A. Cowden and Joel Edwards being among their number, and at whose residence public worship on the Sabbath was conducted by the early apostles of this faith. In 1828 the Illinois district and Apple Creek circuit embraced this point, with Peter Cartwright as presiding elder, and Isaac Scarrett and L. T. Johnson, as circuit riders. The following year L. Bogart and I. French were on the circuit but in 1830, the district being changed to Sangamon, James Bankston appears to have been the first regular preacher in town, though others, both circuit and local, paid occasional visits for some time before this. In 1831 William D. Trotter and William Haskins rode the circuit, and they were succeeded in 1832, by John Vancleve and Levi Springer. During these four years Peter Cartwright continued

presiding elder; but the district and circuit being changed to Carrollton, Simon Peter succeeded him in this capacity in 1833, with John Vancleve and William Petney as circuit riders. In 1834 A. E. Phillips and C. B. N. McCabe were placed on the circuit, and they were succeeded, in 1835, by Jesse Hale alone. In 1836, the district being then again changed to Lebanon, M. S. Taylor succeeded Simon Peter as presiding elder, with D. Cory and N. Allen on the circuit. In 1837 Charles Holliday followed Elder Taylor as presiding elder—Elijah Corrington being on the circuit this year, with A. Bird with him a portion of the year. In 1838 the district was changed to Alton and the circuit to Apple Creek, and William Chambers rode the circuit; but in 1839 the circuit was changed to Carrollton and J. B. Corrington was again placed thereon. In 1840 the Alton gave place to the Illinois District when Peter Cartwright became again elder with William Wilson on the circuit during this and the following year. Up to this time the Methodists had no church building, but had worshiped wherever temporary accommodations were furnished them; but in 1841 the society built its first edifice, as stated heretofore. Among the local preachers of earlier days in Greenfield we may mention Revs. J. B. Corrington, W. H. Askins, Amos Prentice, Henry Davidson, Dr. Ledbrook, William Saxton, William Batty and James Rives; the latter being the father of the lamented Judge Rives, recently deceased.

The church in Greenfield at the present is the largest in the city, and its membership includes many of the foremost and financially strongest citizens of the community. The present pastor, Rev. T. J. Wheat, D. D., is an able man well endowed in the ecclesiastical thought of the times. The Sunday school and the various other auxiliaries of the church are in good healthy condition.

The Catholic society in Greenfield have as their pastor at present, Rev. Francis Kehoe, a good preacher, and said to be an able director of religious forces. The society has a large membership.

In the matter of societies and orders the sprightly little city is well represented.

Masons—The Masonic lodge is officered as follows: Hugh A. Shields, worshipful master; Dr. H. Converse, senior warden; B. M. Kinkaid, junior warden; Ralph Metcalf, senior deacon; C. T. Metcalf, junior deacon; M. T. Nichols, secretary; W. E. Robbins, treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—Officers: Albert E. Carter, noble grand; M. J. Smith, vice grand; J. B. Brodmarkle, secretary; N. L. Mitchell, treasurer; T. L. Shade, warden; H. C. Smith, conductor.

Knights of Pythias—Officers: Dr. J. A. Cravens, C. C.; E. E. Burroughs, V. C.; W. H. Faith, Prelate; T. L. Shade, K. of R. and S.; H. A. Shields, M. of F.; V. H. Haven, M. of E.

Modern Woodmen—Officers: Hal. Howard, V. C.; Elvin A. Melow, W. A.; H. A. Shields, secretary; Charles Meng, banker.

Eastern Star—Officers: Winona Boulton, W. M.; Ralph Metcalf, W. P.; Bertha V. Bauer, associate matron; Elizabeth Witherspoon, secretary; Effie Funnell, treasurer; Elizabeth Metcalf, conductress; Catherine Bauer, associate conductress.

Court of Honor—Officers: G. B. Metcalf, chancellor; S. D. McPherron, recorder and treasurer; Ernest Wilhite, past chancellor; Mrs. Mattie Wylder, chaplain; Arthur Shade, conductor.

Mutual Protective League—Officers: G.

B. Metcalf, president; Dr. H. W. Gobble, secretary and examining physician; Adam Koehm, treasurer.

Rebekahs — Officers: Margaretta Koehm, N. G.; Mrs. Ida Witt, V. G.; Albert Carter, secretary; N. L. Metcalf, treasurer.

Commercial Club—Officers: H. G. Russell, president; B. F. McGrew, vice-president; Victor H. Haven, recording secretary; C. R. Sheffield, treasurer.

The business interests of Greenfield are represented by the following firms and individuals:

Dry Goods—J. T. Callaway, George P. Bauer and E. E. Cameron, Frank C. Smith, W. T. Wilhite Estate.

Groceries— G. B. Metcalf & Son, W. G. Secor & Son; S. M. Wilhite & Son, Gibson & Synder, Henderson & Shade, Charles Meng & Son.

Hardware—J. B. Brodmarkle, Arnet & Collins.

Druggists—William A. Saylor, Luther C. Valentine, W. A. Gray.

Bank.—Sheffield & Co.

Notions—Cooper & Temple, H. L. Goodell.

Furniture and Undertaking — C. P. Dannel, H. A. Shields.

Lumber—J. H. Entrekin, Robert A. Mitchell.

Buggies—A. D. Rollins, John H. Bassham.

Newspaper—"Greenfield Argus," V. H. Haven.

Hotels and Livery— A. D. Rollins, B. U. Bassham.

Flouring Mill—B. F. McGrew.

Shoes—Phillip Bauer, T. N. Knudson.

Poultry—Clinovth & French, Milton C. Andrews.

Restaurants—Mrs. Lillie Fesler, Barton Bros., James Bishop.

Barber Shops—Charles L. Neal, Wylder & Wade, Burghardt & Son.

Photographer—Lewis Estell.

Meat Market—George Hohback.

Tailor shop—Capt. Thos. Doyle.

Dentists—R. E. Black, H. R. Powell, J. H. Diddle.

Grain—E. D. Woodey, L. P. Allen.

Attorney.—Hon. C. J. Doyle.

Postmaster—John Robards.

Physicians—F. A. Clement, H. W. Gobble, H. Converse, J. A. Cravens, A. G. Kinkead.

CITY OFFICERS.

Greenfield was incorporated under the State law as a city on April 7, 1884, since which time the following persons have served as its officers:

1884—Mayor, James W. Hutchinson. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, John Beaty; Second ward, Henry C. Myers, Henry M. Long; Third ward, Joseph J. Crouch, James H. Smith; Attorney, George W. Coonrod; Clerk, Jesse A. Drake; Treasurer, Samuel M. Wilhite; City Marshal, John C. Berry.

1885—Mayor, Edward A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, Carter Drake; Second ward, Henry C. Myres, Henry M. Long; Third ward, Joseph J. Crouch, Richard C. Fisher; clerk, Vic H. Haven; Police Magistrate, John F. Roach; Treasurer, Jasper Johnson; City Marshal, Alfred Walker.

1886—Mayor, Edwin A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, Carter Drake, George B. Metcalf; Second ward, Henry M. Long, Henry M. Clinovth; Third ward, Richard C.

C. Fisher, Phillip Bauer; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Police Magistrate, James Steidley; Treasurer, Jasper Johnson; City Marshal, Alfred Walker.

1887—Mayor, Wilbur P. Ennis. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, Alpheus D. Rollins; Second ward, Henry M. Chinowth, Stephen B. Cole; Third ward, Phillip Bauer, William T. Saxton; Attorney, William M. Wallace; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Treasurer, Ralph Metcalf, City Marshal, George W. Adams.

1888—Mayor, Wilbur P. Ennis. Aldermen: First ward, Alpheus D. Rollins, George B. Metcalf; Second Ward, Stephen B. Cole, William J. Slaughter; Third ward, William T. Saxton, Phillip Bauer; Attorney, William M. Wallace; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Treasurer, Ralph Metcalf; City Marshal, George W. Adams.

1889—Mayor, Jasper Johnson. Aldermen: First ward, George B. Metcalf, Edward J. Stock; Second ward, William J. Slaughter, James A. Piper; Third ward, Phillip Bauer, William Jayne; Treasurer, John B. Brodmarkle; City Marshal, George W. Adams; Clerk, Howard E. Wilhite; Night Police, James Reynolds.

1890—Mayor, Jasper Johnson. Aldermen: First ward, Edward J. Stock, Thomas C. Brown; Second ward, James A. Piper, George W. Adams; Third ward, William Jayne, Shadrach P. Cameron; Treasurer, John B. Brodmarkle; City Marshal, James Reynolds; Clerk, Vic H. Haven; Police Magistrate, Milton A. Kinkead; Night Police, Curtis Scott.

1891—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, Thomas C. Brown, John W. Piper; Second ward, George W. Adams, Stephen B. Cole; Third ward, Shadrach P. Cameron, Monroe G. Sisson; Attorney, Edwin Woolley; Clerk, Harry C. Wilhite; Treasurer, William H. Johnson; Police Magistrate, Milton A. Kinkead; City Marshal, John D. Shephard; Night Police, Curtis Scott.

1892—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, John W. Piper, John B. Brodmarkle; Second ward, Stephen B. Cole, William J. Slaughter; Third ward, Monroe G. Sisson, Charles H. Barton; Clerk, Harry C. Wilhite; Treasurer, William H. Johnson; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, John D. Shephard; Night Police, Curtis Scott.

1893—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, John B. Brodmarkle, John L. Stansbury; Second ward, William J. Slaughter, John H. Sykes; Third ward, Charles H. Barton, William Jayne; Attorney, William M. Ward; Treasurer, George P. Bauer; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, John D. Shephard; Night Police, Henry M. Chinowth.

1894—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, John L. Stansbury, John B. Brodmarkle; Second ward, John H. Sykes, William H. Faith; Third ward, William Jayne, John Wahl; Attorney, William M. Ward; Treasurer, George P. Bauer; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, Joseph Chinowth.

1895—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, John B. Brodmarkle, John L. Stansbury; Second ward, William H. Faith, Henry C. Myres; Third ward, John Wahl, George W. Cunningham; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Treasurer, James A. Piper; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, Jos. Chinowth, Curtis Scott.

1896—Mayor, George B. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, John L. Stansbury, Charles W. Saylor; Second ward, Henry C. Myres, William H. Faith; Third ward, George W. Cunningham, William Jayne; Clerk, Joe S. Dixon; Treasurer, James A. Piper; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, William McCants.

1897—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, Charles W. Saylor, William G. Allen; Second Ward, William H. Faith, Robert L. Wylder; Third ward, William Jayne, Joe S. Dixon; Clerk, Harry T. Madden; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robert H. Maxfield; Night Police, Charles S. Boring.

1898—Mayor, Frank A. Clement. Aldermen: First ward, William G. Allen, Jesse B. Ash; Second ward, Robert L. Wylder, Henry C. Myres; Third ward, Joe S. Dixon, Elvid A. Melow; Clerk, Harry T. Madden; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Police Magistrate, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, Robt. H. Maxfield; Night Police, John Williams.

1899—Mayor, Ebert K. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, Jesse B. Ash, Adam Koehm; Second ward, Henry C. Myres, Jasper Johnson; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, Ewen B. Smith; Clark, Henry C. Smith; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; City Marshal, Robt. L. Wylder; Night Police, John Williams.

1900—Mayor, Ebert K. Metcalf. Aldermen: First ward, Adam Koehm, Frank E. Strang; Second ward, Jasper Johnson, P. Joseph Madden; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, Ewen B. Smith; Clerk, Henry C. Smith; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; City Marshal, Harvey Lasmbee,* Jas. A. Piper; Night Police, John Williams,* William H. Faith.

1901—Mayor, E. A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, Frank E. Strang, Adam Koehm; Second ward, P. Joseph Madden, W. G. Secor; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, A. E. Henderson; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; City Marshal, James R. Piper; Night Police, William H. Faith.

1902—Mayor, Edwin A. Belknap. Aldermen: First ward, Adam Koehm, Ben. M. Kincaid; Second ward, W. G. Secor, H. Clardy; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, A. E. Henderson; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Carson T. Metcalf; Attorney, Cornelius J. Doyle; Police Magistrate, Fred L. Stock; City Marshal, James A. Piper; Night Police, William H. Faith.

1903—Mayor, Harry W. Gobble. Aldermen: First ward, Ben. M. Kincaid, Carson T. Metcalf; Second ward, George W. Hammack, Hugh Clardy; Third ward, Elvir A. Melow, Harry C. Wilhite; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, William A. Green; Night Police, William H. Faith.

1904—Mayor, Harry W. Gobble. Aldermen: First ward, Carson T. Metcalf, Ben. M. Kincaid; Second ward, George W. Hammack, Hugh Clardy,* S. B. Cole; Third ward, H. C. Wilhite,* Oscar Davis, Elvir A. Melow; Clerk, Hal Howard; Treasurer, Clyde R. Sheffield; Attorney, Isaac P. Barton; City Marshal, William A. Green; Night Police, William H. Faith

The only newspaper in the city is *The Argus*, published by Vic H. Haven, who is

*Resigned.

also its editor. It is a weekly journal and one of the best in the county.

CITY OF WHITE HALL.

For the following sketch of this thriving city, we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. D. Rowe, the hustling real estate agent there, who kindly permitted us to copy from the advance sheet of a little booklet he has in preparation entitled "Greater White Hall."

LOCATION.

White Hall is located at the junction of the Chicago & Alton and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, in Greene county, Illinois, and is 66 miles north of St. Louis, 241 miles from Chicago, and 257 miles from Kansas City. Carrollton, the county seat of Greene county, is ten miles south, Jacksonville twenty-five miles north and Springfield, the state capital, only sixty miles northeast, the way the crow flies. The Illinois river is twelve miles west. White Hall is surrounded by one of the richest and most fertile agricultural districts in the Mississippi Valley, and her excellent railroad facilities give easy access to the leading markets of the Middle West.

INCORPORATION.

White Hall was founded by David Barrow on Jan. 12, 1832. The town plat, which was recorded March 9, 1832, contained forty-eight lots and four streets, known as West street, East street, Main street and Church street.

By an act of the legislature, White Hall was incorporated as a town in 1837. (Dates are conflicting, some giving 1833, others 1830 as official.) As the original records were in some manner destroyed, it is not positively known who was president of the first town board. Under the law at that time the trustees appointed their own chairman and Archibald Clark and Chester Swallow are the only ones known to have been members of the first board of trustees.

In 1838 another charter was obtained which remained in force until 1869, when a new charter was granted, and Samuel Higbee elected president of the board, and Philip Brantzel, S. V. Villinger, J. Smith and G. S. Vosseller, trustees.

In 1884 White Hall was duly incorporated as a city. S. D. Chapin was elected mayor; R. S. Worcester, clerk; Isaac Powell, treasurer; Thomas Henshaw, city attorney; F. I. Vedder, marshal; T. P. Hackney, Superintendent of Streets; Robert Neece, Supt. Lamps; Aldermen: First ward, F. F. Worcester, Alfred White; Second ward, D. Culbertson, A. O. Vosseller; Third ward, M. C. Purdy, M. Brantzel.

MERCANTILE.

Beverly Holliday was the first man to engage in the mercantile business in White Hall, his place of business being his residence, which stood on the lot now owned by David Hutchinson, south of the Catholic church. He was also the first postmaster, and of him it is truly said that when he received mail (which was once every two weeks) he would put letters in his hat, walk about the little village and when asked by any one for mail, would take down the portable postoffice and after a careful perusal of its contents, hand over a letter, if there hap-

pened to be one for the questioner. This method was continued by Mr. Holliday for about three years.

POTTERY.

To give a correct detailed history of the clay industry in White Hall from its infancy to the present time would make an exceedingly large volume within itself. Therefore we will be obliged to refer only to some of the principal features, and in connection, give sketches of some of the manufacturers.

The first earthenware manufactured in White Hall was by Michael Baker in 1835, on the lot where Dr. H. W. Chapman's residence now stands. The unburned ware was then hauled to William Heath's kiln to burn. Mr. Heath owned the only kiln in Greene county at that time, it being located near the S. M. Henderson residence southeast of town. The second kiln was built just west of the house owned by Mrs. A. W. Foreman, now occupied by W. O. Tankersley.

The ware made was earthenware, not what is now known as stoneware.

In the 30's, John N. Ebey, who was making earthenware (not stoneware) in Sangamon county, came to White Hall and turned the first stoneware ever turned in Greene county. This was burned in the William Heath red ware kiln, and there was little or nothing more done in this line here for thirty-one years. Soon after the business was revived by Aug. Pierce, D. Culbertson and others. Mr. Ebey removed to White Hall and for several years, he, his sons, John V. and Charles, and his son-in-law, L. C. Murphy, carried on the manufacture of stoneware on the ground subsequently occupied by the Hill & Prindle factory.

In subsequent years other potteries were erected or operated by different ones, among them W. W. Hubbs, Moore & Boone, George Hill, L. T. Prindle, M. C. Purdy, John King, P. J. McGowan, T. O'Gorman, M. J. Galhuly, Murphy & Bates, F. C. Garbitt, Brown Cogdell & Sax, Vermillion Brothers, G. B. Danforth and many others whom we would be pleased to mention if space would permit.

AUGUSTUS PIERCE.

Augustus Pierce, father of the pottery industry, as it now exists in White Hall, learned the potters' trade in Akron, Ohio, and while working as a farm hand near White Hall in 1803, interested B. G. Culver, a dry goods merchant, in the manufacture of stoneware, and in 1864 they erected the first pottery plant in White Hall. It was located on the lot where N. R. Mason's residence stands, at the north end of Bates avenue. Mr. Pierce, it might be said, is the original manufacturer of stoneware in White Hall, although Michael Baker made the first ware. He at that time lived in a log house on the present site of his now neat and comfortable little home on East Lincoln street.

DAVID CULBERTSON.

Some years later David Culbertson became a partner in the firm with Pierce & Culver, but five years after, withdrew and erected a building where his present large, commodious plant stands. To Mr. Culbertson, it is said, belongs the honor of making the first drain tile in this part of the state. The capacity of the machine, which was run by hand, was 500 tile per day. Some years later when Mr. Culbertson installed machinery capable of making 4,000 tile per day, he was the subject of severe criticism, but he

was then, as he is today, looking into the future growth of White Hall and the clay industry. The annual output of his plant is now 1,000,000 gallons.

Uncle Dave, as the is familiarly known, is the only pioneer potter who has been in business continuously to the present time and his plant, clay lands, residence and bank account are testimonials of his success.

A. D. RUCKEL & SON.

The senior member of this firm came from Akron, Ohio, to White Hall in August, 1870, and engaged in the pottery business with M. C. Purdy, the style of the firm being Purdy & Ruckel. The plant stood where the White Hall Electric Company's plant now stands. Five years later he sold his interest to Mr. Purdy, and bought in with A. F. Vedder, dealer in hardware, drugs, groceries, etc.

In January, 1883, Mr. Ruckel re-engaged in the manufacture of stoneware, buying the factory owned by D. C. Banta, and has been in this business continuously since that date. In 1898, the present large and convenient structure was erected, new machinery added and modern methods for the manufacture of ware introduced. About ten years ago, C. A. Ruckel, the junior member, was taken in by his father as a full partner in the business, the syle of the firm since being A. D. Ruckel & Son. The capacity of the plant is now about 1,000,000 gallons annually. Like other stoneware factories in White Hall, Ruckel & Son ship ware to various parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

WHITE HALL SEWER PIPE & STONEWARE CO.

The clay industry in the way of making drain tile and building brick by this company began in 1866 by S. S. and W. W. Arnold in a little frame building located near Clay City, about two and one half miles east of White Hall. The institution grew until 1876, when a plant was built in this city on the site of the present mammoth structure for the purpose of manufacturing sewer pipe, roofing tile, etc.

In 1892, H. C. Morrow became manager of the company, and so continued until March 26, 1903, when fire completely destroyed the entire plant. For some time after the fire, things seemed rather gloomy for White Hall, but a new and much stronger company was organized by Mr. Morrow, the capitalization being $150,000, which was later increased to $200,000. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Morrow organized the White Hall Railway Company with a capital of $40,000, for the purpose of transferring clay from the "diggings" to the big works.

Following are the officers of both corporations: H. C. Morrow, president; W. E. Killen, vice-president; H. O. Tunison, vice-president; C. B. Stahl, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: E. S. Greenleaf, Jacksonville, Illinois, vice-president Ayers National Bank; Gust. Bischoff, St. Louis, Missouri, president Manchester Bank; A. P. Grout, Winchester, Illinois, president First National Bank, White Hall, Illinois; Judge E. P. Kirby, Jacksonville, Illinois, attorney and capitalist; F. H. W. Kremning, St. Louis, Missouri, president Kremning Glass Co.; W. E. Killen, Jacksonville, Illinois, superintendent motive power, C. P. & St. L. Railway; Jett A. Kirby, Jerseyville, Illinois, vice-president Jersey State Bank; John R. Davis, Jacksonville, Illinois, mayor of Jacksonville; H. O. Tunison, White Hall, Illinois, vice-president First National Bank;

George W. Perry, St. Louis, Missouri, George W. Perry & Co.; H. C. Morrow, White Hall, Illinois.

This is, without doubt, the most modern and best equipped of any clay manufacturing plant in the United States, if not in the world. The buildings are heated and ware dried by waste heat drawn from the kilns by use of large fans, electrically operated. There are nine stoneware and six sewer pipe kilns, four of which are said to be the largest in the world, each holding fourteen cars of ware, and being forty two and one-half feet in diameter, inside measurement. About 120 tons of clay are dug by an electrical shovel and hauled by trolley line daily to the plant. A small railway is also used to take stoneware from the kilns to the yard, and from the yard to cars. One hundred tons of coal are consumed daily. The horse power in the boilers is 600, and in electricity, 266. The plant and yards cover twenty-five acres of ground, and the company owns 200 acres of clay and coal east of this city.

The annual output of the plant is 1500 cars of stoneware and 1200 cars sewer pipe and drain tile.

WHITE HALL CLAY.

[Through the kindness of Prof. Paul L. Cox a sketch on the nature of our clay deposits is herewith presented. Mr. Cox is a chemist of marked ability, with a reputation at stake, and as his analysis was for the sole purpose of determining the quality of the clay in this section, the reader may rest assured that the report is impartial in every respect.]

The clays of this vicinity are adapted to the manufacture of line nodules and the like, but undoubtedly fine red brick could be made. Owing to the richness of variety of other clays, shades could be produced to please the modern architect who demands restful shading in his wall colors.

The buff-burning clays from which stoneware is made are suited to the manufacture of enameled brick, enameled bath tubs and all sorts of enameled wares. Art stoneware may be made of the sort made in England by the Doultons at the Lambeth potteries, or such as the Banko ware of Japan. No art stoneware is made in America. The last Paris exposition used any sort of plastic-formed ware except white ware. White ware can never be made from a body containing above one per cent of iron oxide. These stoneware clays vary from one to four per cent, hence no white ware can be made from any local clays, as the buff color would show strongly, no matter how worked. Further there is not a single raw material for white ware manufacture short of the wholesale dealers of St. Louis. So it would appear that White Hall resources should be developed along the lines that local conditions point out.

Out of the common yellow clays good red brick could be made. Some may be unfit from much glazed stoneware in friezes and other decorative work, the glazes being colored and applied with the brush to the hand-modeled piece. Architects are ever on the look-out for tasty fireproofing that is easily cleaned. This sort of stuff is possible from local materials. Any sort of art ware can be made from local clays except such as demand the white body. The Iris ware of the Rockwood pottery is of this type. Any other sort of ware made at Rockwood could be made from local clays.

The newest thing in art ware is the matt glazed stuff. Being entirely of aque, any clay is suited to them, and any clay, even the dust from the street, could be prepared by washing and lowning, and a matt glazed piece made from it, hence any local clay can

be used for art ware, and in the transparent glazes many beautiful effects can be obtained from clays that would be condemned for utilitarian wares. It may be said in this connection that the Jap potter owes his superiority to American ones entirely to his ability to appreciate an unexpected and undesired beautiful thing in his pottery work—his ability to realize on accident.

There is fine red-burning clay here, which matures about cone five. This would be very good for garden pots for the formal garden becoming so common in centers of wealth and position. With this could be blended other clays and minerals, producing effects to suit the landscape gardener.

Chemical stoneware might well be made. None is made in America. The best of pottery skill is required to produce it, but one need but to think of the number of chemical works to realize that much of the imported stoneware must belong to this class.

Architectural faience, glazed tile for grates and mantels, bath room tilings, mosaic tiles, encaustic tiles, all are possible in whole or in part from local clays.

These things and the wares already manufactured, plus a more extensive line of fireproofing goods, should, if well worked out, make White Hall the important clay working city it should be. But, after all, it depends on the spirit of the people as to what shall develop; for science somehow finds a way to work clays where the spirit of the people makes it most profitable, and every day the advantage of established workings grows less where progress lags behind.

AGRICULTURE.

From an agricultural point of view White Hall ranks with the best towns in Illinois, and it is an indisputable fact that Illinois ranks with the leading states of the Union, not only in general production, but in that she has leading markets for her products. It is no idle boast when we say White Hall is one of the leading towns in Western Illinois.

The famous Apple Creek Prairie on the west, southwest and south and practically the same on the north, makes farming a pleasant and profitable business instead of a life of drudgery and toil, as is the case in many instances. The productiveness of the soil is abundant and it is useless to give in detail the merits of it. The reader may judge for himself when we say that some of this land could not be bought for $175 per acre—in fact it is not for sale at any price. However, a few small farms have been offered at from $90 to $125 per acre.

THE BIG FIRE.

October 11, 1872, occurred the most destructive conflagration in the history of White Hall. The fire originated about nine o'clock a. m., in a restaurant kept by L. A. Norviel and burned furiously until after noon. A defective flue was the cause, and when at last the flames were subdued, desolation remained, for all the buildings—fifteen in number—west of Main street between Franklin street and the building now occupied by G. F. Todd, and from Main to Carrollton street on Sherman, were a total loss.

Soon after the fire began to spread from one building to another, Rev. D. S. Starr, seeing the imminent peril of the town sent the following telegram to Jacksonville:

WHITE HALL, ILL., Oct. 11, 1872.

Mayor McConnel:

White Hall is in flames. Come to our aid.

D. S. STARR

Mayor McConnel at once informed the fire department and in a few minutes a special train with a fire engine, hose carts, etc., and about 150 men started for White Hall, making the run in twenty-seven minutes, including the time they took the siding at Roodhouse for the regular train. Heroic work was done by both the local and Jacksonville firemen, but the combination of frame buildings, inadequate water supply and inefficient fire-fighting apparatus, was too much to be overcome without great loss, which was variously estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000.

Among those who sustained loss, as nearly as we can learn, were:

Pierson, Gregory & Co., bankers; M. F. Dewitt, heirs; L. A. Norviel, restauranter; H. J. Moreland, furniture; Aaron Reno, furniture; S. & J. E. Higbee, wagon makers; Brautzel Bros., hardware; Odd Fellows Hall; Marcus Worcester; S. D. Chapin, groceries; T. P. Hackney, groceries; I. T. Whiteside, harness shop and building; B. F. Baldwin & Son, dry goods; Bridges & Worcester, store buildings; D. C. Banta, drugs, groceries, etc.; James Israel, store buildings, etc.; Sanford & Danforth, general merchandise; Vinyard & Mason, store building; A. Davis, store and warerooms; L. Oswald, merchandise.

With a determination in which failure was (and is yet) unknown, the business men of White Hall began the erection of brick buildings on the lots thus laid waste, almost before the last cloud of smoke had settled on the horizon, and with the exception of two, all these business buildings are good, substantial brick structures, containing stocks of goods that are far above the average for towns of the size of White Hall.

Just here we cannot refrain from quoting a few expressions made by a representative of the Western Trade Journal published in St. Louis April 30, 1884. In part the writer says of White Hall:

There is not a shabby dwelling in it. The mercantile business is chiefly confined to one street, and where the stores end, the "upper crust" residences begin and extend for half a mile, on a broad avenue, shaded on either side by a line of spreading soft maples. Every residence on this avenue is as neat, cozy and clean as a new pin or a schoolma'am's apron. * * * The refined and cultured ladies who work hand-in-hand with heaven in this Eden must be awfully nice and sweet! And I know they are, for I saw a few of them peeping through openings among the plants, and I swow their cheeks and lips are prettier than pinks, their eyes are brighter than dew-drops on a daisy—daisy and all—and their noses are nicer than the posies they smell of. I'll bet two bits the man they smile upon feels as if a seraph had patted him on the cheek, and a cherub chucked him under the jaw.

The city is located on a pretty plain of the very best black soil and in the midst of as fine an agricultural section as even Illinois can show up anywhere. There is not a house to rent in the town—if there was it would soon be rented and the windows full of flowers.

* * * The churches are all fine structures, paupers are unknown, and I didn't see but one dog in a two-hours' stroll and he was too lonesome to bark. The ladies carry bouquets instead of poodles, and the men read papers and magazines instead of picking fleas off the dogs."

Should the same writer visit White Hall today he would find existing some of the same conditions, practically, that he did twenty-one years ago, especially in speaking of vacant houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the early days in White Hall corn was king, i. e., corn juice. Main street was the scene of many exciting episodes during the first thirty years of the town's existence, such as drunkenness, rioting, horse-racing, etc., the street being the race track, and many a

dollar has been won and lost on races run thereon. The lives of women and children were endangered and many times they were obliged to keep off the street until the race was over. But times have changed.

On February 26, 1870, a town election was held, and by an extraordinary effort on the part of the churches and anti-saloon element, a temperance board was elected with J. E. Higbee as president, by a majority of 19 out of a total vote of 227. From that day to this we have not had a licensed saloon in the town, and the good name of White Hall has been heralded throughout the land as one of the best towns in Illinois in which to live. May her good name never be tarnished by another saloon.

* * *

James Allen kept the first public eating house in White Hall, the only one between Carrollton and Jacksonville. It stood on the corner now occupied by the Park Livery Stable, and was known as the White Hall House, later as the Amos Hotel.

* * *

In 1867 a stock company was organized and Union Hall was built at a cost of $20,000. The first board of directors consisted of L. E. Worcester, Simeon Ross, I. D. Vedder, E. M. Husted and Major E. A. Giller, and was built under the supervision of Judge Worcester. The organization was known as "Union Hall Association." M. B. Ross, the present owner, elevated the floor a few years ago and replaced the old stool chairs with good opera chairs, recently put in electric lights, and we now have a real nice little opera house, capable of seating about 600.

MORALLY.

As a moral town, White Hall has few equals. Religiously, she has the Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic denominations, all having a good membership and in good working order. H. E. Greening is pastor of the M. E. church; O. C. Bolman, of the Christian; J. A. Johnston, of the Presbyterian; W. W. Lewis, of the Baptist; J. B. Wand, of the Catholic. All but the Catholic church hold regular weekly prayer meetings on Wednesday evening, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and preaching services at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The several churches have various branch organizations which are working in perfect harmony.

You are not only welcome, but are cordially invited to attend any or all of these services, when it is convenient to do so.

White Hall, as stated heretofore, has not had a licensed saloon for more than thirty years, and we repeat, that as a moral town, has few equals.

SOCIETIES.

The Masonic lodge meets on Thursday night on or before the full moon. C. W. Dossell, Worshipful Master.

Order Eastern Star meets first and third Tuesdays of each month. Mary Evans, Worthy Matron.

Odd Fellows meet every Monday night. J. D. Rowe, Noble Grand.

Rebekahs meet on the first and Third Tuesday night of each month. Etta Wigginton, Noble Grand.

Knights of Pythias meet every Thursday night. L. W. Ballard, Chancellor Commander.

Mutual Protective League meets Second and Fourth Thursday nights. E. A. Piper, president.

Modern Woodmen of America meets first and third Monday nights. H. L. McFarland, Venerable Consul.

Royal Neighbors meet second and fourth Tuesday afternoons. Mrs. C. H. Page, Oracle.

Court of Honor meets second and fourth Monday nights. J. E. Greer, Chancellor.

Grand Army of the Republic meets first Saturday night in each month. Capt. T. A. Smith, Commander.

Knights and Ladies of Security meet annually. G. R. Adams, president.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in White Hall was by a man named Barton, in 1835. The building stood on Carrollton street, not far from Franklin. At that time there were less than 30 pupils in attendance. The present enrollment, as shown by the report March 4, 1905, is 548.

Rev. C. G. Snow, of Jacksonville is probably the oldest teacher in Illinois. He began teaching in 1837, and with the exception of two years, taught continuously for fifty-nine years. While he never taught in White Hall, he will be remembered as a pioneer pedagogue with considerable influence. He was one of the teachers in the Gregory district, taking charge of that school in 1871. He resided in a little house where the fine residence of C. B. Roodhouse now stands, on south Main street. After teaching the Gregory school for a number of years, he sought new fields of labor.

Years rolled by, his pupils grew to manhood and womanhood, and to some extent the former days were forgotten. In the summer of 1901 Rev. Snow paid a visit to White Hall, and it was proposed by some of his early-day pupils that he be treated to a surprise. At an appointed hour in the afternoon of Thursday, June 6th, a few of his old time pupils gathered on the spacious lawn of C. B. Roodhouse and awaited the arrival of their old teacher. According to pre-arranged plans, George C. Tunison, who was one of the most prominent in arranging the surprise, drove up with the reverend gentleman who was doubly surprised, for his first impression was that he was to be called upon to officiate at a wedding. The facts in the case were soon made known to him, however, and the program was carried out in detail in a manner pleasing to all present.

The pupils present were: Ella Tunison, Mamie Corin, Mary Brantzel, Julia Weis, Nellie Dossel, Minnie Worcester, Mary Redwine, Mary Woodlington, Addie Ozbun, Abbie Roodhouse, Alice Tunison, Ella Roodhouse, Samuel Silkwood, Jr., Beatley Kendall, Ira Kendall, Lucius Tunison, George C. Tunison, Henry Hough and H. W. Roodhouse.

Others present were: Mesdames Mary Rickart, Bridget McAvoy, Lucy Tunison, Rosetta Tunison, Minerva Kendall, Misses Dora McFarland, Mary Woods, Emma Thiett; Messrs. R. S. Worcester, M. G. Brantzel, C. Weis, Dr. J. W. Redwine and C. B. Roodhouse.

The first decisive step toward erecting a new school building was taken in 1866, when by a vote of the district, the board, consisting of Simeon Ross, David Culbertson and S. D. Chapin, was instructed to proceed with the work. A building committee was appointed, composed of L. E. Worcester, I. D. Vedder and H. Watson, and in April, 1868,

the main structure of the present school building was begun, and ready for occupancy by December of the same year. The cost of the building and the grounds amounted to about $22,000. At that time the teachers were: R. H. Frost, principal; Mrs. R. H. Frost, assistant principal; Ellen Matthews, A. E. McGuire, Fannie Adams; E. K. Shirley, janitor.

The increasing attendance was such that in February, 1889, $5,000 was authorized with which to build an addition, but this amount was not sufficient to meet the demand and on May 4th of the same year $4,000 was added to complete the work. Lucas Pfeiffenberg was the architect and the contract was let to W. F. Hoyle. The total cost, including repairs on the old building, amounted to more than $10,000.

The board at that time consisted of A. W. Foreman, president; E. J. Pearce, secretary; M. C. Purdy, H. W. Chapman, G. B. Danforth, W. C. Chapin and Louis Lowenstein.

A few years ago it became an evident fact that the building was still inadequate for the increasing attendance, and a special election was held April 27, 1901, and an appropriation of $7,000 was voted to build another addition, which was finished the following spring. The total cost of the building as it now stands, including the furniture, is about $42,000. This now gives us one of the best school buildings for a town of this size in this part of the state.

Our corps of instructors are fully up to the standard in their work. They are: C. E. Avis, superintendent; Isabella Anderson, principal; Myrtle I. Roberts, assistant principal; R. V. Smith, assistant principal; Mattie E. Ryan, 7th grade; Anna M. Richert, 6th grade; Mabel E. Green, 5th grade; Sarah Shaw, 4th grade; Vin A. Vedder, 3rd grade; Mary Richart, 2d grade; Ethel V. Duncan, 1st grade, B division; Mary F. Evans, 1st grade, A division; Bertha Barton, musical instructor. I. C. Burbridge is janitor and B. F. Mann is truant officer.

The school board is as follows: F. F. Worcester, president; E. J. Pearce, secretary; H. O. Tunison, H. A. Chapin, W. A. Winn, M. B. Ross, A. E. Vosseller, members.

MUNICIPALITY.

The municipal affairs of White Hall are at present in the hands of a wide-awake class of men who are ever ready to advance the interest of the town by assisting in the promotion of any new enterprise that springs up in which intelligent legislation is required. The officers are: Mayor, F. M. Baldwin; clerk, J. H. Piper; treasurer, H. W. North; marshal, B. F. Mann; night police, G. W. Clowder; aldermen: First ward, T. A. Smith, R. V. Smith; Second ward, C. E. King, T. J. Grant; Third ward, H. W. Roodhouse, M. Brantzel.

The city officers are ably assisted in advancing the material interests of the city by the Mercantile Club, an organization of business men, an article on which appears later.

The officers of the White Hall fire department are: J. H. Fox, chief; T. M. Hull, M. G. Brantzel, first and second assistants; M. G. Brantzel, treasurer. With our splendid waterworks system, the company, numbering about twenty, gives excellent service, and has recently moved into its new quarters erected by the city, adjacent to the city hall.

COUNTY HISTORY.

To break the monotony for a while, we

will give a little history of the early days in Greene county.

Some of our oldest inhabitants probably remember the "deep snow," which occurred in December and January, 1830-31. It was about five feet deep on the level, and in many places it drifted to a depth of twelve feet. To be a genuine "old settler" in Greene county, it is said, you arrival must date prior to the "deep snow."

* * *

The first murder committed in Greene county was near Carrollton in September, 1831. Patrick Cavanaugh, known as James Sullivan, killed a boy by the name of Samuel Lofton. As the story goes, young Lofton was sent by his father to collect a debt of about $15, and on his return home, overtook Cavanaugh, who was given a ride, the boy giving up the saddle and rode behind, allowing Cavanaugh to guide the horse. During the conversation the lad made known the success of his mission, and in a short time the horse was turned from the main traveled road, regardless of the boy's protests, and when a secluded spot was reached, Cavanaugh dismounted and brained the youngster with a club, took the money and skipped. About a week later the boy's corpse was found by a searching party which was directed to it by vultures.

The following spring a citizen of Greene county chanced to meet Cavanaugh in New Orleans, recognized him, had him arrested and brought back to Carrollton where he was subsequently hung.

On the day of the execution Carrollton was thronged with people from all over the county. Cavanaugh was placed in a wagon seated on his coffin and the long procession started for the gallows, which consisted of an oak frame erected on the David Wright farm, about a mile northwest of Carrollton. Judge Alfred Hinton was one of the guards appointed for the occasion, and Jacob Fry was sheriff, and had charge of the execution After the procession had proceeded a short distance Cavanaugh expressed a desire to walk and his wish was granted.

Reaching the gallows the condemned man was placed in a wagon, the noose adjusted, and the wagon driven from under him. Later his body was cut down and buried under a tree in the corner of the field.

* * *

Returning to White Hall as our subject, and yet speaking of episodes of early days, we will recall the murder of Avery Ballard, which occurred April 10, 1870, in the yard near the house owned by Mrs. Olivia Coates on West Bridgeport street.

This was one of the most brutal crimes in the history of White Hall. A stranger, giving his name as William F. Davis, engaged board for a few days at the Ballard home and on the day of the murder he and Mr. Ballard were at the wood-pile, when, at an unexpected moment, Davis struck Ballard with an ax, crushing his skill.

Davis immediately came up town and went to the White Hall House, where he registered as "William F. Davis, of Christian county, Ill., formerly of Logan county, Ohio. Got revenge. Don't rub this out till published."

The news of the murder quickly spread and excitement was at a fever heat. In a short time, Davis, after watching the excited movements of the people, stepped up to Thomas Dodsworth and stated that he was the man who killed Ballard, and that he did it for revenge. He was quickly taken to the

caldoose by Deputy Sheriff Thomas Davis and it was with great difficulty that the officers prevented a lynching. Fearing mob violence, Sheriff Davis, D. F. Shipman and T. P. Hackney hurried the prisoner to the depot amid a howling mob, where he was placed in the caboose of a freight train and taken to Carrollton. An exciting scene was enacted as the crowd reached the railroad. In the attempt by the mob to get Davis from the officers a skirmish took place, in which Hackney's revolver was taken away from him, his hands and wrists being considerably disfigured in the mix-up. After a futile attempt to uncouple the caboose from the train, the engineer pulled out, and Davis was soon landed in the Carrollton jail, where he cheated the gallows by deliberately starving himself to death.

SOLDIERS' REUNION AND SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

The largest gathering that ever assembled in White Hall was that on August 23, 1877, the date of first soldiers' reunion held here. The executive committee, consisting of W. M. Potts, Col. J. C. Winters, A. O. Vosseler, J. S. Judd, G. B. Danforth, George Hill and W. C. Baker, chartered three special trains, one each from Medora, Chapin and Jerseyville, with Ed. North, T. P. Hackney and J. S. Judd as conductors of the trains in the order named. It was estimated that 20,000 people were present. Eight bands furnished music for the occasion. Col. J. C. Winters was grand marshal and Major E. A. Giller, chairman of the day.

After paying $500 each for the trains, and defraying all the other expenses of the gathering, the executive committee found itself in possession of about $700, and as a result of this monstrous gathering, originated the idea of erecting a soldiers' monument. From that time forward it was talked of until in May, 1896, when the White Hall Soldiers Monument Association was incorporated under the laws of Illinois. The first board of directors consisted of T. A. Smith, W. M. Potts, G. S. Vosseller, W. C. Baker, Ed. North and Mark Meyerstein. December 5, 1903, the Association let the contract for the erection of a monument at the entrance of the White Hall cemetery, the grounds having been secured from the White Hall Cemetery Association. The monument which has been dedicated to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, is twenty-five feet in heigh, eight feet square at the base, and cost $2,000. It was completed July 2, 1904, but the dedicatory exercises were not held till October 6, 1904. Hon. Mark Meyerstein presided at the meeting and Col. A. C. Matthews, of Pittsfield, and Judge O. P. Thompson, of Jacksonville, delivered the principal addresses.

The present officers of the Association are W. M. Potts, president; R. B. Pearce, secretary; G. S. Vosseller, treasurer; Mark Meyerstein, Ed. North and W. C. Baker, directors. Two pyramids of 10-inch shells and a concrete walk are soon to be added to aid in beautifying the grounds.

BANKRUPTCY.

Many of our citizens (especially the farmers) remember the firm of Peter Tufflie & Co., millers and grain buyers. They will also remember that when the firm suspended operations, the farmers had been touched to the tune of from $50,000 to $75,000.

This occurred late in November, 1869, and our people were very much surprised to

learn that the firm had left town between two days, having first shipped out all the wheat, flour, etc., until nothing of value was left. The mill was located on South Main street. It burned down about twenty-five years ago and was never rebuilt.

MERCANTILE CLUB.

The White Hall Mercantile Club was organized January 15, 1902, for social and business purposes. The original organization was composed of Dr. E. J. Hume, president; H. O. Tunison, vice-president; R. B. Pearce, secretary; H. W. North, treasurer, and twenty-one members.

At the second annual meeting, February 14, 1903, the office of industrial secretary was created and H. O. Tunison was chosen to fill the office, to which place he has been elected each year. February 8, 1902, the club took formal possession of its elegant hall at the corner of Main and Sherman streets, fitted up for the special use of the club by Capt. H. W. Starkey. The hall was furnished with a piano and other furniture at a cost of over $350.

The usefulness of such an organization as this is shown in its business features, having one of the best methods of promoting the material welfare of the city to be found anywhere, and it has been the model for similar organizations formed in neighboring cities. While combining the social and business features, it holds up "Greater White Hall" as its motto, and is pushing forward in a practical manner its foremost object, thus making the motto a reality. It has on its present membership list forty, representatives of every industry, bank and profession in the city. The present organization consists of C. B. Stahl, president; Claude Lowenstein, vice president; R. B. Pearce, secretary; H. O. Tunison, industrial secretary; Ward Evans, treasurer. Its membership is increasing and it is the advance agent of the city's progress.

WATER SYSTEM.

The water-works system of the city of White Hall has, on account of some of the unique features, attracted the attention of the electrical and mechanical world. The water supply is obtained from the city reservoir, which has an area of about 22 acres, with an average depth of thirteen feet. The water is admirably adapted to all uses, soft and free from impurities. It is especially fine for boiler use, all the factories and the Burlington railroad using it for that purpose.

The supply is furnished in an 80,000 gallon tower, 125 feet high, by the White Hall Electric Co., under contract with the city. The ordinary pressure is about fifty pounds and a fire pressure of 100 pounds or more can be maintained. The pumping plant is located in a brick building at the reservoir, about one mile east of the city, and consists of a Smith-Vaile triplex pump with a capacity of 15,000 gallons per hour, operated by a direct connected motor. The automatic starting device is operated at the electric company's plant in the city. When the machinery is started it is automatically relieved of the tower pressure until its gets up to speed, when it is again changed so as to pump directly into the tower. This is accomplished by the machine itself. All machinery at the pumping station is lubricated with a self-oiling device.

There are about five miles of water main; the fire-hydrants are latest pattern of Corey

[illegible] fire hydrants. The investment in the system represents about $90,000, and the revenue derived from the use of water makes it almost self-sustaining. The plant is frequently visited by delegations from other towns, it being generally conceded that White Hall has a model water system.

It has been in operation for more than five years and never for one minute has there been a shortage in the supply, and at this time it would be difficult to recall the last time it was [illegible] that there has been [illegible].

ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

The White Hall Electric Company was incorporated December [illegible] with a capital stock of $[illegible]. The officers are: E. M. Primble, president; H. O. Tunnell, secretary; [illegible] Wham, superintendent and engineer. The company [illegible] the city [illegible] the [illegible] the electric light plant [illegible] electric [illegible] used at the present time [illegible] generated from the plant. [illegible] street [illegible] the [illegible] steam pipes from the plant [illegible] of the best and most [illegible] system [illegible] in the city.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Company [illegible] incorporated [illegible] of $[illegible]. The officers are: E. M. Primble, president; H. O. Tunnell, secretary; C. I. Moulder, treasurer; J. C. Spencer is foreman.

The company leases its plant to the St. Louis Dairy Co., which ships milk from it for the larger and fully thriving communities, the average daily shipment being 133 cans. The growth in this business has been so gratifying that a company has just been formed to establish a milk condensing plant which will be in operation [illegible].

The latter company was chartered April 7, 1903, as the White Hall Condensed Milk Company, with a capital stock of $[illegible]. Its officers are: E. D. Mattox, president; [illegible] Collins, vice-president; H. O. Tunnell, secretary; Edgar L. Kessler, treasurer.

A contract for the installation of necessary machinery has been made, a lot has been secured and it is through the plant will be in operation by June 1, 1903.

MACHINE SHOP.

[illegible] Wham Bros. & [illegible] in 1887. In [illegible] the name of the firm was changed to Wham Bros. [illegible] Company, [illegible] and Robert E. Wham. From that time to the present the name of the firm has never been changed, with the business [illegible] increased, each partner being [illegible] members of the Wham family.

The firm [illegible] manufacturing [illegible] and [illegible] interest to E. R. Lagg, [illegible] Wham and R. E. Wham, [illegible] R. E. Wham retired from the firm December [illegible] and became [illegible] of the electric [illegible] E. R. Wham [illegible] the business until his death, which occurred May [illegible], [illegible]

which time his widow has continued the business successfully with Q. W. Manker as foreman.

PUBLICATIONS.

White Hall Republican, Daily and Weekly.

The *White Hall Republican*, weekly, was started in 1877 by E. J. Pearce as editor and business manager, and with Clement L. Clapp associated with him as publisher. The paper was printed at Carrollton until May, 1883, when the senior partner bought Mr. Clapp's interest and C. Weis' plant at White Hall and has since been sole owner. The *Scott County Arrow* was started in 1878, and the *Evening Republican* in 1884. The newspaper press and two of the job presses are operated by electricity. There are also two hand presses in the office.

No issue of any one of the papers has ever been omitted, even for a holiday. They have never wavered from advocacy of education, sobriety and good citizenship along all lines.

White Hall Register.

The White Hall Register was founded August 21, 1869, by Frank Glossop and S. H. Davis. The paper changed hands a great many times from that date to July, 1883, when W. J. Roberts took charge and continued the paper until June, 1901, when George C. McFarland and J. D. Rowe purchased the plant, the latter retiring in March the following year. Harry F. Bell, the present owner, succeeded to the proprietorship in June, 1902. He advocates the best interests of White Hall in each issue of his paper. It is Democratic in politics and a newsy, wide awake paper.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The White Hall Baptist Church was organized October 9, 1826, by David R. Chance, minister of the gospel, with seven charter members. Abraham Jones was the first church clerk. Rev. W. W. Lewis is the present pastor, and the church has a membership of 176. On April 26, 1891, the dedication of the modern brick edifice took place. This neat little structure is located on Carrollton street, and cost $6,500. It has a seating capacity of about 500 in both rooms. The average attendance at Sunday school is 107. An active B. Y. P. U. society; a Ladies' Aid Society, and a Young Ladies' Guild, working in their respective fields of labor, add greatly to the strength of the church.

We may add that this church has one of the best choirs in this part of the State, being strengthened by the Duncan Sisters, whose fame as church workers and assistants in revivals is far reaching.

M. E. CHURCH.

This society was organized as a class about the year 1823, and for several years services were held wherever they could find a room; but it was not until the year 1832, that they had any recognized place of worship.

In that year, in connection with the Baptist congregation, they erected a union church. In the year 1837, the Methodists put up a separate building on a lot where the old Electric Light Plant now stands which they used for a place of worship until the erection of the present spacious and

on North Main street in 1872. The latter is of brick, and cost about $23,000.

The first regular pastor of this Society was Rev. Bankston, in 1830. Since that time the church has been served by some of the best representatives of the Illinois Conference, among them, Rev. W. W. Everhart and Rev. Robert Stephens, the latter being now presiding elder.

They also own a beautiful parsonage adjoining the church, where the pastor, Rev. H. E. Greening, resides. The present membership numbers about 300, and the church is in a splendid financial condition.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church was organized September 11, 1870, by Rev. S. H. Hyde, with twenty-three members. The building is of red brick with stone trimmings, and has a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty. The building is neatly furnished and equipped with modern improvements, being recently graced by the installation of a fine pipe organ. A movement has been started to enlarge the building.

The membership is one hundred and fifty. In addition to the church, there is a nine room parsonage located on East Bridgeport street. Nine ministers in all, have served the congregation. Revs. J. S. Edwards, Hugh Lamont, D. R. Thompson, E. L. Hurd, D. D., W. F. Goff, W. H. Cooper, M. H. Kerr, and the present pastor, J. A. Johnston, graduate from the McCormick Seminary, in class of 1904.

Like all churches, the Presbyterians here have had a struggle for existence, and some of the past has been clouded with obstacles which have hindered the work. But the church has lately taken on new life, and promises better things in future.

During the present pastorate fifty-six have already been added to the roll. All departments of the work are alive and aggressive; the Sabbath school numbers eighty, and there is a Christian Endeavor Society of thirty-four members.

ALL SOULS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was organized with Father Metzler of Brighton as pastor. The place of worship is a neat brick structure located on South Main street, and was erected in 1883 at a cost of about $4,000. At that time the membership was small and it was quite a struggle for the little band to raise enough money with which to build a church, but by persistent efforts it was done, and we have been informed that the church debt has long since been liquidated. The congregation now represents about twenty-five families and J. B. Wand is pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church was organized March 11, 1883, with twenty-one charter members. Elder J. W. Miller was the first pastor.

The place of worship was on East Bridgeport street, where the little organization struggled along for many years, trying to raise money enough to erect a new home, and in 1902, work was begun on the neat little edifice on the corner of Main and Bridgeport streets, which was dedicated Sunday, September 27, 1903. Elder L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, Indiana, delivered the dedicatory sermon. The present membership is 150, and it is in a prosperous condition.

O. C. Bolman is the present pastor. For several years the church had no permanent pastor, but services were held by Elders John Dunn or Francis Fowler, almost every Sunday.

ORPHANS' HOME.

The Orphans' Home Association came into existence on November 5, 1902. Francis Fowler is president; H. C. Morrow and E. J. Pearce, vice-presidents; J. F. Greer, secretary and treasurer; W. L. Winn, counselor; Dr. H. A. Chapin, medical attendant and Rev. J. N. Dewell, superintendent.

Through the efficient management of Rev. Dewell a large number of children have been placed in good homes during the past two years, and there is scarcely a week that a child is not either brought to or taken from the Home and placed with a good family.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO & ALTON.

The Chicago & Alton railway, which is fast building up a reputation as "The Only Way," was extended south from Manchester through White Hall about the year 1865, and has since met the demands of the people of this city and adjacent territory to a marked degree. J. M. Leighton was the first agent. He is now and has long been a prominent business man of Manchester.

This road has rock ballast and its management is always on the alert to better its condition by way of improvements along its lines. It will be remembered that "The Only Way" put on a special World's Fair train for the accommodation of patrons on this division.

G. W. Secor has charge of the company's interests here, having been ticket agent for thirty-four years. He has probably sold as many tickets and answered as many questions as any agent on the road outside of the cities.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway system is one among the greatest in the United States. It has 8,850 miles main track, 480 miles second track and 24 miles third track. The company owns 1,323 locomotives, 1,117 passenger coaches, 47,167 freight cars, and 6,879 cars of miscellaneous nature and employs about 40,000 persons.

The beginning of the Burlington system was February 12, 1849, when the Illinois legislature granted it a charter to build a road from Aurora, Illinois, to connect with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad in Dupage county, and on November 1, 1850, the first trains from Aurora passed into Chicago over these lines.

The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railway was built from Beardstown through White Hall to East St. Louis in 1870, and was purchased by the C. B. & Q. May 18, 1876. The first depot was destroyed by fire October 9, 1884, and the present one was ready for occupancy by December following. A man by the name of Hesser was the first agent. J. W. Conlee, the present incumbent, has managed the affairs of the company in White Hall for the past twenty years, and has been in the company's service nearly thirty-five years.

FLOUR MILLS.

This enterprise, known as the Superior Flour Mills, is at present under the management of Frank Frech and W. A. John-

son. In April, 1897, Frech & Wilton succeeded M. E. Blatchley, and conducted the business until November, 1901, when Mr. Johnson purchased J. A. Wilton's interest, since which time the firm name has been Frech & Johnson.

The daily capacity of this mill is 150 barrels, and at some seasons of the year day and night shifts are worked to keep orders filled. Mr. Frech is recognized as one of the best millers in the state, having taken first premium at the state fair two different times. In connection with the mills are two elevators with a capacity of 35,000 bushels.

LUMBER COMPANY.

The Worcester Lumber Co., is one of the oldest establishments in the city, as it dates back to 1852, when it was owned by Judge L. E. Worcester. Since that time the name of the firm of company has changed several times, but has never been without the "Worcester" part of it, being Worcester & Blaichley, F. F. Worcester & Co., and finally Worcester Lumber Co. This name was adopted January 17, 1898, when the company was incorporated with a capital of $15,000 paid up stock.

The present officers are F. F. Worcester, president; Wm. F. Dillman, secretary; John A. Dillman, treasurer.

BANKS.

From a financial point of view, White Hall ranks with the best towns in Illinois. Her monetary institutions are in keeping with the agricultural, manufacturing and other business interests, and the management of the different concerns is first-class in every particular. The officers in charge are men of sterling integrity, of influence and wealth, and depositors and patrons of the banks of White Hall can rest assured that they are dealing with safe and reliable people.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

Was organized April 1, 1877, with a capital of $50,000. Peter Roodhouse was its first president; Edward North, cashier, and T. L. Smith, assistant cashier. For several years the business was conducted in the building now occupied by A. Fischer's jewelry store. In 1884 they moved into the present building, which is one of the best locations in the city.

Mr. North is a shrewd business man, and his judgment on matters of finance is considered first-class.

WHITE HALL NATIONAL BANK.

The White Hall Bank was organized November 25, 1885, with L. E. Worcester as president; H. W. Starkey, cashier; R. S. Worcester, assistant cashier. The capital stock was $50,000. The officers connected with this bank were conservative business men, and the history of the institution has been a career of progress. During periods of depression it was responsive to the wants of the community in a manner satisfactory to all.

January 1, 1904, this bank was chartered as a National bank, with a capitalization of $50,000. G. S. Vosseller is president; S. N. Griswold, vice-president; R. S.

Worcester, cashier; H. H. Griswold, assistant cashier. There is now a surplus and undivided profits of $2,000. The deposits exceed $200,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This Bank is a new institution and opened for business April 16, 1904, with a capital stock of $50,000. Its stockholders represent about sixty farmers and business men of this and neighboring communities, comprising many of influence and wealth whose individual responsibility aggregates fully $3,000,000, and to whose push, energy and business sagacity White Hall's present healthy growth is due to a great extent.

The officers of this bank are A. P. Grout, president; H. O. Tunison, G. C. Tunison and Wm. Lavery, vice-prisidents; Monzo Ellis, cashier, and M. B. Ross, assistant cashier; and a directorate of fifteen, to whose combined efforts of conservatism and business integrity the unusual rapid growth of this bank is largely due and whose straightforwardness cannot be questioned.

Its place of business and banking room is the best equipped, with all modern conveniences and facilities of any bank in the county, and great credit to the beautiful little city of White Hall and the officers of the bank.

The Bank started from no deposits in April, 1904, and reached on March 14, 1905, the last official statement, (not quite eleven months after the opening) $117,700.82, a remarkable and very satisfactory growth.

Below is a list of business and professional men who now are and have been in business in White Hall for twenty-five years or more.

F. M. Mytinger, groceries, etc., W. L. Morgan, wagon maker; Chas. Richert, barber; Richard White, barber; Thos. McCann, implement dealer; E. F. Worcester, lumberman; R. B. Winn, machinist, groceryman; H. W. Chapman, practicing physician; J. W. Redwine, practicing physician; E. K. Shirley, practicing physician; G. W. Burns, practicing physician; H. L. McFarland, blacksmith; N. H. Rose & Sons, blacksmith; Frances Fowler, merchandise; Vosseller Bros., merchandise; Lowenstein & Sons, merchandise; John Nowak, shoemaker; John Boehm, shoemaker; Henley Wilkinson, nurseryman; G. W. Secor, Agt. C. & A. Ry.; W. A. Wigginton, painter; Mark Meyerstein, lawyer; Edward North, banker; E. J. Peace, publisher, insurance; T. W. Pritchett, dentist; A. D. Ruckel, merchandise, stoneware; D. Culbertson, manufacturer; A. J. Robertson, gardening, merchant; Welker & Son, carpenters; I. W. Decker, carpenter; G. R. Adams, joiner and painter; George Gardiner, contractor and undertaker; J. D. Boggess, transfer; W. H. Pritchard, brick mason.

It is impossible for us to give the name of each and every person who has resided in White Hall, but among those who will be remembered by our older residents are:

Elijah Lott, E. R. Adams, Calvin Hager, Benj. Smith, Asbury Davis, N. Kendall, Aaron Reno, David Cole, W. and B. L. Yates, John Amos, Jacob Eoff, Alex. Lakin, James L. Eoff, Dr. Stout, E. M. Blanchard, L. T. Whiteside, Ezra Mundy, H. B. Shirley, John C. Vannostrand, P. J. Bates, John Amos, James Smith, E. R. Metcalf, James Cochran, Dennis Hoaglan, Dr. H. M. Hunt, Rescarick Ayers, J. P. Hunt, Enos Ayers, John Spangenberg, Alfred Ayers, A. White,

F. P. Vedder, Wm. Dodson, S. H. Culver, Dr. J. W. Israel, Colby Young, James Israel, Samuel Higbee, Rev. B. B. Hamilton, Vincent Higbee, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, William Carr, C. Weitzel, Levi Church, Rev. John Sargent, Marcus Worcester, Sylvester Griswold, J. S. Pearis, William Cotter, J. D. Adams, Robert Dennis, H. C. Cox.

Among others worthy of mention are: J. C. Winters, David Hutchinson, James Brooks, A. F. Vedder, Archibald Nesbit, F. A. Worcester, Chester Page.

White Hall has 12 grocery stores, 5 dry goods stores, 2 jewelry stores, 2 drug stores, 3 milliner stores, 2 hardware stores, - second-hand store, 4 restaurants, 1 flouring mill, 2 elevators, 2 meat markets, 3 banks (2 national, 1 private), 4 law offices, 2 dental offices, 2 art galleries, 7 practicing physicians, 2 furniture houses, 1 short-hand school, 2 music studios, 6 instructors, 1 band, 1 lumberyard, 1 machine shop and foundry, 2 orchestras, 1 mandolin and guitar club, 1 business club, 4 stoneware factories, 1 sewerpipe factory, 3 railways, 2 proposed, 1 waterworks system, 2 reservoirs, 2 electric plants, 2 express companies, 2 telegraph companies, 1 orphan's home society, 2 telephone companies, 1 marble works, public school, 5 churches, 11 secret orders, 1 daily and 3 weekly papers, 2 real estate firms, 3 blacksmith shops, 3 woodwork establishments, 4 hotels, 3 boarding houses, 1 harness shop, 1 agricultural and implement house, 1 dairy station shipping 135 cans daily, 1 city dairy, 1 laundry, 1 nursery, 2 junk yards, 1 fire company, 1 tailor shop, 3 pool rooms, 3 carpenter shops, 2 market gardeners, 2 livery stables, 2 poultry houses, 1 building and loan association, 3 transfer companies, 3 paint shops, 1 sanitarium, 1 standard oil plant, 4 barber shops, 6 dressmakers, 1 opera house, and possibly other enterprises we have overlooked.

ROODHOUSE.

The thriving city of Roodhouse, located near the northern line of the county, has had a comparatively brief, yet successful, career.

When the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago and Alton Railroad was extended as far as White Hall, in 1862, a small depot was built, around which Roodhouse afterward grew up. In this the first depot, James Armstrong, as agent and telegraph operator, furnishing his own instruments. The trains only stopped when flagged. Mr. Armstrong also conducted a small trade in lumber, tinware and family supplies.

Subsequently, citizens of the place being in danger of loosing the telegraph office, built a depot, which was afterward used as a school house. Adam Shearer, who was the first blacksmith of the town, erected a house. He sold liquors at his residence for some time. James Thompson soon after added to the business of the town by obtaining a barrel or two of sugar and some coffee, with which he opened out in the grocery business in an old log hut. He shortly relapsed from this, and engaged in the butcher business.

The laying out of a town was already talked of, and some surveys made, but nothing definite was yet done. About this time a meeting was held in Rawling's warehouse to consider the propriety of building a church, or lecture room. A small schoolhouse, or public building was erected as a result, and a Sunday-school at once organ-

ized, the superintendent and teachers coming from White Hall.

Among those who settled in the village during its infancy, we note the following: Charles Adler, now deceased, built a small editice in which he kept a boot and shoe shop. Simmons & Thompson erected a store house and transacted a general merchandising business, each member of the firm building a comfortable residence. Adam Shearer built an addition to his house and sold groceries therein; he was also postmaster for some time. John and William Sitton came early and built themselves residences, and being contractors and carpenters put up many other dwellings.

The first tailor in town was John McIntosh, who purchased the school house and moved his family into it. When the Peter Thompson property was burned down, Norman Langer bought the site and built upon it. John T. Rawlings was the second postmaster, and at the same time proprietor of a prosperous general business.

It was not, however, until April, 1866, that John Roodhouse, the original owner of the land upon which the greater part of the little settlement was built, laid out the town named for him. The original plat contained forty lots 66x130 feet and 75x150 feet. During the next twenty years additions were made as follows: John Roodhouse, three; William Cobb, three; Cobb & Mitchell, one; J. C. Cobb, two; P. J. Sharp, one. Its growth for a number of years was slow, still new comers continued to be attracted to the little village.

Dr. D. B. Moore opened the first drug store. Harmon Wales kept the first hotel in a building which afterward constituted a part of the Metropolitan Hotel, managed by William Smith. The Kirkland House, opposite the depot, was soon after erected by David Kirkland. In 1877 this building was destroyed by fire, whereupon Mr. Kirkland erected on its site the commodious and substantial brick structure which still occupies the site.

Among others, than whom we have mentioned, who became early residents are Humphry Armstrong, Frank Armstrong, Charles Savage, William Lorton, John Cole, Mrs. Martha Wallace, L. E. Cobb, W. H. Barrow, Adam Chapman, Thos. McMahon, James Long, Hoff. Bridges and Dr. Beach.

In 1871 the Louisiana branch of the C. & A. was constructed by the Chicago & Alton company, for the purpose of connecting the Jacksonville branch with Louisiana, and so furnish an outlet to the far west. As the work was approaching completion, and the point of connection with the Jacksonville branch had not yet been settled, a strong influence was brought to bear upon the officials of the road to make the connection at Jacksonville. White Hall, however, was the nearest natural point, and since she had secured the crossing of the Chicago & Alton with the Rock Island road, now considered herself foreordained to become a railroad center, and started in to hustle to secure the connection for their city.

Meanwhile some of the more enterprising citizens of Roodhouse conceived the idea that it would be a nice thing if the junction could be secured for that town. The matter was at once discussed by leading men of the new town, and finally a letter was sent to L. B. Blackstone, president of the road, asking what would be required to secure the junction at Roodhouse, and signed by John Roodhouse, John T. Rawlings, J. M. Armstrong and Simmons & Thompson.

President Blackstone replied that he had

considered the contents of the letter, and had ordered a survey of the route to be made to Roodhouse, and would later advise them further regarding the proposed scheme. As soon as the survey was began, White Hall became alarmed and at once sent a delegation to Chicago to turn the tide in her favor. Meanwhile a meeting was held in Mr. Rawlings' store in Roodhouse, and a committee consisting of John Roodhouse, J. T. Rawlings and E. M. Husted, appointed to go to Chicago to see President Blackstone. They took a hand-car as far as Jacksonville, that they might catch an early train from that city. Here they were told that it was needless for them to proceed further, that they were too late, and that White Hall had captured the prize. But they hastened on to Chicago, nevertheless, saw President Blackstone who made the cheering proposition to them that if they would secure the right of way from the Illinois river to Roodhouse, and deed ten acres of land for depot grounds within a week, the junction would be made at that point. A subscription paper to secure funds with which to carry out this project was in circulation in a very short time. Messrs. Roodhouse, Cobb and Rawlings heading the list with $1,000 each, Messrs. Simmons, Husted, Armstrong and P. A. Rawlings $500, George W. Thompson $250 and others like sums; resulting in the securing of the road. E. M. Husted was president and treasurer of the committee to secure the right of way and conducted that part of the enterprise in a masterly manner.

No sooner was this junction effected than the town started rapidly on the up-grade. The railroad company built a large and handsome depot, and in many ways contributed to the growth of the place. Very soon Roodhouse was made the terminus of the Missouri Division, and roundhouse and repair shops located here, which brought a large amount of business and increasing population.

Soon after these railroad advantages came to Roodhouse it was incoporated under the state law. The first trustees were John Roodhouse, J. T. Rawlings, Dr. J. B. Moore and David Kirkland. Mr. Roodhouse was elected president and J. T. Rawlings clerk, who served until February, 1876, when the town organization was repealed and a village organization substituted. The officers of the new board were: President E. H. Sawyer; trustees, John A. Taylor, J. M. Dill, Matt. Sterrett, Fred. Hudson, John A. Lowner; Clerk, James F. Walker; Magistrate, George W. Thompson; Street Commissioner, James N. Sawyer; Constable, Thomas Jones; Attorney, D. C. McIver.

After the completion of the Louisiana branch of the railroad many prominent business enterprises sprang up. B. Nathan erected a large store building in which he sold notions, stationery, etc., for several years. N. H. Clark built a restaurant which he carried on for some time. Messrs. Freeto & Bullard were at the head of an extensive tinware and stove business for several years. Sawyer & Dreunen were for a long time in the first ranks as merchants, selling dry goods in one building, and groceries in the other. In 1871 Armstrong & George formed a partnership and dealt in hardware, groceries and lumber. In 1874 this firm gave place to Armstrong & Sharp, which added a stock of dry goods to the already large establishment, and a little later opened the first bank the village ever contained. In 1876 the firm dissolved and divided the business between the partners. James Armstrong took the lumber and building materials, selling also,

wagons, etc. In February, 1870, he sold out to Bundy & Worcester. George Armstrong became proprietor of the grocery, queensware and hardware departments, and P. J. Sharp assumed control of the stock of dry goods.

Gillham & Brother built a good business house in 1875, occupied it for a short time and sold out to Haggard & Lowder. Subsequently Haggard sold to Bradshaw and the firm became Bradshaw & Lowder, and as such sold groceries three or four years. Mr. Watt, of Winchester, came in 1874 and opened a furniture store, but he sold out to Ed. Sawyer, who conducted a grocery business.

In 1875 Ellis Briggs and Smith Titus built a fine flouring mill with elevator attached and did a very large business until the 20th of November, 1877, when the building and contents were destroyed by fire, inflicting a severe loss upon its owners, and upon the town. The next year Mr. Briggs erected a building to be used as an elevator and connected it by electric telephone with his warehouse in White Hall four miles south. Later he rebuilt the flouring mill at Roodhouse, erecting a sightly brick building and named it "The Victor Mills" which he operated very successfully until they also were burned. Mr. Brigs was the first mayor of Roodhouse, and was one of the prime factors in the improvement of the city.

In 1876, Sawyer & Drennan built a fine business block, and soon after Peter Dunbar followed their example. James Walker owned and operated the first brick kiln, and William Cutler was the first to establish a foundry in the town.

The first newspaper in the town was an edition of the White Hall *Register*, called the Roodhouse *Signal*, which was printed at White Hall. A similar edition of the Carrollton *Gazette* soon followed, called the Roodhouse *Headlight*, but its publication was discontinued sometime in 1877, and not long after, W. T. Lakin began the publication of the Roodhouse *Independent* in the town. This venture was not well sustained, and the paper was soon removed to White Hall, where it became the *Greene County Democrat*, and in other hands prospered for a time.

In October, 1877, D. C. McIver & Son began, in a small way, the publication of the Roodhouse *Review*. In 1877 J. S. Harper brought a new newspaper outfit to the town and established *Harper's Weekly Herald*, a temperance paper, which thrived for a short time, but in about six months the office was removed to Jerseyville. In 1882 W. T. McIver and J. P. Drenner established the *Roodhouse Daily Eye*, which they published with success; also a weekly five-column quarto edition. D. C. McIver in 1881 began the publication of the *Greene County Advocate*, a greenback paper, which he ran quite successfully for eighteen months, but when the *Eye* was instituted he abandoned the enterprise. In the fall of 1882 H. H. Palmer began the publication of the *Daily Morning Journal*, which met with fair support until in the fall of 1883 its publication was suspended.

The Roodhouse Journal evoluted from the *Roodhouse Review*. In 1880 D. C. McIver who was then the editor of the *Review*, sold a half interest to Frank Palmer, and the firm so continued for a few months when they sold the paper to John S. Harper, who changed the name to that of the *Roodhouse Eagle*. Harper continued the publication for some six months when he disposed of the property to H. H. Palmer, of Jacksonville,

who changed the name to that of the *Roodhouse Journal* again, and made its politics Democratic. In 1882 he sold a half interest to J. E. Roberts, who, in 1884, became the sole owner and removed the plant to White Hall and consolidated it with the *White Hall Register*.

Among the persons carrying on business in Roodhouse a quarter of a century ago were Frank P. Armstrong, timber contractor, C. & A. R. R., George W. Armstrong, general groceries, hardware, queensware, wood and willow ware. William Barrett, merchant tailor; Mrs. A. Brown, millinery; J. B. Bullard, hardware, stoves and tinware; A. E. Freets, express agent, hardware, stoves and tinware; E. M. Husted, banker and inventor of land crusher; F. L. Knight, city butcher; D. Kirkland, proprietor of the new Kirkland House; William Lorton, undertaker and dealer in furniture; W. T. Lowery, manufacturer of brick; V. Market, boot and shoe maker; T. McEuen, physician and surgeon; William Scott, proprietor Metropolitan Hotel; J. L. Patterson, attorney at law; John Roodhouse, stock raiser, and founder of town of Roodhouse; Ebbert & Cutler, proprietors of Roodhouse Machine Shops and Foundry; W. T. McIver, editor and proprietor of *Roodhouse Review*. Robert Ruyle, blacksmith and wagonmaker; Geo. N. Sawyer, postmaster and insurance agent; James A. Sawyer, livery and sale stables; Strong, Butler & Adams, dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, notions and groceries; Harmon Wales, boarding house; W. Will, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes; E. B. Winslow, proprietor of the Illinois trace-gearing and manufacturer of saddles and harness.

The Roodhouse of today is one of the most bustling, thriving little cities in the county. Its business interests are diversified and its citizens rank among the first class. It has a beautiful park in the square, studded with stately shade trees; on the south side is erected a large Pagoda for band concerts and public speaking. Wide graveled walks converge from the north, east and west entrances to the center of the park, and the grass is protected and well groomed, so that, altogether, it is a most delightful retreat for the citizens during the summer months.

Roodhouse is projecting an extensive waterworks system, and operations for its construction will begin soon. When this enterprise is completed, and taken in connection with the excellent system of electric lighting which they have enjoyed for some time, the citizens will be quite justified in assuming metropolitan airs.

The city has four churches, viz.: Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Congregationalist, and all have comfortable and modern houses of worship. The Methodists have a membership of nearly two hundred and fifty. Rev. N. M. Jones is the pastor. The Sunday-school of this denomination numbers one hundred and eighty-five pupils, with Mrs. C. S. Savage superintendent.

The Baptist church, located on the southeast corner of the square, has a membership of three hundred and seventy-nine, which is increasing by frequent additions. Rev. J. J. Roach is the pastor. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, with two hundred and twenty-one pupils. C. W. Payne is the superintendent.

The Christian church has a good congregation and regular services. Rev. L. Hardaway is the pastor. They have an excellent Sunday-school superintended by H. M. Butershell.

The Congregational church has no pastor at present, but maintains a good Sunday-school with J. H. Carkluff superintendent.

Masonic Lodge.—E. M. Husted Lodge No. 706, membership 61. Officers: C. T. Bates W. M., W. C. Roodhouse S. D., C. G. West S. W., Roy Wolfe J. D., W. A. Thompson J. W., W. F. Thompson Sen. Steward, E. M. Husted treasurer, A. J. Johnson Jun. Steward, G. M. Wyatt secretary, W. J. Ferguson marshal, G. W. Trask chaplain, J. C. Weiser, tyler.

I. O. O. F.—Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 116, membership 43. P. A. Rawlins P. M. W., A. Campbell receiver, Edward Griffith M. W., Thomas Hyndman financier, C. T. Wilkerson foreman, J. F. Cole guide, W. T. Sitton overseer, C. T. Wilkerson, Jr., I. W., A. E. Freeto recorder, E. H. Sawyer O. W.

M. W. A.—Roodhouse Camp No. 483, membership 61. W. H. Helm V. C., W. A. Muff W. A., W. A. Campbell banker, C. T. Bates clerk, John Robson assistant clerk, John Heil escort, E. England watchman, Chas. H. Jones sentry.

K. of P.—Worcester Lodge No. 113, membership 103. W. L. Kincaid C. C., J. M. Orr V. C., J. W. Starkey K. of R. S., John Sager M. of S., Ferd Epstein M. of E., A. S. Higbee M. of M., Wm. Ralston M. of A., W. A. Morrow, I. G., Joseph Martin O. G.

Ben Hur Lodge.—John Sager chief, W. L. Riddle scribe, Mrs. W. L. Riddle judge, Mrs. Lee Angle teacher, Chas. Holt Ben Hur, R. G. Benner captain, Mrs. Otis Coates K. of T., Miss Eva Riddle K. of O. G.

Rebekahs.—Adell Lodge No. 148. Mrs. J. S. Triplett N. G., Mrs. Alvin Conlee V. G., Miss Lillie Milton secretary, Miss Flora Sager, treasurer.

Royal Neighbors.—Good Hope Lodge No. 318, membership 60. Mrs. W. L. Riddle past oracle, Mrs. M. A. VanDoren oracle, Mrs. J. C. Utt V. C., Mrs. Chas. Rogers chancellor, Mrs. J. H. Barrow recorder, Mrs. J. A. Ludlan receiver, Mrs. John Frutt Inner S., Mrs. S. L. Ferguson outer S.

G. A. R.—Jacob Fry Post No. 193, membership 38. J. J. York commander, J. C. Weiser V. C., J. M. Beverly J. C., W. T. Thompson adjutant, James Gibbons chaplain, A. G. Hickok officer of the day.

W. C. T. U.—Mrs. H. E. Good president, Miss Alice McIver secretary, Mrs. N. M. Jones recording secretary, Mrs. J. W. Hall treasurer.

Mutual Protective League.—Roodhouse Council No. 133, membership 120. Geo. H. Richardson president, Mrs. Laura Sorrells vice-president, Mrs. A. M. Conlee secretary, Theo. Dill treasurer, Nelia F. Sawyer chaplain, Wm. H. Marmusher, Isaac N. Hurst, sentinel, Wm. H. Jones guard, Hugo Barron, W. A. Thompson and Wm. F. Poor directors.

ROODHOUSE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Roodhouse has two public school buildings. Both are made of brick.

The older building is in the extreme northwest part of the city. This is called the Washington building. It is in this building that the high school is located. In this building there are seven teachers below the high school, one for each grade except that the second and third grades are in the same room and are taught by the same teacher.

In the high school two courses are of-

fered. One course requires three years' work in Latin. The other course gives science work instead of Latin. Each course requires four years' work in English, four in mathematics and three in history, with enough science required to make each course four years of four major studies each. Spelling is required in the high school.

Five-eighths of the superintendent's time is spent in teaching high school classes.

The high school is thoroughly equipped for laboratory work in chemistry and very well equipped for laboratory work in physics. We have a fine compound microscope for use in botany and zoölogy. Practical work is done with plants and animals. Pupils in botany are required to analyze and to mount twenty to twenty-five plants.

The newer one of our two school buildings is located two blocks southeast of the public square. It is a neat, four-room building, well lighted and well ventilated. Each of the four rooms is occupied by a separate grade, the first, second, third and fourth, respectively.

Both buildings are heated by steam.

The number of pupils enrolled this school year is, high school, 65; grades, 522; total, 587. Number of teachers, high school, 3; grades, 11; total, 14. The board of education is composed of C. T. Bates, president, J. W. Starkey, J. E. Todd, R. Thomas, J. A. Morrow, M. F. Thompson, and H. W. Smith.

The present corps of teachers are, H. T. White, superintendent Washington school; E. W. Davis principal, Eva Riddle assistant principal, W. R. Anderson 8th grade, Catharine B. Short 7th grade, Grace King 6th grade, Love Good 4th and 5th grades, Adah Hopkins 2d and 3d grades, Euphremia Shields primary grade.

Jefferson school, Cora Jones 4th grade, Alice Conant 3d grade, Mabel Schmachtenberger 2d grade, Lutie Wieser primary grade.

The business interests of Roodhouse are represented as follows:

Groceries.—Roodhouse contains and supports several grocery establishments, conducted by the following firms and individuals: E. H. & A. S. Sawyer, Theodore Dill, Ray I. Barry, F. M. Patterson, J. W. Campbell, W. A. Campbell and George Whitehead.

Dry Goods.—Four large dry goods stores are carried on under ownership and management of the following firms and persons respectively: W. H. Simons, Roodhouse Store Company, Porter & Allen, and Gilmore & VanDoren.

Drugs.—W. D. Berry and F. C. Vedder conduct each a drug and book store and do a lucrative business.

Stoves and Hardware.—H. C. Worcester conducts a mammoth hardware establishment, and deals in agricultural implements of all kinds. W. R. Gordon is also doing a good business in a similar line.

Notions.—C. G. Hanim and C. E. Cole each own and operate a fancy notion store.

Clothing.—Two very extensive clothing stores are owned and conducted by Epstein Brothers and Porter & Allen, respectively.

Feed Stores.—Ferguson & Patterson and George Carlton manage the feed stores of the city.

Furniture and Undertaking.—G. E. Bundy does a large business in furniture, with which he conducts an undertaking establishment. C. E. McIver also deals in furniture. Bauer & Son and R. C. Thompson are undertakers.

Boots and Shoes.—A. B. Davis conducts the only exclusive shoe store in Roodhouse.

Meat Markets.—Gerting & Dorwart and Freeto & Co. each furnish the meat supplies.

Roodhouse Bottling Works.—D. S. Friedman, proprietor.

Blacksmiths.—W. H. Taylor & Son, W. A. Scott.

Books and Stationery.—C. G. Hamm, W. D. Berry.

Improvement Club.—H. C. Worcester, president; W. C. Roodhouse, secretary, and C. W. Payne, treasurer.

Carpenters and Builders.—Heaton & Wetly, Charles and Harvey Deck, George W. Trask, L. Ballard, Harry Anderson, Harry Rollins.

Constables.—M. F. Hudson, William Bateman, John S. Sink.

Dentists.—Dr. D. M. Truesdale, Dr. C. E. Rowe.

Dressmakers.—Mrs. Lizzie Peters, Miss Ella Carkhuff, Mrs. Nellie Wieser, Mrs. Alice McIver.

Ferris Wheel.—W. E. Sullivan, manufacturer.

Millinery Stores.—Mrs. R. C. Hastings, Mrs. James Sanders.

Banks.—Roodhouse Bank.—E. M. Husted, president; W. H. Barrow, cashier; C. W. Payne, assistant cashier.

People's Bank.—F. M. Bates, president; C. T. Bates, cashier.

Cigar Factories.—August Scheske, George Richardson.

Jewelers.—A. E. Holbrook, J. C. Wieser.

Lumber Dealer.—H. C. Worcester & Company.

Merchant Tailor.—William Mellen.

Gardeners.—J. B. Cherry, John T. Shaw.

Harness.—H. C. Worcester & Co., John Scruby.

Insurance Agents.—C. W. Payne, C. T. Bates, J. W. Starkey, W. B. Strang, Mark Meyerstein, Jr.

Justices.—J. J. York, J. H. English and J. T. Dawdy.

Lawyers.—J. W. Starkley, W. B. Strang, Mark Myerstein, Jr.

Livery Stables.—C. H. Pinkerton, W. O. Smith.

Mills.—Ferguson & Patterson, grist and feed mill.

Orchestra.—A fine orchestra has been in organization ten years.

Poultry Dealers.—W. J. Cummings, Ferguson & Paterson.

Painters.—C. A. Howard, William Dawson, Marion Thompson.

Physicians.—E. H. Higbee, B. B. Lang, C. R. Thomas, H. W. Smith, W. L. Kincaid, C. E. Long.

Plasterers.—David Angle, Henry Buchanan, Robert Giverson.

Photographer.—O. Holcomb.

Real Estate Agents.—C. W. Payne, C. T. Bates, J. W. Starkey, W. B. Strang, Meyerstein & Roney.

Shoemakers.—J. J. York, Joseph Stone, J. A. McIver.

Stoves and Tinware.—H. C. Worcester, W. R. Gordon.

C. & A. Stock Yards.—Charles Libby, superintendent.

Stock Dealers.—W. P. Gilmore, G. W. Owens, S. M. Ash.

Stone Masons.—A. E. & S. R. Sturgle.

Tinners.—C. H. Bender, J. A. Ludlam.

Transfer Wagons.—W. O. Smith, R. P. Wallace, Warren Thompson.

Music.—Voice Culture, Miss Nettie H. C.

Veterinarian.—Dr. W. C. G[illegible]

Newspaper Offices.—The *Record*, daily and weekly, Merrill & Jolly publishers, John Jones editor. The *Eye-Herald*, weekly, W. F. Thompson editor and publisher.

Hotels.—Roodhouse, C. C. Dill, proprietor; Austin, C. E. Bracey, proprietor; Commercial, W. E. Adams, proprietor.

Restaurants.—J. M. Todd, J. H. Young, Harvey Adams, S. Hornberger, Miss Clara North, C. & A. Lunch Room, conducted by the Western News Company.

Painter and Decorator.—Charles A. Howard, paper-hanger, painter and decorator, and also the owner of the billposting plant of the city, keeps on hand at his place of business opposite the post office a small but exclusive stock of wall papers and decorations. His billposting plant has grown from one 28-sheet board, in 1900, to a capacity which at present will accommodate about 500 sheets.

ROCKBRIDGE.

The town of Rockbridge is situated upon the northwest quarter of section 34, in township 10, range 10, in this civil sub-division of Greene county, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, on what has long been known as Taylor's Prairie.

In 1826 a mill was put up here, which was the first building in this immediate vicinity. A history of this mill is given further on.

A small settlement sprang up here shortly after this, and a post office was established in 1849, through the influence of George D. Randle, the owner of the mill.

About the year 1854 William Gage put up a store building and put in a stock of general merchandise, in connection with G. T. W. Sheffield, under the firm name of Gage & Sheffield. Later W. H. Summers succeeded this firm, in the same line of business. He was succeeded in turn by the various firms of Valentine Brothers, Valentine & Bowman and Valentine & Son.

A lively business was done here in those days, both at the store and at the saw and grist mill, and the little hamlet, which was about a half mile southeast of the present town, gained a few inhabitants. A small settlement also sprang up about a half mile west of the village, which was familiarly known as Dublin, but it contained but few houses at the most.

The real growth of the town of Rockbridge, however, dates from the completion of the railroad in 1870. In that year what was then known as the R. R., I. & St. L. railroad, now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, was constructed to this point, and in the spring of 1871 a town was laid out by Sheffield & Hudson, about a half mile from the old settlement, which was called Sheffield, after G. T. W. Sheffield, one of the proprietors. This name it retained until the railroad came under the control of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, when they changed the name to Rockbridge, the name of the post office, which had remained unaltered.

Three additions have been made to the town since the first survey, one each by L. F. Williams, James Valentine, and Isaac Bruner, the latter being platted in 1877. The first house in the new town was erected by James Valentine. This was a store building, in which he opened a stock of miscellaneous goods, thereby being the pioneer merchant of the incipient town. He also erected a grain warehouse, which he operated, as

well as laid in a stock of lumber, being the pioneer in both these branches of trade. Others now began to come in, and the little burg began to wear a business look, and grew to be quite a lively place.

The first school house in the town was erected in 1874, the first teacher being John Howell, of Brighton, Macoupin county. The building is 32x42 feet in size, and was put up and finished at a cost of about $2,500, by R. T. Dawson, contractor.

There are two church buildings in the hamlet, Baptist and Catholic; but four denominations are represented—Presbyterian and Methodist, in addition to those above named.

The lumber yard of Kinder & Saunders was established by James Valentine in 1870. He carried a stock of about $2,000, and ran it in connection with his store and grain business. For twelve years he operated this business, but in 1882 he disposed of it to C. G. Edwards. In about two years the latter sold out to Kinder & Saunders.

The drug firm of Jacob Keeley & Co. was established January 1, 1874, by J. H. Gray & Co., Mr. Keeley being the junior partner. In July, 1875, Dr. A. E. Miller purchased the interest of Mr. Gray, and this firm carried on the business. Jacob Keeley was murdered in the summer of 1885.

In the year 1849, through the influence of George D. Randle, the owner of the mill at the old town, a postoffice was established at that point called Rockbridge, and Mr. Randle commissioned as postmaster. He kept the office at his dwelling house, a large log cabin, near the mill. In 1853 or 1854, William Gage became postmaster, and removed the office to his store. He was succeeded by William H. Summers, and he by J. H. Valentine, and in 1873 Milo R. Blodgett. When the new town was laid out the office was moved here, but the name continued the same, and has finally given its name to the town.

The village officers of the thriving little place at present are: President, W. E. Bruner; board of trustees, E. B. Jackson, Allen Fry, J. H. Holmes, A. Roady, H. Howard and Eugene Williams; constable and street commissioner, John Wooldridge; police magistrate, E. S. Barnard.

Bruner & Gray conduct a general merchandise store and are doing a thriving business.

A. Tendeck is one of the veterans in trade in the village, and also deals in a general stock of goods.

The grocery and millinery business is conducted by J. H. Mitchell.

O. J. Miller deals in drugs, hardware and lumber.

J. F. McKerney, John Emery and William Johnson each run a barber shop, and Ed. Huff operates a lunch counter.

H. N. Kluling, A. Rhody and W. J. More are engaged in the blacksmithing and wagon making business.

E. O. Standard & Co. have a large grain elevator near the railroad station which is superintended by J. F. Bertman, who deals in grain, hay, flour, seeds, etc.

Fred. Achenbach & Son, also C. W. Hohlbach, deal extensively in live stock, hogs, cattle, horses and sheep. Their shipments are large and frequent.

Thomas A. Weisner is engaged in the drug, hardware and agricultural implement trade and is meeting with good success. He also writes insurance.

Miss Ida Williams is the popular postmistress, and has occupied this position for ten years.

Dr. A. E. Miller is the only resident physician. He has an extensive and successful practice, and for thirty-two years he has administered to the sick in that vicinity.

N. I. Dawson and Clarence Crane are the contractors and builders, and are kept busy the year through.

Ross Ellison is the village photographer.

Lodges.—Herald Lodge, No. 102, K. of P., has twenty-three members. The present officers are: W. E. Bruner, C. C.; John Wilhousen, A. C.; Harry Burger, P.; Theodore Cummings, M. of W., K. of R. and S.; D. J. Williams, M. of F.; J. A. Weimer, M. of E.; Fred Baker, M. A. and A.; Everet Tucker, J. G.; Ned Baker, O. G. This lodge was instituted May 12, 1882.

Rockbridge Lodge, No. 688, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted January 30, 1894, and now has forty-seven members. The officers are as follows: A. Roady, A. C.; D. J. Williams, A.; W. E. Bruner, banker; J. F. Tucker, clerk; L. C. Crist, escort; William Crist, watchman.

Rockbridge Council, No. 506, M. P. L., was instituted February 9, 1904. The officers are: J. F. Tucker, president; A. Roady, vice president; J. J. Steele, chaplain; C. S. Baker, secretary; H. N. Kleeting, past president; Ned Baker, inner guard; Ed. Welch, outer guard.

The Baptists and Methodists each have churches in the village. The Sunday school in connection with the Baptist denomination have a flourishing Sunday-school, officered by W. J. Cannedy, superintendent; W. L. Witt, assistant superintendent; Mrs. W. E. Bruner, secretary and treasurer.

The Methodists also have a large Sunday school under the leadership of Charles W. Hollenbach, with Rev. J. M. Duff, assistant, and Miss Lucy Scandrett, secretary and treasurer.

Rockbridge's public schools are an acknowledged factor in helping to sustain the reputation of Greene county for the excellency of her schools. The Rockbridge schools are doing good work under the supervision of Prof. C. E. Bell, principal, and Miss M. B. Short, assistant.

KANE.

There have been two places of this name in the county, of which old Kane, or Homer, as it was once called, was much the older. This town was laid out on section 36, township 9, range 12, in 1837, by Nathaniel M. Perry, Abraham B. Harris and W. W. Myrick, the plat of the same being filed for record December 14, 1837. Also prominent in the laying out of the new town were Z. H. Adams and a Mr. Brainard. It is not definitely known who the first settlers upon the site of the place were, but it is generally conceded to have been the Brainard brothers, for, when Z. H. Adams came, in 1830, he took up his residence with them. Soon after settling in the incipient village, a postoffice was established with Mr. Adams as postmaster. He was succeeded by N. M. Perry.

The first store was opened by Zenas H. Adams in the front room of the Brainard brothers' dwelling. He retailed drugs, groceries, dry goods, hardware, and all other articles that go to make up the country store, and continued the same until the store of N. M. Perry was started, when Mr. Adams discontinued the business.

N. M. Perry came to Kane in the early

part of 1836, and in the fall of that year erected a store building. In the early part of 1837 he opened the second store in the place, carrying a general stock, which he prosecuted vigorously and successfully until 1872, when he discontinued the business at this place.

Soon after Mr. Perry had established his business, Samuel Pope opened a blacksmith shop, and the old town rang with the merry sound of the hammer on the anvil. He also kept weary travelers, and the stage made a stopping place of his house.

In 1837 William Myrick opened a shop and commenced making and repairing shoes. The same year two men by the name of Strong and Wyckoff, both deaf and dumb, commenced tailoring.

Dr. Augustus Knapp was the first physician to locate at Homer, as it was then called, and remained until 1845. Dr. Luther Cory was the next permanent physician to locate here, in 1844, where he remained until his death July 29, 1850.

The town now commenced to grow, dwellings springing up all over the town site, and considerable trade was done.

In 1838 the Baptists erected a church edifice, which was dedicated and occupied by this denomination until about 1870.

In 1856 a steam flouring mill was erected by a stock company consisting of N. M. Perry, W. O. Tolman, S. W. Tolman, G. C. Richards and Willis Barrow. The building was built during the summer of that year, and when fall had come, Myron Cory, the contractor and builder, turned it over to the owners. In 1859 N. M. Perry bought out his associates, and operated it alone until 1866, when it was purchased by S. M. and Z. M. Titus, who enlarged the building and placed in it an amount of new and improved machinery. They operated it at its best capacity for several years. In 1874 it was sold to Jefferson Bolt and John W. Finney. In 1877 Mr. Bolt purchased Mr. Finney's interest and operated the mill successfully. In 1881 he sold it to Alonzo Hebron, who again sold the same in 1882 to H. C. Stevens. In the same year James Bothwell bought and owned it until 1883. In 1884 C. J. Gardiner became a purchaser, and in the fall of 1885 it was purchased by some St. Louis parties.

During the years 1854 and '55, while the preliminary survey for the railroad—now the Chicago & Alton—was being made by J. T. Hunt and Charles Allendorf, endeavors were made to find a practicable route into and out of the town, but nothing like a proper grade could be found, and much to the regret of the citizens, the line adopted ran about a mile to the east of the place. This sealed its doom. The road was opened for business from White Hall to Godfrey January 1, 1866.

In November, 1865, Tobias Holliday, who owned a tract of land on section 29, township 9, range 11, which was intersected by the railroad, laid out a town on the west side of the track, which was known for a time as Hollidaysburg. Some time in the summer of 1866 Thomas H. Boyd, a wealthy resident of Carrollton, purchased twenty acres on the east side of the railroad, which he laid out and gave the name of Kane, but is now known as Boyd's addition to Kane. The place soon took the name of its older neighbor.

John Greenfield erected the first building in the embryo town, commencing it in the fall of 1865. In February, 1866, S. G. Gardiner commenced building a woolshed, and commenced hauling the material for

dwelling, but Greenfield had his completed first.

J. B. Enslow started the erection of the second permanent structure in the town. This was a store building, two stories high, the upper story being used for dwelling purposes, and in it he put a stock of groceries, etc.

S. G. Gardiner was the next merchant of the town. He opened a stock of general merchandise June 1, 1866. He carried dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, drugs, medicines, oils, hardware, etc. This stock he closed out in the spring of 1882. The building was removed a short distance north, and two brick structures were erected upon the site.

The dry goods establishment of Smith, Irwin & Co. is one of the largest in this part of the county. Its history is this: On the 1st of January, 1880, C. A. Smith, Robert Hobson and Mrs. M. A. Archer bought out the firm of Greene & Smith, who had been running the place for a time, and continued the partnership until the death of Robert Hobson in July, 1882, when his widow took his interest, and Jeff Bolt purchased the interest of Mrs. Archer; but the firm continued under the old name of Smith, Hobson & Co. until February, 1883, when Mr. Bolt retired from the firm. In 1884 Mrs. Hobson retired and a new partnership was formed with Charles S. Smith, James M. Irwin and Edward A. Culver as its components, under the name Smith, Irwin & Culver.

Cyrus Morris commenced the business of dealing in hardware, harness, etc., in 1870, erecting the building in the winter of 1869-70, removing part of it from the old town.

Frank McClure, a prominent dealer in the hardware line, occupied a building that was erected in 1881 by W. W. Felter. It was first occupied by Felter & McClure, who put in a stock of hardware, and also had a printing office in the same building. These gentlemen ran the paper for about six months, when they quit the journal, but continued the job department for two years longer. In July, 1883, Frank McClure and A. W. Felter dissolved partnership.

The pioneer drug store of Kane was opened by Dr. A. B. Allen in 1869 or 1870. He ran this two or three years, when he removed his stock to Jerseyville. In 1871 F. S. Torrey opened a store of this character and continued it for two or three years, when he sold out. The next party to open a drug store was Herman Roesch, who, after about two years, sold out to Dr. J. B. Hamilton in 1873. This gentleman ran it for a short time, when he sold to John Robinson. He was succeeded by Dr. I. S. Hughes, who took in as a partner William Enslow, and afterward sold to the latter gentleman in 1878. In 1879 it was sold out and purchased by John B. Enslow.

William C. Reinecke started in the dry goods business in Kane in 1878, moving the building occupied by him from Old Kane the same year.

Louis L. Roberts opened a grocery and provision store in Kane in April, 1882, in the building formerly occupied by S. G. Gardiner & Brother.

Dr. Peter Fenity commenced the practice of medicine in Old Kane May 18, 1857. Here he remained until July, 1866, when he removed to the new town and built one of the first dwelling houses in that infant city, where he has remained in practice ever since. He was, as will be seen, the first physician of the place.

The first millinery establishment in Kane was started by Mrs. Mary Weir.

In 1867 Peter and William W. Felter erected a brick building, the first in the village. This was 35x60 feet in ground area. On the lower floor was a store, and the second floor was fitted up as a hall, and in this was held the first religious services in the burg. Services continued to be held here until the M. E. church was built.

Jesse Cockrell commenced the lumber and coal business in April, 1883, in connection with M. Cockrell, of Jerseyville, but in October, 1883, the latter withdrew from the firm.

John T. Williams was the first to build the necessary warehouse to carry on the grain trade, which he did shortly after the advent of the railroad here. In size this structure was 35x50 feet, and had a capacity of nearly 10,000 bushels. About that time Mr. Williams handled a great deal of grain, but in 1880 discontinued it, renting the warehouse to Jesse Cockrell, who kept it one year. Then D. A. Thompson rented it and ran it for a season, to be succeeded by Joseph Went. He ran it for a season, and then it was rented by H. C. Yeager, of the mill, and after his departure Mr. Williams again took charge.

In October, 1884, Jesse Cockrell and W. J. Pope formed a partnership under the firm name of Cockrell & Pope in the grain trade.

The first butcher shop in the village of Kane was kept by T. Early in 1868. He was succeeded by Titus Claflin. George England ran it about three years and built the first slaughter house. Several parties have ran it since that time, it changing hands every few months. In March, 1885, R. Huitt and R. Raines took charge of it.

The wagon and wood-working shop was opened in 1881 by James Nutt, who ran it about eighteen months, when it came under the control of Philo Adams.

Henry Yahncke commenced the wood-working business in Kane in the fall of 1866.

William Sunderland was engaged in the blacksmith business. His shop was opened during the year 1865, in Old Kane, in which Smith Gill, the pioneer blacksmith of Kane, commenced business. He ran it for about three years, when he sold out to Cyrus Morris, who operated it but a short time. It lay idle then for some time, but in 1882 William Sunderland rented the shop of Cyrus Morris and opened the business.

A. H. Kight commenced the blacksmith business here in 1872, and has conducted it ever since. He came from St. Charles, Missouri, to Old Kane, and from there here.

The bank was established and opened for business in September, 1881, by S. F. Greene and George W. Witt. They have a capital of about $10,000. Most of their loans are made on personal security, and they are doing a fine business. The firm name is S. F. Greene & Co., but it is under the management of R. W. Greene, to whom is due, in a large measure, the popularity of the institution.

There was a bank here prior to this, organized in 1874, by Dr. Casey, of Jerseyville, and E. C. Leigh, which had a capital of about $5,000. They occupied a building owned by W. W. Felter for a time, and afterward removed to the building owned by Dr. Fenity, which they erected. They continued business until 1878.

The pioneer hotel of the village was opened in 1867 by Andrew Giles, who had just erected the necessary building. When he first put up the edifice, it was only a story and a half high, and 26x30 feet in ground

area; but in 1878 he erected an addition to it, 18x32 feet in size and two stories high. In 1882 he remodeled the original portion of the building, making it 26x30 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. It was very comfortably arranged, and accommodated about twenty-five people.

The Kane House was built in 1875 by William Parker. The first to keep this house was Louis Turner, who ran it but a short time, when he was succeeded by Dr. Weir. This gentleman remained about a year, when T. J. Enslow took charge, and kept it about a year. It has never been long under one proprietor, changing every few years. The last to keep it was William Pennell, who took it in 1881 and ran it until 1884. The Parker heirs owned the building.

The Kane Nursery was established by S. G. Gardiner in the spring of 1875. It covered eleven acres of ground.

A lime kiln was started in the fall of 1882 by J. G. Weller. It had a capacity of about fifty barrels per day.

The Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad passes through the town of Kane and has a depot here. The road was built through here in 1864 and 1865, and opened for business with the beginning of the following year.

The present population of the town of Kane is 750. The village officials are: William Forsythe, president; Jesse Ashlock, clerk; Ora Wheeler, John Hodge, Cam. Woolridge, John Musgrove and George Housewell, councilmen; Sidney Jenkins, policeman, and George W. Cory, police magistrate.

Lodges.—Kane Camp No. 1120, Modern Woodmen of America, have a thriving camp conducted by the following officers: J. H. Adams, venerable consul; Worthy Berry, worthy adviser; John Valentine, banker; Harvey Davis, clerk; Harry Hodge, watchman; Ora Wheeler, sentry; Kurl Hodge, escort; S. W. Jenkins, Charles Felter and Dean Smith, managers.

King Solomon's Lodge, No. 197, A. F. & A. M. was instituted at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1854 and commenced work under a dispensation, as usual. The officers appointed at that time were George W. Cory, W. M.; Augustus T. Perry, S. W.; James W. Allen, J. W.; Cyrus R. Lake, T.; A. H. Smith, Sec.; S. G. Gardener, S. D.; Thomas Dodson, J. D. and James Brooks, tyler. On the 7th of October, 1856, a charter was granted the lodge, and it was organized with the following charter members: George W. Cory, A. T. Perry, J. W. Allen, C. R. Lake, A. H. Smith, W. B. Conner, James Brooks, D. Barron, E. J. Lovell, S. B. Hatfield, Lucien King, J. B. White, Lewis White, Joel Terry, P. B. Cook, G. S. Cook, P. Ozbun, S. A. Brewster and S. G. Gardener.

On the 12th of November, 1856, Dr. J. B. Samuel, of Carrollton, acting as grand-master, appointed and installed the following officers: George W. Cory, W. M.; A. T. Perry, S. W.; J. W. Allen, J. W.; C. R. Lake, T.; A. H. Smith, Sec.; S. G. Gardiner, S. D.; J. D. White, J. D.; and E. J. Lovell, tyler.

The first death to occur in the lodge was that of Cyrus R. Lake, who was murdered on the night of July 28, 1858, at Link's branch three miles south of Carrollton. His murderer was never apprehended.

The lodge was first instituted at Old Kane but was removed to Kane, February 6, 1870, when they took quarters in the hall over Felter's brick store, where they remained till January 1, 1876. Then they removed to the hall they now occupy. This room is 24x76

feet in size and is well furnished. The building was erected by John Greene, and the lodge, at a cost to the latter of sixteen hundred dollars, including furniture, which sum was raised by subscription of the members. This lodge is accounted among the best in the county.

The present officers are: Charles T. Keeley, W. M.; George R. Richards, S. W.; Clarence E. Greene, J. W.; H. A. W. Shirley, secretary; Samuel G. Gardiner, treasurer; Frederick L. Dressel, S. D.; Edward O. Varble, J. D.; Robert W. Greene, S. S.; Newton H. Close, J. S.; and Charles A. Davis, Tyler.

Elizabeth Chapter No. 17, O. E. S. is flourishing, and has for its present officers: Mrs. Maud Irwin, W. M.; Newton H. Close, W. P.; Miss Jessie Drellel, A. M.; Mrs. Clara Shirley, secretary; Mrs. Minerva Dressel, treasurer; Miss Myra Jones, conductor; Miss Jessie Pope, A. C.; Miss Anna Williams, Adah; Miss Clara Fenity, Ruth; Mrs. Carrie Gardiner, Esther; Mrs. Hattie Cory, Martha; Miss Alta Witt, Electa; Mrs. Noami Halbert, warden; Charles D. Davis, sentinel; Mrs. Mary Close, chaplain; Mrs. Hannah White, marshal, and Mrs. Fay Foreman, organist.

Mutual Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F. was instituted on the 5th of July, 1870. George S. Miles, of Jerseyville, became past master by special authority, and subsequently, Col. Joseph H. Carr was elected noble grand of the new lodge, with S. S. Torrey, vice-grand; M. M. Johnson, secretary, and R. N. McClure, treasurer. This lodge continued with more or less interest and prosperity until about ten years ago, when, it having become reduced to eight or ten active members, surrendered its charter and went out of organization.

KANE CANNING COMPANY.

This institution is a prominent feature in the business interests of Kane, and for a number of years has done a good business, more or less extensive according to the greater or less supply of tomatoes which is their principal vegetable for canning purposes. The officers of the company are: Michael Henkle, president; R. W. Greene, secretary; S. G. Gardiner, treasurer; Jos. Dressel, J. N. Hodges, and C. J. Gardiner's estate, directors.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

Bank.—S. E. Greene & Co.; R. W. Greene, cashier.

R. Linder & Bro., hardware, furniture and undertaking; C. C. Hall, groceries; W. C. Reinecke, drugs, paints, oils, etc.; W. B. Woolsey, groceries; W. H. Varble & Son, groceries; Smith, Irwin & Co., dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes; Mark P. Diamond, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes; W. F. Gardiner, restaurant and confectionery; T. F. Williams, implements, hardware, buggies, etc.; Kelley Atchinson, butcher; William Dean, agent C. & A. Railroad; John White, blacksmith; A. H. Kight, blacksmith; J. A. Mallory, editor and proprietor of the *Kane Telegram;* H. L. Manning, real estate, insurance, etc.; Theodore Williams, proprietor Kane Livery Stable; J. N. Hodges, lumber, coal and building material.

Physicians:—Drs. E. W. Fenity, C. B. Foreman and E. G. Proctor.

The population of the little village is 750.

Village Officers: William Forsythe, president; Sydney Jenkins, police; Jesse

Ashlock, clerk. Councilmen: Ora Wheeler, John Hodge, Cam. Woolridge, John Musgrove, George Housewell.

LODGES.

M. W. A. Kane Camp No. 1120.—J. H. Adams, venerable consul; Worthy Berry, worthy adviser; John Valentine, banker; Harvey Davis, clerk; Harry Hodge, watchman; Ora Wheeler, sentry; Hurl Hogde, escort; S. W. Jenkins, Charles Felter, Dean Smith, managers.

CHURCHES.

Baptist—W. H. Dickman, pastor; Methodist—J. B. Ravenscraft, pastor; Christian—T. J. Rowley.

School—C. W. Springgate, principal.

WALKERVILLE.

In 1835, John Walker, one of the early settlers, conceived the idea of laying out a town on his farm on section 24, T. 11, R. 13. This he proceeded to do, and on the 18th of July, 1836, he filed for record with the clerk of the circuit court, a plat of the town. Mr. Walker was the first resident of the town site.

The pioneer store building was put up by Jason C. Lewis, in 1836, and dealt in all the miscellaneous goods usually dispensed in stores in early times, and sometimes now, in small places. The postoffice was established about this time, and Mr. Lewis was appointed postmaster, and served several years.

Squire Vinyard built one of the first residences in the town, and he put up a building and was the second to open a store here. After a time he sold out to Kinser and Brantlett.

The latter firm was not very long in business, when they became bankrupt, were closed out and moved from the village.

They were succeeded by Ezra Swank, who kept the postoffice in his store. In the postmastership he was succeeded by Jesse Ballard, and he in 1884, by E. J. Greene, and he in turn by Kane Fields. Kane Fields started in business here in May, 1884.

The Christian church of Walkerville, was organized April 1, 1861, at the school house in Walkerville, Revs. J. W. Miller and Hiram Hess officiating.

Andrew Kelley, early in the history of the little village, built a blacksmith shop and therein set up the first forge. He continued for many years and was succeeded by his son, D. Kelley, and he by Washington Brubaker.

The business of Walkerville is represented by the following: James Howard, Jr., has a store in which he carries a general stock of merchandise, and does a good business. He began trade in 1890, and continued until 1892, when his store house and stock were consumed by fire. He then removed to a farm on Apple Creek and engaged in farming one season, returned to Walkerville, purchased the Peter Simons store building and resumed merchandising. After one other move he settled down to business again in the Simons building where he is at present.

Walter Jones, the cash grocer, began business in Walkerville in January, 1900, which he continued until 1903, when he retired for a time, but in February, 1905, he resumed in his present quarters where he sells groceries, notions, and lunches.

Walkerville Camp was organized in April 5, 1900, with the following charter members: J. W. Adams, M. D. R. Adams, F. W. Cox, Major Cox, M. A. Cox.

WRIGHTSVILLE.

A small village located upon section 23 of Wrights township, on the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R., bears the name of Wrightsville. This was laid out by A. J. Wright, on June 18, 1872. The first business transacted here was by the town proprietor, A. J. Wright, who erected a platform shortly after the railroad was built, in 1870, and shipped grain. The first carload was sent from here in May, 1870, and was wheat raised by William T. Cooper, and purchased by Mr. Wright. No other business was done here, except the grain buying, until 1871, when A. J. Wright built the first store. This was a small frame building 20 by 24, with shelves and counter on one side only. The first stock of goods was put in at a cost of $292.92. The store was opened Feb. 1, 1871. The first article sold was a dollar's worth of sugar to John Doyle.

The second store was opened by William and Daniel Merrick, in June, 1873. Several other small stores were started, but none of them continued long.

William Ickes was the first blacksmith. He constructed a shop in the fall of 1871, and continued in business two or three years, and afterward moved to a farm.

A. J. Wright built the first house for residence purposes, in the fall of 1872.

The present business interests of this village are as follows:

A general merchandise establishment conducted by O. D. Wright, successor to his father, who established the business several years since and who is now retired.

W. D. Waltrip also manages and owns a large stock of general merchandise, including agricultural implements, and is doing a good business.

John L. Goode deals in notions.

Henry Barnard sells groceries, notions and fancy goods.

Jerry Bethard is the postmaster; also keeps a stock of merchandise.

L. C. Cunningham runs a well ordered barber shop, as also does Everett Maberry.

Waltrip & Brannon conduct wagonmaking and blacksmith shops and do repair work of all kinds.

Smith & Frazer and Cunningham & Waltrip are contractors and builders.

J. C. Kessinger & Son handle grain of all kinds at their extensive warehouse.

Kessinger & Doyle deal extensively in live stock, making a ready market for the growers of such products in that locality.

The Methodist congregation of Wrightsville hold their services in Temperance Hall, having as yet erected no church building.

A Baptist church house is located about a mile from the village, where regular services are held and where a Sunday-school is maintained. Rev. Ford is the pastor. Sunday-school is also held in the village.

Wrightsville has three lodges with insurance features, viz.: Modern Woodmen, Mutual Protective League and Royal Neighbors.

ELDRED.

The comparatively new and lively little village of Eldred is located about nine miles

west of Carrollton, and is at present the western terminus of a branch of the C. & A. Railway, formerly the L., C. & W. It is situated at the foot of the towering bluffs that skirt the bottom lands, north and south, visible either way from the little town for many miles. It is about three and one-half miles from the Illinois river. The bluffs formed by a solid and almost perpendicular wall of Burlington lime stone, which rises sometimes to the height of two hundred feet, and immediately back of which, and not infrequently at its very brink, rises a series of conical hills from one to two hundred feet higher, and which, during the summer months, are covered to the summit with the richest verdure, present the most picturesque and fascinating scenery in the state. Eldred has at present about 300 population and is growing rapidly. It has two grain elevators which handle the immense grain yield of the rich bottom lands contiguous. Hussey & Co. own and operate one and John Langer the other. Each have a capacity of 5,000 bushels.

Three general stores furnish supplies for the community, one owned and operated by Fickle & Borman, one by John E. Hetzel, and the other by Lewis & Beebe. Eldred has two blacksmith shops. C. P. Gibson owns and operates one and Gregan & Borman the other. William Buchanan and Will Camerer own and run a barber shop each. R. C. Bradly and William Camerer each operate a pool room. Alvin Merriwether conducts a large first-class livery stable, and John Langer has a large stock of lumber for all purposes. Two excellent boarding houses furnish provisions for the "inner man." A good graded school is conducted by Mable Ellis and Amy Pinkerton as teachers. The postoffice, with C. H. Borman as postmaster, has one star and two rural routes. The star route is carried by Samuel F. Smith, of Eldred, route No. 1, rural, south by Elmer Sanderson; route No. 2, north, by A. J. Borman. The site of the town was laid out in lots in 1897.

BERDAN.

The village of Berdan, lying on the north line of Carrollton township, was laid out and platted on the 20th day of September, 1865, by W. R. Kelley, Louis Oswald and L. E. Worcester, and was named for Jane Berdan, who, at that time was prominently connected with the C. & A. R. R., on which line the town is built.

The pioneer business house was a grocery and notion store operated by Richard Vedder. George Slight conducted a grocery store, in connection with a saloon, until 1881, when he sold to Patrick Leyden.

M. L. Milledge located in Berdan in 1882 and started in business as a dealer in groceries, medicines and notions, in addition to which he carried on the business of general blacksmithing. He was postmaster eight years; also a justice of the peace and notary for a number of years. He erected the building in which he now does business in 1883.

Isaac M. Mace located in Berdan in 1891 and engaged in the business of blacksmithing, erecting the next year the shop in which he is now located. He also sells gasoline engines and fixtures, and is quite an electrician.

Clarence Brodmarkle occupies the old

Slight and Leyden property and sells general groceries in the store room.

R. C. Reynolds began the grocery business in 1897, in which he continued for two years, when he sold to L. O. Campbell, who, purchasing the grocery stock of P. Leyden, continued the business until September, 1900, when he sold to F. C. Lakin, who still continues it.

Berdan has a Union church building occupied jointly by the Baptist and Methodist denominations. The Methodists have a parsonage. Rev. Mr. Rains is the Baptist pastor. A large union Sunday-school is maintained with M. L. Milledge superintendent.

A Home Forum Lodge was organized in the village in 1895, afterward changed to the American Guild; also in 1898 a Court of Honor was organized.

The Modern Woodman lodge was organized in 1898, and erected a large hall which they occupied until 1901, when it was totally destroyed by fire. It was, however, soon afterward replaced.

The village boasts of an excellent school, conducted in a building recently enlarged, with James Pinkerton principal and Miss Mary Statts assistant.

Creamery.—Berdan, not to be outdone by its sister towns, has projected a creamery which is to be completed ready for business in a short time. F. C. Lakin and others have organized a dairy company and the building is now in course of construction, just south of the crossing of the railroad. The building is to be 20 by 30 feet in dimensions, with boiler room and ice house attached. Berdan is a pleasant little burg, and surrounded with a productive country. F. C. Lakin is postmaster.

ATHENSVILLE.

The beautiful village that bears the above name was laid out by Greene Weaver, in the summer of 1834, and the plat of the same was filed for record on the 2d of October, 1834. It is located on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 26, and is beautifully situated as to surroundings. Some of the finest farms in eastern Greene county are in the immediate vicinity of this "loveliest village of the plain."

The first building erected on the site of the town was put up about the year 1832. It was a store room. Greene Weaver had been sent from Carrollton with a stock of goods by John Evans, with which he was to stock a store at Mt. Airy, but he came to this place, built the building and put in the stock of goods, and was thus the pioneer merchant of the village. About the year 1840 he sold out to John Armstrong, an Englishman, who had come to the county, early in its history. He had originally a store near the town, and in the year above named, had moved to the "burg" and bought out Mr. Weaver. He was made postmaster and served for years. He was in partnership with Alexander King and with T. S. Patterson, and about 1845, sold out to the latter. He died in this town about 1854 or 1855. Mr. Patterson ran the store until 1876, when it was sold to John Morrow, and two years later to Z. D. Morrow.

The business of the village, in 1885, was represented by five general stores, one drug store, three blacksmiths, two woodworking shops, and a grist mill.

McCauley & Spencer were the leading dealers in general merchandise. This establishment originated with John English, in

1880. He erected a building 30 by 60 feet in size, at a cost of about $700, the second story of which was, and is occupied by the I. O. O. F. lodge. Mr. English put in a stock valued at about $1,500 and ran it successfully for about two years, when he sold to George Wood. In about a year he disposed of it to Rigg & Spencer.

Zachariah D. Morrow was engaged in the sale of hardware, groceries, etc., in this village. This business was established by J. B. Morrow in April, 1880, who built the edifice and put in a stock of boots, shoes and groceries, valued at $2,000. He operated this business until July 14, 1881, when he sold to O. A. Morrow.

Syrrel Whitaker was engaged in the general merchandising business here. John L. Stoddard established this business for his daughter Lillie May, Oct. 15, 1882, putting in a stock of about $700. April, 1885, the lady proprietress getting married, the stock was thrown on Mr. Stoddard's hands, and he ran it for some months, when he sold out to Mr. Whitaker.

The pioneer drug store of Athensville was opened by Messrs. John Jones and James Butler, in 1861. They ran it but a short time, when they were succeeded by Dr. J. E. Waters, who continued the business for several years. Augustus Lewis & Bro. were the next to manipulate drugs in this store, and after about three years, gave way for Barnard & Waters. In a very short time, they were succeeded by Downs Hardcastle, who was burnt out in about a year thereafter. In 1879 Dr. J. E. Waters started another drug store.

The postoffice of Athensville was established in 1835, at the store of John Armstrong, located about a quarter of a mile east of the present site of the village. Mr. Armstrong was the first postmaster. When the village was laid out he moved store and office to this place. In 1845, T. S. Patterson succeeded to the office, which he retained until 1876, when John Morrow became the postmaster. Two years later it was transferred to his brother, Zachariah, who acted in that capacity until 1879, when he was succeeded by Isaac Massey. W. P. Rigg is the present postmaster and has held the position for ten years.

The business of the little village at present is represented by the following: Geo. W. Morrow & Sons operate a large general merchandise establishment, dealing in agricultural implements and other farm supplies. Mrs. John Ruyle continues to carry on the general store operated by her husband, Esquire John Ruyle, lately deceased, and keeps a large stock.

D. B. Slyter runs a general blacksmith shop and does manufacturing and repairs. C. E. McCracken has a neat shop where he attends to the tonsorial needs of the community. The building and contracting is done by W. M. Caffery, Geo. W. Rogers and James Griffith.

LODGES.

Athensville Lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 16, 1868, and has thirty-five members. The present officers are: J. S. Billings N. G., John Schafer V. G., W. P. Rigg secretary, W. J. Barnard treasurer.

Rebekah Lodge, No. 613, I. O. F., was instituted Feb. 20, 1904, with thirty-four members. The present officers are: Myrtle Mullins N. G., Sophia McCracken V. G., Jennie McCracken secretary, Anna Billings treasurer, and Fanny Wood deputy.

Peach Tree Camp, No. 1621, Modern Woodmen of America, has about fifty members. The present officers are: D. B. Slyter consul, and C. E. McCracken clerk.

Ivanhoe District Court of Honor has about thirty members. W. J. Barnard is clerk.

Athensville Council, No. 80, Local Protective League, has a membership of twenty, with Leslie Jackson secretary.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist church has a membership of about one hundred and seventy-three and maintains a flourishing Sunday-school twelve months in the year. The pastor is Rev. O. A. Carmean. Cecil Standefer is church clerk. B. P. Johnson is the superintendent and Cecil Standefer clerk of the Sunday-school.

The Christian church is the only other denomination in the village, but they have no pastor at present, no Sunday-school, and hold no meetings.

Dr. J. S. Billings is now the only physician located in Athensville. He has a neat office and a good practice.

PATTERSON.

Is a neat little village of about 200 inhabitants. It is located on the southwest quarter of section 18, and was laid out on May 18, 1836, by Lucius Norton, Thomas Grace, Thomas Hanks, Young, Henderson, Lane, and Higbee, and the plat filed for record as Wilmington, in the office of the circuit clerk, May 21, 1836. This name it bore for many years, but it was changed to Breese and then to Patterson. In 1836, John Chester opened a store for the sale of groceries, dry goods, etc., which he ran for a short time when he sold out to Isham Cranfil. The latter gentleman did an extensive business, buying beef and pork, at from $1.25 to $1.75 per hundred, and packing it, and also buying grain and teaming it to Alton. He afterward sold out the place to L. D. Morris, and emigrated to Oregon. Mr. Morris did no business but disposed of the property to L. J. Patterson.

In 1836, Peter Gibbon established a tannery here which gave employment to several hands and made business lively. He commanded a good trade here for many years.

Wickliff Post opened a blacksmith shop about the year 1835 or 36, and kept it for several years. He came here from Apple Creek prairie.

The second to open up a store was Ira Clark. He had a grocery store in a building built by Thomas Groce.

Shortly after the commencement of the town a hotel was put up, which was run by Thomas Groce. The sign was the "Rising Sun."

William Flemming engaged in the cooper trade in 1844 or 45, and was succeeded by Charles Wiggins, who was the last to follow the business here. He closed up his shop in 1849.

Drs. Gosnold, Charles Hardt, Burns, Garrison, Higbee, and others, practiced medicine in those early days. The first school was taught by Dr. Joe Garrison, he teaching and practicing medicine at the same time.

Quite a little settlement now sprang up, to trace which in all its detail would require too much space. Let us therefore clip the

following excellent article in regard to the little hamlet:

Whiteside & Eaton put up a saw mill in 1859, that ran by steam, which greatly facilitated the erection of buildings, and aided materially in the prosperity of the town. This mill was afterward sold to a party who moved it to Glascow.

G. W. Burns came from Pennsylvania, and located here about 1868, and now resides in White Hall.

The school building was erected in 1873; is furnished with 40 patent seats, capable of seating 80 pupils; has abundance of blackboard room, well lighted, vestibule in front end, furnished with hat hooks, shelves, etc. The yard is beautifully adorned and shaded with a grove of maples, planted by W. B. Coates, who, at the time, was director of the school. As it is impossible to name, consecutively, the links which formed the business of this village, we shall content ourselves with giving it thus: In 1855, J. R. Pruitt and L. T. Whitesides were the business men of the place. In 1856, Lee Coates and his father, John Coates, engaged in the mercantile business, and for four or five years had a good trade. In 1857, W. B. Coates succeeded his father, becoming a partner with his brother Lee, thus forming a strong and prosperous firm, which continued till 1861, when they dissolved, and Lee continued some time alone, dealing heavily in grain, and barge building, with L. E. Carter, at Grand Pass, etc. About that time, W. B. Coates did considerable business as a stock and grain dealer, till in the spring of 1864, he went to the Montana gold mines, where he remained four years. He afterward engaged in business here. About 1857, Morris & Simmons sold goods here for a short period, and were succeeded by Beal Cotter, in 1859. In 1860 Aaron Reno & Bro., succeeded J. R. Pruitt. In 1865 Elihu Yates and James Wilkinson embarked in the dry goods and grocery business, but not succeeding well, soon retired. About 1866, J. R. Pruitt and Philemon Reno formed a dry goods firm, and after a short time retired. Edward S. Houghton, also, dealt in boots, shoes, etc., for a short time. About the same time Jones, Patterson & Howard formed a copartnership, and sold an immense amount of goods, continuing some three or four years. In 1869 Philemon Reno dealt in groceries alone.

The village was incorporated in 1869, under the general laws of the State, as a town, and as a village under special act, in 1875.

Ford Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, engaged in this line April 13, 1883, in the building which was built in 1835 by Thomas Groce, and first used as a general store by Mr. Groce and Ira Clark. Additions have since been made to this historic structure and it has had about as many owners and occupants as it is years of age, therefore to mention them would be almost an impossibility.

D. H. Gilson who was a dealer in drugs, groceries, etc., commenced business Aug. 11, 1885, as successor to Coates & Lovelace. This stand was originally established as a dry goods store by Pruitt & Wilkinson.

The store building occupied by Ford & Gurley was erected by Isaac Lowenstein, now a resident of White Hall, in 1874. He put in a general stock, which he operated three years. His successors have been B. F. & G. W. Carriger, T. J. Albert, Gurley & Doyle, F. M. Gurley, J. S. Watt, Wells & Ford and Ford & Gurley.

The postoffice at Patterson was origin-

ally known as Breese, deriving its name from Chief Justice Breese. The first postmaster was L. T. Whiteside.

Wilmington lodge No. 167, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized April 17, 1880, with the following charter members: James M. Linder, Henry C. Roberts, Joseph P. James, William Jones, Henry Boyer, G. B. Patterson, Sidney H. Wilmington, George W. Burns, Samuel F. Hicks, Perry Wilmington, A. B. Collister, Stanton H. Patterson, William Gollier, Benjamin Hahn, Adam House, Thomas Knox, Absalom Mitchell, Lemuel B. James. The lodge has been kept in a flourishing condition.

Among the first religious services here were those held by Peter H. Clark, who was a Methodist preacher. Rev. William McAdams held services in this neighborhood at an early day.

The first mill was built by David Seeley in 1833. It was a grist mill, run by water power. It was operated by David Seeley and David Hodge.

The business interests of Patterson are represented at the present time as follows: B. F. Ford has a large trade in general merchandise, as has also J. M. Linder & Son. Ed. Nicholson, in addition to a general merchandise stock, handles farm machinery of all kinds.

J. M. Ford conducts a general blacksmithing and wagon making establishment. Dr. J. Foreman attends to the physical ailments of the community. Mrs. R. Killebrew conducts a neat millinery store. A. Hanback is postmaster, also conducts a barber and notion shop.

Patterson has an excellent school with Luther T. Smith, principal, and Miss Eda Owdom, assistant. One hundred pupils.

The Baptists, the only denomination in the town, have a large membership—nearly four hundred—with Rev. William Gaither, pastor. A large Sunday school is maintained with B. F. Ford, superintendent.

GREENE COUNTY'S MILITARY RECORD

(By James B. Hays, Carrollton, Ill.)

A roster of Greene county soldiers, who helped to open this country to settlement, to extend its territorial limits, and to perpetrate our nationality. During the Revolution the Red Man roamed at will over our prairies; during the period of our second war with England and following our frontiersmen were encroaching upon and driving the Red Men to narrower limits of territory; the names of those hardy frontiersmen were never placed on record previous to 1831, and we can only render homage to them as our unknown benefactors.

During the Black Hawk wars, 1831 and 1832, imperfect records were kept of the volunteers, but it is difficult to locate the county from which they enlisted; a list will be given as near accurate as the evidence will permit:

FIRST BLACK HAWK WAR.

May 27, 1831, Gov. Reynolds called for 700 volunteers to oppose Black Hawk, who had invaded Illinois; 1,600 men responded to this call, met at Beardstown, moved to a camp two miles north of Rushville and were there organized into two regiments and two battalions. One of these regiments elected John D. Henry, colonel, and Jacob Fry, of

Greene county, lieutenant colonel; a number of Greene county men enlisted in this regiment, but there is no record of their names on file. This service was short and all returned home.

SECOND BLACK HAWK WAR.

On April 6, 1832, Black Hawk again invaded Illinois. April 16, 1832, Governor Reynolds called for volunteers to repel this second invasion. The second regiment in this call was commanded by Col. Jacob Fry, of Greene county; a part of Capt. Samuel Smith's company of this Regiment was a part of Jacob Fry's company of the year previous.

SECOND REGIMENT OF GEN. WHITESIDES' BRIGADE.

COL. JACOB FRY.

Date of muster in, April 20, 1832.
Date of muster out, May 25, 1832.

Chas. Gregory, Captain, promoted Lieut. Col.
Thos. Chapman, 1st Lieut., promoted Captain April 30, 1832.
Thos. Hill, 2d Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut. April 30, 1832.
Levi Whitesides, 1st Sergt., promoted 2d Lieut. April 30, 1832.
Sherman Goss, Sergt., promoted 1st Sergt. April 30, 1832.
Isaac Moore, Sergt., promoted 1st Sergt. April 30, 1832.
Henry Phillips, Sergt., promoted 1st Sergt. April 30, 1832.
Aaron Hart, Sergt., promoted 1st Sergt. April 30, 1832.
Michael Hendricks, Corporal, promoted 1st Sergt. April 30, 1832.
Samuel Pinkerton, Corporal, present at muster out.
John F. Hart, Corporal, present at muster out.
James H. Finley, Corporal, present at muster out.
Martin Burns, private, present at muster out.
Squire Dunn, private, present at muster out.
John Duff, private, absent on leave.
Daniel Duff, private, present at muster out.
Elijah Elmer, private, present at muster out.
Geo. I. Elmer, private, present at muster out.
Ralph Elmore, private, present at muster out.
George B. Elmer, private, present at muster out.
Richard Garrison, private, absent on leave.
James Gilleland, private, present at muster out.
Wm. Gilleland, private, present at muster out.
Geo. Hazlewood, private, present at muster out.
Wyatt Hazlewood, private, present at muster out.
Israel Phillips, private, present at muster out.
Albert Rule, private, absent (sick) at muster out.
Wm. Shelton, private, present at muster out
Jas. R. Spencer, private, absent (sick) at muster out.
Robert Welch, private, present at muster out
James Wood, private, present at muster out.
Laban Wiggins, private, present at muster out.

SECOND REGIMENT.

COL. JACOB FRY.

Date of muster in, April 20, 1832.
Date of muster out, May 27, 1832.

Jeremiah Smith, Capt., elected Capt. April 20, 1832.
James Allen, 1st Lieut., elected 1st Lieut. April 20, 1832.
Jacob Wagoner, 2d Lieut., elected 2d Lieut. April 20, 1832.
Andrew Guest, 1st Sergt., elected 1st Sergt. April 20, 1832.
Dail Gregory, Sergt., elected Sergt. April 20, 1832.
Wm. Thompson, Sergt., elected Sergt. April 20, 1832.
Peter Thompson, Sergt., elected April 20, 1832.
Eli Brown, Corporal., elected April 20, 1832.
Allen Hardy, Corporal, elected April 20, 1832.
George Woods, Corporal, on furlough at muster out.
H. K. Stubblefield, Corporal, on furlough at muster out.
William Brown, private, present at muster out.
Horatio Bundy, private, present at muster out.
John Baker, private, present at muster out.
Samuel Breman, private deserted at muster out.
Benj. Crabtree, private, present at muster out.
John G. Campbell, sick at muster out.
——— Campbell, private, present at muster out.
Richard Coats, private, present at muster out.
Harris Carter, private, present at muster out.
Charles Dunsworth, private, present at muster out.
Jackson Dollerhite, private, present at muster out.
James Fisher, private, present at muster out.
Jacob Godwin, private, present at muster out.
James Hodges, private, on furlough at muster out.
David How, private, present at muster out.
John Hamilton, private, absent (sick) at muster out.

Revis Hawkins, private, on furlough at muster out.
Mortica W. Lorton, private, present at muster out.
John Lisincut, private, deserted.
John Miller, private, present at muster out.
Samuel Moudey, private, present at muster out.
William Williams, private, present at muster out.
Robert Young, private, present at muster out.

GEN. WHITESIDES' BRIGADE.

9th Battalion of Spies Commanded by Major Jas. D. Henry.

Date of muster in, April 20, 1832.
Date of muster out, May 27, 1832.

Thomas Carlin, Captain, present at muster out
Jesse V. Mounts, 1st Lieut., present at muster out.
George W. Laurens, 2d Lieut., present at muster out.
Merrel E. Ratten, 1st Sergt., appointed Sergt.-Major April 28, 1832
David Thurston, Sergt., present at muster out.
James Gilleland, Sergt., transferred to Capt. Chapman's company.
Harrison Boggess, Sergt., present at muster out. Lost horse in stampede
Lewis B. Edwards, Corp., present at muster out.
Josiah Ashlock, Corp., present at muster out.
William Cook, Corp., present at muster out.
William Finley, present at muster out.
Joshua Abner, private, present at muster out.
John Ashlock, private, present at muster out.
Williamson Banning, private, present at muster out.
Preston Bagers, private, appointed 3d Sergt. Present at muster out.
John Courtney, private, present at muster out.
John Cook, private, present at muster out.
James Carlin, private, present at muster out.
Edward Crabb, private, present at muster out.
Silas Crane, private, present at muster out.
Wm. H. Dulaney, private, promoted surgeon 2d Regiment April 30.
Howell Dawdy, private, present at muster out.
Eldred Elon, private, present at muster out.
Silas Eldred, private, present at muster out.
Edward Tallert, private, present at muster out.
Zuriah Finley, private, transferred to Capt. Chapin's company.
William Gilliland, private, transferred to Capt. Chapin's company.
Valentine A. Gibbs, private, present at muster out.
William Hoskins, private, present at muster out.
Jonathan Hill, private, present at muster out.
John Huit, Jr., private, present at muster out.

Samuel Hess, private, lost horse at Dixon.
Reuben Herrick, private, present at muster out.
Thomas Hopper, private, present at muster out.
John Jackson, private, present at muster out.
Robert King, private, present at muster out
Joseph Linder, private, present at muster out.
George Linder, private, present at muster out.
James Moore, private, present at muster out.
David Moore, private, present at muster out.
William Pinkerton, private, present at muster out.
John F. Pinkerton, private, present at muster out
Henry B. Pinkerton, private, present at muster out.
Larken Ratten, private, present at muster out.
Philoman Reno, private, present at muster out.
James Short, private, present at muster out.
Starlin Thackston, private, present at muster out
Wm. H. Whitesides, private, present at muster out.
John B. Whitesides, private, present at muster out.
John C. Williams, private, never reported after muster in.

CAPT. SAMUEL SMITH'S COMPANY OF SECOND REGIMENT.

(A part of this company served under Lieut.-Col. Fry in 1831.)

Date of muster in, April 20, 1832
Date of muster out, May 27, 1832.

Jacob Fry, Captain, elected Colonel April 30, 1831.
Samuel Smith, Captain, promoted from 1st Lieut.
E. D. Baker, 1st Lieut., promoted from 2d Lieut.
Mathias S. Link, 2d Lieut., present at muster out.
Fredric Atchison, 1st Sergt., present at muster out.
David Miller, Sergt., present at muster out.
T. J. Brown, Sergt., present at muster out.
Martin Bigsby, Corporal, absent on leave at muster out
John Miller, Corporal, present at muster out.
Abner P. Hill, Corporal, present at muster out.
David Breson, Corporal, present at muster out.
Atchison Fieldon, private, present at muster out.
Isam Adcock, private, mustered out; re-enlisted.
Irvin D. Brown, private, present at muster out.
Hardy Crane, private, present at muster out
Nicholas Campbell, private, present at muster out; promoted corporal
Philip Deeds, private, present at muster out.
Henry Emerson, private, present at muster out
Shedrick Goan, private, present at muster out.
John Hobson, private, present at muster out
Archibald Lee, private, present at muster out.
Richard G. Lee, private, present at muster out

William Lee, private, present at muster out.
David Link, private, present at muster out; re-enlisted.
David Milton, private, present at muster out.
Lemuel Miller, private, present at muster out.
David Medkiff, private, present at muster out.
Elisha Nix, private, present at muster out.
Dumpsey Powell, private, present at muster out.
Harrison Pointdexter, private, present at muster out.
Harrison Pointdexter, private, present at muster out; re-enlisted.
Israel Piper, private, present at muster out.
Wm. C. Renna, private, present at muster out.
Aaron Smith, private, present at muster out.
George Sanders, private, present at muster out
Samuel Thomas, private, deserted.
Benj. F. Scott, private, present at muster out.
James L. Scott, private, present at muster out.
Spencer Thomason, private, present at muster out.
William Thomason, private, present at muster out.
James Tucker, private, present at muster out.
Luther Tunnell, private, present at muster out.
Wm. Tunnell, private, transferred to staff of Spy company.
James Trearney, private, present at muster out.
Ervin Vandiver, private, present at muster out.
T. A. West, private, present at muster out.
Theo. R. Walton, private, present at muster out.
Wyatt Whittle, private, present at muster out.
Wm. P. Wallace, private, present at muster out.
Squire Wood, private, re-enlisted; promoted sergeant

BRIGADIER-GEN. H. ADKINSON

Odd Company.

(Most of this company served in previous campaigns.)

Date of muster in, May 20, 1832
Date of muster out, June 15, 1832.

Samuel Smith, Captain, present at muster out.
James D. Scott, 1st Lieut., present at muster out.
Jacob Waggoner, 2d Lieut., present at muster out.
Thomas Briggs, 1st Sergt., present at muster out.
Frederick Atchison, Sergt., absent on furlough.
Fielding Atchison, Sergt., present at muster out.
Squire Wood, Sergt., present at muster out; wagon-master.
George Sanders, Corporal, on furlough at muster out.
Harrison Pointdexter, Corporal, present at muster out.
B. G. Lee, Corporal, present at muster out.
Vincent Lee, Corporal, present at muster out.
Isam Adcock, private, present at muster out.
Martin Burns, private, on furlough at muster out.
Lemuel Burton, private, present at muster out.
John Baker, private, on furlough at muster out.
Preston Boggus, private, present at muster out.
William Cook, private, present at muster out.
Edward Crabb, private, present at muster out.
Squire Dunn, private, on furlough at muster out.
H. Delaney, private, promoted surgeon at muster out.
Gregory Doil, private, on furlough at muster out.
Chas. W. Dansworth, private, on furlough at muster out.
James Fisher, private, on furlough at muster out.
Jacob Fry, private, promoted Colonel May 31, 1832.
James Gilliland, private, on furlough at muster out.
Thomas Hopper, private, on furlough at muster out.
Jonathan Hill, private, on furlough at muster out.
Mathias S. Link, private, present at muster out.
David Link, private, present at muster out.
Washington Laxton, private, present at muster out.
Joseph Lakin, private, present at muster out.
Isaac Moore, private, on furlough at muster out.
Benj. F. Massey, private, present at muster out.
David Melton, private, present at muster out.
Israel Piper, private, on furlough at muster out.
John Reddish, private, present at muster out.
Jeremiah Smith, private, present at muster out.
John W. Scott, private, promoted paymaster May 31.
James Tourney, private, present at muster out.
Levi T. Whitesides, private, present at muster out.
John B. Whitesides, private, present at muster out.
James Whitlock, private, present at muster out.
James Walden, private, present at muster out
Thomas R. Walden, private, promoted quartermaster Sergt

GEN. ATKINSON'S THIRD BRIGADE

Date of muster in, May 15, 1832.
Date of muster out, August 16, 1832.

James Kincaid, Captain, lost two horses on forced march
John Fry, 1st Lieut., present at muster out.
Royal O. Pitts, 2d Lieut., sick in quarters
John Link, 1st Sergt., present at muster out
George Melrum, Sergt., present at muster out.
Henry Coonrod, Sergt., present at muster out.
Christopher Dodgson, Sergt., present at muster out
Wm. C. Dorman, Corporal, present at muster out.
Hugh Jackson, Corporal, present at muster out.
John Coonrod, Corporal, present at muster out.
Joseph M. Schuyler, Corporal, lost a horse; present at muster out.

James Bias, private, present at muster out.
Thomas Biggs, private, furloughed Aug. 12; lost a horse.
Lemuel Burton, private, furloughed Aug. 12; lost a horse.
George Coonrod, private, present at muster out.
Henry Cook, private, present at muster out.
William Cook, private, present at muster out.
Felix Doughty, private, sick in quarters; lost a horse on forced march.
Joshua Davis, private, present at muster out.
Noah Fry, private, present at muster out.
William Finley, private, furloughed Aug. 2.
Zuriah Finley, private, present at muster out.
Isaac R. Green, private, lost a horse.
Fielding Harrison, private, furloughed Aug. 2
John Johnson, private, present at muster out.
John C. Jordan, private, discharged by order of Gen. Scott Aug. 2.
Robert Johnson, private, discharged June 22, sick.
William Lewis, private, present at muster out.
Mathias L. Link, private, lost a horse.
George Linder, private, present at muster out.
John Mongold, private, present at muster out
David Mellon, private, present at muster out.
James L. Norris, private, discharged June 22, sick.
Hiram Rattan, private, absent with leave.
Larkin Rattan, private, lost a horse.
Jarvis B. Rattan, private, lost a horse.
Littleton Rattan, private, furloughed Aug. 2
Daniel Rattan, private, discharged by order Gen. Scott Aug. 2; lost a horse.
Richard Rattan, private, discharged by order Gen. Scott Aug. 2; lost a horse.
Morse Sterling, private, present at muster out
Asa Stone, private, present at muster out.
Israel Standifer, private, present at muster out.
David Waggoner, private, present at muster out
Austin Woodman, private, furloughed Aug. 12.
John B. Whitesides, private, furloughed Aug. 12.
Wm. H. Whitesides, private, furloughed Aug. 12

CAPT. GERSHOM PATTERSON'S COMPANY

(2d Regt., 3d Brigade, Mounted Vol.)

Date of muster in, May 15, 1832
Date of muster out, August 15, 1832.

Alexander Smith, Captain, resigned July 15, 1832
Gershom Patterson, Captain, promoted Captain July 16, 1832.
Jacob Baccus, 1st Lieut., horse lost Aug. 6 on forced march.
Samuel Bowman, 2d Lieut., killed in battle Aug. 2, 1832
Jonathan Cooper, 1st Sergt., detailed to quartermaster.
Calvin Piggs, Sergt., present at muster out
James Novin, Sergt., on furlough; lost a horse.
Alexander Moore, Sergt., present at muster out
John Reddish, Corporal, present at muster out.
Alexander Lyberly, Corporal, present at muster out.
Edmond Medford, Corporal, lost saddle in action; present at muster out.
Robert Irwin, Corporal, present at muster out
Alexander Bonner, private, on furlough from July 20.
John Bowin, private, on furlough from Aug. 7.
Robert Chowning, private, present at muster out.
Thos. H. Chapman, private, present at muster out.
Thomas Carlin, private, lost horse and outfit on forced march.
Alexander Chisam, private, present at muster out.
Joseph Clifford, private, present at muster out.
Isaac Darnell, private, color guard; gun lost in battle.
John N. English, private, present at muster out
John McFain, private, on furlough; lost horse on forced march.
John Guffy, private, on furlough; lost horse on forced march.
Phillonson Higgins, lost horse and outfit on forced march.
Busk W. Hamilton, private, present at muster out
John Higgins, private, present at muster out
Joseph McKinney, private, on furlough from Aug. 7
Seaborn I. Moore, private, present at muster out
James Means, private, present at muster out.
John Means, private, present at muster out
David Mannon, private, present at muster out
Solomon Rice, private, present at muster out
David Rusk, private, on furlough from Aug. 1.
Thomas Seard, private, present at muster out
David Suttlemers, private, present at muster out
Walden Solomon, private, present at muster out
John Walden, private, present at muster out

CAPT. AARON BANNON'S COMPANY

(2d Regt., 3d Brigade, organized in White Hall.)

Date of muster in, May 15, 1832
Date of muster out, Aug. 16, 1832

Aaron Bannon, Captain, mustered out with company
Harvy Jarboe, 1st Lieut., mustered out with company
Job Collins, 2d Lieut., mustered out with company
James C. Campbell, 2d Lieut., mustered out with company

Absolom Kitchens, 1st Sergt., mustered out with company.
Uriah Allen, Sergt., mustered out with company
James Doddy, Sergt., discharged, disability, July 15.
Alexander Webb, Corporal, lost a horse.
Hezekiah Crawsby, Corporal, present at muster out
Job Phillips, Corporal, present at muster out.
John Jones, Corporal, present at muster out.
John Bishop, private, present at muster out.
Peter Breeden, private, present at muster out.
Josiah Brantly, private, present at muster out.
Rheuben Conlee, detailed special duty June 22.
Thomas Cartwright, private, present at muster out.
Benjamin Drummons, private, present at muster out.
Frederick Evelin, private, present at muster out.
Joseph Evans, private, present at muster out.
Samuel A. Fisher, present at muster out; horse lost.
James Ford, private, present at muster out; horse lost
Sherman Goss, private, present at muster out.
James Hart, private, present at muster out; horse lost.
John F. Hart, private, present at muster out.
Henry Han, private, present at muster out
Jesse Hunter, private, present at muster out.
Hamon Morrison, private, furloughed June 22, sick.
Edmund B. Magruder, private, present at muster out.
Gabriel Manley, private, present at muster out.
Jonathan A. McClanan, private, present at muster out.
George Pope, private, present at muster out; horse lost.
Edward Phillips, private, furloughed June 22, sick
Alfred Rule, private, horse lost.
George W. Roe, private, present at muster out

CAPT. THOMAS McDAW'S COMPANY.

(Gen. Whitesides' Brigade.)

Date of muster in, April 20, 1832
Date of muster out, May 27, 1832.

Thomas McDaw, Captain, mustered out with company.
James Whitlock, 1st Lieut., mustered out with company.
Silas Cram, 2d Lieut., on furlough.
Thomas Brigs, 1st Sergt., present at muster out; re-enlisted in Capt. Samuel Smith's company.
B. F. Massey, Sergt., present at muster out.
James Burk, Sergt., absent on furlough.
James Whitehead, Sergt., present at muster out.
Josiah Dunn, Corporal, present at muster out.
William Phillips, Corporal, present at muster out.
James Waldon, Corporal, present at muster out.
Hezekiah Brown, private, present at muster out.
Daniel Brown, private, present at muster out.
Thomas Clifton, private, present at muster out.
Squire Clark, private, present at muster out.
Matthew Cowen, private, present at muster out.
Daniel Costly, private, present at muster out.
John Dobbs, private, absent on furlough
Alfred Erwin, private, present at muster out.
James Ferguson, private, present at muster out.
Edward Fleming, private, present at muster out.
Royal P. Green, private, present at muster out.
William Hurd, private, absent on furlough
John M. Jamison, private, present at muster out.
Benjamin Lofton, private, absent on furlough
Joseph Larkin, private, present at muster out.
Robert Latham, private, present at muster out.
John Means, private, present at muster out.
Lewis Morris, private, present at muster out.
McCormmack, private, present at muster out.
Lewis Means, private, present at muster out.
Garrison Medford, private, absent without leave.
William Nairn, private, absent without leave.
William Northam, private, on furlough.
William H. Rouden, private, present at muster out.
William Swan, private, present at muster out.
John D. Sutton, private, absent on furlough.
Washington Saxton, private, present at muster out.
Anderson Thornton, private, absent without leave.
Geo. W. Webb, private, present at muster out.

There were a number of Greene county men in the Black Hawk war in 1831, of whom no records were kept. Some enlisted from other counties or states and located in Greene county after their military service, of such there are no records to be found. Of those whose records we cannot find I would call attention to Mr. Samuel Thomas, Mr. Black; from this cause we are compelled to disappoint the friends of a few worthy soldiers.

J. B. HAYS.

MEXICAN WAR.

On the 11th of May, 1846, the United States congress declared that by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war ex-

isted between that government and the United States; at the same time appropriated $10,000,000 to carry on the war, and authorized the President to call for 50,000 volunteers. These troops were mostly secured from the southern and western states; Illinois furnished four regiments for one year service, the 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th. After the expiration of this service the 5th and 6th regiments (known during the war as the 1st and 2d) were organized, mostly composed of veterans of the 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th regiments that had just been mustered out of service. Company C of the 1st Regiment was recruited from Greene county. After organization, the 1st Regiment started down the Mississippi river July 15, 1846, crossed the Gulf of Mexico, and established camp near the old town of Victoria in Texas. From this commenced the long march of more than one thousand miles to the south. Crossing the Rio Grande River, they entered Santa Rosa, Mexico, October 24. After resting a few days they took up their knapsacks and continued their Tramp, Tramp, Tramp; passing through Monclova, Parras and on to intercept Gen. Santa Anna's attack on Monterey, arriving at Agna Nueva, ending a six weeks' campaign. The army under General Wool rested here until January, 1847, when the march was resumed, Gen. Zachary Taylor in command. On the 22d and 23rd of February, the battle of Buena Vista was fought and the Mexicans, under Gen. Santa Anna, were completely routed, and the 1st and 2nd Illinois Regiments did honor to themselves and the state they represented. The 1st Illinois lost fifty men killed and wounded in this engagement. This ended the active service of this regiment. On May 28, the regiment received orders for muster out, which was done at Camargo, Mexico, June 17, 1847. After muster out the regiment returned home, disbanding at Alton, Illinois.

FIELD AND STAFF, FIRST ILL. VOL.

Date of muster in, June 30, 1846
Date of muster out, June 17, 1847.

John Hardin, Colonel, killed at Buena Vista.
William Weatherford, Lieut.-Col., promoted Colonel; present at muster out.
William B. Warren, Major, promoted Lieut.-Col., present at muster out.
William A. Richardson, Captain, promoted Major from Company E.
Benjamin M. Prentice, Adjutant, promoted Captain Company I from Company E.
W. H. L. Wallace, 2d Lieut., Company I, promoted 1st Lieut. and Adjutant; present at muster out.
James H. White, Surgeon, transferred at Buena Vista.
C. Payton, Surgeon, present at muster out.
Chris. B. Zalviskie, Surgeon, transferred at Panas, Mexico.
John Scanland, Q. Mast., appointed from and transferred to Co. F.
Wm. Ervin, Q. Mast., promoted from 2d Lt.
Geo. S. Myers, Commissary, present at muster out.
Edwin A. Giller, Sergt. Maj., present at muster out.
Thos. Smothers, Q. M. Sergt., died at New Orleans, July 27, 1846.
Wm. Osman, Q. M. Sergt., present at muster out.
Austin W. Fay, Musician, killed at Buena Vista.
Levi Bixby, Musician, reduced to ranks.
Jerome Gibson, musician, temporary.
Jno. A. Stemple, Musician, appointed to succeed Fay, killed.

COMPANY C, FROM GREEN CO., ILL.

Noah Fry, Captain, mustered out.
Wm. C. Rainey, 1st Lieut., mustered out; grandfather of Congressman H. T. Rainey.
Solomon S. Chester, 2d Lieut., furloughed and mustered out.
Joshua C. Winters, 2d Lieut., present at muster out.
John J. Sears, Sergeant, present at muster out.
Elihu Boan, Serg't., no record further.
Edwin Parks, Serg't., no record further.
Wm. McGovran, Serg't., no record further.
Rufus Cleveland, Corporal, no record further.
James H. Brock, Corporal, no record further.

Wm. C. Rainey, Corporal, uncle of Henry T. Rainey, M. C.
Wilson Whitlock, Corporal, appointed Corporal March 18th.
Edward McGovran, Corporal, no additional record.
Wm. T. Attebery, private, no additional record.
Stephen C. Attebery, private, no additional record.
Jas. V. Allen, private, no additional record.
Andrew J. Allen, private, no additional record.
Jas. M. Ashlock, private, mustered out March 22, 1847, discharged on surgeon's certificate.
Calvin L. Bowman, private, mustered out June 17, 1847, no additional record.
Jas. T. Bandy, private, no additional record.
Elihu Bandy, private, no additional record.
Richard T. Bandy, private, no additional record.
Wm. Blackshor, private, no additional record.
George Ballow, private, no additional record.
A. J. Barnard, private, no additional record.
Jno. B. Barnett, private, no additional record.
Silas P. Conway, private, no additional record.
Jas. R. Cade, private, no additional record.
George Conner, private, no additional record.
Hiram Clark, private, no additional record
R. K. F. Cochran, private, no additional record.
Mathew A. Dennis, private, no additional record
Elishu Fisher, private, no additional record.
Wm. B. Ferguson, private, no additional record
George C. Fitch, private, no additional record
John M. Goodwin, private, no additional record.
Larkin Gilham, private, no additional record
Jno. W. Hughs, private, no additional record.
Thompson Houser, private, no additional record.
James Hudson, private, transferred to Q. M. Dep't May 15.
Jno. T. Kirgin, private, no additional record.
Cyrus J. Knapp, private, no additional record.
Wm. A. Long, private, no additional record.
John Leonard, private, no additional record
Chas. Laton, private, no additional record
Jas. Murry, private, no additional record.
Geo. Martin, private, no additional record.
Uriah Moore, private, no additional record.
Geo. W. Morrow, mustered out April 7, 1847, discharged on surgeon's certificate
Alf. W. Neece, private, no additional record.
Lawrence Pointdexter, private, no additional record.
Wm. A. Porter, private, no additional record
Eliza Powell, private, no additional record
Jas. A. Robbins, private, no additional record.
David Roe, private, no additional record.
James S. Record, private, no additional record.
Asa Sloan, private, died at Carrollton, Ill, June 12, 1904
Jno. Swinden, private, no additional record.
H. W. Skeen, private, no additional record.
Jno. L. Stoddard, private, no additional record.
Thos. Spofford, private, no additional record.
Craven Stone, private, no additional record.
Noah M. Stone, private, no additional record.
David Stephens, private, transferred to Q. M. Dep't. May 24
Martin L. Tunnell, private, no additional record.
Walter Taylor, private, no additional record.
Hiram Watson, private, no additional record.
Morrill Witt, private, transferred to Q. M. Dep't. May 15.

(2d Enlisted, 1st Reg't., so called during the war, but recognized now as the 5th Regt.)

James M. Davis, mustered in May, 1847, private, Co. K, mustered out Oct. 16, 1848, located in Carrollton, died, Phys. and Surg.
Garten Heron, mustered in June, 1847, private, Co. I, mustered out Oct. 17, 1848, located in Carrollton, J. of P., living this Mar. 20, 1905.
Anderson Hedrick, mustered in May, 1847, private, Co. K, mustered out Oct. 13, 1848, for many years coroner this county.
Henry Herrin, mustered in June, 1847, private Co. K., mustered out Oct. 13, 1848, present at muster out.

COMPANY D.

(2d Enlistment of 2d Reg't., now Known as 6th Reg't.)

Jno. B. King, mustered in June 21, 1847, Sergt., died Cerro Gordo, Mexico, June 17, 1848.
Erasmus D. House, mustered in June 21, 1847, Serg't., mustered out July 20, 1848, promoted Serg't. Maj., Feb 17, 1848.
Henry S. Fitch, mustered in June 21, 1847, Adjutant, mustered out July 20, 1848, promoted Captain Co. D, Feb. 20, 1848.

There are no records in the Adjutant-General's office of but few of killed, died or discharged for disability; such evidence is no doubt on file in the war department at Washington, D. C. There are now, or has been, many who live in this county that served in the Mexican war, but entered the service from other states or counties, as Squire Abraham Henderson, who enlisted in Ken-

tucky. One wishing to look up the records, should know the regiment and company of the soldier to begin with.

The result of this war was the acquisition of 1,240,166 square miles of territory to our domain, from which have been erected the states of Texas, the western half of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, vast in resources, unlimited in the precious metals, iron, coal, agricultural products and fruits of the temperate and semi-tropic zones; the highest mountains; the broadest plains, and a most salubrious climate.

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861 TO 1865.

We now enter upon the titantic struggle for maintenance of the United States, for the great principles for which the war of the Revolution was fought—Liberty and National supremacy—instead of a compromised confederation of States. In 1861, we had a mongrel government, a compromise of a free Christian national government, with a loosely constructed confederation of states; supported by one of the blackest crimes of the dark ages. This condition was no fault of the people living at this time, but the fruits of an unchristian greed of the owners of a cargo, that was landed on the James River in 1620. We, who filled the ranks of the Union army from 1861 to 1865, have no personal enmity against our brothers of the grey, with stars and bars, but the time had come when a "house divided against itself could not stand, but this government should and would become all free or all slave." Greene county sent 1,000 men to make this government all free. These men volunteered to leave the comforts of home, and the dearest family ties, and take up the gun and knapsack to do and to die, that freedom might live. I will give a few facts from the records of the war department to refresh the memory of a later generation of what their fathers did, that they might enjoy this great and good government, the beacon light of the world.

The total enlistments of the United States army 1861 to 1865:

Total enlisted for 30 days	300
Total enlisted for 2 months	2,045
Total enlisted for 3 months	108,416
Total enlisted for 100 days	85,507
Total enlisted for 4 months	44
Total enlisted for 6 months	20,439
Total enlisted for 8 months	373
Total enlisted for 9 months	87,588
Total enlisted for 1 year	301,752
Total enlisted for 2 years	44,400
Total enlisted for 3 years	2,030,700
Total enlisted for 4 months	1,042
Grand total enlistments	2,778,000

A great number of these were separate enlistments. A large number of individual soldiers enlisted from two to ten times, short term men and bounty jumpers; deduct the frequent enlistments, the bounty jumpers, deserters, and the 136,000 who veteranized, from the total number and in all probability less than 2,000,000 different men served during the war; this 2,000,000 includes officers, privates, enlisted cooks, teamsters, musicians, pioneers, railroad, steamboat, quartermasters and commissary department, provost, post and R. R. guards, from the northern states to the army in the field, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and of these are included over 300,000 enlisted just at the close of the war and saw but little or no active service. The loss of the 1,000,000 men who did the fighting—there were killed, 110,070; died of disease, 240,458;

total deaths, 359,528. Total wounded, 275,-175; total killed and wounded, 385,245; total killed, died and wounded, 634,703.

There was one battle in which the killed and wounded exceeded 18,000.

There were two battles in which the killed and wounded was between 15,000 and 18,000.

There were three battles in which the killed and wounded was between 12,000 and 15,000

There were two battles in which the killed and wounded was between 11,000 and 12,000.

There were three battles in which the killed and wounded were between 10,000 and 11,000.

There was one battle in which the killed and wounded was between 9,500 and 10,000.

There was one battle in which the killed and wounded was between 8,500 and 9,500.

There was one battle in which the killed and wounded was between 7,500 and 8,500

There was one battle in which the killed and wounded was between 6,500 and 7,500.

There were three battles in which the killed and wounded was between 4,500 and 6,500.

There were three battles in which the killed and wounded was between 3,500 and 4,500.

There were five battles in which the killed and wounded was between 3,000 and 3,500.

There were ten battles in which the killed and wounded was between 2,500 and 3,000.

There were four battles in which the killed and wounded was between 2,000 and 2,500.

There were six battles in which the killed and wounded was between 1,500 and 2,000.

There were nineteen battles in which the killed and wounded was between 1,000 and 1,500.

There were forty-seven battles in which the killed and wounded was between 500 and 1,000.

There were 140 battles in which the killed and wounded was between 50 and 500

There were 1,028 battles and skirmishes in which the killed and wounded was from 1 to 50.

ORGANIZATION OF U. S. ARMY, 1861 TO 1865.

A company had one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first orderly sergeant and four duty sergeants, eight corporals and eighty-six privates. A regiment of infantry consisted of what are called line officers as follows: one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, two assistant surgeons, one chaplain, one sergeant major, one quartermaster and one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, one wagon master and helps for these officers; the fighting strength was composed of ten companies; a regiment of cavalry, and of artillery composed of twelve companies, each of which was larger than infantry companies. A brigade was commanded by a brigadier-general, a brevet brigadier general, or by a colonel who held the oldest commission; a brigade consisted of from three to five regiments, usually of five; a division usually consisted of three brigades, designated as first, second and third. The division was commanded by a major, or brevet major-general, more frequently in last two years of the war by a brigadier, often by a brevet brigadier-general. A corps consisted of three divisions, designated as first, second and third divisions: their colors were: red for the first; white, the second; and blue the third. A corps was designated by a badge, as the fourth corps badge was a maltese cross, worn on the hat; the first division a red cross; the second, a white cross; the third, a blue cross. The 14th corps badge was the acorn attached to its cap; the 15th corps badge was a representation of a cartridge box, with "forty rounds" stamped upon it. The forty designated the number of cartridges contained in a box. 17th corps badge was an arrow; the 20th corps badge a five pointed star; and so on from the first to the twenty-fifth corps. A corps was commanded by a major or brevet major-general; an army consisted usually of two corps, commanded by a major-general. The different armies had names as Army of the Tennessee, Army of Georgia,

Army of Ohio, Army of the Cumberland, Army of the Gulf and so on. A department consisted of two or more armies, as the department of the East; Department of the trans-Mississippi; the Middle Department; and the Department of the Gulf. In estimating the size of any integral part of the army, after January, 1863, make it on the basis of about 25 to 30 men to a company.

The Northern or Union States in 1860 had a military population of 4,500,000, add to this 500,000 boys who became of service age during the war, make a totol of 5,000,000; about two-fifths or 2,000,000 entered the army. The eleven Confederate states had 1,065,000 of military age in 1860, 200,000 became of service age during the war, the conscripted from 16 to 50 years of age, which gave the south near 1,500,000 men subject to military duty, four-fifths of whom were forced into the army; to this add those who volunteered from Delaware, 5,000; Maryland, 10,000; West Virginia, 38,000; Kentucky, 45,000; and Missouri, 50,000; a total of 1,618,000, this is taken from the best data obtainable, for the Confederates kept no records after the middle of 1863; they had 4,000,000 slaves to leave at home to raise provisions for the army, which enabled them to send approximately all their military population into the army. There were 765 regiments that served during the entire war, and were constantly being filled by conscripts instead of forming new regiments as the North did; there were also home guards of boys and old men who held rear points; such held the trenches at Petersburg June 15, 1864, until General Lee came up. There were also partisan bands, under Moseby and John Morgan, made up mostly from Missouri and Kentucky. There are no reports of losses during the last twelve months of the war, excepting from the two Carolinas. North Carolina with a military population of 115,000, reports 10,073 killed and died of wounds, and 20,000 died of disease, a total death roll of 30,073; South Carolina with 55,040 military age, reports a loss in killed and died of wounds, 12,922; died of disease, 4,760; total deaths, 17,682; Virginia military population 196,587, reports only 7,847; died of disease, 6,947; total deaths, 14,794; 3,000 less than South Carolina, and 25,000 less than North Carolina; Alabama with twice the number of military population of South Carolina, reports 742 killed and died of wounds, and 724 died of disease; a total death roll of 1,466; Texas with almost twice the military strength of South Carolina, reports number of killed and wounded, 2,589; death by disease, 1,260; total deaths, 3,849. To base the Confederate losses on the reports of the two Carolinas would be the proper way to estimate, which would give the Confederate losses about 100,000 in killed and died of wounds. The reports up to 1864 were fairly well kept, and at that time Confederate and Union losses were about equal, and it is fair to presume they so continued to the end of the war. The Confederate reports give no report of their losses in 140 battles, which is a great injustice to the Confederate soldiers; this policy was pursued by general order. The fighting regiments of the Confederacy were in more hard battles than any individual Union regiments, they having shorter distances to travel, could be rushed from place to place to meet different commands of the Union army. A large number of southern regiments fought in many large battles, while but few Union regiments was engaged in more than two or three large battles. Almost one-third of the Union army never

heard the crash of battle, they were guarding points in the rear, but they did all the duty they were called upon to do and did it well. The loss of life and maimed was greater in this four years strife than similar losses of all the world in the preceding hundred years.

UNION GENERALS KILLED.

Army Commander killed:—Major-General James B. McPherson, at Atlanta.

Corps Commanders killed:—Major-General Joseph K. Mansfield, at Antietam; Major-General John F. Reynolds, at Gettysburg; Major-General John Sedgwick, at Spottsylvania.

Division Commanders killed:—Maj.-Gen. J. J. Stevens, at Chantilly; Maj-Gen. Phil. Kearney, at Chantilly; Maj.-Gen. J. L. Reno, at South Mountain; Maj.-Gen. J. B. Richardson, at Antietam; Maj.-Gen. A. W. Whipple, at Chancellorsville; Maj-Gen. H. G. Berry, at Chancellorsville; Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, at Wilderness; Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. A. Russell, at Opequan; Brig.-Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, at Shiloh; Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, at Baton Rouge; Brig.-Gen. J. S. Jackson, at Chaplin Hills; Brig.-Gen. J. P. Rodman, at Antietam; Brig.-Gen. T. J. Stevenson, at Spottsylvania; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. A. Mulligan, at Winchester.

Brigadier Commanders killed:—Maj.-Gen. G. C. Strong, at Fort Wagoner; Brevet Maj-Gen. Alexander Hays, at Wilderness; Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. K. Zook, at Gettysburg; Brevet Maj.-Gen. Frederick Winthrope, at Five Forks; Brevet Maj.-Gen. T. A. Smyth, at Farmville; Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, at Wilson's Creek; Brig.-Gen. Robert L. McCook, at Dechard; Brig.-Gen. H. Bohlen, at Freemansford; Brig.-Gen. G. W. Taylor, at Manassas; Brig.-Gen. W. R. Terrill, at Chaplin Hills; Brig.-Gen. P. A. Hackleman, at Corinth; Brig.-Gen. G. D. Bayard, at Fredericksburg; Brig.-Gen. C. F. Jackson, at Fredericksburg; Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sill, at Stone River; Brig.-Gen. E. P. Chapin, at Port Hudson; Brig.-Gen. S. W. Weed, at Gettysburg; Brig.-Gen. E. J. Fornsworth, at Gettysburg; Brig.-Gen. S. Vincent, at Gettysburg; Brig.-Gen. W. H. Lytle, at Chickamauga; Brig.-Gen. W. P. Sanders, at Knoxville; Brig.-Gen. S. A. Rice, at Jenkins Ferry; Brig.-Gen. J. C. Rice, at Spottsylvania; Brig.-Gen. C. G. Harker, at Kenesaw Mountain; Brig.-Gen. Dan McCook, at Kenesaw Mountain; Brig.-Gen. H. Burnham, at Fort Harrison; Brig. Gen. D. D. Bidwell, at Cedar Creek; Brig.-Gen. C. R. Lowell, at Cedar Creek; Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. H. Dutton, at Bermuda Hundred; Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. A. Stedman, Jr., at Petersburg; Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. D. Wells, at Cedar Creek; Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. H. Kilching, at Cedar Creek; Brig-Gen. S. G. Hill, at Nashville; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Theodore Read, at High Bridge, and thirty-seven colonels who commanded brigades.

CONFEDERATE GENERALS KILLED.

Army Commander:—Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, at Shiloh.

Corps Commanders killed:—Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Jackson (Stonewall) at Chancellorsville; Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, at Pine Mountain; Lieut.-Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, at Fall of Petersburg.

Division Commanders killed—Maj.-Gen. W. D. Pender, at Gettysburg; Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, at Yellow Tavern; Maj.-Gen. W. H. Walker, at Atlanta; Maj.-Gen. R.

E. Rodes, at Opequan; Maj.-Gen. S. W. Ramsure, at Cedar Creek; Maj.-Gen. Pat. R. Cleburn, at Franklin.

Brigade Commanders killed:—Brig.-Gen. J. Pegram, at Hatchers Run; Brig.-Gen. R. S. Garnett, at Cheat Mountain; Brig.-Gen. B. E. Bee, at First Bull Run; Brig.-Gen. F. S. Barton, at First Bull Run; Brig.-Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, at Mills Springs; Brig.-Gen. Ben. McCulloch, at Pea Ridge; Brig.-Gen. John McIntosh, at Pea Ridge; Brig.-Gen. W. Y. Slack, at Pea Ridge; Brig.-Gen. A. H. Gladden, at Shiloh; Brig.-Gen. Robert Hatton, at Fair Oaks; Brig.-Gen. T. Ashby, at Harrisonburg; Brig.-Gen. R. Griffith, at Savage Station; Brig.-Gen. C. S. Winder, at Cedar Mountain; Brig.-Gen. Samuel Garland, Jr., at South Mountain; Brig.-Gen. George B. Anderson, at Atnietam; Brig.-Gen. L. O. B. Branch, at Antietam; Brig.-Gen. W. E. Stark, at Antietam; Brig.-Gen. H. Little, at Iuka; Brig.-Gen. T. R. Cobb at Fredericksburg; Brig.-Gen. M. Gregg at Fredericksburg; Brig.-Gen. J. E. Rains at Stone River; Brig.-Gen. R. W. Hanson at Stone River; Brig.-Gen. E. D. Tracy, at Port Gibson; Brig.-Gen. Ed. F. Paxton, at Chancellorsville; Brig.-Gen. L. Tilgham, at Champion Hill; Brig.-Gen. M. E. Greene, Vicksburg; Brig.-Gen. William Burksdale, at Gettysburg; Brig.-Gen. L. Armstead, at Gettysburg; Brig.-Gen. R. B. Garnett, at Gettysburg; Brig.-Gen. P. E. Semmes, at Gettysburg; Brig.-Gen. J. J. Pettigrew, at Falling Waters; Brig.-Gen. P. Smith, at Chickamauga; Brig.-Gen. B. H. Helm, at Chickamauga; Brig.-Gen. J. Deshler, at Chickamauga; Brig.-Gen. C. Posey, at Bristow Station; Brig.-Gen. A. Mouton, at Sabine Cross Roads; Brig.-Gen. T. Green, at Pleasant Hill; Brig.-Gen. W. R. Scurry, at Jenkins Ferry; Brig.-Gen J. M. Jones, at Wilderness; Brig-Gen. M. Jenkins, at Wilderness; Brig.-Gen. L. A. Ford, at Wilderness; Brig.-Gen. A. Perrin, at Spottsylvania; Brig.-Gen. J. Daniel, at Spottsylvania; Brig.-Gen. James B. Gardner, at Yellow Tavern; Brig.-Gen. G. Doles, at Bethesda Church; Brig.-Gen. W. E. Jones, at Piedmont; Brig. Gen. C. H. Stevens, at Peach Tree Creek; Brig.-Gen. S. Benton, at Ezra Church; Brig.-Gen. J. C. Saunders, at Weldon Road; Brig.-Gen. J. R. Chambliss, at Deep Bottom; Brig.-Gen. R. H. Anderson, at Jonesboro; Brig.-Gen. John Morgan, at Greenville; Brig.-Gen. A. C. Godwin, at Opequan; Brig.-Gen. J. Dunnovant, at Vaughn Road; Brig.-Gen. J. Gregg, at Darby Town Road; Brig.-Gen. S. Elliott, Jr., at Petersburg; Brig.-Gen. V. J. Girardey, at Petersburg; Brig.-Gen. A. Gracie, Jr., at Petersburg; Brig.-Gen. J. Adams, at Franklin; Brig.-Gen. O. F. Strahl, at Franklin; Brig.-Gen. S. R. Gist, at Franklin; Brig.-Gen. H. B. Granberry, at Franklin; Brig.-Gen. J. Dearing, at High Bridge.

The Confederates gave no report of colonels killed, who commanded brigades. There were, no doubt, twenty-five or thirty of such.

The Iron Brigade, 1861 to 1864 (western troops) 1st Division, 1st corps composed of the 2d, 6th, 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana and 24th Michigan, sustained the heaviest loss in proportion to its numbers of any brigade during the war.

	Killed and died of wounds	Wounded	Killed and wounded	Total enrolled
2d Wisconsin ...	250	586	836	1,203
6th Wisconsin ..	236	644	900	1,040
7th Wisconsin ..	293	723	1,016	1,030
19th Indiana ..	209	598	807	1,246
24th Michigan ..	197	407	604	1,054
Total ...	1,205	2,998	4,203	7,073

The Vermont brigade, 1861 to 1865, 2nd Division, 6th Corps, sustained the greatest loss of any brigade during the war, composed of the following regiments and their losses:

	Killed and died of wounds	Wounded	Killed and wounded	Total enrolled
2d Vermont	224	663	887	1,811
3d Vermont	206	473	679	1,748
4th Vermont	162	394	556	1,058
5th Vermont ...	213	472	685	1,533
6th Vermont	203	471	674	1,568
11th Vermont ..	164	419	583	2,280
Total	1,172	2,802	4,064	10,598

The Irish Brigade, 1st Division, 2nd Corps, was probably the best known of any brigade organization, its unusual reputation for dash, its evolutions, its desperate attack on Mary's Heights,, its never failing promptness and long continuous service, composed of the following regiments and losses:

	Killed and died of wounds	Wounded	Killed and wounded	Total enrolled
63d New York..	156	444	560	1,411
69th New York.	250	666	805	1,503
88th New York	151	384	535	1,324
28th Mass	250	597	847	1,774
116th Penn.	145	383	528	1,661
Total	961	2,374	3,335	7,673

The 2d Wisconsin shows the chances which a man takes when he enlists in such a war as the rebellion of '61 to '65: Killed and died of wounds, 238; wounded, 612; killed and wounded, 850; total enrolled, 1,203.

At least 250 of the 1,203 were cooks, musicians and other non-combatants, and early discharged men, also recruits of the closing days of the war; this regiment was in seventeen engagements where the battlefield dead ran from 1 to 86 men; there were only 953 men to go into battle, gradually reduced by battles and later discharges, etc.; 25 per cent. were killed; 64 per cent. wounded; 89 per cent. killed and wounded. Seventeen died in Confederate prisons.

The 1st Minnesota had the greatest loss in proportion to the number of men engaged in any one battle. On the second day at Gettysburg 8 companies with 262 men had 75 killed, 149 wounded; total killed and wounded, 224, or 85 per cent.

A FEW CONFEDERATE LOSSES.

The 26th North Carolina at Gettysburg had 110 men killed, 601 wounded; total killed and wounded, 711; number of men, 800.

Company C of this regiment, on the first day at Gettysburg, went into action with 3 officers and 84 men. All the officers and 83 men were killed or wounded.

Company C, 11th North Carolina, lost 36 out of 40 men.

Col. John B. Gordon's 6th Alabama, at Fair Oaks, lost 96 killed and 277 wounded out of a total of 632 men.

In the same battle the 4th North Carolina lost 77 killed and 286 wounded out of a total of 678 men.

At Gaines Mill the 1st South Carolina Rifles lost 81 killed and 234 wounded out of a total of 537 men.

At Stone River the 8th Tennessee lost 41 killed and 265 wounded out of a total of 444 men.

At Shiloh the 6th Mississippi lost 61 killed and 239 wounded out of a total of 425 men engaged.

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY, 1861-65.

In 1869 Gen. A. J. Perry, of the United States Quartermaster's Department, in an-

swer to a resolution of Congress, made the following statement. This is the latest and only official statement on the subject, and must be accepted as the most accurate possible to be had, or will ever be forthcoming; but it is imperfect as to Confederate reports, which are meager. On the other hand, the government books were accurately kept as to Confederate prisoners captured by United States troops. It is unfortunate that the Confederates thought it best to ignore so many important items in their reports, as was done.

Confederates captured during the war—Officers, 35,782; enlisted men, 420,852; citizens, 13,535; total, 476,169.

Number died—Officers, 597; enlisted men, 25,379; citizens, 7,098; total, 26,774.

Paroled—Officers, 22,297; enlisted men, 225,472; citizens, 830; total, 248,599.

Exchanged—Officers, 6,041; enlisted men, 93,899; citizens, 1,228; total, 101,768.

Released—Officers, 6,041; enlisted men, 71,889; citizens, 10,464; total, 88,394.

Escaped—Officers, 131; enlisted men, 1,807; citizens, 160; total, 2,098.

Joined the United States Army—Officers, 1; enlisted men, 5,418; citizens, 33; total, 5,452.

Unaccounted for—Officers, 74; enlisted men, 2,988; citizens, 22; total, 3,084.

UNITED STATES TROOPS CAPTURED.

White—Officers, 7,007; enlisted men, 178,354; citizens, 1,962; total, 187,323.

Colored troops—Officers, 85; enlisted men, 737; total, 822.

Deaths—White officers, 110; enlisted men, 25,979; citizens, 160; total, 26,249. Colored officers—1; enlisted men, 78; total, 79.

Paroled and exchanged—White officers, 6,444; enlisted men, 146,103; citizens, 1,547; total, 154,094. Colored officers, 35; enlisted men, 201; total, 236.

Illegally paroled White officers, 59; enlisted men, 821; citizens, 217; total, 1,097. Colored officers, 46.

Escaped—White officers, 394; enlisted men, 2,273; citizens, 29; total, 2,666. Colored officers, 3; enlisted men, 74; total, 77.

Recaptured—White officers, —; enlisted men, 17; total, 17. Colored officers, 384.

Joined Confederate Army—White officers, —; enlisted men, 3,161.

The strongest discrepancy in these reports is as to the number of Union prisoners who died in rebel hands. This can only be estimated, and General Perry's estimate at that time was that fully 20 per cent. more had died than could be found on the imperfect rolls. From many prisons no death rolls were obtained, and in others they were imperfectly kept, and from one the roll only extended to the letter S. It is believed that the actual number who suffered martyrdom in rebel prisons far exceeded the number given. He estimated the total at 36,401. We now know that this is far too low, and that, including those who died at Vicksburg, Annapolis, Wilmington and other places immediately after being delivered to the Union lines, the total number of 71,000 is more nearly correct. The graves at Annapolis number 2,489, at Andersonville 13,714, at Danville 1,337, at Florence 2,098, at Richmond 6,542, and at Salisbury 12,116, and yet thirteen large prisons are not mentioned in these reports.

ILLINOIS' PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR OF 1861 TO 1865.

Illinois is one of the eight states that furnished more troops than its quota. The

state's quota was 244,496; men furnished, 259,092; reduced to a three-year basis, 214,133.

Illinois' killed was 9,894, and wounded, 24,735; died from other causes, 24,940; total killed and wounded, 34,629; killed, died and wounded, 59,569, not taking into consideration the thousands who died within one or two years after discharge, from the effects of army service. There were 186,550 separate and distinct individual men enlisted from the state. Some of these served under two, three and more enlistments to go to make up the 259,092 total enrollment. Taking the 186,550 as a basis, we have the following percentages: Killed, 5.3 per cent.; wounded, 13.2 per cent.; killed and wounded, 18.5 per cent.; killed, wounded and died, 32 per cent. That is, nearly one-third met the probable fate of the soldier. There were 23 regiments from Illinois that never saw the enemy, making a total of 21,000 men which should be subtracted from the 186,550, when figuring percentages of loss in battle. This would give Illinois' fighting regiments the following: Killed, 6 per cent.; wounded, 15 per cent.; killed and wounded, 21 per cent.

Of the generals who attained prominence in the war, Illinois is credited with Generals Grant, Logan, McClernand, Schofield, Palmer, Hurlbert, Black, Giles A. Smith, Oglesby, White, William P. Carlin, Lawler, Morgan, E. J. Farnsworth, Mulligan, and many others.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE THROUGH GOVERNMENT MILITARY EDUCATION.

Gen. William P. Carlin was born on a farm nine miles northwest of Carrollton, November 22, 1829. A brother, George W. Carlin, served in the Army of the Potomac as a division master of transportation, was captured by the Confederates, held as prisoner in Libby, at Richmond, Virginia, for a long period, and died in Carrollton in 1870. His younger brother enlisted August 15, 1861, served three years as sergeant major of the regiment, second and first lieutenants, and captain of Company A; also served on the staff of General Carlin, and for a time on the staff of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis. Later was commissioned by Governor Cullom as major of the Fifteenth Illinois Battalion of the National Guard.

General Carlin, at the age of sixteen, was sent to West Point Military Academy on the recommendation of Senator S. A. Douglas; graduated in June, 1850; commissioned second lieutenant Sixth United States Infantry; sent to the plains on Indian campaigns, returning from his campaigns as captain in the Sixteenth Infantry; was stationed at Buffalo, New York, as recruiting officer; early in the Civil war he was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and went to the front in Missouri; later joined the army of General Grant in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi. His campaign soon landed him at Nashville, Tennessee, and on to Louisville, Kentucky, in pursuit of the Confederate General Bragg. He was hotly engaged in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, as a brigadier-general. From there he went by way of Cumberland Gap to Nashville, Tennessee. This in October, 1862. General Carlin's command brought on the battle of Stone River, December 30, 1862, and was hotly engaged in this battle until January 3, 1863. In this engagement half of his brigade was killed and wounded. June 24

following, he fought the battle of Liberty Gap. General Carlin, in Jeff. Davis' Division, McCook's Corps, fought with Thomas for two days at Chickamauga, losing half of his command, and having two horses killed under him. He retreated with the army to Chattanooga, where, later, under Hooker and General Grant, he fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain. Following the retreating enemy, he next was desperately engaged on Missionary Ridge, driving the enemy and capturing 600 prisoners. He took an active part in General Sherman's campaign to Atlanta, Georgia. For his excellent service in this he was promoted brevet major-general in the regular army. He commanded the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in Sherman's campaign to the sea and through the Carolinas, fought desperately at Averysboro, March 16, and at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1865. While it is not generally known, it is nevertheless a fact, that an incident occurring at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, resulted in General Carlin giving to Carrollton, now Gen. William P. Carlin, Post, No. 442, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., $915 to build the soldiers' monument now standing at the north front of the court house in Carrollton. General Carlin was looked upon as one of the safest fighting generals by his superiors, which is evidenced by the fact that he was always given a command in the departments that fought the hard battles and did other hard duties. The people of Greene County, and especially the citizens of Carrollton, hold in high esteem and revere the memory of our fellow citizen and fearless soldier, Gen. William Passmore Carlin. He was buried by Carrollton Post, No. 442, G. A. R., the Department officials of Illinois G. A. R., assisted by a part of the Illinois National Guard. His body rests in the Carrollton cemetery, where the G. A. R. and family friends strew fragrant flowers and place over his resting place the stars and stripes, in the defence of which he devoted his life.

COMMANDER H. M. HODGES, U. S. NAVY.

Commander H. M. Hodges, son of Judge Charles Drury Hodges, graduated from U. S. Naval Academy June 21, 1875; served on the staff of Rear Admiral Reed Worden, commander-in-chief of the South Pacific station, 1875, on the flagship Richmond; returned home in same ship in 1877, having circumnavigated South America; ordered to the U. S. S. Constellation, engaged in taking exhibits to the Paris exposition, 1878; then to the U. S. S. Wyoming on the European station; to the torpedo ram Alarm, in 1881; the U. S. S. Enterprise, in 1882, making a forty months' cruise around the world by way of the Cape of Good Hope, China station, Australia and the straits of Magellan; the U. S. S. Michigan on the Great Lakes in 1886; the U. S. S. Quinnebaug on European station via the U. S. training ship Portsmouth, in 1887; the U. S. training ship Portsmouth in 1889; the U. S. S. Atlanta in 1892; the U. S. S. Chicago, European station, 1893; the nautical school ship St. Mary's, 1895; the U. S. S. Detroit, 1897, serving during the war with Spain in the waters of Cuba and Porto Rico; the U. S. S. Arethusa in autumn of 1898; in the spring of 1899 to the U. S. S. Nero, in which he completed the survey for the trans-Pacific submarine telegraph cable, discovering the greatest depth of water and taking the deepest sounding and temperature on record, that of 5,269 fathoms, or

six miles, less sixty-six feet, with temperature of 36 degrees Fahrenheit; was appointed supervisor of the harbor of New York in 1900. On September 5, 1901, he married Mary George Muir-Drew, of London, in Grace church chantry, New York. Ordered to the U. S. S. Chicago, European station, in 1902; was appointed hydrographer to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, in 1904; promoted to the rank of commander in the navy in 1904. In less than twenty-five years after graduating he was in the twenty-third year of actual sea service, having served on all the stations around the world, the longest most continuous man-of-war service on record in the naval list. Commander Hodges, when on vacations, always remembers Greene county by paying a visit to his boyhood home and keeps in touch with early friendships.

The Ninth Illinois Regiment sustained the greatest loss of any regiment of the state. The Ninth enlisted April 26, 1861, for three months, which was uneventful; veteranized July 26, 1861; the regiment fought at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862, losing 55 killed and died of wounds; 146 wounded; 9 missing; total loss, 210, out of a total 850 present for duty. At Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, its loss was 103 killed and died of wounds; 258 wounded; 5 missing; total loss, 366, out of a total present of 578. At Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, it lost 40 killed and died of wounds; 86 wounded; 22 missing; total, 148 out of a total present of 357. This shows 23.3 per cent. at Fort Donelson, 57.6 per cent. at Shiloh, and 4.2 per cent. at Corinth, a total of 85.1 per cent. Within fourteen months after enlistment, less than 150 men were left for duty. The fragment left after these battles was under fire seventeen times, losing from 1 to 5 killed, with many wounded. In the Fort Donelson engagement there were actually in line to meet the Confederate's attempt to cut through the lines only 600 men; Company H being left at Paduca and Company A being detached to support a battery.

The Thirty-sixth Illinois sustained the second heaviest loss from this state, its loss in killed and died of wounds being 204; wounded, 535; total enrollment, including recruits near the close of the war, was 1,376, a total loss of killed and wounded of 53.5 per cent. Many other Illinois regiments sustained heavy losses.

GREENE COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

More than 1,800 of Greene county's patriotic sons entered the army at some period during the war, which prevented a sub-division of our country into petty governments, without strength, embroiled in boundary and near neighborhood troubles, conflicting laws, interruption of railroad and commerce, and eventually resulting in the establishment of a home or a foreign dictator.

Names and service of Greene county's soldiers:

John White, mustered in April 25, 1861, Co. F. 7th Reg't., private, mustered out July 25, 1861.

Thos. O'Riley, mustered in Feb. 9, 1864, Co. G, 9th Reg't., private, mustered out July 9, 1865. See consolidated.

Henry Jackson, mustered in Aug. 1, 1861, Co. A, 12th Reg't., private, died July 30, 1862.

Robt. P. McKnight, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Regt., 1st Lieut., promoted Adjt. Jan. 20, 1862.

A. T. Whitmore, mustered in Sept. 17, 1862, Co. B, 14th Reg't., private, died Oct. 10, 1863.

T. J. Bryant, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., Captain, resigned Oct. 5, 1862, wounded.

Jas. E. Williams, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., 2d Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut. May 20, 1862, promoted Capt., 1862, transferred 1st Tenn., May, 1863.

Carlos C. Cox, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., 1st Sergt., promoted 2d Lieut, promoted 1st Lieut., promoted Capt., promoted Maj., Vet. Bat., mustered out Sept. 1865.

Thos. A. Weisner, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Regt., Corp. Vet. private, 1st Lieut., promoted Captain Co. F, not mustered; mustered out May 15, 1865.

Wm. R. Love, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co.D, 14th Reg't., Sergt., discharged Jan. 20, 1862, disability.

Richard D. Bibb, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Regt., Sergt., discharged, term expired.

Reg't., Sergt, discharged, term expired.

John H. Hogan, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., Corporal, discharged, term expired.

Joseph C. Carroll, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., Corporal Vet., promoted Sergt. mustered out May 30, 1865.

Ruben E. Weisner, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., Corporal, died April 21, 1862 of wounds received at Shiloh.

Robt. Jarvis, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D., 14th Reg't., Corporal, term expired.

Thos. A. Willhouse, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., Corporal, discharged June 20, 1862, disability.

Wm. A. Wilson, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., Corporal, discharged June 28, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; re-enlisted Feb. 12. Ill. Cav.

Wm. Pickett, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., Musician; discharged Aug. 25, 1861.

James W. Attune, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private, Vet., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

David Baker, mustered in June 1, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private, Vet.; promoted Sergt.; died April 18, 1865.

Isaac P. Barton, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; Music Vet. Battal; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Chas. Brown, mustered in June 1, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private, Vet.; Corporal in reorganization; mustered out July 25, 1865.

Wm. L. Clark, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; promoted Q. M. Sergt.; discharged for promotion Sept. 20, 1863.

Wm. H. Curtis, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; died Nov. 11, 1861.

John Cunningham, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private, discharged June 16, 1862 for wounds.

Daniel M. Cox, mustered in Sept. 9, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private Vet., mustered out Sept. 13, 1865.

Henry C. Cox, mustered in Jan. 23, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out June 17, 1865.

Eugene L. Carroll, mustered in March 30, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private, mustered out May 30, 1865.

Jas. H. Cannody, mustered in March 30, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out May 30, 1865.

John Dunn, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; killed April 6, 1862 at Shiloh.

Jasper Dennis, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; discharged Nov. 20, 1862, disability.

Jas. H. Evans, mustered in March 28, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; absent at muster out without leave.

Abnariam Farmer, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out May 30, 1865.

John Felter, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; killed railroad accident Oct. 16, 1862.

John Heimer, mustered in June 1, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; discharged at expiration of term.

Raswell Hardin, mustered in March 27, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out June 17, 1864.

Jas. W. Henderson, mustered in March 28, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Milton Kinkead, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; discharged Oct. 1, 1861.

Wm. A. Lakin, mustered in May 28, 1864, Co. D, 14th Regt., private; mustered out May 30, 1865.

J. N. Montgomery, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; discharged at expiration of term.

Frank M. Mytinger, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; discharged April 21, 1861, disability.

John A. Mytinger, mustered in June 13, 1862, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; died Feb. 17, 1762.

Benj. F. Mytinger, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; killed April 6 at Shiloh.

Isaac N. Melton, May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private Vet.; promoted Corporal, transfered Non Com. staff, Com. Sergt.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

James Neice, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Ellis C. Neice, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out June 17, 1865.

Lemuel Pitman, mustered in March 31, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out May 12, 1865.

John H. Pitman, mustered in March 31, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out May 25, 1865.

Jas. P. Pinger, mustered in March 31, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; died May 25, 1864.

Michael Rouen, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Regt., private; discharged for promotion.

Cornelius Scott, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; died May 25, 1862.

Alfred J. Worcester, mustered in June 1, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; promoted 1st Lieut Co. G; mustered out at consolidation

Bluford Wilder, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private Vet; mustered out June 17, 1865.

Gear B. Wilder, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Robt. Wilder, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co D, 14th Regt., private; discharged at expiration of term.

Chas. Yeoman, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; discharged Aug. 20, 1862.

Robert Walker, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private, promoted Sergt; discharged May 31, 1862.

Jacob Bowman, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't, private; died Jan. 4, 1863.

Cornelius B. Cash, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't, private; deserted July 20, 1862

Samuel Culbertson, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; discharged May 13, 1862, disability

Geo. H. Davidson, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't, private; died April 17, 1862, wounds.

Wm. H. Davidson, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; killed Shiloh April 6, 1862.

James Kelly, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; died May 14, 1862, wounds.

Michael Lynch, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Regt., private; discharged at expiration of term.

Geo McDonald, mustered in May 25, 1865, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865

Samuel Mowder, mustered in May 25, 1865, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; discharged at expiration of term.

Wm. M Patterson, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't, private; died Oct. 2, 1862.

Thomas Patterson, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; no record

Elijah S. Reynolds, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; discharged Jan. 31, 1862; disability.

Thos. J. Short, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Henry E. Bachus, mustered in June 1, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; discharged, term expired.

James M. Baring, mustered in Jan. 5, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private, promoted Corporal; mustered out May 30, 1865.

John L. Bell, mustered in Jan. 1, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; deserted Sept. 2, 1862.

John Conly, mustered in March 30, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Patrick Cannon, mustered in March 30, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't, private; supposed mustered out

Jno. Durham, mustered in March 30, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out May 30, 1865

John Griswold, mustered in March 30, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out May 30, 1865

Wm L. Halbert, mustered in Sept. 11, 1862, Co. D, 14th Reg't, private Vet.; mustered out July 22, 1865

James L. Hill, mustered in March 31, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't, private; died Nov. 30, 1864

John Jeffries, mustered in June 1, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't Inf, private; died June 8, 1863

W. F. Neece, mustered in Feb. 22, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't, private; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Chas D Taylor, mustered in March 27, 1864, Co. D, 14th Reg't, private; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Walter Watson, mustered in Sept 11, 1861, Co. D, 14th Reg't, private, promoted Corporal; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Charles Court, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. F, 14th Reg't, private; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Wm H Dawson, mustered in June 4, 1861, Co. F, 14th Reg't., private; died March 25, 1864

Wm. Wilson, mustered in March 25, 1861, Co F, 14th Reg't., private; mustered out June 18, 1864.

Wm. H. Elson, mustered in Jan. 1, 1862, Co F, 14th Reg't., private; transferred 1st Missouri Light artillery.

Seymour L. Wertz, mustered in Aug. 12, 1861, Co. F, 14th Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1864.

Franklin McBain, mustered in June 4, 1861, Co. F, 14th Reg't, private; deserted March 24, 1863.

Christopher Wright, mustered in Aug. 1, 1861, Co. H, 14th Reg't., private; discharged August, 1864.

Wm D Close, mustered in Sept. 11, 1862, Co. K, 14th Regt, private, promoted Sergt.; mustered out 1865

Julius Eldred, mustered in Sept. 11, 1862, Co. K, 14th Reg't, private, promoted Corporal; mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.

Lorenzo Wells, mustered in May 25, 1861, Co. K, 14th Reg't, private Vet.; mustered out July 31, 1865.

John A. Kilpatrick, mustered in Sept. 1, 1862, Co. A, 14th and 15th Reg'ts Inf., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1864.

Geo. W. Thompson, mustered in Aug. 10, 1861, Co. B, 14th and 15th Reg'ts Inf., private, mustered out Sept. 8, 1864.

THE FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, VETERAN.

This regiment was raised with nine others by Governor Yates in anticipation of a call from the President, and when the call came Illinois was ready with ten regiments to respond. The plan of Governor Yates was to raise one regiment from each of the ten congressional districts. The Sixth district contained ten counties, and each county raised one company, as follows: Company A, Captain Thompson, Cass county; Company B, Capt. Hall, Shelby county; Company C, Captain Corman, Macoupin county; Company D, Captain Bryant, Greene county; Company E, Captain Johnson, Menard county; Company F, Captain Littlefield, Jersey county; Company G, Captain Reiner, Sangamon county; Company H, Captain Simpson, Christian county; Company I, Captain Morris, Morgan county; Company K, Captain Cain, Scott county. Captain Johnson of Company E was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and Frederick Mead became captain of Company E. Captain Morris, Company I, promoted major and was succeeded by Lieutenant Meacham as captain of Company I. John M. Palmer was commissioned colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, and Robert P. McKnight, of Greenfield, was commissioned adjutant. The regiment was organized at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, May 11, 1861. Instead of the usual order of lettering companies from right to left,—A, F, D, I, C, H, E, K, G, B,—this regiment differed from that of any other regiment in the United States army as follows: A, C, E, G, I, K, H, F, D, B, making it the color company instead of the usual C company. Greene county's Company D was second from the left. The Fourteenth humped its back and plunged into Missouri the first move. Not meeting with sufficient resistance the Fourteenth planted itself on the west bank of the Tennessee river at Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh. Albert Sidney Johnston of the Confederate army thrust his lead and steel into the front of the Fourteenth at Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862. But Johnston had met a foe worthy of his steel. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Forty-sixth Illinois and the Twenty-fifth and Fifty-third Indiana constituted the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, under command of Brig.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut. Brevet Brigadier-General Veach commanded the Second Brigade. The Fifty-third Indiana was detached and was doing duty at General Grant's headquarters at Savannah, Tennessee, eight miles below Shiloh at the time of the battle of April 6 and 7 but soon joined the brigade. The Fourteenth lost heavily at Shiloh. It took an active part in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, after which it went west to Grand Junction, Tennessee, to Holly Springs, Mississippi, and on to Memphis, Tennessee; thence back to near Corinth to reinforce General Rosecrans, where it met the enemy at Hatchie Bridge, meeting with heavy loss and assisting materially in the defeat of the enemy. The Fifty-third Indiana, of this brigade, met the heaviest loss of any regi-

ment in this battle. While the Fourteenth was in long and hard service, these two engagements constitute its heaviest battles. The Fourteenth lost 62 killed and about 186 wounded; 161 died of sickness.

Samuel Kemmis, mustered in Feb. 6, 1865, Co. C, 16th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out July 8 1865

Matthew Proud, mustered in Feb 6, 1865, Co. C, 16th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Thos. Davenport, mustered in Feb. 8, 1865, Co E, 16th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Thos. P Donald, mustered in Feb. 8, 1865, Co. E, 16th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out July 8, 1865

J W Bleakley, mustered in March 8, 1865, Co D, 18th Reg't Inf., Corporal; mustered out June 27, 1865.

Gallant A Bonswell, mustered in March 8, 1865, Co. E, 18th Regt. Inf., private; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Ed. M. Bates, mustered in Feb. 27, 1865, Co G, 18th Reg't. Inf., Sergt. promoted 2d Lieutenant; mustered out Dec 16, 1865 as 1st Sergeant.

Wm Peter, mustered in Feb. 22, 1865, Co. G, 18th Reg't. Inf., Sergt.; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Chas. S Cotter, mustered in Feb. 22, 1865, Co. G, 18th Reg't. Inf., Corporal; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865, as private.

Thomas Watson, mustered in Feb. 22, 1865, Co. G, 18th Reg't. Inf., Corporal; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865

Frances V Close, mustered in Feb 22, 1865, Co. G, 18th Reg't. Inf., Musician; mustered out May 23, 1865.

Francis Bichm, mustered in Feb. 27, 1865, Co. G, 18th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out May 23, 1865

John Ryan, mustered in Jan 30, 1865, Co. G, 18th Reg't. Inf., private; deserted March 20, 1865.

Charles B. Ely, mustered in Feb. 22, 1865, Co. G, 18th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865

Henry Wells, mustered in Feb. 22, 1865, Co. G, 18th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

David C. Barrow, mustered in Jan. 25, 1861, Co. B, 22d Regt. Inf., private, promoted 2d Sergt.; mustered out July 7, 1864

Jas L. Buchanan, mustered in Jan. 25, 1861, Co. B, 22d Reg't Inf., Sergt-Maj., promoted 1st Lieut. Co. K, promoted Capt.; mustered out July 7, 1864.

Alfred Rodgers, mustered in Feb. 16, 1865, Co. A, 28th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out Feb. 14, 1866.

Isaac Allen, mustered in Feb. 1, 1865, Co. C, 28th Reg't Inf., private; mustered out Jan. 30, 1866.

Isaac Barnett, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, Co. C, 28th Reg't. Inf private; mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.

Benj. F. Wright, mustered in Jan. 21, 1865, Co. D, 28th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out July 13, 1865

Patrick Branon, mustered in Feb 1, 1862, Co. E, 28th Reg't. Inf., private; wounded Hatchie Oct. 5, 1862; discharged for wound.

Joseph Branchman, mustered in Jan. 30, 1865, Co. E, 28th Reg't Inf., private; discharged to enlist in 1st U. S artillery; ordered to return to company; deserted September, 1865.

Jas. Quackenush, mustered in March 20, 1865, Co. K, 28th Reg't. Inf., private; deserted April 1, 1865.

Joseph C. Womack, mustered in Oct. 4, 1861, Co. H, 29th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out Jan. 22, 1865

Frank Fails, mustered in Feb. 3, 1865, Co. K, 29th Regt. Inf., private; discharged Sept 30, 1862, for disability

David A Brownlee, mustered in Aug. 19, 1861, Co. A, 30th Reg't. Inf., private; discharged Aug 30, 1862.

John P Mitchell, mustered in Aug. 19, 1861, Co A, 30th Reg't Inf., private; killed at Ft. Donalson, Feb. 16, 1852.

Samuel Drake, mustered in Aug. 20, 1861, 30th Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out January, 1865

Alvan A Sample, mustered in Aug. 20, 1861, Co. A, 30th Reg't. Inf., private; promoted Musician; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Geo. H. English, mustered in Sept 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't. Inf., Capt, promoted Maj., promoted Lieut-Col., promoted Col.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, as Lieut.-Col.

Ed. D. Scott, mustered in Aug. 27, 1861, Co. A, 32d Reg't. Inf., private; deserted Jan. 25, 1865; the late deserters all restored.

John J. Gilmore, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. E, 32d Reg't. Inf., Sergt., promoted assistant Surgeon; mustered out April 12, 1865.

John E. Barnard, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't. Inf., Corporal, promoted Company Sergt.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Charles T. Backus, mustered in Sept. 30, 1864, Co. A,

32d Reg't. Inf., private; discharged May 16, 1865, for disability.

John Gerry, mustered in Sept. 30, 1864, Co. A, 32d Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out June 30, 1865.

Martin J. M. Sessler, mustered in Sept. 30, 1864, Co. A, 32d Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out July 11, 1865.

Henry Melville, mustered in Sept. 30, 1864, Co. A, 32d Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out June 30, 1865.

Louis H. Turk, mustered in Sept. 30, 1864, Co. A, 32d Reg't. Inf., private; discharged March 20, 1865.

John B. Brewer, mustered in Oct. 14, 1864, Co. B, 32d Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out June 3, 1865.

Jas. M. Gilbraith, Jr., mustered in Oct. 24, 1864, Co. B, 32d Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Russel J. Stewart, mustered in Sept. 30, 1864, Co. B, 32d Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out June 3, 1865.

Alf. J. Osborn, mustered in Oct. 22, 1861, Co. C, 32d Reg't. Inf., private Vet.; mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.

Robt. A. Bushen, mustered in Jan. 2, 1864, Co. C, 32d Reg't. Inf., private; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Daniel McLennan, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't. Inf., 1st Lieut., promoted Capt.; resigned Sept. 27, 1864.

Thomas A. Smith, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't. Inf., Sergt., promoted 1st Lieut.; resigned Oct. 26, 1864.

Francis M. Walton, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't. Inf., private Vet.; promoted 1st Lieut.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Samson S. Patterson, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't. Inf., Sergt., promoted 2d Lieut.; not mustered; discharged Sept. 6, 1864.

James Gibbons, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't. Inf., private Vet., promoted 2d Lieut.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Robt. A. Smith, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't. Inf., Sergt., discharged Sept. 6, 1864.

Josephus Moore, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Regt., Inf., Sergt.; discharged July 31, 1862.

John A. Reeves, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Regt. Inf., Sergt.; discharged July 31, 1862.

Dwight Reynolds, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., Corporal Vet.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Richard A. Hall, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., Corporal Vet., transferred 1st Miss. Heavy Artillery.

Richard Lyas, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., Corporal, discharged Sept. 6, 1864.

Alfred J. Wilder, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., Corporal, transferred from 6th Miss. Infantry.

Frederick Dick, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't. Musician Vet.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Frank Sackson, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., Musician; discharged Sept. 6, 1864.

Francis M. Allen, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private Vet.; promoted Sergt., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Thos. Barnett, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private Vet.; discharged Sept. 6, 1864.

Henry C. Boring, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged Sept. 3, 1864, for disability.

Samuel Brasher, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Charles W. Boring, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private Vet.; discharged July 1, 1865.

James Black, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; deserted Oct. 24, 1861.

Thos. Bagnell, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Regt., private; deserted Aug. 11, 1862.

Richard J. Carlton, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private Vet.; died at home Dec. 11, 1864.

Chas. L. Carroll, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; absent without leave at muster out.

John Brown, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

James N. Cole, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Regt., private; discharged April 20, 1863.

John M. Cooper, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged April 20, 1862.

Geo. B. Crane, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private, transferred Invd. Corps, Sept. 15, 1862.

John Clardy, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 31, 1862.

Dewitt C. Calaway, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; Vet.; died at Louisville, Feb. 25, 1865.

Sam'l D. Edwards, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; deserted March 4, 1862.

John M. Gearheart, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't. private; mustered out June 3, 1865.

Andrew J. Hill, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; killed Oct. 5, 1862 at Hatchie.

Wm. Heaton, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged Sept. 6, 1864.

David S. Jackson, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged Sept. 6, 1864

Willis Jackson, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; transferred Invil'd Corps, Sept. 15, 1863.

J. M. Jackson, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged Sept. 6, 1864

Jonathan Jordan, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; died April 25, 1862.

Edward Keating, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Augustus Lewis, mustered in Sept 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged Sept. 6, 1864

Peter Lee, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

John Lenard, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged Oct. 16, 1862 for disability.

Chas. Lynch, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; killed Oct. 5, 1862, at Hatchie.

Thos J. Melton, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private Vet.; promoted Corp; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

John Mefford, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't, private; absent without leave at muster out

Wm Melvin, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; died Aug. 4, 1862.

Wm. McNeil, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't, private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Jno. G McBride, mustered in Sept 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't, private; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

John J Norris, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co D, 32d Reg't, private; discharged April 28, 1862

John Oar, mustered in Nov. 20, 1861, Co. D, 32d Regt, private Vet.; promoted Corp.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865

Wm. Pickett, mustered in Nov. 20, 1861, Co D, 32d Regt, private Vet; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865

Wm B Piper, mustered in Sept 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't, private Vet; mustered out Sept 16 1865

Martin H Robbins, mustered in Sept 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't, private, promoted Serg; mustered out Sept 16, 1865

Stephen Rivers, mustered in Sept 6, 1861, Co D, 32d Reg't, private Vet; absent without leave at muster out.

Geo. M Raney, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged March 4, 1863.

Levi Stringer, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D. 32d Regt., private; veteran; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865

Newton Spradley, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't: private; died at home Sept. 16, 1863.

Jas. M. Sanders, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged Oct 26, 1862, for disability.

Chas R B Thomas, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Jas. H Taylor, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co D, 32d Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Samuel S Semple, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged Sept. 6, 1864.

Joseph Vanmeter, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private; discharged Sept. 3, 1864.

Geo. M. Wilder, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co D, 32d Regt, private Vet., promoted Corp.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Henry R. Barnett, mustered in April 27, 1864, Co. D, 32d Reg't. private, promoted Sergt.; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

W P Cooper, mustered in April 27, 1864, Co. D, 32d Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Edward Clarry, mustered in Nov. 21, 1861, Co. D, 32d Reg't, private; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Greenville T. Smith, mustered in Aug 1, 1862, Co. D, 32d Reg't., private, promoted Sergt; mustered out Jan. 8, 1865.

Jno. P Campbell, mustered in Dec. 31, 1861, Co. E, 32d Reg't., Sergt., promoted 2d Lieut, promoted 1st Lieut.; mustered out April 6, 1865

Jno. W Lee, mustered in Dec. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Reg't., Sergt., promoted 2d Lieut; killed July 7, 1864.

J G Gilmer, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co E, 32d Reg't, Sergt; discharged Sept. 4, 1862, for disability

Martin Hughes, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Reg't, Corporal; wounded April 6; died of wounds April 20, 1862.

Anderson Reaughr, mustered in Sept 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt; veteran; absent, sick, at muster out

William Allen, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co E, 32d Regt; private; killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Vinton Allen, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt; private; veteran, mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865

Elisha Barrett, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt.; private; died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 7, 1864.

Michael Boling, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt.; private; absent without leave at end of service.

Patrick Carroll, mustered in Sept 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; discharged June 25, 1862, disability.

Robert Cather, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; veteran; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, disability.

Wesley Cather, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; discharged Aug. 30, 1862, disability.

John B Hedrick, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; veteran, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Isaac Holmes, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; veteran, wounded April 6, 1862; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865

Morrison W. Moore, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; deserted Aug. 18, 1862.

John A Robinet, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt, private; wounded April 6, 1862; discharged April 20, 1862.

Daniel Reed, mustered in Sept 4, 1862, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; veteran, deserted April 26, 1864

Charles Atwood, mustered in Sept 4, 1862, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; veteran, absent, sick, at muster out.

Thomas F Willis, mustered in Sept 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; veteran, mustered out Jan. 7, 1865.

Ed L. Williams, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt, private; mustered out Jan 7, 1865.

James Watson, mustered in Sept 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; deserted Sept 21, 1862

Theophilus N. Watts, mustered in Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt, private; mustered out June 3, 1865.

Henry B Huffman, mustered in Sept 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt., private; veteran; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Edwin A Woodman, mustered in Sept 4, 1861, Co. E, 32d Regt, private; veteran; mustered out Sept 16, 1865.

Thomas W Roberts, mustered in Feb 21, 1864, Co. E, 32d Regt., private, mustered out Sept. 16 1865.

The Thirty-second Infantry was organized September 4, 1861, and mustered into the United States service December 31, 1861. The regiment arrived at Cairo, Illinois, January 20, 1862, and drew arms—the smooth bore musket. Arrived at Fort Henry February 9; Company A escorted a battery to and supported it in battle of February 15th. The same company was later detached as sharpshooters on a gunboat up the Tennessee river. Late in the month, Companies C and K were embarked on the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, and on March 1 bombarded a rebel battery at Pittsburg Landing; battery silenced. A landing was made after a sharp encounter with Confederate infantry and cavalry; the companies were finally forced to the boats. March 15 the Thirty-second was debarked at the landing and assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, under Hurlbut.

April 6, 1862, the Thirty-second went into action at 8:30 a. m., at Shiloh; it withstood eight or ten charges of the enemy, changing its position two or more times until 3 p. m., when it was forced back with the rest of General Grant's army. The colonel was wounded, and Lieutenant Colonel Ross was killed. In this engagement the Thirty-second lost 44 killed and 212 wounded and captured, most of the latter being wounded. This loss was more than 50 per cent. of the men engaged. The regiment, with only 300 men, engaged in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi. After this the regiment went west to LaGrange, Holly Springs and Memphis. Next it marched to the relief of Rosecrans at Corinth. Meeting Price's and VanDorn's Confederate forces at Hatchie River, October 5, 1862, it was hotly engaged and assisted in repulsing and driving the Confederates from the field. The Thirty-second lost in this engagement 7 killed and 29 wounded. Its next campaign was in Grant's attempt in Vicksburg by the rear, and its return to Memphis. Next it was engaged in the Grand Gulf campaign

and advanced on Vicksburg from below. After the surrender of the Confederates and Vicksburg with 30,000 prisoners, it went to Jackson, Mississippi. August 15 moved to Natchez as a part of Gresham's Brigade, Crocker's Division, Seventeenth Army Corps; next to Harrisonburg, Louisiana, then back to Vicksburg. It next returned to Natchez, thence to Fayette and return, and then back to the rear of Vicksburg to Hebron's plantation, where it enlisted for another three years. Next on the Meridian campaign; then to Illinois on veteran furlough; returned to duty April 28, 1864, when it joined Gen. W. T. Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign at Acworth June 11, 1864. The Thirty-second was under constant fire at Kenesaw Mountain from the 2d to the 18th. The regiment was now transferred to the Twenty-third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Corps. September 8 40 foragers were captured. The non-veterans were mustered out during November. On the 13th of November the command started on its campaign to the sea and through the Carolinas. The Thirty-second entered Savannah, Georgia, December 21, 1864. On February 1 began the Carolina campaign. This was a campaign of constant marching through daily rains, mud and wading rivers. Entering Columbia, South Carolina, February 17, the flag of the Thirty-second was hoisted over the city hall, and that of the Thirteenth Iowa over the state house, where the first ordinance of secession was passed. Thus was the mother of treason humiliated. From Columbia northeast through Cheraw, and the 13th of March entered Fayetteville, North Carolina; was engaged at Bentonville, March 21; next on to Goldsboro, which was reached March 23. After a short rest the army started for Raleigh North Carolina. After Gen. Joe Johnston's surrender, which closed the war, the army started for Washington, D. C., passing through Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria, Virginia, entered Washington City and participated in the grand review May 24, 1865. Next moved westward by railroad to Parkersburg, West Virginia, down the Ohio by boat to Louisville, Kentucky, thence by boat to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to the far west to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, August 13, where muster-out occurred. Returned to Camp Butler and received our discharges September 16, 1865, after a service of four years, five months and twelve days. The Thirty-second lost 98 men killed, about 294 men wounded, and 170 died of disease.

THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Wm H Boring, mustered in Aug 28, 1861, Co. D, 33d Regt., private; veteran; discharged Feb 1, 1865, disability

Anthony Campbell, mustered in Aug 28, 1861, Co. D, 33d Regt., private; discharged Nov. 5, 1861

Samuel Campbell, mustered in Aug 28, 1861, Co. D, 33d Regt., private; discharged Nov 21, 1861

Milson Risley, mustered in March 8, 1862, Co. H, 33d Regt., private; discharged May 20, 1862.

Enos W Wood, mustered in Sept. 5, 1861, Co I, 33d Regt., private; veteran; mustered out Nov. 24, 1865

Dennis Collins, mustered in March 8, 1864, Co. B, 34th Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865

Samuel Alexander, mustered in March 29, 1865, Co. G, 34th Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865

James Callon, mustered in March 23, 1865, Co. G, 34th Regt., private; unassigned; mustered out April 23, 1865.

Perry Davmport, mustered in Sept. 6, 1861, Co G, 34th Regt., private; killed at Shiloh April 7, 1862.

Thomas Y Middleton, mustered in Sept 6, 1861, Co G, 34th Regt., private; no record.

William P Carlm, mustered in Aug 15, 1861, 38th

Regt., Colonel, promoted Brig.-Gen.; promoted Maj.-Gen.

Walter Carlin, mustered in Oct. 15, 1861, Co. A, 38th Regt., 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut.; resigned March 21, 1863; re-enlisted.

Jeffery Chambers, mustered in March 3, 1865, 40th Regt., private; unassigned; died March 20, 1865.

Morris M. Carrico, mustered in Sept. 15, 1861, Co. C, 50th Regt., private, died March 20, 1862.

Mortimore L. Milledge, mustered in Sept. 17, 1861, Co. C, 50th Regt., private, union company, discharged Nov. 10, 1862, disability from wounds.

Henry C. Cooper, mustered in Sept. 17, 1861, Co. C, 50th Regt., private; veteran, mustered out July 18, 1865, from Union Co.

Fred V. Kennett, mustered in Nov. 11, 1861, Co. B, 53d Regt., private; discharged October, 1862, disability.

Myran Wheeler, mustered in Oct. 31, 1861, Co. A, 55th Regt., Corporal; discharged Dec. 25, 1864 by general court martial.

Lyman P. Hendry, mustered in Oct. 31, 1861, Co. A, 55th Regt., private; died April 17, 1863.

Timothy S. Hendry, mustered in Oct. 31, 1861, Co. A, 55th Regt., private, deserted.

William Wheeler, mustered in Oct. 31, 1861, Co. A, 55th Regt., private; deserted.

Allen Wheeler, mustered in Oct. 31, 1861, Co. A, 55th Regt., private; mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.

Joseph Wheeler, mustered in Feb. 10, 1864, Co. G, 55th Regt., Corporal; deserted June 30, 1864.

Mandaville Winslow, mustered in Dec. 20, 1863, Co. B, 58th Regt., private; mustered out April 1, 1866.

Francis A. Peters, mustered in March 3, 1865, Co. F, 58th Regt., Corporal, consolidated; mustered out Nov. 3, 1866.

FIFTY-NINTH ILLINOIS VETERAN INFANTRY, 1861 to 1863.

Presly Edwards, mustered in Sept. 21, 1861, Co. E, 59th Regt., private, discharged Aug., 1862, disability.

Francis M. Jackson, Sept. 21, 1861, Co. E, 59th Regt., private, killed at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862.

Hiram P. Powell, mustered in Sept. 21, 1861, Co. E, 59th Regt., private; veteran, mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

James Welsh, mustered in July 27, 1861, Co. E, 59th Regt., private; died of wounds Dec. 10, 1863.

Daniel Cox, mustered in Oct. 5, 1864, Co. F, private; mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Joshua C. Winters, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Captain, promoted Maj.; promoted Lieut.-Col., resigned Nov. 12, 1863.

Joseph S. Hackney, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., 1st Lieut., promoted Captain; resigned Jan. 27, 1863.

Horace W. Starkey, mustered in April 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., 1st Sergt.; promoted 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut.; promoted Captain; resigned Sept. 9, 1863.

Samuel L. Burroughs, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt.; private, promoted Sergt.; promoted 1st Sergt.; promoted 1st Lieut.; promoted Captain; mustered out Jan. 8, 1865.

Hiram Wendt, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; promoted Sergt., promoted 1st Sergt., promoted 1st Lieut.; mustered out May 1, 1865.

Thomas B. Johnson, musterd in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; promoted 2d Lieut.; wounded Oct. 8, 1862; resigned Oct. 6, 1863; Inv. corps.

Wm. B. Ferguson, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; promoted Sergt.; promoted 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut.; resigned July 30, 1863.

Marion H. Walker, mustered in Aug. 4, 1862, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; promoted Sergt.; promoted 2d Lieut.; wounded Dec. 15, 1864; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865, as sergeant.

Alfred Lanstrom, mustered in July 17, 1861, Co. B, 59th Regt., private; promoted Sergt.; promoted 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut.; promoted Captain Co. G, June 8, 1865; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

David Potter, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Sergt.; discharged Feb. 24, 1864, disability.

Wm. R. March, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Sergt.; killed Chaplin's Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

Wm. W. Oaks, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Sergt.; veteran, discharged Nov. 10, 1865, disability.

Philip V. Admire, Aug. 4, 1861, Sergt.; discharged July 16, 1862, disability.

James Cade, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Corporal; killed at Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

Perry Cade, mustered in Oct. 4, 1864, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

William Hines, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Corporal, veteran; drowned Feb. 7, 1864.

James H. Day, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Corporal, discharged Feb. 15, 1863, wounds.

Holder Grace, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Corporal; reduced; mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.

Chas. H. Cadman, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., killed at Pea Ridge March 8, 1862.

Henry Griffin, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Corporal; veteran; died at home Feb. 8, 1865.

John C. Wells, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Corporal; veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

Aaron S. Davis, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., Corporal; veteran; discharged April 2, 1865, wounds.

Geo. R. Strickland, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., musician; veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

Simeon Ross, mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., musician; veteran; absent, sick, at muster out, Dec. 8, 1865.

George W. Lorance, Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., wagoner; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

John A. Admire, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865, as sergeant.

Henry Beiterman, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 17, 1864; wounded Oct. 8, 1862.

Andy Abner, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 17, 1864; wounded at Look Out Mountain.

Daniel Bee, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; killed at Dalton, Ga., Oct. 20, 1864.

Alfred C. Barber, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; promoted Sergt.; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Calvin Blackburn, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; died Jan. 20, 1862, at Otterville, Mo.

Andrew Barton, mustered in Aug. 4, 1864, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; discharged April 15, 1864, disability.

Charles A. Batly, mustered in Oct. 4, 1864, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; died Aug. 4, 1865.

George Bills, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12, 1862.

Willis A. Cornelius, mustered in Aug. 4, 1864, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

Perry Cade, mustered in Dec. 16, 1864, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; mustered out Oct. 16, 1865.

Wm. Cummings, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; promoted from Sergt.; mustered out Dec. 8, 1862; wounded.

Reuben A. Cummings, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; promoted Corp.; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

James Cather, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.

Merrill Carr, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; deserted Oct. 14, 1862.

Daniel Carr, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; died near Carrollton, Ill., Nov. 2, 1862.

Charles Dodson, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

George Dawson, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade, Feb. 11, 1863.

Wm. P. Davis, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.

Isaac Emley, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; promoted Sergt.; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

John Edwards, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; discharged Dec. 20, 1862; wounded.

John D. Flora, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; deserted Oct. 24, 1862.

John Gilbert, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; promoted Corporal; transferred to Invalid Corps, Sept. 20, 1863.

Joseph Gerring, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; killed at Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

James Gibson, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade Feb. 11, 1863.

Joseph Garrison, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; died March 15, 1862, at Linn, Ark.

William Henson, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; deserted July 12, 1865.

Michael Harrigan, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; discharged April 13, 1863; wounded March 8, 1862.

John Henson, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; died Nov. 12, 1861, disability.

Admond J. Hankins, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; died Nov. 12, 1861.

Wm. Hankins, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.

Frank Hankins, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; died Nov. 16, 1861.

Ire Englehart, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co G, 59th Regt., private; discharged Jan. 10, 1863; wounded Oct. 8, 1862.

Richard Isoon., mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; discharged Dec. 12, 1861.

Wm. Keim, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; mustered out Oct. 6, 1864, wounded.

Henry Kohntop, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1864, wounded.

Robert Lyman, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; mustered out, Dec. 8, 1865.

John Millhouser, mustered in Aug 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; discharged March 9, 1863, for wounds.

Wm. F. McLennin, mustered in Aug 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; promoted Sergt. mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

George McLennin, mustered in Aug 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt., private; died at Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 28, 1861.

James Medford, mustered in Aug 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt, private; killed at Look Out Mountain Nov. 20, 1863.

Felix Morris, mustered in Sept 10, 1861, Co. G, 59th Regt, private; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 18, 1864.

Robert Patterson, mustered in Aug 4, 1861, Co G, 59th Regt, private; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade, Feb. 11, 1863.

John Rathff, mustered in Aug. 4, 1861, Co G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; absent at muster out, Dec. 8, 1865.

James Reed, mustered out Aug 4, 1861, Co G, 59th Regt., private; veteran; absent at muster out, Dec. 8, 1865

H. M. Strickland, mustered in Aug 4, 1861, Co G, 59th Regt, private; promoted Sergt; killed at Chaplin Hills, Oct 8, 1862

Joseph A. Robertson, mustered in Aug 4 1861, Co G, 59th Reg't, private; transferred 1st Illinois artillery; mustered in Aug 18, 1864

Mathew Swan, mustered in Aug 4, 1861, Co G, 59th Reg't, private Vet; absent at muster out Dec 8, 1865.

John Simpson, mustered in Aug 4, 1861, Co G, 59th Reg't, private Vet; absent at muster out Dec. 8, 1865

James Simpson, mustered in Aug 4, 1861, Co G, 59th Reg't, private Vet, transferred Engineer Corps, Aug 24, 1864

Jesse Suttles, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864, Co G, 59th Reg't., private Vet; transferred Engineer Corps July 24, 1864

Wm. Silkwood, mustered in Aug 4, 1861, Co. G, 59th Reg't., private; discharged April 23, 1863, for disability.

John Thomas, mustered in Aug. 14, 1861, Co G, 59th Regt, private; veteran; absent without leave Dec 1, 1864

Wm. B. Wilson, mustered in Aug 10, 1861, Co G, 59th Reg't., private; transferred Co. I, transferred Invalid Corps.

Joseph Fegar, mustered in Sept. 21, 1861, Co G 59th Reg't, private Vet.; deserted Dec. 14, 1864

Marshall A Powell, mustered in Aug 21, 1861, Co. G, 59th Reg't., private Vet.; absent without leave since July 11, 1865.

Wm. P. Admire, mustered in Aug. 24, 1861, Co. G, 59th Reg't, private; discharged Dec. 26, 1862, for wounds Oct. 8, 1862

Joseph Buck, mustered in Aug. 21, 1862, Co G, 59th Reg't., private; discharged Jan. 10, 1863, for disability.

Elam Bam, mustered in Aug 14, 1862, Co G, 59th Reg't, private; mustered out Jan. 14, 1865

John R. Champlin, mustered in Feb. 7, 1864, Co. G, 59th Reg't., private; died April 4, 1864

James Davis, mustered in Sept 17, 1861, Co G, 59th Reg't, private; deserted July 23, 1863

Obadiah Denham, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, Co G, 59th Reg't, private; mustered out June 14, 1865 as Sergeant

Woodson Denham, mustered in Aug 11, 1862, Co. G, 59th Reg't, private; mustered out June 14, 1865

Isam Edwards, mustered in Sept. 8, 1861, Co G, 59th Reg't, private; discharged April 23, 1863, for disability.

Alfred Fuller, mustered in Sept 8, 1861, Co G, 59th Reg't, private; transferred Miss. Marine Brigade, Feb 11, 1863

Harrison L. Fields, mustered in Aug 14, 1862, Co. G, 59th Regt, private; mustered out June 14, 1865

Thomas Ford, mustered in Aug 14, 1862, Co G, 59th Reg't, private, mustered out June 14, 1865

Elijah Henson, mustered in Sept 10, 1861, Co G, 59th Reg't, private, mustered out June 14, 1865, wounded

Solomon Henson, mustered in Aug 14, 1862, Co G, 59th Reg't, private, discharged April 3, 18[illegible] for disability

Hartwell Huneycutt, mustered in Aug 14, 18[illegible]

G, 50th Reg't., private; discharged April 24, 1863, for disability.

Wm. L. Herron, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

Wm. Kearn, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; died Nov. 22, 1863.

Frank Kendall, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; discharged Feb. 14, 1863, wounded.

Chas. Martin, mustered in March 16, 1864, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

Henry J. McClenning, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; mustered out Jan. 14, 1865.

James McClenning, mustered in Aug. 15, 1861, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; discharged Oct. 8, 1861, for disability.

Samuel McClenning, mustered in Aug. 15, 1861, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; discharged July 15, 1862, for disability.

Francis M. Myers, mustered in March 25, 1864, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.

Wm. McDonald, mustered in Aug. 24, 1861, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; transferred Miss. Marine Brigade, Feb. 11, 1863.

Jas. H. Mahlone, mustered in Aug. 21, 1861, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; discharged Dec. 12, 1862, for disability.

Davidson May, mustered in Aug. 14, 1861, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; mustered out June 14, 1865, Veteran.

B. J. Ratcliff, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; died Jan. 12, 1863.

Abram A. Pruitt, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; died June 15, 1865.

Samuel Lockhart, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; discharged Feb. 11, 1865.

Samuel B. Silkwood, mustered in Aug. 24, 1862, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; discharged June 14, 1865.

James Silkwood, mustered in Aug. 24, 1862, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; discharged June 14, 1865.

Wm. Silkwood, mustered in March 15, 1864, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; absent on sickness at muster out of regiment.

Samuel Turner, mustered in April 4, 1865, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; deserted June 11, 1865.

Solan W. Winters, mustered in Sept. 26, 1862, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; mustered out June 14, 1865.

Francis M. Winters, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; discharged April 13, 1863.

Zachariah T. Walker, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private, deserted July 10, 1865.

John W. Walker, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 20, 1865.

Wm. Hankins, mustered in Jan. 30, 1865, Co. G, 59th Reg't., private; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

Jas. Powell, mustered in Feb. 1, 1865, Co. G, 59th Reg't., private; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

Wm. A. Powell, mustered in Feb. 1, 1865, Co. G, 59th Reg't., private; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

Wm. E. Powell, mustered in Feb. 1, 1865, Co. G, 50th Reg't., private; mustered out Dec. 8, 1865.

Jacob Downs, mustered in Sept. 22, 1864, Co. K, 50th Reg't., private; mustered out June 14, 1865.

Luther Dickerson, mustered in Sept. 22, 1864, Co. K, 59th Reg't., private; mustered out March 3, 1865.

Wm. Looker, mustered in Sept. 22, 1864, Co. K, 50th Reg't., private; died at Greenville, Ala., April 17, 1865.

Thos. E. Reynolds, mustered in Sept. 22, 1864, Co. K, 50th Reg't., private; mustered out June 14, 1865.

Philip Wells, mustered in Sept. 22, 1864, Co. K, 59th Reg't., private; unassigned.

HISTORY OF THE FIFTY-NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised in Illinois, but on account of the state's quota being full could not enter the United States service in consequence of this. The regiment was organized at St. Louis as the Ninth Missouri. September 21 the regiment was ordered to Jefferson City; 30th moved to Boonville and brigaded with the Thirty-seventh, Fifth Iowa, First Kansas, and Davidson's Illinois Battery, Col. J. C. Kelton of the Ninth Missouri, commanding brigade, and Brig.-Gen. John Pope commanding the division. The command on October 13, marched via. Syracuse to Otterville, and later to other places, and winding up a campaign at Osage Springs, February 12, 1862. By special order the 9th Missouri became the 59th Illinois; on Feb. 22, began a campaign leading up to the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, as a part of General Jefferson C. Davis's Division. The 59th lost heavily in this en-

gagement; Company G, Greene county's part of the regiment lost 9 killed and wounded. April 1, 1862, Maj. Post became Colonel. From March 8 to May 20, the 62d and 50th was on continual marches over southern Missouri, when they were transferred to General Grant's army at siege of Corinth, Miss. After the Confederates evacuated Corinth, the 50th marched in pursuit as far as Boonville, Miss., thence to Holly Springs, to Columbia, to Franklin, Tenn., to Murfreesboro, arriving there September 1, 1862; September 3 commenced northward march, arriving at Louisville, Kentucky, September 26; October 1, the 50th was brigaded with the 74th and 75th Illinois, and the 22d Indiana forming the Thirtieth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, and assigned to Robert B. Mitchell's 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps. On October 1, General Buell's army moved south after the Confederates, under General Bragg, which they met in battle October 8, 1862, near Perryville, Kentucky, the 50th losing 113 in killed and wounded; Greene county contributed 14 in killed and wounded of her noble sons, members of Company G. The Confederates retreating, were followed up closely by the Union army, and on the 14th the 50th had a sharp encounter with the enemy; still pressing forward, the 50th arrived at Edgfield opposite Nashville, Tennessee, November 7, where the regiment had a long needed rest. In the reorganization of the army, the 50th, 74th, 75th Illinois and 22d Indiana and 5th Wisconsin battery had added to their brigade the 21st Illinois Infantry, P. Sidney Post commanding the brigade. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis commanded the division, Gen. A. M. McCook, the corps (20th). On the 25th of December, 1862, the army began what is known as the Murfreesboro Campaign, the brigade was engaged at Nolensville and associated with Gen. William P. Carlin's brigade had a brush with the enemy at Knob Gap; after this advance was made on Murfreesboro, where a heavy battle was fought on December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863. The Union army lost in this action, 1,730 killed, 7,802 wounded, 3,717 captured and missing. Total 13,249. Company G, 50th, lost 3 killed, 6 wounded, so Greene county contributed 9 of her sons on this occasion that the Union might live; next came the Tullahoma campaign; then the Chattanooga campaign; the 50th waded rivers, climbed mountains and descended into valleys, until, as train guard, it found itself in rear of the Confederate army at Chickamauga, Georgia, where a desperate battle was fought, in which the Union army, under General Rosecrans lost 1,656 killed, 9,749 wounded, 4,774 captured and missing; the 50th being with the supply train took no part in this battle, but conducted the wagon trains safely to Chattanooga. During the siege of this place the 50th was almost daily under skirmish fire. Another reorganization of the army, October 21, 1863, placed the 50th in the third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps. October 25 the regiment started to Whitesides, Tennessee, sixty-five miles distant. November 23 began the Lookout Mountain campaign. On the 25th the 50th led the assault on Mission Ridge, driving the enemy through Ringgold, Georgia. November 30, the regiment was sent to the battlefield of Chickamauga, where on December 1 it was engaged in burying the dead, who fell on September 19 and 20. January 12, 1864, the 50th was mustered as veterans, and February 6, started on a thirty days' home furlough. On March 19 left Springfield, Illinois, for the front. May 3 the Atlanta campaign be-

gan, where Sherman fought and flanked the Confederates for 130 miles to Atlanta, one of the noted campaigns of the world's history. The 59th was sent north after General Hood in his great northward movement, which ended in the distruction of Hood's Confederate army in the hand-fought battles of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, and Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864; in this last battle, and the last for the 59th, the desperate charges on Overton Hills was made, a desperate farewell to battle's bloody scenes. The 59th was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, after traversing the mountains of East Tennessee, thence to Texas, where, at New Braunfels, it was, December 8, 1865, mustered out of service and started for home and disbanded.

Jacob Fry, mustered in Nov 1, 1861, 61st Reg't, Lieut.-Col.; resigned May 14, 1863.

Jerome B Nulton, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. G, 61st Reg't., Capt., promoted Maj., promoted Col; mustered out Sept 8, 1865.

Daniel S Keeley, mustered in March 7, 1862, 61st Reg't, Co D, 1st Lieut., promoted Captain, promoted Major; mustered out Sept 8, 1865.

Simon P. Ohr, mustered in March 7, 1862, 61st Reg't., Major, promoted Lieut.-Col.; died Sept. 14, 1864.

Francis M Mytinger, mustered in Jan. 4, 1864, Co C, 61st Reg't, private, promoted Adjt.; mustered out Sept 8, 1865.

Francis P. Vedder, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, 61st Reg't, Q M.; dismissed, absence without leave May 21, 1862.

Wm M Potts, mustered in April 15, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., 1st Lieut, promoted Q. M.; mustered out April 14, 1865.

Benjamin B. Hamilton, mustered in Nov. 1, 1862, 61st Reg't, Chaplain; resigned March 3, 1865.

Chas H Ayers, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private, promoted S Maj., promoted 1st Lieut.; mustered out Sept 8, 1865.

Wm. Caldwell, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Reg't., private Vet., promoted Maj.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Wm. H. Bonfay, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co E, 61st Reg't., private, promoted Com. Sergt., promoted 2d Lieut.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Thos F. Pierce, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private Vet., promoted Com. Sergt.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Henry M. Morrison, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., promoted Sergt; musterd out Feb. 7, 1865.

Green P. Hanks, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private, Vet., promoted Sergt., promoted Capt; mustered out Sept 8, 1865.

Wm. H. Armstrong, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.; resigned July 15, 1865.

David G. Culver, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., 1st Lieut.; wounded at Shiloh; died April 14, 1862.

Wm J. Allen, mustered in Jan. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private, promoted Sergt., promoted 2d Lieut; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Marshall Potts, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., Sergt, promoted 1st Lieut, 1864

Samuel F Winters, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, Sergt.; discharged Feb. 11, 1863. Dis.

Thos. J Warren, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, Sergt., promoted 1st Lieut Co. D, promoted Capt.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Jno B Dodson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co A, 61st Reg't., Sergt.; discharged June 15, 1862, Disch.

John Dinwoddie, mustered in Feb 5, 1865, Co. A, 61st Reg't., Corporal; died Oct. 18, 1863

Benj. F Higbee, mustered in Feb 5, 1865, Co. A, 61st Reg't., Corporal; died Aug 18, 1863.

Wm. H. Garrison, mustered in Feb. 5, 1865, Co. A, 61st Reg't, Corp. Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Thornton T Crabtree, mustered in Feb 5, 1865, Co. A, 61st Reg't., Corporal; absent on sickness at muster out.

Ed Worthington, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., Corporal, promoted Sergt.; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Allen W. Jackshon, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., Corporal Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Tyler B Cochran, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., Corporal; died May 22, 1862.

Morton Campbell, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., Musician; died Oct. 16, 1863.

Nelson J. Polaski, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., Musician, Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Jno. N Ashlock, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A,

61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865; prisoner

Runey Allen, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865

Nelson L. Ballard, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, Corporal

Jas. Blanchfield, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; discharged March 18, 1865; accidental wound

Steph. Crow, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Oct. 10, 1865, for disability

John Cookson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; wounded Shiloh; discharged Feb. 6, 1863.

Wm. Clardy, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; wounded June 22, 1862, disability.

Wm. Engle, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Geo. M. D. Engle, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865

Thomas Edwards, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; died at Pittsburg Landing

Wm. Francis, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; died Sept. 13, 1863

Geo. Griswold, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Oct. 8, 1862, for disability.

Gregory Garrison, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

John Holland, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; died March 25, 1862

Jno. S. Harrison, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, Serg't

L. L. Hager, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; died May 30, 1862, of wounds.

Jas. M. Humphry, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out May 30, 1865, Corporal

W. S. Huffman, mustered in Feb. 25, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865

Wm. D. Holland, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865

Chas. Jewell, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865

Robt. Jones, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1865

Samuel Leckhart, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Aug. 7, 1862, for disability.

Isah F. Lister, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; discharged July 23, 1862.

Franklin Long, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Israel Long, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; discharged June 21, 1861, for disability

Jno. Mullins, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; died June 28, 1863

Jno. Marshall, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out May 30, 1865; prisoner

Kindred H. Malone, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; discharged

Wm. Moore, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865

Jno. Nichols, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865

Jadock Overby, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; deserted Feb. 20, 1863

Richard Pruitt, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865

Wm. A. Pulaski, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865

Jno. Rommes, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out May 30, 1865, prisoner

Spire Reamer, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, Corporal.

Jas. A. Robins, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; transferred Vet. Res. C., May 15, 1864; mustered out Feb. 4, 1865

Jno. K. Rogers, mustered in Feb. 2, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Sept. 4, 1864, for disability

Jno. H. Reedy, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865

Samuel J. Rigg, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Leonard M. Starkey, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; wounded; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, Sergeant.

Jas. M. Swagirty, musterd in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; wounded; mustered out May 30, 1865; prisoner

Lucius C. Spaulding, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Jan. 8, 1863; wounded

Jacob Swallow, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st

Reg't, private; died at Pittsburg Landing, April 1862.

David W. Wells, musterd in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; died at Pittsburg Landing, April 1, 1862.

Dennis R. Walker, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; discharged May 27, 1862, for disability.

Jno. Woods, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; died April 10, 1862.

Isaac Williams, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Samuel A. Warner, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; discharged Nov. 8, 1862, for disability.

Dennis Welch, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; discharged Nov. 1, 1862, for disability.

Jas. N. Williams, musterd in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; dishonorably discharged Feb. 17, 1864.

Reuben Allen, mustered in Feb. 10, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, as Corporal.

Amburg Campbell, mustered in Feb. 22, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Sylvanus J. Fears, mustered in Feb. 22, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private Vet; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, as Corporal.

Josiah Siples, mustered in Feb. 22, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private Vet.; musterd out Sept. 8, 1865, as Sergeant.

John Allen, mustered in Feb. 10, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; died May 22, 1862.

Henry Brown, mustered in Feb. 1, 1865, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Wm. L. Bonas, mustered in June 31, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; deserted March 4, 1865.

Wm. Clark, mustered in ———, 1863, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Peter A. Cox, mustered in Sept. 14, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out July 20, 1865.

Alvis Fettigg, mustered in April 28, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Geo. H. Freeman, mustered in Dec. 20, 1863, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Samuel Gates, mustered in Feb. 2, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; died Sept. 16, 1864.

Leonard A. Green, musterd in Feb. 2, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Elisha L. Howard, mustered in April 28, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; died Oc. 20, 1864.

Wm. Hutchinson, mustered in Feb. 2, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Jas. W. Hastings, mustered in Feb. 2, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Francis M. Jones, mustered in Dec. 21, 1863, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Reuben Kesinger, mustered in Feb. 1, 1865, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

James Kelley, mustered in Sept. 14, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out July 20, 1865.

Elisha W. Lee, mustered in Feb. 7, 1862, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; died May 24, 1862.

G. W. Lakin, mustered in Feb. 6, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; died at Memphis, March 25, 1864.

Jno. S. Marshall, mustered in Dec. 31, 1863, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Elijah Lakin, mustered in Feb. 6, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; died Oct. 16, 1864.

Willis H. Pinkerton, mustered in Dec. 31, 1863, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; died at Little Rock, Feb. 24, 1864.

——— Revel mustered in Dec. 20, 1863, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Geo. W. Ryno, mustered in Feb. 22, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Wm. Swainey, mustered in Feb. 2, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Henry Stockman, mustered in Feb. 2, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Hugh R. Taylor, mustered in Feb. 2, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

David J. Thurston, mustered in Feb. 22, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Thos. W. Vinson, mustered in Feb. 22, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Riley Warrimack., mustered in Jan. 31, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't, private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Luke Wood, mustered in Jan. 18, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Robt. Warren, mustered in Feb. 2, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Jas. L. Wood, mustered in Feb. 2, 1864, Co. A, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Martin J. Mann, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., Captain; resigned April 3, 1863.

Samuel T. Carrico, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., 2d Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut.; resigned May 29, 1865.

Alfred D. Nash, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; promoted Captain; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Geo. Chism, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Regt., 1st Lieut.; resigned Oct. 16, 1862.

Chas W Mann, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, promoted 1st Sergt, promoted 2d Lieut, dismissed May 25, 1863.

Jas D. Adams, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet, mustered out Sept 8, 1865

Geo C Bryan, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet, mustered out May 30, 1865, prisoner

Jno A Bradley, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet, mustered out Feb 7, 1865, Corporal

Lewis Bartlett, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, died March 25, 1862

Jacob Bowers, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet; deserted Aug 20, 1864

Jno S Benner, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private; discharged July 7, 1862, for disability

Conrad Bush, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, died Feb 23, 1862

Wm F Billbrook, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, discharged Nov 10, 1862, for disability

Joseph Brem, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Regt, private; died Oct 5, 1863

Robt H Crane, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, deserted Dec 20, 1862

Rich L Clark, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, died May 20, 1862

Jno Copley, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private; discharged June 10, 1862; wounded

Jas H Clark, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private; discharged July 9, 1862, for disability

Elijah J Clark, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private; discharged April 20, 1862

Wm R Campbell, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet, mustered out July 13, 1865

Paul Gavin, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet; deserted Sept 20, 1864

Jas Donnelly, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private; killed himself by accident Oct. 21, 1862

Isaac Devault, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out May 20, 1865, as Sergeant; prisoner.

John Donnelly, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; killed Sept 5, 1864

Warren English, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Nov 8, 1862, as Sergeant; disabled.

Wm. Ellmore, mustered in Feb 5, 1862 Co B, 61st Reg't, private, discharged Dec 10, 1862, wounds

Ralph Ellmore, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet, mustered out Sept 8, 1865

Jas England, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, discharged July 22, 1862, for disability

Martin V Gamble, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, died Sept, 1862

Aaron C Gamble, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, discharged Oct 2, 1862, as Sergeant, disabled

Geo Guthery, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, mustered out Feb 7, 1865

Geo S Gunn, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet, discharged June 26, 1865, as Sergeant, disability

Jacob Green, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet; mustered out Sept 8, 1865.

Philip R Hill, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, deserted May 10, 1864, for the second time

Jacob M Hill, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, deserted Oct 10, 1862

Joseph Hilderbrandt, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, transferred to V R C, Sept. 3, 1863

Chas Irvin, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, mustered out Feb 7, 1865

Alex T Johnson, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private; discharged Dec 10, 1862, for disability

John Jones or Ivens, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't, private, mustered out Feb 7, 1865.

Jno S Johnson, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private, transferred to V R C Sept. 3, 1863; mustered out Feb. 4, 1865

Wm T Jowdan, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private; discharged May 7, 1862, disability

Alexander Johnson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private; died Jan 7, 1862.

Wm B King, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, as Sergeant

Jno Keayton, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't, private Vet; deserted Oct. 8, 1864

T W. Kennedy, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private; discharged Aug. 25, 1862, for disability.

Henry Kuhn, mustered in Feb 5, 1862, Co B, 61st Reg't, private Vet; deserted Sept 20, 1864

Geo. T. Kirkwood, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; deserted Jan. 10, 1864.

Jno. V. Lawhouse, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; died Aug. 31, 1863.

Jacob Lambscher, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; died May 29, 1865.

Jesse W. Lorance, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Jno. R. Matheny, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Thos. E. Martin, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Aug. 2, 1862.

Jno. L. March, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Geo. W. March, mustered in Feb. 5, 1865, Co. B, 61st Regt., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Jonathan Musselman, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; musterd out Feb. 7, 1865.

Jno. Maier, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

J. D. McClimans, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; died May 15, 1862.

Jno. F. Nelson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Aug. 8, 1862, for disability.

Jno. Ott, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; died from wounds at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Wm. M. Pope, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; died Aug. 8, 1862.

Commodore R. Perry, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Oct. 25, 1863, for disability.

Ephraim Pennington, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; died Sept. 6, 1862.

Thos. B. Rams, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Regt., private; discharged Sept. 16, 1862, for disability.

Wm. Rogers, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865; Corp.

Jas. Reno, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; died May 13, 1862.

Geo. W. Reno, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private, discharged Sept. 18, 1862, for disability.

Louis Siller, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Henry Smith, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; died Feb. 27, 1862; disability.

Joseph Stuber, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; died May 10, 1862; disability.

Jno. W. Starley, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Tilford T. Stine, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Oct. 2, 1862, for disability.

Hezekiah W. Taylor, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; discharged July 22, 1862, for disability.

Samuel D. Thompson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; died May 12, 1862, from wounds.

Wm. J. Whitesides, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; discharged Nov. 8, 1863, for disability.

Richard F. Whiteside, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; promoted 1st sergeant Tr. V. R. C., Sept. 3, 1863.

Pleasant M. Wear, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; Vet. M. U. Sept. 8, 1865, Corporal.

William T. Ward, mustered in March 7, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; Vet., mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, Corporal.

Jasper N. Ward, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. B., 61st Reg't., private, Vet., mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, Sergeant.

Louis Oswald, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. B, 61st Reg't., private; Vet., mustered out, Sept. 8, 1865.

James Clark, mustered in March 7, 1865, Co. B, 61st Regt., private; discharged August 21, 1862, disability.

James H. Elkington, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. B, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out June 14, 1865, prisoner.

Daniel J. Goodpasture, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. B, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, Corporal.

Isaac McMillan, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. B, 61st Regt., private; died May 10, 1862, disability.

James Rogers, mustered in Feb. 16, 1862, Co. B, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

James Smith, mustered in Dec. 31, 1863, Co. B, 61st Regt.; private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

James P. Richards, mustered in Feb. 22, 1864, Co. B, 61st Regt.; private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Parm Thaxton, mustered in Dec. 31, 1863, Co. B, 61st Regt.; private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Fielding Stubblefield, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, Co. B, 61st Regt.; private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Bembridge Trimble, mustered in Feb. 20, 1865, Co. B, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Francis M. Ward, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, Co. B, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

James H. Whitesides, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, Co. B, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

George W. Margerum, mustered in Feb. 7, 1862, Co. C, 61st Regt. corporal; wounded Shiloh, not heard of since.

John D. Shepherd, mustered in Feb. 7, 1862, Co. C, 61st Regt., private; died May 3, 1862.

Henry W. Williams, mustered in Feb. 9, 1865, Co. C, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Lester B. Fillay, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. D, 61st Regt., private; discharged March 22, 1863, disability.

Thomas Hagen, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. D, 61st Regt., private died Jan. 27, 1864.

Philip Potter, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. D, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; died Dec. 28, 1864, of wounds.

Benjamin Noe, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. D, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Owen McGrath, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. D, 61st Regt., private; mustered out March 22, 1865.

Ephram Prel[illegible]rd, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. D, 61st Regt., private; deserted, Dec. 10, 1862, in action.

James W. Jones, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. D, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, as Sergt.

William Curry, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. B, 61st Regt., private; discharged Dec. 10, 1862, disability.

Pendleton D. Mills, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. D, 61st Regt., private, discharged May 26, 1862, disability.

James H. Mayhall, mustered in Dec. 31, 1863, Co. D, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

G. W. Rowden, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. D, private, deserted Aug. 18, 1862.

William Powell, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. D, 61st Regt. private; discharged June 10, 1863, disability.

J. W. Stago, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. D, 61st Regt. private, died May 24, 1862.

Henry W. Manning, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., first Lieut., promoted Captain; mustered out March 26, 1864, drunkenness.

James B. Ballow, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; promoted 2d Lieut.; died April 21, 1862.

Luther Grundy, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; promoted 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut., mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

William H. Bonfry, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt. private, promoted Com. Sergt.; promoted 2d Lieut., mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Leven Atkins, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

John Q. Adams, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865; Sergeant.

George Boyle, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; deserted Sept. 29, 1864.

Abram C. Bronson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; discharged May 22, 1862, disability.

Samuel W. Baird, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; died Aug. 12, 1863.

Stephen A. Brown, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; died Feb. 24, 1864.

William Caldwell, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; promoted Sergt. Major, mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

William R. Clark, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; paroled prisoner, died June 11, 1865.

Phillip R. Cooke, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; discharged Jan. 28, 1863, disability.

Mordecia C. Cooke, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865; sergeant.

Marshall S. Corey, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; killed, Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

John W. Dugan, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865; sergeant.

Harris or Estes, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; dishonorable discharge Nov. 25, 1865.

Philemon J. Foulbeaut, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private, Vet., discharged July 13, 1865, prisoner.

Thomas M. Forbush, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; discharged June 27, 1862, disability.

James A. Gentry, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private, Vet., died May 21, 1864, Corporal.

James Hayes, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; wounded Shiloh, discharged April 6, 1863.

William H. Hart, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private, Vet.; [illegible] paroled prisoner, died in [illegible]

William L. Howard, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt. private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, Sergeant.

Chiford Irvin, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; died Aug. 24, 1863.

Frank Keller, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; died Aug. 14, 1863.

John Lowards, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

James Miller, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out June 28, 1865, prisoner.

Peter Moore, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Wesley Newman, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

William Potts, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; discharged Nov. 23, 1863, Serg't., disability.

Simon Stone, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Robert Seward, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; died Andersonville prison, April 15, 1865, Gr. 12827.

George Scoggins, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Thomas C. M. Snow, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

George W. Seward, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Ludwell Snow, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; died May 16, 1862.

Ira H. Smith, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865, Corp.

Amos Talbott, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; died June 25, 1862.

Thomas J. Thompson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; missing since battle of Shiloh.

William Vernon, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; discharged Nov. 23, 1862, disability.

William R. Walker, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1862, Sergeant.

John W. Winckler, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Joel Whitesides, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; discharged, wounded at Shiloh.

Lawrence Carey, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; discharged July 3, 1862, disability.

George L. Stone, mustered in April 30, 1864, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out July 13, 1865.

Zachary G. Davis, mustered in April 30, 1864, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; informally discharged from 14th Ill., transferred to that Regt. April 24, 1864.

William J. Hunt, mustered in March, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; deserted March 16, 1863.

John Miller, mustered in March, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; deserted Oct. 10, 1862.

Z. T. McGee, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; deserted March 21, 1862.

William B. Smith, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out March 22, 1865.

Lorenzo D. Weisner, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. E, 61st Regt., private; mustered out March 22, 1865.

Nelson A. Corrington, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. F, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; promoted 1st Sergt., promoted 1st Lieut., resigned Aug. 5, 1865.

Elijah B. Corrington, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. F, 61st Regt., private; promoted Sergt., promoted 2d Lieut., killed Dec. 4, 1864.

Isaac N. Corrington, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. F, 61st Regt., private; discharged Aug. 13, 1862, disability.

Nimrod Bartlett, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. F, 61st Regt., private; discharged Nov. 9, 1863, disability.

Dan H. Gilson, mustered in February, 1865, Co. F, 61st Regt., private; mustered out September 8, 1865.

M. D. McKinney, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. F, 61st Regt., private; deserted May 29, 1862.

James H. Ruark, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. F, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Charles H. Sturman, mustered in Dec. 31, 1863, Co. F, 61st Regt., private; died July 18, 1864.

William B. Taylor, mustered in Feb. 5, 1865, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; promoted 1st Lieut.; resigned Sept. 3, 1863.

Thomas H. Dayton, mustered in Feb. 5, 1865, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; promoted Sergt.; promoted 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut.; Capt. Co. H.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Presley T. Rice, mustered in Feb. 5, 1865, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; promoted 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Jacob L. Marshall, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; promoted 2d Lieut.; dismissed April 13, 1863.

James Abney, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; killed accidentally Dec. 14, 1862.

Joseph Abney, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged Nov. 7, 1862, disability.

Rollin S. Austin, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged at Cincinnati, Ohio.

William L. Brooks, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; died July 20, 1863, Corp.

Reuben Carpenter, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; died of wounds received Dec. 7, 1864.

Andrew Cummings, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; died July 1, 1862.

Noah J. Cummings, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; died of wounds received at Shiloh.

Jacob C. Cummings, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Elias Clark, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Nathan Cockrell, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

John Cope, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; unofficially reported dead Sept. 20, 1862, at Macon, Ga., while prisoner of war.

William S. Dayton, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Haston Davis, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

George Epler, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; discharged July 13, 1865.

Henry Franby, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out March 24, 1865.

John D. Fleak, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; died Nov. 16, 1863.

Robert H. Fields, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; reported deserted August 18, 1862.

Joseph Gounds, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet., mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Thomas J. Gaffney, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged Sept. 24, 1862, disability.

Hezekiah Giberson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Samuel Henson, Jr., mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; died Jan. 14, 1862.

Keller Hust, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Sergt., transferred to Ind. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.

John W. Harmon, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; musician, died May 14, 1862.

George A. Harmon, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Thomas Hargett, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

James N. Houdashelt, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; died while prisoner.

James M. Johnnessee, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Robert H. Jones, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out May 30, 1865, prisoner.

Jessie Kimball, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged Oct. 1, 1862, disability.

Christian Lachmund, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

George Lenow or Lenoir, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; reported deserted Aug. 18, 1865.

William M. McCalla, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged Aug. 6, 1862, disability.

Adam S. Million, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Thomas J. Miller, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged from Mil. prison at expiration of service.

James E. Mattison, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; died May 5, 1862.

Robert Owens, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; missing at Shiloh.

Patrick O'Kiefe, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged Feb. 11, 1863, disability.

Isaac Rayfield, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt. private; discharged Feb. 11, 1863, disability.

William Rayfield, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet., died of wounds received Dec. 15, 1864.

John L. Reynolds, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; died July 1, 1862.

Joseph P. Rice, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Sergt., died Pittsburg Landing.

Nathaniel L. Rigsby, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt. private, Vet., died of wounds received Dec. 15, 1864.

Henry Richardson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt. private; Corporal; deserted Aug. 14, 1862.

James L. Robinett, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; killed Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Simon M. Sander, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged March 11, 1862, disability.

William H. Scoggins, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; discharged March 22, 1865.

George L. Scoggins, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out June 14, 1865, was prisoner.

John F. Stines, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

David H. Smith, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; deserted Dec. 27, 1862.

Elisha Stout, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; killed Dec. 10, 1862.

LeRoy Stephenson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; died March 20, 1865.

John D. Stewart, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Daniel Ed. Stone, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt. private; died June 1, 1862.

William J. Talley, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt. private; Vet.; wounded; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Reuben Townsend, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; died July 18, 1862.

Andrew J. Thomasson, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Tubba Taylor, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 7, 1865.

Phillip Varble, mustered in Feb. 5, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Aaron Briscoe, mustered in Feb. 26, 1864, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Sam Alexander, mustered in Feb. 2, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged Nov. 20, 1862.

George Barlow, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; deserted Jan. 24, 1862.

John Bucknell, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; reported deserted August 18, 1862.

Oscar Clendonn, mustered in Feb., 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt. private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Perry Crochett, mustered in February, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; drowned in Cumberlin River, Nov. 25, 1864.

Price M. Jones, mustered in February, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged Dec. 23, 1862, disability.

James E. McGovern, mustered in Dec. 3, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out March 22, 1865, Sergeant.

James A. Thomason, mustered in Feb. 17, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt. private; reported deserted Aug. 18, 1862.

Napoleon B. Trimble, mustered in February, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged Jan. 28, 1865.

John Talley, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Bainbridge Trimble, mustered in Feb. 22, 1862, Co. G, 61st Regt., private; discharged Sept. 12, 1862.

George W. Warren, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865, Co. G, 61st Regt. private; mustered out July 20, 1865.

John T. Miles, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. H, 61st Regt., private, deserted Aug. 18, 1862.

Fielding B. Roberts, mustered in March 7, 1862, Co. H, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out May 30, 1865, prison.

Samuel D. Eldred, mustered in Sept. 1, 1862, Co. H, 61st Regt. private; transferred V. R. C., Jan. 1865, mustered out Sept. 15, 1865.

Thomas W. Hester, mustered in Feb. 22, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; died Dec. 21, 1863.

Anthony Vogal, mustered in Sept. 30, 1864, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; unassigned.

James F. Lytle, mustered in Feb. 22, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; died March 23, 1862.

Thomas J. Murry, mustered in March 1, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt. private; died May 24, 1862.

Seth B. Smith, mustered in Feb. 25, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; died July 13, 1862.

Parin Thaxton, mustered in Feb. 7, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; musician; discharged Feb. 11, 1863; Vet. in Co. B, 1864.

John W. Tucker, mustered in Feb., 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865, Corp.

Franz Aber, mustered in March 14, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; Vet.; mustered out Sept. 8, 1865.

Pat. Caldwell, mustered in June 21, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; mustered out March 24, 1865.

Christ McGaughey, mustered in Feb. 15, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; mustered out March 14, 1865.

T. B. Montgomery, mustered in June 21, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; deserted Feb. 24, 1864.

John Miller, mustered in March 28, 1862, Co. I,

61st Regt., private; reported deserted Aug. 18, 1862.

Nicholas Rider, mustered in March 20, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; mustered out March 24, 1865.

Charles Potter, mustered in Feb. 2, 1862, Co. I, private; unassigned.

P. B. Thompson, mustered in March 2, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; dishonorable discharged Sept. 6, 1863; Gen. Court Marshal.

Nicholas Marsh, mustered in March, 2, 1862, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; unassigned.

Samuel V. Carrico, mustered in March 2, 1865, Co. I, 61st Regt., private; unassigned; mustered out June 3, 1865.

The 61st Illinois Volunteers was organized at Carrollton, Illinois, February 5, 1862, by Colonel Jacob Fry, of Greene county. February 21 the incomplete regiment moved to Benton Barracks, Missouri, where the organization was completed, and November 26 embarked for Pittsburg Landing. On arriving March 30, were assigned to the brigade of Col. Madison Miller, Division of Gen. B. M. Prentiss; about 8 o'clock A. M. the regiment, 400 strong, formed line to receive the first heavy onset of the Confederates, in the notable battle of Shiloh, Tennessee; after having repeatedly repulsed the enemy, the whole division was forced back a short distance, then taken to support a battery, then to support General Hurlbut at Bloody Pond, later to the support of another battery, later when almost surrounded with the remainder of the army at the Hornet's Nest, withdrew to the siege guns near the river where new lines were formed; darkness coming on, the slaughter ceased for the day. In the early morning hostilities were renewed and the enemy driven from the field. The 61st lost 80 men in killed and wounded, thus another contribution of Greene county's sons to restore the Union. April 18, was assigned to First Brigade, Third Division; May 2 Brigadier-General John A. Logan took command of the Division, and was succeeded on the 6th by General Judah. Next moved to Bethel, to Jackson, and to Bolivar, Tennessee; September 16, moved by way of Jackson to Brownsville, Miss., returned to Bolivar after battle of Iuka, September 25. December 20, Colonel Fry, with a small squad were captured at Trenton; December 19, the Brigade with 240 men of the 61st were engaged at Salem Cemetery, repulsed the enemy, then returned to Bolivar; May 31, 1863, the regiment being part of the 16th Army Corps, moved to Memphis, then to Vicksburg. June 4, accompanied expedition up Yazoo River, landing at Satartia; moved to Mechanicsburg, to Hines Bluff, June 20; to Snyders Bluff. Lieut-Col. Fry having resigned, Major Ohr was promoted Lieut.-Col., and moved to Black River Bridge, returned to Snyder's Bluff; on 17th moved to Helena, Arkansas; moved to Clarendon, Duvall's Bluff; to Brownsville; to Little Rock, having skirmishes frequently on these movements. The 61st remained in Arkansas until August 16, 1864, enough of the regiment re-enlisted to maintain a veteran organization; March 20, Company K joined the regiment from Camp Butler, Illinois, making the full complement of ten companies. August 14, 1864, the veterans started for Illinois on furlough, leaving Company K recruits and non-veterans at Duvall's Bluff. At expiration of furlough, the 61st St. Louis, companies B, D and G, were sent to Chester, Illinois, where they remained until October 14, when they joined the regiment at St. Louis, Missouri; later the regiment chased bushwhackers through northern Missouri, returned to St. Louis, then to Paducah, Ky., then November 24, to Nashville, Tenn., then to Murfreesboro; December 4, engaged the enemy at Overall's

Creek, three miles from Murfreesboro; December 7, another engagement at Cedars, capturing the colors of a Florida regiment; December 12, the regiment, 175 strong, with other small detachments was sent with a railroad train to Stephenson, Alabama, for supplies; on their return, about 2 A. M. Dec. 15, eight miles out from camp, the command was attacked by a superior force under Forrest, who tore up the track and drove the small force of guards from the train, who had already sustained heavy loss. Among the killed was Lieut. Lorenzo J. Miner, of Company B, a most admirable young officer; Col. J. B. Nulton, commanding the left wing, halted his men on being reinforced by a battery, returned and recaptured the train and brought it safely to Murfreesboro. This about ended the fighting of the 61st; February 4, 1865, the scattered parts of the regiment were reunited; March 21, 1865, the 61st moved to Franklin, Tennessee, Col. J. B. Nulton assumed command of the post; Capt. Daniel S. Keeley took command of the regiment; late in June a number of other detachments were joined to the 61st, filling its ranks, entitling the regiment to a colonel. When J. B. Nulton received his commission as colonel and Captain Daniel S. Keeley promoted major, Colonel Nulton was sent by General George H. Thomas to negotiate the surrender of the noted Duvall McNairy together with his command; September 8, the 61st was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee; on September 27, the boys received their discharge and scattered to their respective homes.

David S. Martin, mustered in Feb. 14, 1863, Co. C, 62d Regt., private; mustered out Feb. 18, 1865.

Charles Robinson, mustered in Feb. 19, 1865, Co. C, 62d Regt., private, transferred to Co. F, consolidated; discharged May 23, 1865, disability.

George F. Moore, mustered in Feb. 27, 1863, Co. C, 64th Regt., private. Died Jan. 31, 1865.

James England, mustered in Dec. 31, 1863, Co. C, 64th Regt., private; mustered out Jan. 27, 1865.

Wm. Edwards, mustered in Dec. 5, 1861, Co. A, 66th Regt., private; veteran; mustered out July 7, 1865.

Owen Mullen, mustered in Dec. 5, 1861, Co. A, 66th Regt., private; veteran; mustered out July 7, 1865.

James Hudson, mustered in July 4, 1862, Co. I, 70th Regt., Captain three months; mustered out Oct. 23, 1862.

George Wildeboore, mustered in July 4, 1862, Co. I, 70th Regt., 1st Lieut. three months; mustered out Oct. 23, 1862.

Able Allen, mustered in July 4, 1862, Co. I, private three months; mustered out Oct. 23, 1862.

Wm. Bratten, mustered in July 4, 1862, Co. I, 70th Regt., private three months; mustered out Oct. 23, 1862.

Chas. T. Hill, mustered in July 4, 1862, Co. I, 70th Regt., private three months; mustered out Oct. 23, 1862.

Columbus Harrison, mustered in July 4, 1862, Co. I, 70th Regt., private three months; mustered out Oct. 23, 1862.

Harvy Hudson, mustered in July 4, 1862, Co. I, 70th Regt., private three months; mustered out Oct. 23, 1862.

Martin Hester, mustered in July 4, 1862, Co. G, 70th Regt., private three months; mustered out Oct. 23, 1862.

Wm. P. Hudson, mustered in July 4, 1862, Co. I, 70th Regt., private three months; mustered out Oct. 23, 1862.

Levi England, mustered in July 26, 1862, Co. G, 71st Regt., private; mustered out Oct. 20, 1862; three months.

NINETY-FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

John C. Sargent, mustered in Oct. 4, 1861, 91st Regt., 1st Lieut., promoted Chaplain; mustered out May 10, 1864.

George S. Gosnell, mustered in Sept. 8, 1861, 91st Regt., musician; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Ebenezer J. Pearce, mustered in Sept. 8, 1861, Co. G, 91st Regt., Sergt.; promoted 2d Lieut.; promoted to 1st Lieut.; promoted to Captain; mustered out July 12, 1865.

John C. Gillespie, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt.; Corporal; died Oct. 12, 1862.

James D. Boodhouse, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt.; Captain; resigned Oct. 25, 1862.

Wm. Masters, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt.; Corporal; discharged March 14, 1865, disability.

John Wilson, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt.; 2d Lieut.; promoted to 1st Lieut.; promoted to Captain; discharged Jan. 20, 1865.

Jas. B. Askins, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

John W. Goodall, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., Sergt.; promoted hospital steward from 1st Lieut.; mustered out July 12, 1865.

George Brown, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Isaac W. Oaks, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., Sergt.; promoted 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut.; resigned Nov. 12, 1863.

Joseph Ambrose, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Fletcher F. Clark, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., Sergt.; promoted 2d Lieut.; mustered out July 12, 1865.

John Brown, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

James Allen, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., Corporal; mustered out July 12, 1865, Sergt.

John H. Benner, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Thos. L. Pankey, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., Corporal; died at Carrollton, Ill., Jan. 16, 1864.

John T. Barnes, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; transferred to Co. K, 28th; mustered out Oct. 17, 1865.

John Selley, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., Corporal; mustered out July 12, 1865, Sergt.

Wm. Blair, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out June 17, 1865, prisoner.

Fred Barnett, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out Oct. 23, 1865.

John Bethard, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; discharged May 4, 1863, disability.

Francis M. Bingham, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; died Nov. 14, 1863.

George Bowers, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

James L. Bandy, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

W. S. Clark, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; discharged April 14, 1863.

Chas. P. Cole, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out April 14, 1863.

Robert Dobson, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; discharged March 22, 1863, disability.

John Crabtree, mustered in Sept. 18, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; deserted July 9, 1863.

Cyrus Green, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; discharged April 24, 1863, disability.

John T. Dangherty, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

W. A. Crabtree, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. A, 91st Regt., private; promoted hospital steward; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Jas. F. Davidson, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Augustus Greenwalt, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Ernest Eggert, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; discharged April 25, 1864, disability.

Alexander Edwards, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. G, 91st Regt., private; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Company G, 91st Regiment.

Date of muster in, Sept. 8, 1862.

George Guthrie, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, as wagoner.

John Edwards, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Alfred W. Heaton, private, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Robert Holt, private, absent, sick, at muster out July 12, 1865.

F. M. Gilmore, private, deserted Dec. 30, 1862.

Wiley L. Gilmare, private, transferred Co. D, 28th; absent, sick, at muster out.

David Linderman, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Ed. Hunter, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, Sergt.

Austin J. Lakin, private, discharged Oct. 14, 1863.

David Heaton, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, Corporal.

George A. Lee, private, died Dec. 16, 1863.

David M. Husted, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, Corporal.

Robert B. Meek, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

John Hyler, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Joseph Milnes, private, mustered out June 3, 1865.
Rob't B. Hicks, private, mustered in July 12, 1865, Corporal.
S. B. McBride, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, Corporal.
Nathaniel J. McMahan, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, Corporal.
Wm. Miller, private, died at Manchester Feb. 22, 1863.
Thomas McCabe, private, deserted Dec. 30, 1862.
Robert Johnson, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
George W. McMahan, private, mustered out July 21, 1865.
Robert D. Neal, Sergt., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Charles Leely, private, transferred to Co. C, 28th Ill. consolidated, mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
John R. Johnson, private, discharged Nov. 6, 1862, disability.
Elisha Ogle, private, mustered out June 3, 1865.
James F. Keller, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Thomas W. Pritchett, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, Corporal.
S. F. McPherson, private, mustered out May 2, 1865.
Wm. M. H. Pinkerton, private, died Sept. 24, 1863.
John K. Moore, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Wm. Reno, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
T. M. Pope, private, transferred Co. K 28th; mustered out Nov. 14, 1865.
J. M. Smith, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
James V. Pope, private, discharged July 30, 1864.
Manson A. Shumway, private, died Oct. 3, 1863.
Israel Strait, private, deserted Dec. 30, 1862.
W. W. Thaxton, private, discharged Aug. 6, 1864, disability.
John Roberts, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
J. C. Tetterton, private, mustered out Oct. 7, 1865.
Norman F. Smith, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Jesse Smith, private, died Nov. 18, 1863.
John Simons, private, discharged March 13, 1863.
R. M. Thaxton, private, deserted Dec. 30, 1862.
Francis M. Wallis, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Rowell Vinyard, private, died Nov. 28, 1863; Brownville, Tex.

Date of muster in, March 8, 1865.

Isaac Davidson, private, transferred to Co. K, 28th Ill., reorganized; mustered out March 7, 1866.
Wm. C. Ferguson, private, transferred to Co. K, 28th Ill., reorganized; mustered out March 7, 1866.
Francis M. Kirkpatrick, private, transferred to Co. K, 28th Ill., reorganized; mustered out March 7, 1866.
Patrick McElroy, private, transferred to Co. K, 28th Ill., reorganized; mustered out March 7, 1866.
Elisha Maberry, private, transferred to Co. K, 28th Ill., reorganized; mustered out March 7, 1866.
Nicholas H. Steamitt, private, transferred to Co. K, 28th Ill., reorganized; mustered out March 7, 1866.

Company H, 91st Regiment.

Date of Muster in, Sept. 8, 1862.

Jordan Larkin, Captain, dismissed March 1, 1863.
Joseph A. Wells, Sergt., promoted 1st Lieut., promoted Captain; mustered out July 12, 1865.
James Coates, 1st Lieut., resigned Oct. 23, 1863.
Massy Cox, Corporal, promoted Sergt.; promoted 1st Lieut.; mustered out July 12, 1865.
John Jones, 2d Lieut., resigned Sept. 16, 1863.
Wm. L. Wells, Sergt., promoted 2d Lieut.; mustered out Sergt. July 12, 1865.
Anderson Wells, Sergt., mustered out July 12, 1865, as private.
Wm. Wilkinson, Sergt., deserted April 30, 1863.
Wm. F. Wood, Sergt., died of wounds Jan. 13, 1863.
Wm. H. Hall, Sergt., deserted April 6, 1863.
Francis M. Gurley, Corporal, deserted March 4, 1863.
Riley C. Lovelace, Corporal, deserted March 4, 1863.
Robert Henry, Corporal, discharged Jan. 14, 1864, disability.
John W. Jones, Corporal, Corporal, mustered out July 13, 1865.
George W. Garrison, Corporal, mustered out July 13, 1865, Sergt.
Peter Smith, Corporal, mustered out July 13, 1865, as private.
Francis M. Smith, Corporal, reduced; deserted July 8, 1863.
Ed E. Almon, musician, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Henry Bandy, private, died May 31, 1864.
Newman C. Bandy, private, veteran, transferred to Co. C, 28th Ill., reorganized; mustered out March 15, 1866.
Andrew Berline, private, died Aug. 13, 1863.
Jas. M. Beverly, private, mustered out June 24, 1865, Corporal.
Henry Brently, private, deserted Jan. 10, 1863.
Samuel S. Beaman, private, deserted Jan. 10, 1863.
George Brant, private, discharged Feb. 16, 1865, disability.
Felix Brown, private, mustered out, June 20, 1865.

Robert H. Boyd, private, deserted June 24, 1863.
Andrew J. Carter, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Alexander Cumby, private, discharged May 20, 1864, disability.
George W. Cunningham, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, Corporal.
James Comer, private, died Dec. 30, 1862.
David G. Cole, private, deserted June 6, 1863.
John Criswell, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Lewis Deshazer, private, discharged Aug. 20, 1863, disability.
James Deeds, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Mathew Dorman, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, Corporal.
William Dagley, private, veteran, transferred to Co. G, 28th Ill., consol., mustered out March 3, 1866.
Elias Dagley, private, veteran, transferred to Co. G, 28 Ill. consol., mustered out March 3, 1866.
James M. Edwards, private, discharged Feb. 2, 1865, disability.
Edward E. Edwards, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
William H. Edwards, private, died Nov. 18, 1864, Brazos, Santiago.
George W. Edwards, private, transferred Co. 28, Ill. in confinement for desertion at muster out.
George H. Fry, private, deserted March 4, 1863.
Peter Geis, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, sergeant.
James Gaskil, private, discharged Oct. 20, 1864, disability.
James Gardenhire, private, trans. Co. D, 28th Ill., mustered out Nov. 28, 1865.
Pleasant Grimes, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Benjamin S. Hughs, private, deserted Oct. 4, 1862.
James R. Henson, private, died Oct. 20, 1862.
Riley Hamilton, private, died Sept. 25, 1863.
Isaac Henson, private, killed Dec. 27, 1862.
Jasper N. Hogan, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Robert F. Henson, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
William L. Hazlewood, private, died July 8, 1864.
George T. Hazlewood, private, died May 4, 1864.
Marim D. Hazelwood, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Stephen Hact, private, discharged May 20, 1865, disability.
John Hancock, private, transferred Co. K, mustered out May 20, 1865.
John Johnson, private, deserted March 10, 1863.
James Link, private, died Nov. 10, 1863.
James C. Lewis, private, died June 22, 1864.
John Morrison, private, deserted March 4, 1863.
George Martin, private, transferred Co. C, 28th Ill., mustered out March 15, 1865, corporal.
Benjamin D. Martin, private, died June 5, 1864.
Reuben Martin, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Sylvester Moore, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Jeremiah Moore, private, absent, sick at muster out.
Daniel J. Marsh, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Benjaman Ogle, private, died May 6, 1864.
Squire R. Prior, private, transferred Co. F, 28th reorganization, mustered out Feb. 15, 1866.
Meredith Pointer, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, corporal.
John A. Perme, private, deserted Oct. 1, 1862.
William G. Rexroat, private, deserted Jan. 10, 1863.
John Rains, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Jacob Shinwault, private, mustered out June 15, 1865.
Smul y E. Skinner, private, absent, sick at muster out.
James Sikes, private, deserted July 8, 1863.
John W. Scott, private, died Jan. 10, 1863, wounds.
John C. Wells, private, died July 9, 1863.
William H. Wiggins, private, transferred V. R. C., mustered out July 18, 1865.
William Scott, private, died Feb. 10, 1865.
Henry E. Wood, private, transferred Co. C, 28th Ill., reorganization, mustered out March 15, 1866.
Edward Martin, private, deserted March 7, 1864, disability.
Samuel F. M. Hicks, private, deserted Jan. 10, 1863.
John Pickett, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Windfield F. Strickland, private, died Oct. 4, 1862, at Carrollton, Ill.
James Brissay, mustered in March 29, 1865, Co. H, 91st Regt., private; transferred to Co. E, 28th Ill. reorganization; mustered out March 15, 1866.

Date of Muster in, Feb. 2, 1865.

William Crane, private, transferred to Co. E, 28th Ill., discharged Jan. 29, 1866.
John Gozings, private, transferred to Co. G, 28th Ill., mustered out Jan. 31, 1866.
Jacob R. Hazelwood, private, transferred to Co. F, 28th Ill., never reported.
Jacob Hazelwood, private, trans. Co. F, mustered out Jan. 13, 1866.
William Hazelwood, private, trans. Co. G, mustered out Jan. 13, 1866.
William P. Hitch, mustered in Sept. 16, 1862, Co. H, 91st Regt., private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Nicholas Evermont, mustered in Sept. 10, 1862, Corporal, deserted Jan. 10, 1863.

Joseph Vinyard, mustered in June 17, 1863, Co. H, 91st Regt., trans. Co. G, 28th, mustered out March 15, 1866.

John R. Vinyard mustered out Feb. 11, 1864, Co. K, 91st Regt., private; trans. to Co. G, 28th Ill., died Jan. 29, 1866.

COMPANY I—91ST REGT

Date of muster in, Sept 18, 1862

Slocum H. Culver, captain, resigned March 10, 1863.

Robert Dennis, 1st Lieut, promoted Capt., mustered out July 12, 1865.

Theo P. Hackney, 2d Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut, resigned Aug. 11, 1863.

Jno S. Judd, sergeant, promoted 1st Lieut, discharged Jan. 10, 1865.

Samuel Martin, seregant, promoted 1st Lieut., mustered out July 12, 1865

Thos M Wallace, sergeant, promoted 2d Lieut., resigned Sept. 19, 1863.

Warren L. Monroe, sergeant, promoted 2d Lieut., mustered out July 12, 1865.

Wesley C Peter, sergeant, died Aug. 21, 1863.

William B. Shanklin, corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865, sergeant.

William Hawk, corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Thomas A Bell, corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865 Sergeant.

John R. Tonery, corporal, discharged March 24, 1863.

William P Smith, corporal, discharged March 24, 1863, Sergeant.

Levi Fuller, corporal transfered Volunteer Relief Corps Aug 10, 1864.

William L. Lawrence, corporal, discharged May 23, 1865

Aaron O Vosseller, corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865, sergeant.

Joseph Scavy, musician, discharged March 14, 1863

Amasa Armstrong, private, died Oct. 5, 1863

Emsa Armstrong, private, mustered out July 12, 1865

George Armstrong, private, mustered out July 12, 1865

Rollin J. Adams, private, discharged March 29, 1863

George R Adams, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Stephens Andrews, private, mustered out May 13, 1865

Daniel Allen, private, mustered out June 28, 1865

Joseph Allen, private, discharged Feb 8, 1865

James M Allen, Jr., private, mustered out July 12, 1865

William P Allen, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Wesley R Bates, private, discharged Nov. 30, 1862

W H Buggus, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

John J Bell, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, Corporal.

Philip Brantzell, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Charles Brown, private, deserted Jan 10, 1863.

James C Baker, private, died April 27, 1863.

Silas H Bacon, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

William P Ballard, private, mustered out July 12, 1865

Calvin N. Baker, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Isaac Barnett, private, transfered Co. C, 28th, mustered out Nov. 23, 1865

Peter R Bencar, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

William Beathard, private, died Dec. 17, 1862

Alfred E. Conway, private, discharged Jan. 6, 1864

James Cullimore, private, mustered out July 12, 1865

William A Cullimore, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Jacob H. Coleman, private, mustered out July 12, 1865

Manland Craig, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

James W. Campbell, private, discharged July 12, 1863, corporal.

Ralph Dodsworth, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Gilbert J. Delaney, private, mustered out July 12, 1865

Benjamin F. Dunwiddie, private, died July 17, 1864.

Isaac N. Fisher, private, transferred Co. C, 28th, mustered out March 15, 1866.

George W. Dunwiddie, private, mustered out July 12, 1865

William H Fridley, private, mustered out July 12, 1865

Sebastian Groop, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

William B. Grimes, private, mustered out July 12, 1865

Joshua R Guthery, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Mark Heaton, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Charles Holliday, private, mustered out July 12, 1865

Alvin B Hubbard, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Charles Harro, private, deserted Jan 10, 1863

William Kelly, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Henry C Lewis, private, died Dec 13, 1862

James F Lewis, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

James Lodge, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Harvy N Lorton, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

John May, private, transferred 28th Ill., unassigned.
James Martin, private, killed Dec. 27, 1862.
Thomas J. Martin, private, died Sept. 25, 1863.
Urich Moore, private, died Aug. 8, 1864.
Silas D. Moore, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Andred McDonald, private, mustered out June 17, 1865, prisoner.
John M. McConathy, private, mustered out June 12, 1865.
John R. Monroe, private, transferred Volunteer Relief Corps.
John B. Neece, private, discharged April 11, 1863, disabled.
Alfred N. Neece, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
William R. Osborn, private, mustered out June 20, 1865.
Lewis Oswald, private, discharged March, 1864.
Philemon Reamer, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Foster Pinkerton, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, corporal.
George Robertson, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, corporal.
Benjamin Rodgers, private, discharged March 23, 1863.
Lawrence Rady, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
James M. Russell, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
W. A. Stark, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Joseph Stark, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Perry G. Shanklin, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, corporal.
John C. Stout, private, discharged Feb. 7, 1864.
Henry C. Stout, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Isaiah Spangenberg, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
John N. Thurman, private, discharged June 16, 1864.
Daniel H. Stout, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
William J. Tucker, private, discharged June 16, 1864.
William B. Vreeland, private, discharged June 25, 1863.
John P. Vosseller, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
George W. Winn, private, absent, sick at muster out.
William G. Wells, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Chas. B. Baker, mustered in June 25, 1863, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. I, 28th, mustered out March 10, 1866.
W. C. Baker, mustered in Feb. 7, 1865, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private transferred Co. I, 28th, mustered out Jan. 31, 1866.
Reuben V. Bacon, mustered in Feb. 2, 1865, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. G, 28th, mustered out Jan. 31, 1866.
George L. Williams, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, corporal.
W. P. Worcester, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Bird Waltrip, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, deserted Jan. 10, 1863.
Joseph Barnett, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
John R. Farnaham, mustered in Jan. 30, 1865, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, mustered out May 31, 1865.
William Goodall, mustered in Dec. 31, 1863, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. F, 28th, mustered out March 15, 1866.
Jacob H. Hampton, mustered in Feb. 7, 1865, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. F, 28th, mustered out Jan. 31, 1866.
John Hefferman, mustered in Feb. 1, 1865, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. F, 28th, mustered out Jan. 10, 1866.
Marcus McCollister, mustered in Feb. 3, 1864, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. B, 28th, mustered out March 15, 1866.
James Murry, mustered in Feb. 9, 1865, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. B, 28th, mustered out Feb. 4, 1866.
David L. Smith, mustered in Nov. 30, 1863, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. K, 28th, mustered out Feb. 4, 1866.
John S. Shanklin, mustered in Feb. 20, 1864, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. G, 28th mustered out Feb. 4, 1866.
William Ieter, mustered in Feb. 7, 1865, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. G, 28th, mustered out Jan. 31, 1866.
Thos. Init, mustered in Feb. 1, 1865, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, transferred Co. G, 28th, mustered out Jan. 10, 1866.
William J. Vanderhyden, mustered in March 16, 1864, Co. I, 91st Regiment, private, died May 23, 1864.
William Weaver, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co. K, 91st Regiment, private, discharged Oct. 31, 1862.

Company K, 91st Regiment

The Date of Muster In, Sept. 8, 1862.

John Parks, sergeant, promoted 1st Lieut.; promoted Captain, mustered out July 12, 1865.

John F. Collins, 1st Lieut., resigned Sept. 12, 1863.
James W. Walker, sergeant, promoted to 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut.; mustered out July 12, 1865.
Alexander Denton, 2d Lieut., resigned May 4, 1863.
John W. Kidd, sergeant, promoted to 2d Lieut.; re-mustered, mustered out July 12, 1865, Sergeant.
Charles H. Wilhite, Corporal, promoted 1st Sargeant, died of wounds April 28, 1863.
Frank P. Hudson, corporal, mustered out, killed March 27, 1865.
Henry Caswell, corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865, sergeant.
James A. Piper, corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865, sergeant.
David S. Wilson, corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865, sergeant.
William L. Kincard, corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865, Sergeant.
William Dewise, corporal, mustered out July 12, 1865, sergeant.
William G. G. Secor, musician, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Bryant Buffalo, private, died June 16, 1864.
Edgar M. Bradley, private, died Feb. 18, 1863.
Leonard Bower, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Samuel J. Bowman, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Anderson Barnard, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, wagoner.
Francis M. Cameron, private, killed Dec. 27, 1862.
Edmund Craw, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Henry L. Coonrad, private, died April 3, 1864.
James B. Corrington, private, died March 6, 1864.
Sandford Crouch, private, died Jan. 18, 1863.
William H. Drake, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Anderson Keel, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Joshua G. Dryden, private, discharged Sept. 20, 1864.
John C. Dryden, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
James P. B. Dryden, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
John Kirby, private, died Aug. 27, 1863.
Joshua Kelly, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
William Louragan, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Daniel DeWitt, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, corporal.
Thomas Lawrence, private, msutered out July, 12, 1865, corporal.
Major W. Dickerman, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Lewis Armstead, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
John W. Elkinton, private, died Jan. 24, 1864.
William H. Maxwell, private, discharged April 12, 1863, disability.
Casper Erthahl, private, died Aug. 4, 1863.
Wiley J. Moore, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, corporal.
Alfred J. French, private, discharged Jan. 6, 1864, disability.
John C. Meng, private, mustered out, July 12, 1865.
Nathaniel Fesler, private, died Oct. 30, 1864.
John W. Martin, private, died July 21, 1864.
Benjamin Grizzle, private, absent, sick at muster out.
Richard D. Gill, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
James Hogan, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
George Hall, private, mustered out June 16, 1865.
Abner F. Henson, private, discharged April 11, 1863.
David B. Henderson, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, corporal.
Columbus M. Howard, private, died Dec. 23, 1863.
Stephen D. Juda, private, mustered out June 19, 1865.
Lucian B. Million, private, died Feb. 2, 1865, in Greene County.
George E. Mason, private, mustered out June 20, 1865.
Joseph Milelr, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
David L. Nix, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Henry W. Phillips, private, discharged March 13, 1863, disability.
Wiley E. Pridgen, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, corporal.
Thomas M. C. Plogger, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
James L. Parks, private, drowned Feb. 25, 1864.
Samuel Piper, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Benjamin F. Piper, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
John C. Raffety, private, discharged Oct. 10, 1863, disability.
William H. Raffety, private, discharged Nov. 16, 1862, disability.
Thomas A. Raffety, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
William T. Saxton, private discharged April 21, 1864, disability.
William C. Raney, private, died Nov. 20, 1864.
James Sturman, private, died May 21, 1864.
Jacob Shelt, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
John T. Slaughter, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

John Speelman, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Scott Wyatt, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Elijah B. Short, private, mustered out July 12, 1865. Corporal.
Reuben B. Strawn, private, died Nov. 18, 1863.
George Shlosser, private, died March 9, 1864.
W. H. Thorp, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
William I. Taylor, private, mustered out, July 12, 1865.
Samuel Taylor, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
James Tanner, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Augustus Thomas, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, corporal.
Frank Van el, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
George C. Weisner, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Richard Welbite, private, died Nov. 10, 1864.
Mayor McConnel:
Jacob Winters, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Joseph R. Walton, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Henry I. Yarnell, private, mustered out July 12, 1865, Corporal.
David W. Buck, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.
John H. Canfield, mustered in April 28, 1864, private, transferred to Co. E, 28th Ill. Inf.; mustered out March 5, 1866.
John Hancock, mustered in Sept. 28, 1862, private, mustered out May 28, 1865.
Jonathan M. Rich, mustered in June 8, 1864, private, transferred to Co. G, 28th Ill.; mustered out July 12, 1865.
Asariah Baker, mustered in Feb. 11, 1864, private, resigned; discharged July 2, 1864.
Perry Cole, mustered in Jan. 22, 1864, private, unassigned.
Wm. Webb, mustered in Feb. 7, 1865, private; mustered out May 23, 1865.

The 61st Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in August, 1862, by Colonel Henry M. Day, mustered in September 8, 1862; left camp October 1, for the front, distributed at different points along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as bridge and track guards. On December 27, 1862, the Rebel General John Morgan dashed in on the various detachments and after resistance, were forced to surrender in detail, the various little commands losing quite a number in killed and wounded; the detached companies were paroled and reported at Louisville, Kentucky, from which place the regiment started by railroad for St. Louis, Missouri, but few reached that point; the men and officers left the train at various points and only three or four officers and seven men reached Jefferson Barracks on January 1, 1863. February 28, 1863, about two-thirds of the regiment reported at St. Louis. The fragmentary regiment remained at St. Louis until June, 1863, quite a number never reported and stand on the roll as deserters. June 5 the men were exchanged and newly armed, and later started for Vicksburg; July 24 started for Port Hudson; to New Orleans, September 5; the regiment went up the river to Morganza Bend, September 7; they had a brush with the enemy and fell back; later returned to New Orleans, Louisiana, did patrol duty until November 1, 1863, then started for Texas; after various moves the regiment arrived in the Rio Grande River, soon returned to New Orleans, later to Mobile; took part in siege of Spanish Fort and other movements until July 12, 1865, when they were mustered out and started for home.

James E. Hodson, mustered in Sept. 16, 1862, Co. G, 67th Regiment, sergeant, mustered out July 29, 1865.

COMPANY F, 101st REGIMENT.

William Haywood, mustered in Sept. 2, 1862, private, mustered out June 7, 1865; corporal.
William J. Wallace, mustered in Sept. 2, 1862, private, absent, wounded at muster out.
James S. Webb, mustered out Sept. 2, 1862, private, died Feb. 8, 1864.
Thomas Devenport, mustered in Feb. 8, 1865, private, transferred 16th Ill., mustered out Jul. 8, 1865.
Benjamin F. Martin, mustered in Sept. 2, 1862, private, mustered out June 2, 1865.
James Marshall, mustered in Sept. 2, 1862, private, mustered out June 2, 1865.

Samuel Neighbors, mustered in Sept. 2, 1862, private, died Jan. 15, 1863.

William T. Neighbors, mustered in Sept. 2, 1862, private, discharged March 30, 1863, disability.

Thomas Shaw, mustered in Sept. 2, 1862, private, discharged March 26, 1863, disability.

Thomas B. Benton, mustered in Jan. 29, 1864, private, unassigned.

Jeramiah Ruyle, mustered in Jan. 29, 1864, private, unassigned.

David L. T. Smith, mustered in Nov. 10, 1863, Co. K, 113th, private, transferred 120th, unassigned.

Sidney Ewing, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865, Co. F, 100th, private, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Levi Gearhart, mustered in Nov. 28, 1863, Co. F, 113th, private, died in Andersonville prison Oct. 1, 1864.

William J. Blackledge, mustered in Jan. 20, 1865, Co. C, 114th Regiment, private, transferred 58th Ill., discharged Dec. 28, 1865, loss of pay.

Erastus Penny, mustered in Feb. 4, 1865, Co. G, 110th Regiment, private, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.

David Stuart, mustered in Feb. 4, 1865, Co. G, 110th Regiment, private, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.

Lafayette Vance, mustered in Feb. 4, 1865, Co. G, 110th, private, mustered out Aug. 26, 1865.

Chas. H. Mervin, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, 122d Regiment, quartermaster sergeant, reduced to ranks Co. C, died April 26, 1863.

Steven B. Cole, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. A, 122 Regiment, private, mustered out July 15, 1865 prisoner.

Company B, 122d Regiment.

The Date of Muster In, Sept. 4, 1862.

George W. Castleberry, corporal, mustered out July 22, 1865, prisoner.

Franklin Castleberry, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Thomas B. Hicks, private, discharged Jan. 11, 1863, disability.

Vines J. Hicks, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Hugh Wilkinson, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Nathaniel Walker, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Company C, 122d Regiment.

The Date of Muster in Sept. 4, 1862.

Lucian King, Captain, mustered out May 15, 1865.

Jacob L. Pope, 1st Lieut., promoted Captain, mustered out July 15, 1865 as 1st Lieut.

Clayton Gaskell, sergeant, deserted Feb. 18, 1863.

Moses C. Thompson, sergeant, commissioned 2d Lieut., mustered out July 15, 1865, as sergeant.

James W. Waddell, sergeant, died Andersonville prison Aug. 25, 1864, grave 6767.

Gentry Scoggins, sergeant, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Caleb W. Adams, corporal, mustered out July 15, 1865 a private.

John J. Woolsey, corporal, mustered out July 15, 1865 a private.

George Stokes, corporal, mustered out July 15, 1865 a private.

William B. Swain, corporal, mustered out July 15, 1865, sergeant.

Ed B. King, corporal, mustered out June 6, 1865.

Baswell Brown, corporal, deserted Nov. 26, 1862.

James A. Adams, musician, prisoner ec. 20, 1862, never reported exchanged.

Christie E. Berry, musician, mustered out July 15, 1865, private.

Elisha W. Allen, private, discharged Sept. 5, 1862.

James Aurobns, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Joseph A. Adams, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Oliver H. Baugh, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Richard Brown, private, transferred Co. E, 33d Ill., mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Ezra W. Bullis, private, died May 12, 1863.

Green W. Bridges, private, transferred Co. E, 33d Ill., mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

John C. Berry, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Clellen W. Curry, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

James T. Curry, private, discharged April 12, 1863, disability.

Henry P. Cook, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Israel Coon, private, discharged Jan. 8, 1863, disability.

James T. Dodson, private, discharged April 14, 1865, disability.

John R. Estus, private mustered out July 15, 1865.

William T. Estus, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.

John H. Gambal, private, discharged Jan. 8, 1863, disability.

John Greenfield, private, discharged March 6, 1865.

Charles A. Holmes, private, promoted sergeant from Captain 8 U. S. C. A. July 25, 1864.

Benjamin F. Haven, private, transferred Volunteer Relief Corps, Sept. 30, 1864.

Joseph Rutherford, private, mustered out July 15,

Joseph Rutherford, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
William A. Rutherford, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Joseph A. Harris, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
William H. Hays, private, transferred Co. E, 33d Ill., mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
Arthur Hagon, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Jno. L. Irvin, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Garrett Kelly, private, discharged April 7, 1863 wounds.
Martin King, private, prisoner, never reported after exchange.
James E. Lovelace, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Harris B. Lovelace, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Josiah G. Lucky, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Charles M. Cow, private, died April 26, 1863.
Samuel Massey, private, deserted Nov. 26, 1862.
Perry Miller, private, killed April 9, 1865.
Perry Miller, private, killed April 9, 1865.
Thomas Magee, private, wounded, transferred Invalid Corps.
John M. Rabney, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
John Oakley, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
John Oakley, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Samuel Pope, private, mustered out May 10, 1865.
Lewis Platto, private, mustered out May 30, 1865.
Alexander Page, private, died July 27, 1863.
Henry L. Wemer, private, transferred 133d Ill., no record.
Edward Race, private, mustered out July 15, 1865 corporal.
William L. Spear, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
William F. Stiles, private, deserted Nov. 10, 1862.
Edgar McLean, private, promoted 2d Lieut. 2d Alabama Colored Inf., Dec. 10, 1863.
George Woodsey, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
William L. Jackson, mustered in Oct. 7, 1862, Co. C, 122d Regiment, private, died Trenton, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1862.
James Utt, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. C, 122d Regiment, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
John Lutz, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. C, 122d Regiment, mustered out July 15, 1865.
George W. Wagstaff, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. C, 122d Regiment, private, mustered out July 15, 1865.
Western Wright, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. C, 122d Regiment, private, deserted Nov. 26, 1862.
Absalom Devenport, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. C, 122d Regiment, private, transferred to Volunteer Relief Corps May 25, 1863.
William Devenport, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. C, 122d Regiment, private, transferred to Volunteer Relief Corps Sept. 30, 1864.
Francis H. Clark, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. G, 122d Regiment, private, discharged April 21, 1863, disability.
Elias Dobbs, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862, Co. C, private, discharged Feb. 29, 1863.
Wm. H. H. Drish, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. C, private, mustered out June 15, 1865.
Basil B. Davis, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. C, private; mustered out May 26, 1865.
George Groten, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. K, private; transferred to Co. C; absent Feb. 18, 1863.
George Gertmer, mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, Co. C, private; deserted Feb. 18, 1863.
Henry S. Warren, mustered in Sept. 14, 1862, Co. K, private; transferred to Co. C; discharged Oct. 25, 1865, disability.

124TH REGT.—CO. C.

Wm. F. Norris, mustered in Sept. 10, 1862, private; mustered out Aug. 15, 1865, Corporal.
J. M. Van Arsdale, mustered in Sept. 10, 1862, private; transferred to Volunteer Relief Corps, Oct. 28, 1863.
Andrew J. Carroll, mustered in March 1, 1864, private; transferred to Co. 33; no report.
Benj. F. Wright, mustered in Jan. 18, 1865, 120th Regt., private; no report; unassigned.

127TH REGT.—CO. D.

Date of muster in, Sept. 5, 1862.

Thomas W. Gage, private, discharged April 28, 1863, wounded.
Chester I. Pope, private, transferred to Volunteer Relief Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
Michael Sarsfield, private, mustered out May 31, 1865.
John Tinsman, private, mustered out May 31, 1865.
John W. Phinney, private, died Aug. 13, 1863.
Edwin I. Tram, private, died Oct. 31, 1862.

128TH REGT.—CO. I.

Date of muster in, Dec. 18, 1862.

J. F. Blunt, Sergt.; no further record.
John Alexander, private; no further record.
Rob't B. Aull-baugh, private; died Sept. 10, 1864.

Joseph Hunter, private; transferred to Co. B, 9th Ill., consolidated; absent at muster out.
Jesse Kimball, private; no report.
Robt Moore, private; transferred to Co. F, 9th Ill.; died July 17, 1864
Daniel Wraughton, private; no report.
Wm J. Miller, mustered in Sept. 8, 1862, Co H, 120th Regt., private; mustered out May 31, 1865, prisoner
Philip Goller, mustered in Sept 8, 1862, Co H, 120th Regt., private; died July 3, 1864

The 122d Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, August, 1862, by Col. John J. Rinacker; mustered in September 4, 1862. October 8 started for the front, to Columbus, Kentucky; to Trenton, Tennessee, remained here until November 12, when Colonel Rinacker with the right wing went to Humboldt; December 18 went to Jackson, Tennessee, later to Lexington, and back to Jackson, and continued chasing the Confederates from place to place, with frequent minor encounters; sixty men and a few officers sick at Trenton were captured; the 122d with other detachments, under Col. C. L. Dunham, had a spirited engagement with the Confederates under Forrest; the 122d lost eighty men in killed and wounded, Colonel Rinacker among the wounded; later the regiment went to Corinth Mississippi; later assigned to protection of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at Grand Junction, doing much hard duty; the regiment moved from place to place making a halt at East Port, Mississippi, until December 8, 1863, when it went to Cairo, Illinois. Companies E, H and K had a brush with the enemy at Paducah, Kentucky; later the regiment went to Memphis, Tennessee, then to Lagrange, later a hard outing to Okalona, Mississippi; a brisk encounter occurred at Tupelo, Mississippi, the 122d losing forty-three killed and wounded, then returned to Memphis, Tennessee; July 23, 1864; then on another outing through Tennessee and Mississippi and back to Memphis; later went to Cairo, Illinois, then to St. Louis, Missouri, to Ironton, through west Missouri to Kansas City, a long hard 700 mile trip, then back to St. Louis, then to Nashville, Tennessee, where a hard fought battle occurred, losing twenty-six men; then to New Orleans, then the Mobile campaign, losing twenty men; mustered out July 15, 1865, and returned home.

133D REGT.—CO. B.

Frank Kindel, mustered in May 2, 1864, private; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864
Joseph Perse, mustered in May 2, 1864, private; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

133D REGT.—CO. C.

Date of muster in, May 31, 1864
Date of muster out, Sept. 24, 1864

Walter M. Collins, Captain.
Wm H. Carroll, 1st Lieut.
Martin A. Patterson, 2d Lieut.
Wm. T. Piper, Sergt.
George W. Rivers, Sergt.
Edward B. Smith, Sergt.
Samuel M. Wilhite, Corporal.
Wm. R Chaney, Corporal, mustered out as prisoner.
George W. Jones, Corporal.
George W. Piper, Corporal.
Henry A. Barnett, Corporal.
Wm. A. Viney, Corporal.
John Hand, Corporal.
Jas F. Barton, private.
John Buhlman, private.
John N. Bacon, private.
Francis N. Barnett, private.
John T. Barrow, private.
George G. Cole, private.
John A. Coonrod, private.
Washington I Crow, private.
Andrew J. Bates, private.
Benj. F. Crow, private
Thos. C Cooley, private.
Albert W. Cushing, private.
John W. Calhoun, private.
Francis M. Drum, private; died July 20, 1864.

Fred A. Griswold, private.
Timothy Hurd, private.
Jas. W. Henderson, private.
Adam Jackson, private.
Daniel March, private.
David W. Metton, private.
Jas. K. Maxfield, private.
Wm. M. Mason, private; died Aug. 20, 1864.
Francis M. Peck, private.
Robert A. Piper, private.
Geo. W. Palmer, private.
Josiah P. Ruark, private.
John Rouen, private.
Wm. J. Reeve, private.
Edmond Sherman, private.
Wm. J. Slaughter, private; mustered out as Corporal.
John T. Shipley, private.
John H. Scott, private.
Benj. F. Scott, private.
Samuel H. Smith, private.
James A. Smith, private.
Nathan M. Smith, private.
John F. Sanders, private.
Jas. H. Whitman, private.
Isaac Walton, private.
Marion Wright, private.
James Simpson, Co. F, private.

133d Regt.—Co. G.

Date of muster in, May 31, 1864.
Date of muster out, Sept. 24, 1864.

John H. Valentine, 1st Lieut.
Thomas D. Robinson, Serg't.
David W. Campbell, Corporal.
Ebert A. Shannon, Corporal.
Hardin Armstrong, private.
Lucius Bowman, private.
George Brown, private.
Thomas Draper, private.
Jacob Dohan, private.
Edward C. Fletcher, private.
Moses Freer, private.
John L. Gibbland, private.
Isaac Hardin, private.
Joseph H. Haller, private.
George Henry, private.
Wm. E. Horret, private.
Robert Jewell, private.
Jas. M. Kimby, private.
Daniel Nannon, private.
John L. Norman, private.
Wm. R. Nizmer, private; died July 24, 1864.
Wm. Rysly, private.
Robert Y. Smith, private.
Rufus Smith, private.
Franklin Watt, private.
Seth N. Griswold, mustered in May 5, 1864, Co. D, 137th Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
George Witt, mustered in May 31, 1864, Co. G, 133d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
James K. Washburn, mustered in May 31, 1864, Co. G, 133d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
Malcolm Tunstall, mustered in May 31, 1864, Co. H, sergeant, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
Francis Malair, mustered in May 31, 1864, Co. H, private, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
Lawson Pettejohn, mustered in May 31, 1864, Co. K, 133d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
William M. Patterson, mustered in May 31, 1864, Co. K, 133d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
William L. Cry, mustered in Sept. 7, 1863, Co. B, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Zachariah Harris, mustered in Sept. 7, 1864, Co. B, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Timothy Hogan, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, Co. B, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Seth Fuller, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864, Co. D, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.
George B. Sargeant, mustered in Sept. 6, 1864, Co. E, 144th Regt., Corporal, promoted 2d Lieut., resigned June 30, 1865.

Company E, 144th Regiment.

The Date of Muster In, Sept. 6, 1864.

George B. Sargent, private, promoted 2d Lieut., resigned June 30, 1865.
Isaac M. Ashford, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Charles F. Burton, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Joseph Brooks, corporal, died Jan. 25, 1865.
Richard Blalock, private, mustered out June 23, 1865.
William F. Coyl, private, mustered out July 14, 1865, sergeant.
William H. Carrige, private, mustered out July 14, 1865, corporal.
James Cummings, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

The 133d Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler by Col. Thaddeus Phillipps, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864, sent to Rock Island to guard prisoners, relieving older troops, who were in condition to join the army at the front. While this regiment was not called upon to take the front with seasoned veterans, it was ready to do so if ordered; the 133d did all duty called for and did it well.

Asa J. Cummings, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

William H. Dullany, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Benjamin F. Day, private, mustered out July 14, 1865, corporal.

Sam F. Gilleland, private, discharged Jan. 29, 1865, disability.

James O. Hendricks, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Michael Harrigan, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Cyrus Hazle, private, deserted Dec. 25, 1865.

David A. Johnson, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

John B. Ladd, private, deserted June 29, 1865.

Benjamin F. Marshall, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

William E. Martin, private, deserted Oct. 1, 1864.

James M. Perry, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Robert O. Perry, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Andrew Rutherford, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Jasper M. Sego, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

James A. Taylor, private, deserted March 1, 1865.

Benjamin T. Taylor, private, mustered out July 14, 1865, sergeant.

James White, private, died Feb. 16, 1865.

Lewis R. Williams, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Benton Allen, mustered in Nov. 3, 1864, Co. E, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

James R. Crossett, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, Co. E, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out May 25, 1865.

Larkin W. Gilleland, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, Co. E, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Samuel Hazle, mustered in Nov. 3, 1864, Co. E, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Hamilton Jackson, mustered in Nov. 3, 1864, Co. E, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Francis Roberts, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, Co. E, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Joshua M. Short, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, Co. E, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Harry G. Wheeler, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, Co. E, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865, corporal.

James R. Williams, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, Co. E, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865, corporal.

Andrew J. Holmes, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, Co. F, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Edward Adams, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, Co. G, 144th Regiment, private, returned to 121st Ohio as deserter.

William Adams, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, Co. G, 144th Regiment, private, returned to 121st Ohio as deserter.

Charles Dewes, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, Co. G, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

John W. Hicks, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, Co. G, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

James Kinser, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, Co. G, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

William Stevenson, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, Co. G, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Martin V. Carmody, mustered in Oct. 4, 1864, Co. H, 144th Regiment, private, not mustered, drafted.

George Meister, mustered in Oct. 4, 1864, Co. H, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Jackson Odell, mustered in Oct. 4, 1864, Co. H, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Morris Ambrose, mustered in Oct. 15, 1864, Co. H, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Michael Brenninger, mustered in Oct. 3, 1864, Co. I, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out May 25, 1865.

John R. Adams, mustered in Sept. 17, 1864, Co. I, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865, corporal.

William K. Ash, mustered in Nov. 15, 1864, Co. K, 144th Regiment, private, mustered out July 14, 1865.

William Morris, mustered in Feb. 4, 1864, 144th Regiment, private; unassigned.

George Haney, mustered in Feb. 4, 1864, 144th Regiment, private, unassigned.

John King, mustered in Feb. 4, 1864, 144th Regiment, private, unassigned.

John Stephens, mustered in Feb. 4, 1864, 144th Regiment, private, unassigned.

Hiram B. Metcalf, mustered in May 7, 1864, Co. C, 145th Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.

Elias H. Kilmer, mustered in Sept. 5, 1864, Co. D, 146th Regiment, corporal, mustered out July 8, 1865, sergeant.

Edward L. Sutton, mustered in Sept. 8, 1864, Co. D, 146th Regt., private, discharged June 2, 1865, disability.

Alonzo White, mustered in Feb. 8, 1865, Co. G, 149th Regiment, private, mustered out June 7, 1866.

The 144th Infantry was a short term regiment, which answered to call to fill the ranks for the last great struggle to crush treason in this country; organized at Alton, Illinois, October 21, 1864, organized by Cyrus Hall, who became its colonel until March 7, 1865, when he resigned, and Lieut.-Col. John H. Kuhn was promoted colonel. The regiment guarded prisoners at Alton, Illinois, relieving older troops who were seasoned veterans, thus the One Hundred and Forty-fourth performed the duty that was being done by veterans; this and all the short term regiments did all duties called for, and chafed because they could not go to the front, and unjustly they go through life suffering chagrin, from shafts hurled by the unthoughtful. I will give facts of what a regiment, long held in the rear, did when at the closing days were permitted to take the front:

The First Maine Heavy Artillery, mustered in August 21, 1862, was kept in the fortifications around Washington City until May, 1864, when it was sent to the front with General Grant's memorable move on to Appomattox; after two years around Washington, it was sent to the front and within ten months time it fought in fourteen battles, with a death loss on the field ranging from three up to two hundred and ten each; total killed in ten months 423; wounded, 860; total killed and wounded, 1,283, out of a total enrollment of 2,200; of course many of the 2,200 had died and been discharged in the first two years around Washington, the last ten months of its service, the number of muskets was about 1,500; within thirty days, from May 19, 1864, to June 18, 1864, the First Maine fought in five battles, losing 375 killed, 751 wounded; total for thirty days, 1,126. Had the First Maine not been sent to the front near the end of its service, the brave men would have been the butt of jokes all their lives, but the order to the front gives them the proud distinction of having suffered the greatest loss in battle of any regiment in any one engagement under the United States flag; some Confederate regiments suffered greater losses. The 144th Illinois, had it been sent to the front, would have sustained the records of the other brave commands.

James Turner, mustered in Jan. 30, 1865, Co. F, 149th Regiment, private, deserted Feb. 14, 1865.

William Utt, mustered in Feb. 3, 1865, Co. I, 149th Regiment, private, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

James Baird, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865, Co. D, 152d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

John Johnson, mustered in Feb. 3, 1865, Co. D, 152d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Robert W. Taylor, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865, Co. D, 152d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

George Schraag, mustered in Feb 10, 1865, Co E, 152d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept 11, 1865

George C Semrich, mustered in Feb 24, 1865, Co. E, 152d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.

Newton Hilley, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865, Co D, 154th Regiment, private, mustered out Sept. 18, 1865

Joseph Ballard, mustered in Feb 16, 1865, Co. D, 154th Regiment, private, mustered out Sept 18, 1865.

Bryant Heke, mustered in Feb 13, 1865, Co G, 152d Regiment, corporal, mustered out Sept 18, 1865

John S. Daily, mustered in Feb 10, 1864, Co G, 152d Regiment, private, deserted Feb 25, 1865

William E Leonard, mustered in Feb 14, 1864, Co G, 152d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept 18, 1865

Thomas Draper, Feb 15, 1864, Co K, 152d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept 18, 1865.

Isaac Hardin, mustered in Feb 10, 1864, Co. K, 152d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept 18, 1865

William G Hunter, mustered in Feb 10, 1865, Co. K, 152d Regiment, private, died Feb 20, 1865

John Lawrence, mustered in Feb 10, 1864, Co K, 154th Regiment, private, died March 14, 1865

William Hunter, mustered in Feb. 15, 1864, Co K, 154th Regiment, private, mustered out Sept 18, 1865.

Harvey Mitchell, mustered in Feb 15, 1864, Co. K, 152d Regiment, private, mustered out Sept, 18, 1865, corporal

John Jones, mustered in Feb 8, 1865, Co B, 3d Cavalry, private, mustered out Oct 10, 1865

COMPANY G, 3D CAVALRY.

William F Brown, mustered in Feb 14, 1865, private mustered out Oct 10, 1865

Thomas K. Cline, mustered in Feb 7, 1865, private, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865

William Gunn, mustered in Feb 10, 1865, 3d Cavalry, private, mustered out Oct 10, 1865

William D Grigg, mustered in Feb, 4, 1865, private, discharged June 9, 1865

Horatio Hobson, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865, Co G, 3d Cav., private, discharged June 9, 1865, disability

Francis M Painter, mustered in Feb 14, 1865, private, mustered out Oct, 10, 1865

Hickman N. Robb, mustered in Feb 7, 1865, private, mustered out Oct 10, 1865

David H Root, mustered in Feb 14, 1865, private, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865

John S Wood, mustered in Feb 17, 1865, private, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Benjamin F. Beck, mustered in Feb, 17, 1865, Co. H, 3d Cavalry, private, mustered out, Oct. 10, 1865

William Miller, mustered in Feb 17, 1865, Co. H, 3d Cavalry, private, mustered out 10, 1865.

Thomas B Root, mustered in Feb 17, 1865, Co H, 3d Cavalry, private, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865

James B Hunter, mustered in Feb 22, 1865, Co A, 6th Cavalry, private, deserted July 9, 1865

William P Rigg, mustered in Nov 19, 1861, Co C, 6th Cavalry, corporal; veteran; promoted 2d promoted 1st Lieut., mustered out Nov 1, 1865

David K Spencer, mustered in Nov 19, 1861, Co C, 6th Cavalry, sergeant, no report.

Andrew J Craig, mustered in Nov 19, 1861, Co C 6th Cavalry, private, no report

Robert M Smith, mustered in Sept 10, 1861, Co C, 6th Cavalry, private, mustered out Dec. 12, 1864

George W Holliday, mustered in Nov 1, 1861, Co. C, 3d Cavalry, private, promoted sergeant major, mustered out Dec. 9, 1864

Josiah McDonald, mustered in Nov 19, 1861, Co, C, 6th Cavalry, private, mustered out Dec. 12, 1864

Thomas J Mitchell, mustered in Feb 8, 1865, Co H, 3d Cavalry, private, mustered out Nov. 5, 1865

Robert E. Forrester, mustered out May 16, 1864, Co L, 6th Cavalry, private, mustered out Nov 5, 1865

Albertus Mytinger, mustered in March 16, 1864, Co. L, 3d Cavalry, private, absent, deserted July 19, 1865

David R Spencer, mustered in Jan 17, 1864, Co, L, 6th Cavalry, private, discharged May 30, 1865, corporal.

John M. Allred, mustered in Feb. 15, 1865, Co. L, 6th Cavalry, private, discharged Feb 28, 1865, unassigned

Henry Brown, mustered in Feb 15, 1865, 6th Cavalry, private, unassigned

John Burns, mustered in Feb 15, 1865, 3d Cavalry private, unassigned

James N Martin, mustered in Jan. 5, 1864, 6th Cavalry, private, unassigned, no record

John Mackey, mustered in Feb., 1865, 6th Cavalry, private, unassigned

Henry Myers, mustered in Jan 23, 1865, Co, E, 7th Cavalry, private, never reported.

Peter Shepard, mustered in April 15, 1865, 6th Cavalry, private, unassigned No record.

James W. Smith, mustered in Feb. 4, 1865, 9th Cavalry, private, unassigned. No record.

Paul H. Hill, mustered in Nov. 25, 1861, Co. B, 10th Cavalry, private, mustered out Dec. 30, 1864.

Christopher C. Hill, mustered in Jan. 1, 1862, Co. B, 10th Cavalry, private, discharged July 15, 1864.

Andrew S. Hill, mustered in Sept. 6, 1862, Co. B, 10th Cavalry, private, transfered Co. B, reorganized, mustered out June 5, 1865.

Edward McCarty, mustered in Nov. 25, 1861, Co. G, 10th Cavalry, private, discharged Aug. 11, 1863, disability.

Andrew J. Merryman, mustered in Jan. 4, 1864, Co. H, 10th Cavalry, private, transferred Co. H, reorganized; mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Kindred H. Malone, mustered in Dec. 30, 1863, Co. H, 10th Cavalry, private, transferred Co. H, reorganized, deserted March 17, 1865.

William W. Malone, mustered in Dec. 30, 1863, Co. H, 10th Cavalry, private, transferred Co. H, reorganize, deserted March 17, 1865.

Benjamin F. Toller, mustered in Oct. 17, 1863, Co. M, 10th Cavalry, private, transferred Co. C, reorganize, mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Delos Patten, mustered in Feb. 6, 1864, 10th Cavalry private, unassigned.

James T. Duncan, mustered in Feb. 28, 1862, Co. A, 12th Cavalry, private, transferred Co. F.; Veteran; transferred F. Consol., mustered out May 29, 1866, sergeant.

Shubad Gear, mustered in Feb. 28, 1862, Co. A, 12th Cavalry, private, transferred Co. F.; Veteran; transferred F. Consol., discharged May 29, 1866.

Patrick Maher, mustered in Feb. 28, 1862, Co. A, 12th Cavalry, private, transferred Co. F. Veteran; transferred F. Consol., discharged May 29, 1866.

John R. Sparks, mustered in Feb. 28, 1862, Co. A, 12th Cavalry, private, transferred Co. F., no more record.

Thomas Skaggs, mustered in Oct. 7, 1861, Co. A, 12th Cavalry, private, transferred Co. F.; no more record.

COMPANY I. 12TH CAVALRY.

The Date of Muster In, Dec. 31, 1861.

Ephram Gillmore, Captain, resigned June 28, 1862.

Henry L. Beans, 1st Lieut., promoted Captain, resigned Jan. 2, 1864.

Jackson Drennon, 1st sergeant, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Captain, mustered out Feb. 27, 1865.

James M. Motlock, sergeant, promoted 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., died Feb. 9, 1864.

Dennis Palmer, 2d Lieut., resigned May 27, 1862.

Jasper Johnson, private, promoted sergeant, 2d Lieut., mustered out March 2, 1865.

Napoleon B. Kemper, sergeant, died Sept. 14, 1863, wounded.

Henry M. George, sergeant; veteran; no more record.

Samuel Spradley, sergeant; no more record.

B. C. W. V. [illegible], sergeant, [illegible], transferred Co. F, Consol., blacksmith; mustered out May 29, 1866.

Robt. E. Forrester, corporal, transferred Inv. C., July 15, 1863.

Hiram K. Swafford, corporal, veteran, transferred Co. F, Consol., discharged April 3, 1865.

Thomas J. Kemper, corporal, died Nov. 8, 1863.

John M. Goodpasture, corporal, veteran, transferred Co. H, Consol., deserted July 30, 1865.

Jesse Goodpasture, corporal, no more record.

Joseph Abbott, corporal; no more record.

Samuel Montgomery, corporal, no more record.

Frelwick Jurse, corporal; veteran, mustered out May 29, 1866.

Joseph K. Simpson, bugler, died Sept. 29, 1862, wounds.

Asa A. Grizzle, bugler, veteran, smith; May 29, 1866.

Abram Gelknap, saddler, discharged Oct. 23, 1862.

Archibald Kinkead, wagoner, discharged Sept. 1, 1862.

Winthrop G. Allen, private; no more record.

William H. Barrow, private, discharged Feb. 27, 1863.

David Bartly, private, transferred Co. C, 32d Ill., no more record.

Nathan S. Brunson, private, discharged Oct. 23, 1862, disability.

William Criska, private, veteran; transferred Co. F, Consol., mustered out March 28, 1866.

William W. Clark, private; veteran, no report.

Charles Crank, private, discharged Nov. 21, 1862.

Philip Caton, private, died April 21, 1862.

William P. Farmer, private, no report.

George D. P. Connel, private, veteran, transferred Co. F, Consol., discharged Oct. 29, 1865, disability.

Wellter F. Goodwin, private, veteran, Co. G, Consol., transferred Co. D; deserted July 2, 1865.

Jonathan N. B. Hunt, private, discharged [illegible] 1862.

James F. Duncan, private, veteran, [illegible] promoted sergeant, mustered out May [illegible] sergeant.

William Morris, veteran; discharged April 1, 1862; disability.
Oscar B. Edwards, private, discharged Dec. 20, 1862.
William Wilkinson, private, deserted June 15, 1862.
Thomas A. Evans, private, discharged March 3, 1862.
William Wood, private, died Feb. 16, 1862.
Sam S. Garrett, private, mustered out Jan. 13, 1865; think this a mistake.
Arthur C. Hartwell, private; veteran; transferred Co. F, promoted 2d Lieut., mustered out May 29, 1866.
Leonard Ketchum, private, veteran, transferred Co. F; consolidated; promoted commission sergeant; mustered out Feb. 24, 1866, 1st sergeant.
Isham Linder, private, mustered out, Jan. 13, 1865.
Joseph McCann, private, veteran; transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866; corporal.
Abraham S. Yost, private, deserted Jan. 22, 1863.
Grannis Pitchford, private.
John Wall, private; veteran; transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866.
Daniel A. Simons, private, discharged May 25, 1862.
Joseph Werny, private.
Thomas Skaggs, private.
Ed L. Wooddridge, private.
Alburtus Silby, private, died Feb. 23, 1862.

The Date of Muster In, Jan. 31, 1864.

W. R. Bixbe, private, transferred Co. F, consolidated; mustered out May 29, 1866.
Joseph Bixbe, private, transferred Co. F, consolidated; mustered out May 29, 1866.
Benjamin B. Bixbe, private, transferred Co. F, consolidated; mustered out May 28, 1865.
James M. Cameron, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out July 17, 1865.
Jesse Davis, private, transferred Co. F, consolidated, mustered out May 29, 1866.
Joseph B. Mullen, private, discharged Jan. 20, 1865; disability.
Newton Mitchell, private; veteran; discharged April 3, 1865.
Richard Maxfield, private; veteran; transferred Co. F; discharged April 3, 1865.
David H. Brown, private.
Clayburn Easley, private, died Feb. 24, 1864.
George L. Gifford, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out March 28, 1866.
Abram Gordon, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out March 29, 1866, corporal.
John M. Hill, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866, corporal.
Richard Hill, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out Oct. 22, 1865.
Moses Haynes, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866, sergeant.
Abner Haynes, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866.
Cyrus Hayward, private, transferred Co. F; mustered out May 29, 1866.
William Hand, private, transferred Co. G, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866.
David Ketchum, private, transferred Co. F, died Dec. 1, 1865.
William T. Mitchell private, died April 26, 1864.
John W. Manley, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866, sergeant.
Isaac Odell, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866.
William H. Pitchford, private, transferred Co. H, mustered out June 7, 1865.
John R. Patton, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866.
William L. Roach, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866.
Isaac H. Rhoads, private, Co. H, mustered out July 20, 1865.
John H. Rhoads, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866, corporal.
Albert E. Rhoads, private, transferred Co. H, mustered out May 30, 1865.
John Rogers, private, died July 18, 1864.
James Scott, mustered in Jan. 1, 1862, Co. F, 12th Cavalry, private, discharged Oct. 23, 1862.
Enoch M. Sherman, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 29, 1866, corporal.
William C. Spurlock, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 28, 1865.
George W. Samples private, transferred Co. F, mustered out Feb. 27, 1866.
Hardin Skaggs, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out Feb. 27, 1866.
Charles Skaggs, private, transferred Co. F, mustered out May 28, 1865.
William H. Wilson, private, transferred Co. F, discharged April 3, 1865.
William B. Challacombe, Dec. 1864, Co. F, 12th Cavalry, private; veteran; transferred Co. F, mustered out Jan. 30, 1866.
James H. Barrow, mustered in Dec. 26, 1863, Co. F, 12th cavalry; private; mustered out May 29, 1866.
James M. Grizzle, mustered in April, 1862, Co. F, 12th Cavalry, private, transferred Co. F, discharged April 1, 1865.

[illegible]

FIRST ARTILLERY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] AND [illegible] VETERAN VOLUNTEERS

[illegible]

The 14th [illegible] mustered at Camp Butler, February [illegible], remained there guarding prisoners until June 25, [illegible], when it was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, the first armed enemy [illegible] County jumped against [illegible] from their camp. September [illegible] they were [illegible]

Missouri; early in March started for New Orleans, Louisiana, and assigned to General Banks' command, losing quite a number of men in Banks' retreat down Red river; returning to New Orleans it was on various detached duties. In September, reported for duty at Baton Rouge, where it entered on active duty, having a severe action at Liberty, Mississippi; January 7, 1865, started up the river for Memphis, Tennessee, then on a raid in southeast Arkansas, returning to Memphis, it went south to Alexandria, Louisiana, then to Texas, where, in detachments it occupied various points in the Lone Star state. The 12th Cavalry was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, arriving at Springfield, June 14, 1866, and discharged. The 12th was at Harper's Ferry September 14, when Colonel Miles surrendered the troops under him at that place to Stonewall Jackson, but the 12th during the darkness crossed the Potomac River, and joined McClellan at Antietam battle only a few miles distant.

1st Missouri Cav.—Co. F.

Date of muster in, August, 1861.

John Conley, mustered in August, 1865. Regular army.
F. W. Lewis, Captain; promoted Lieut.-Col.; resigned in 1862.
C. B. Golden, 1st Lieut., died of wounds received April, 1862.
C. H. Keeley, 2d Lieut., mustered out in 1862.
John Cullmore, 2d Lieut., mustered out in 1865, transferred.
John Ray, transferred.
John D. Robards, Sergt., mustered out Aug. 31, 1864.
A. W. Temple, Sergt.; veteran; died of wounds in August, 1861.
Albert Bowman, Sergt., mustered out August, 1864.
Wm. Holland, Sergt., veteran; mustered out August, 1865.
Wm. L. Spears, Sergt., veteran; mustered out, August, 1865.
John Ricks, Sergt., mustered out August, 1865.
Jacob Fuller, Corporal, mustered out August, 1865.
A. J. Otey, Corporal, veteran; mustered out August, 1865.
Anderson Steed, bugler, mustered out August, 1865.
Frank Warren, bugler, mustered out August, 1865.
Herman T. Hermans, sadler, veteran; mustered out August, 1865.
Albert Allen, private, discharged, disability, 1862.
Isaac Alstealdt, mustered in August, 1862, private; mustered out in 1865.
Michael Becker, private, mustered out, August, 1864.
Cyrus Bushnell, private, mustered out August, 1865.
Louis Buchwald, Corporal, veteran; died in 1863.
Jeremiah Beathard, Corporal, veteran; died in 1864.
J. W. Burrett, Corporal, veteran; died in 1864.
W. W. Bennett, Corporal, died in 1865.
Mike Burrett, Corporal, died in service.
Anthony Connole, private, mustered out August, 1864.
John Carmody, private, mustered out August, 1864.
Martin Culp, private, mustered out August, 1864.
Berges Davis, private, discharged 1862.
Joel B. Doss, private; deserted in 1862 and joined the Confederate army.
Geo. W. Elliott, private, discharged in 1864.
John Foley, private, died in 1862.
Allen Fry, mustered in August, 1862, private; died in 1865.
George W. Garrison, private, veteran; mustered out in 1865.
Philip Gillick, private, mustered out in 1864.
John Huffman, private; veteran; mustered out in 1865.
James Kirby, private, discharged in 1863, disability.
Wm. Love, private; veteran; mustered out in 1865.
Wm. H. Musselman, private; veteran; mustered out in 1865.
Henry Mattes, private; veteran; mustered out in 1865.
Daniel Meister, private, mustered out in 1864.
Philip McGillick, private, mustered out in 1864.
Andrew J. Oty, private, veteran; mustered out in 1865.
Ludwig Pettins, private, veteran; mustered out in 1865.
Alexander Packard, private, discharged in 1863.
Harrison Reno, private, died in 1864.
Thomas Spears, private, mustered out in 1864.
Elias Slagle, private; discharged in 1864; later substitute for James Eldred; died in 1865.
N. B. Stewart, private; deserted in 1862.
A. J. Stewart, private; mustered out in 1865.
Frank Samuels, private; deserted in 1863.
Wm. Grant, mustered in August, 1862; private; veteran; mustered out in 1865.

John Green, mustered in August, 1862, private; mustered out in 1865.
Wm Jones, mustered in August, 1862, private; mustered out in 1865
John Mason, mustered in August, 1862, private; veteran; mustered out in 1865.
Alfred Matteson, mustered in August, 1864, private; mustered out in 1865.
William Meldrum, mustered in August, 1862, private; mustered out in 1865.
Wm Phipps, mustered in August, 1862, private; mustered out in 1865.
Michael Russell, mustered in August, 1862, private; died in 1864
George W Spears, mustered in August, 1862, private; mustered out in 1864
Andrew Sheedy, mustered in August, 1862, private
Wm Wammack, mustered in August, 1862, private; stole a horse and deserted in 1865
David Winn, mustered in August, 1862, private; mustered out in August, 1864

29TH COLORED U S INFANTRY

Thomas Dorsey, mustered in Jan 30, 1865, Co A, 29th Regt, private, mustered out Nov 6, 1865
Thomas Smith, mustered in Feb 10, 1865, Co A, 29th Regt, private; mustered out Nov 6, 1865
Albert North, mustered in Feb 11, 1865, Co B, 29th Regt., private; mustered out Nov 6, 1865
Oliver Mahn, mustered in Feb 1, 1865, Co D, 29th Regt, private; died June 30, 1865.
Sam Pendegrass, mustered in Feb 16, 1865, Co D, 29th Regt., private; mustered out Nov. 6, 1865
James Bradley, mustered in Feb 7, 1865, Co E, 29th Regt, private; mustered out Nov 6, 1865
James Pendergrass, mustered in Feb 1, 1865, Co F, 29th Regt, private, mustered out Nov 6, 1865
Robert Mayfield, mustered in June 28, 1865, Co G, 29th Regt., private, mustered out Nov 6, 1865
Charles Fisher, mustered in Feb 14, 1865, Co K, 29th Regt, private; deserted April 10, 1865
John Allen, mustered in Feb 14, 1865, unassigned, private; mustered out Nov 6, 1865

Company F, First Missouri Cavalry, organized at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, under command of Capt. James A. Clifford, was with the army of General Curtis, and took part in the great campaign against the rebel Generals, Price, McCullough, McIntosh in Missouri, and Arkansas; fought near Elkhorn Tavern, Arkansas, in the spring of 1862, where Lieutenant Golden of the company was mortally wounded; was in the grand charge at Sugar Creek Hill, Arkansas, February 17, 1862, where the regiment lost ten men killed and twelve men wounded; fought in the three days battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, after which Company F was detached and became an escort for General Jefferson C. Davis; marched to Cape Girardo, Missouri, and took boat and landed at Pittsburg Landing, Mississippi; marched forward and took part in the siege of Corinth; went on a scout to Rienna, and while under fire the company charged and took the town, afterwards the company was assigned as an escort for General Granger and went to Cincinnati by boat and railroad, crossed the Ohio river into Kentucky and took part in the campaign against the Rebel Gen. Kirby Smith. The company went to Nashville, Tennessee, and marched to Franklin and was engaged in the repulse of Gen. VanDorn's rebel cavalry; the company went on a scout and made a charge on the rebel camp about daylight and captured Major Dick McCan and several of his men; also while at camp at Franklin, the company made a midnight march to Carter Creek, and about daylight charged the First Texas Legion, which was 900 strong and defeated them, capturing and burning several wagons loaded with provisions and throwing a lot of abandoned guns into the creek; the company also captured a lot of prisoners and a good drove of mules, and got away safe; the company returned to Nashville, and was afterwards, in 1864 assigned as an escort for General Granger and at St. Louis, Missouri, and in the fall of that year they were ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, and while on a boat at Memphis, Tennessee, the rebel

General Forrest made an attack on the city, and the company landed immediately and took part in the fight, losing a few wounded and Sergeant Gus Temple was mortally wounded; the company proceeded to Little Rock and remained until end of war. They were engaged in numerous other fights and skirmishes too numerous to mention.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT CARROLLTON, ILL.

During the summer, some time in June, 1900, Michael E. McMahon, then mayor of the city of Carrollton, called on Dr. J. B. Hays, commander of Carrollton Post No. 442, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, and suggested that an effort be made to erect a monument to the memory of Greene county's soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, promising his assistance as mayor in this long neglected duty to the men who helped to preserve the Union; the matter was taken up by Commander Hays, and vigorously pushed by him until a cannon monument costing about $1,200 was erected, and on Thursday, October 24, 1901, was dedicated. Ten thousand people present, the largest gathering ever held in Carrollton. June 2, wrote Congressman W. E. Williams, Washington, D. C., for instructions; his answer, dated June 5, 1900, received; following these instructions, a 100-pounder Parrott Rifle located off the coast of Brunswick, Georgia, was selected; August 30, contracted with W. M. Tupper to bring the gun from Blackbeard Island and load the same on a car of the Plant system of Railroad at Brunswick for $125.00 and contracted with the railroad to transport the gun to Carrollton for $149.46, the gun was shipped and arrived in Carrollton October 16, 1900, unloaded and paraded about the streets preceded by the band at 8 P. M. October 26, 1900, and unloaded in Commander Hays' pasture where it remained for sometime, pending the raising of money for building the stone work for supporting the gun. During the winter and spring was devoted means of raising the money; after various efforts and schemes, finally a war incident induced commander Hays to submit a proposition to General William P. Carlin, who was born in Greene county and sent from Carrollton to West Point; after a few exchanges with the General, assisted by B. C. Hodges, the General's agent at this place, the General wrote us on June 26, 1901 that he would furnish the money, $915, to build the monument. Commander Hays, July 29, 1901, contracted with the Culver Monument Company of Springfield, Illinois, through Colonel J. B. Nutton, for the material and work for $821. Col. Culver furnished for the inscription stone a piece of granite taken from the old Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois. The supervisors of Greene county furnished the site, in front of the north entrance of the Court House. The selection of the site created undue opposition by many people. The supervisors voting to place the monument where it is, were J. P. Morrow, of Carrollton township; William Fickle, Bluffdale; Henshaw, of Patterson; Dorwont, of Roodhouse; Kinsor, of Walkerville; Sloan, of Linder; Rodgers, of Athens; Herron, of Woodville; McQuerry, Rockbridge; Parks, of Rubicon. Those opposed were Williams, of Kane; Chapin, of White Hall; Wright, of Wrightsville. The monument was completed and dedicated October 24, 1901. The attendance was immense, the program imposing. Capt. N. B. Thistlewood, Commander Department of Illinois, G. A. R., had charge of the work. The

guests of honor, General William Passmore Carlin, Major-General U. S. Army, retired, was present, dressed in his official uniform; Speaker Sherman, Illinois House of Representatives, delivered and address, also Gen. Carlin, N. B. Thistlewood, Frank O. Lowden, Congressman W. E. Williams, Gen. John J. Rinacker, presiding officer; Posts of the G. A. R. from Jacksonville to Alton, Carlinville to Kampsville. Space will not permit the naming of but a few of the prominent men in attendance, and the program carried out. The curtain was lifted by four little girls, Miss Anna Ross, Miss Frankie Admire, Miss Minnie Kelly, and Miss Estella Hays, in the presence of the children of the public schools and thousands of people. The only full rank colonel from Greene county was officer of the day.

MILITARY FUNERAL OF GENERAL WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

Sunday, October 11, 1903, was laid to rest in the Carrollton cemetery the remains of Gen. William Passmore Carlin of the Regular army. The largest assembly of people ever gathered in Greene county for a similar purpose met in Carrollton to attend this funeral. The Grand Army of the Republic through the local post which will hereafter be known as Gen. William P. Carlin Post, No. 442, G. A. R., had charge of the arrangements. The high honors which were paid to the memory of Carrollton's most distinguished dead, came as a spontaneous tribute from its citizens and from his old comrades and friends throughout the state. Company I, Fifth Regiment, I. N. G., from Jacksonville, was present by order of the governor, with them came the Governor Yates, Adjutant-General T. W. Scott, and former Adjutant-General Vance, Colonel Benson Wood, of Effingham. At one o'clock the assembly was called to order by Commander J. B. Hays; the exercise opened with a quartet, "In the Everlasting Arms," by C. H. King, Thomas J. Raffety, John J. Hamilton, and C. B. Carroll. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. J. Young. Dr. J. B. Hays, commander of the local post G. A. R. made a few remarks and gave the exercises into the charge of Department Commander Benson Wood. Col. Benson Wood, who served with General Carlin, delivered a eulogy upon his life, followed by ex-Congressman J. A. Connolly, of Springfield, who served under General Carlin. Capt. Thomas read a letter from Gen. John C. Black. Gov. Yates then made a brief address, referring to the fact that General Carlin received his commission as colonel of the 38th Illinois Infantry, from the hands of his father Governor Richard Yates in 1861. Other addresses were made and adjourned to the cemetery, led by a platoon of state troops and the Carrollton military band, each division in its proper order. General Carlin's body was deposited in a steel vault. The G. A. R. burial service was carried out, and at the conclusion of the service three volleys were fired and the assembly dismissed and returned to the city. Space prohibits the full description we would wish to give this funeral, and as General Carlin's long and eminent service warrants; all his manhood days were devoted to the service of his country, he always had a command where fighting and danger existed; we of the 14th Army Corps had confidence when General Carlin was with us.

GEN. JAMES BARNETT FRY, U. S. ARMY.

General James B. Fry was born in Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, on Febru

ary 22, 1827, was appointed cadet in the U. S. Military Academy on July 1, 1843. Upon graduating was promoted brevet second lieutenant First Artillery. He served in the First Artillery during the Mexican war, under General Winfield Scott, and after the Mexican war he served on the frontier until detached and assigned as instructor of artillery at the military academy December 15, 1853. In August, 1854 he was appointed adjutant of that post and served as such until August 31, 1859, then at Fortress Monroe in the artillery school of practice, and other duties at that post, later to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in garrison at Washington, D. C.; appointed a colonel of staff and aid-de-camp to General McDowell, from May 28, to July 27, 1861. November 12, 1861, appointed chief of staff to Major General Buell, Department of the Ohio, covering the period of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, North Alabama, Louisville, Kentucky, until October 1, 1862, appointed as major; serving a time in the Adjutant-General's office at Washington; appointed Lieut.-Col. and assistant Adjutant-General December 31, 1862, and promoted Provost Marshal General March 17, 1863, serving at the head of the Army in Washington City; later promoted Brigadier General for past meritorious services; after the war he went to the Pacific, then to the Atlantic coast under General Hancock until July 1, 1881, when he was retired at his own request, having served his country thirty-four years; after retirement, he located in New York, and entered into literary work, which he did with credit to himself. General Fry died at Newport, R. I., July 11, 1894, at the age of 67 years; buried in the churchyard of St. James the Less, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, without military honors, other than the presence of Adjutant-General of the army, representing the War department.

CAPT. WILLIAM M. FRY, OF CARROLLTON.

William M. Fry was not a commissioned captain, but held the office during the war of 1861 to 1865 as district provost marshal in Illinois, receiving pay as captain. He had no active military service, but did equally effective service in the position he held in maintaining the strength of the army in the field.

Charles D. Hodges

BIOGRAPHICAL

JUDGE CHARLES DRURY HODGES.

"The entire state of Illinois mourns the death of Charles D. Hodges, of Carrollton, one of the ablest among the circuit judges of the state." Thus wrote a Minnesota journalist, and the sentiment was echoed by all who had known this prominent jurist, who for a half century practiced at the bar of Illinois. His name is indelibly inscribed on the pages of the history of our jurisprudence, and at his death the press, the public and the profession united in honoring the memory of one who had ever been an honor to his adopted state. From the memorial addresses delivered we largely cull the following record, as setting forth the opinions of those who were intimately associated with him in the various walks of life.

Charles Drury Hodges was born February 4, 1810, in Queen Anne, Prince George county, Maryland, and died in Carrollton, Illinois, April 1, 1884. He spent his youth in his native city and was an active, intelligent, moral and studious young man. At the early age of nineteen years he was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and then entered upon the study of law with Alexander Randall, a prominent attorney of Annapolis, Maryland, with whom he studied until careful preparation had fitted him for the bar. He was then admitted to practice, and soon after entering upon his professional career his attention was directed to the west, where he determined to try his fortune. Accordingly he landed in Carrollton in November, 1833, having in the meantime spent a few months in St. Louis, Missouri. Those who remember his arrival in Carrollton tell with interest of the wonder excited by his appearance as he alighted from the stage coach. A young man fresh from an eastern city was a rare sight in those days and his attire and bearing were strange to the dwellers of the little town. From that day until the hour of his death Carrollton was his home, from which he was never away save when called by public duties or for an occasional pleasure trip or vacation. The young attorney did not devote himself entirely to his profession in those first years but was for a time a partner in the dry-goods store of Shackelford, Hodges & Company. This arrangement was only temporary, however, and as a counselor and advocate he achieved a substantial success, his practice steadily growing in volume and importance until it had assumed extensive proportions. For a number of years he was a partner of Judge D. M. Woodson, the firm being dissolved when the latter was elected to the bench in 1840. Sub-

sequently Judge Hodges practiced in partnership with Judge Burr, a relation that was maintained until 1877.

In November, 1853, the subject of this review was chosen county judge, and after serving acceptably for four years was reelected in 1857 for a second term. In January, 1859, he was elected to congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major Harris and resigned his position on the bench in order to take his place in the council chambers of the nation. In 1867 he was elected circuit judge and performed the difficult duties of that position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents for six years. On the expiration of that period he was elected a state senator for a four-years' term, serving in the legislatures of 1875 and 1877.

From the beginning of railroad building in central Illinois, Judge Hodges was a zealous advocate thereof, and in 1852, when the books were first opened for subscription to the capital stock of the Carrollton & Jacksonville Railroad, as it was then called, he was one of those who had charge of the work in this place. In 1858 he was made treasurer of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, and when the property of this company was leased to the Chicago & Alton Company he became a director of the latter and so continued up to the time of his death. Through his professional and railroad interests he acquired an ample fortune, and during the last years of his life his energies were largely devoted to the management of his extensive property and other interests. As a member of the bar Judge Hodges was a safe, wise, judicious counselor. He was not carried away by his loyalty to his client, but possessed the rare ability of being able to calmly weigh both sides, and hence his advice when given was implicitly relied upon and usually found trustworthy. As a business man he was careful, safe and successful, and by steady growth and skillful management gathered together the property which made him one of the heaviest taxpayers of Greene county. He was public-spirited, and in building fine business edifices and numerous dwellings and contributing to railroad and other enterprises, he did his share toward improving the town in which he lived. In a set of resolutions passed by the Jerseyville (Illinois) bar is the following paragraph:

"Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of one of our profession so long and favorably known, and one so universally respected and honored. For nearly thirty years previous to his election to the bench, and dating from the organization of Jersey county, Judge Hodges was constantly in attendance at the bar of this court as an attorney. His attendance upon our court was as certain and regular as that of the judge, and, with the earlier days of our history, was almost indispensable. As a lawyer he stood in the front rank of the profession, and his life and character both as a lawyer and as a man may be pointed out as a model one. From 1867 until 1873 he presided as judge of this court, and he graced the bench as he did the bar. He presided with dignity and urbanity, and he deservedly won the esteem and high regard not only of the members of the bar but also the whole community.'

On his retirement from the bench the members of the bar of Morgan county accompanied a handsome gift to Judge Hodges with a letter containing this paragraph: "We need not testify to your integrity as a man, your accomplishments as a lawyer, and your fidelity as a judge, as these are univers-

ally acknowledged; but we desire with grateful hearts to thank you for the courtesy and kindness which, through all the trying annoyances that necessarily arise in the discharge of the duties of a judge, have on your part never failed."

In the early years of his residence in Carrollton, Judge Hodges became acquainted with Miss Ellen C. Hawley, of Jerseyville, and they were married on the 8th of January, 1839. She was a daughter of Samuel P. Hawley, and was born in Onondaga, New York, February 20, 1821. At the age of twelve she accompanied her parents to Vermont, whence they removed to Illinois in her sixteenth year. Judge and Mrs. Hodges became the parents of nine children, namely: Virginia, who died at the age of two years; Louise, widow of William A. Davis; Belle, wife of J. D. Wright, a grocer of Petersburg, Illinois; Charles H., a sucessful grocer of Carrollton; Adele, wife of Charles H. Weagley, a member of the dry-goods firm of McFarland, Weagley & Company, of Carrollton; Morean, who died at the age of nine weeks; Beverly C., a banker of Carrollton; Henry M., ensign in the United States navy; and Hattie, at home.

Judge Hodges was a member of Trinity Episcopal church, which organization was largely sustained by his contributions and by the labors of himself and family. He was always a stanch friend of the public schools, and stood by and defended the system in early days when the popular voice was against it. For many years he ably and efficiently served as school director. He availed himself of every opportunity to aid in the development and progress of the city, and through his last years his fellow townsmen were continually giving evidence of their appreciation of his worth and devotion to the public good. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday his fellow members of the bar assembled at his residence and presented him with a handsome ebony cane, the gold head of which was appropriately engraved. In presenting the gift Judge J. W. English said:

"I know that I speak the honest thoughts of the gentlemen who accompany me when I say that we realize that you have just finished the three score and ten years allotted to the ordinary man, and we rejoice that there is yet the strength in you required to sustain you up to, and we hope beyond, the four score fixed as the limit of human existence. In the life through which you have passed we know of no portion which we could desire to have changed. Commencing your career at a period in American history when purity of life and rectitude of conduct were considered desirable characteristics, we congratulate you that you have been able, amidst the trials and temptations which surround us all, so to live that you may now enjoy the blessings consequent upon a well-spent life and die in the hope of a blessed immortality.

"You have represented us in both branches of our state legislature and in our national congress. You have for years presided over our probate, our county and our circuit courts, and even more, during the whole of your manhood you have lived among our people practicing your profession, and yet in all your actions even the tongue of slander could find no fact on which to fasten that did in any way tarnish your good name. You have as a husband and father distinguished yourself as a man worthy of imitation. You have reared a family which is a credit to you, and we regard each mem-

ber of it as an honor to us, their fellow citizens. You can take it as a matter to rejoice over that your children's children rise up and call you blessed.

"This cane I now tender you is presented by us in no sense as an idle compliment, nor as a reward for any favor you have rendered us or either of us in the past. But we merely wish you to know that we have watched your career, that we respect and honor you for the course you have pursued, and we wish you to feel the kind and affectionate regard in which you are held by each and all of us."

When the Greene county court first met after the death of Judge Hodges, out of respect to his memory, court was adjourned and remarks were made by many members concerning the one whom they had long known and honored,—the senior member of the profession in Carrollton. The chief speaker on that occasion was Thomas Henshaw, who said: "Man has found it necessary in all parts of the civilized world to institute tribunals called courts for the purpose of protecting human rights and enforcing human laws. In order to aid the courts in performing the great and sacred duties allotted to them, it was found necessary to establish the legal profession, whose members were called lawyers, and who have, since the origin of the court, been officers thereof. When we consider that the members of the legal profession are required to deal with, to care for, and to protect the property, the lives and the honor of their fellow beings; when we reflect that all humanity labors for, lives for and hopes for in this world, is at all times placed under the control and in the hands of the lawyers, we are led to the inevitable conclusion that the true lawyer should be a man whose character is above suspicion, whose legal ability is unquestioned, and whose name is a synonym for honesty and integrity.

"Measured by this standard Greene county is not and has not been without her true lawyers. Among her true lawyers was one whose name is as familiar to the inhabitants of this county as household words, and whose reputation as an able jurist and a good man is held sacred through central Illinois. For half a century Greene county looked to this true lawyer — the Hon. Charles D. Hodges—for counsel and guidance in her affairs. During that period she time and again honored him with official positions, and always found him true and faithful to the trusts committted to his care. Sucessful as a lawyer, fortunate in business transactions, happy in his domestic and social relations, he was quietly and peacefully enjoying the fruits of his labor when the angel of death called him to the unseen. By the death of Judge Hodges we have a striking illustration of the inevitable in this, —that esteem, admiration, friendship or love can afford no protection against the shafts of death. It has been truthfully said: 'It matters not if every hour is rich with love, and every moment is jeweled with joy, each and every life must at last end in a tragedy, as dark and sad as can be woven from the web and woof of the mystery of death.' "

HON. HENRY T. RAINEY.

Hon. Henry T. Rainey, member of congress and representative of the bar of Greene county, stands today as one of the distinguished citizens of Carrollton. Few lawyers have made more lasting impression upon the bar of the district, both for legal ability of a

high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community. He is, moreover, a recognized leader in political circles, whose devotion to the general good is so marked that even his political opponents entertain for him the highest respect.

Henry T. Rainey was born in Carrollton, August 20, 1860, and comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, William C. Rainey, was a native of South Carolina and served under Colonel Hardin during the Mexican war. He won the rank of lieutenant and at the close of hostilities was brevetted major. After residing for some time in Kentucky he came to Greene county, Illinois, about 1832, and located near Carrollton. He was the owner of a farm from which Rainey's first and second additions to Carrollton have been set off. He exerted strong and beneficial influence in public affairs and for forty consecutive years he served as justice of the peace, discharging his duties with the strictest impartiality. His death occurred in the year 1877.

John Rainey, father of Henry T. Rainey, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. He was reared to the occupation of farming and made it his life work. He, too, was a public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in the general progress and upbuilding of his community and as the champion of many measures so largely promoted the general good that his death was the occasion of deep and sincere sorrow throughout the locality in which he made his home. He was several times an alderman of Carrollton, and he occupied a very enviable position in the public regard. His death occurred in 1888, when he was sixty-two years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Thomas, was born about three and a half miles southwest of Carrollton, a daughter of Samuel Thomas, the first settler of Greene county, arriving here in 1818.

Henry T. Rainey, the eldest of three children, acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Carrollton and was graduated from the high school of this city in 1878. He prepared for college at Knox Academy at Galesburg, Illinois, and subsequently matriculated in Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1883, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being at that time conferred upon him. He began preparation for the legal profession as a student in the Union College of Law at Chicago and was admitted to practice in May, 1885. The degree of Bachelor of Law was conferred jointly upon him by the Northwestern and the Washington Universities in June, 1885, and a short time afterward he received the degree of Master of Arts from Amherst College for special post-graduate work.

Following his admission to the bar Mr. Rainey returned to Carrollton and entered upon the practice of law. He was devotedly attached to his practice, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm in temperament, diligent in research and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. His careful preparation of cases and his marked devotion to his clients' interests soon gained him a practice that was extensive and of an important character. His strong points in the legal profession are best shown while before the judiciary. As an orator he is forceful and while he has excellent command of the art and resources of rhetoric, he never uses his oratorical ability to cloud the facts in the case, but always endeavors to present them in the clear, strong

light of reason and common sense. He served as master in chancery for eight years, appointed to the position in 1888 after the death of S. F. Corrington, and he continued to serve in that capacity until 1895, when he resigned. He was for one year, 1895-6, the president of the board of education of Carrollton. He was a very prominent factor in the control of the democratic party in Greene county. He served as chairman of the democratic central committee for two years and has labored untiringly to secure the success of the principles which he believes contain the best elements of good government. In 1896 he delivered campaign addresses throughout this state and in 1900 was sent to Illinois, Ohio and Indiana under the management of the democratic national committee. In the campaign of 1904 he made speeches in Vermont, Maine, New York, Illinois and Iowa under the direction of the democratic national committee. In 1902 he was elected a member of the Fifty-eighth congress and is recognized as an able working representative. In 1904 he was re-elected to congress, being the only democrat elected from Illinois to the Fifty-ninth congress.

In June, 1888, occurred the marriage of Mr. Rainey and Miss Ella McBride, a native of Bureau county, Illinois, and a daughter of W. H. McBride, of Harvard, Nebraska, but now deceased. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Possessing a modest demeanor he nevertheless stands high in his profession. In all conditions and circumstances he is first of all a gentleman. In whatever relation of life we find him, whether in the government service, in political environments, in business or in social relations, he is always the same honorable and honored man whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

EDWARD MANFRED HUSTED.

Edward Manfred Husted has been more closely identified with the work of improvement and upbuilding in Roodhouse than any other citizen. Financial interests have been promoted by him and the city owes the building of the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad through here to his and others' efforts. He has co-operated in every measure for the general good and in his labors for the locality he has looked beyond the possibilities of the present to the exigencies of the future, making his work of such a practical and permanent character that its beneficial influence and effect will long be felt.

Mr. Husted was born in Addison county, Vermont, September 9, 1830, his parents being Lyman and Emily (Denison) Husted, who had a family of four children. The mother died when her son Edward was but four years of age, and in 1836 the father married again and came to the west by water, making his way to Chicago and thence by the canal and Illinois river to Greene county. He located on Apple Creek prairie, June 24, 1836. He then returned overland to Chicago for his household goods and soon after he had again reached Greene county, died of bilious fever.

Mr. Husted of this review was only about six years of age at the time of his father's removal to the middle west. He was

O. M. Austin

educated in the common schools of Greene county, early became familiar with farm work, and for many years was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has made judicious investments in farm property from time to time and is now the owner of between five and six hundred acres of land in this county, adjoining the city of Roodhouse. This is very rich and arable, producing abundant crops. It is well fenced and tiled and constitutes one of the best farms in Greene county. Grain and stock are raised there—the best of each class,—and Mr. Husted has given personal supervision to the operation of the farm, at the same time controlling important and extensive business interests of another character. His residence in the north part of Roodhouse, not far from his farm, is a very handsome one. He has figured very prominently in financial affairs, being the president of the Roodhouse Bank, to which position he was elected in 1876, so that his incumbency covers twenty-nine years.

In city and county activities Mr. Husted has lent generous aid and hearty co-operation, and to him is accorded the credit of securing through Roodhouse the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the establishment of the shops and roundhouse here, contributing in large measure to the growth and business activity of the city. He was one of the commissioners representing the Roodhouse interests.

In 1850 Mr. Husted was married to Miss Harriet M. Swallow, a representative of an old Vermont family and a daughter of Guy and Katherine (Banister) Swallow. Mr. and Mrs. Husted became the parents of three children, but only one is living—Edgar M., who resides on the old homestead. Emma died at the age of two years; and Effie C., reaching womanhood, was married to A. J. Lee, of Morgan county, and died in 1894, leaving five children. Edgar M. has four children, so that Mr. Husted has nine grandchildren in all. Mrs. Harriet M. Husted died in 1864 and in 1865 Mr. Husted was again married, his second union being with Augusta C. Banister, a daughter of Elisha and Olive Banister, both now deceased. Her father was killed by a train June 20, 1882, while her mother died in August, 1885.

Mr. Husted is one of the oldest and most honored representatives of Masonry in Greene county. He was made a Mason January 19, 1853, in White Hall and the fiftieth anniversary of his identification with the order was celebrated January 19, 1903, on which occasion he was presented with a handsome Knight Templar charm, covered with rubies and diamonds. Most of the officers and members who were identified with White Hall lodge at that time are now deceased, E. M. Husted and Isaac D. Vedder being all that now survive out of the thirty-eight. In the half century of his connection with the craft Mr. Husted has been a Mason "with a high sense of honor, has walked on the level, squaring his actions by the square of virtue and the line of rectitude." He is one of the founders and charter members of E. M. Husted lodge, No. 790, A. F. & A. M., of Roodhouse, which was named in his honor. He also belongs to Carrollton chapter, No. 50, R. A. M.; and Hugh De Payens commandery, No. 20, K. T. He has ever been active in the lodge work and to him is due the elegant lodge rooms in Roodhouse.

Viewed from any standpoint his life has been a success, for in business his efforts have been crowned with prosperity and in private life he has won warm personal regard and

unqualified confidence. The reason for this is not hard to find, for he is a liberal-minded, genial gentleman, of sympathetic nature and progressive ideas; social, natural and courageous in all his actions, and obliging and helpful. In character building he has erected a permanent and beautiful structure, while as the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well.

R. S. WORCESTER.

R. S. Worcester has been and is distinctively a man of affairs in White Hall and one who has wielded a wide influence. He has figured prominently in financial circles here throughout his business career and is now cashier of the White Hall National Bank. His father, Judge Linus E. Worcester, left the impress of his individuality for good upon the public life of Greene county, aiding in the promotion of its material, moral and political interests. A native of New England, he acquired his early education in the common schools of Vermont and supplemented his preliminary mental training by study in the Chester Academy of that state. After putting aside his text-books he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and followed farming in New England until twenty-three years of age, when he resolved to seek a home in the west and in 1836 came to Greene county, Illinois. Here he followed teaching for three years and later accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store, thus gaining his first mercantile experience. Two years later he became a partner of Chester Swallow in the establishment and conducted a general mercantile enterprise, but Mr. Swallow lived for only a year after this business relationship was established and at his death the business was closed out. Subsequently Judge Worcester formed a partnership with Simeon Brothers and with them engaged in general merchandising for ten years. He was afterward a druggist of White Hall for four years and for five years was engaged in the manufacture of farm implements. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to the lumber trade, in which he continued for three years. In all of his business transactions he manifested keen discernment, marked enterprise and strong executive ability and after carefully considering his plans was resolute in their execution, carrying forward his work to successful completion.

Judge Worcester was influential in political circles and in early manhood espoused the cause of the democracy. A strong mentality and marked individuality combined with devotion to the general good well fitted him for leadership in public affairs and made his opinions a force in molding public thought and action. In 1843 he was elected justice of the peace, which position he filled for five years and in November, 1843, he was commissioned postmaster of White Hall and again in 1845 and by further appointments was continued in that office for twelve consecutive years. On the 16th of November, 1853, he was elected county judge for a term of six years and in the meantime he had taken an active and helpful part in forming the organic law of the state, having been a member of the constitutional convention in 1847. While upon the bench he rendered opinions which were strictly fair and impartial and which won for him the confidence as well as respect of the entire community. From 1859 until 1867 he served as a state trustee of the deaf and dumb asylum. In 1856 he

was elected a member of the state senate of Illinois, serving until 1855, and while a member of the upper house he was appointed notary public. Ever fearless in defense of his honest convictions and unfaltering in his support of what he believed to be right, he was one of the five democrats of the senate who dared to ratify Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. After his retirement from the legislature he was again elected county judge, being chosen to the position in 1863 and for a term of nine years continued upon the bench. In 1876 he was chosen a delegate to the democratic national convention in St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden. Thus for many years he was a recognized leader in democratic circles in Illinois and his course was so honorable and straightforward that he commanded the respect of even his political opponents.

Judge Worcester was three times married. It was in February, 1850, that he wedded Luthera Ladd, a native of Vermont, who became the mother of R. S. Worcester of this review. Judge Worcester was a member of no church or secret organization and was known to be a free-thinker. To do good was his religion and many who knew him testify to his charitable spirit, his many kind deeds and his generous assistance to those in need. Honorable in conduct, fearless in action, stainless in reputation, his public career covered a long period and over the record of his official service there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

R. S. Worcester, whose name forms the caption of this review, having completed his education, entered upon his business career at the age of eighteen years in connection with the White Hall Bank Association. He was afterward for a time assistant cashier in the People's Bank and upon the organization of the White Hall National Bank on the 1st of January, 1904, he became its cashier, in which capacity he is now serving. This institution has already made for itself a reputation that places it with the strong financial concerns of the county. Its officers are G. S. Vosseller, president; S. N. Griswold, vice president; and R. S. Worcester, cashier, while its directors and stockholders are numbered among the most prominent and substantial business men of the county.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of R. S. Worcester and Miss Minne Rickord, and unto them has been born a daughter, Helen, now twelve years of age. Like his illustrious father, Mr. Worcester holds membership with no church and he is a member of only one fraternal organization, the Knights of Pythias. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. In business he has achieved success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, and in private life he has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference for the opinion of others, kindliness and geniality.

VICTOR H. HAVEN.

Victor Hugo Haven, editor and proprietor of the *Greenfield Argus* and treasurer of the Illinois Press Association, was born on a farm in the western part of Macoupin county, Illinois, November 2, 1861, a son of William W. and Georgia A. (Kemper) Haven, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Kentucky. The father engaged in teaching singing and was also a teacher

in the public schools prior to the Civil war, when he espoused the Union cause and served for four years as quartermaster of Company H, Fortieth Illinois Infantry. Following the close of hostilities and his return to Greene county, he engaged in the milling and grain business but met reverses therein. In 1878 he founded the *Greenfield Argus* and continued its publication until his death.

Victor H. Haven began his education in the district schools and afterward became a student in the Greenfield schools, becoming a resident of the town in 1870, but did not graduate as he was obliged to put aside his text-books a year previous to the completion of the course on account of his father's financial reverses, it being necessary that the son provide for his own and father's support. Accordingly he secured a position as clerk in the hardware store of N. C. Woolley, and for several years he filled similar positions in Greenfield. He filled the position of postmaster for two years under President Arthur and then retired when President Cleveland became the nation's chief executive. He had previously learned the printer's trade and at the death of his father in 1884 he took charge of the *Greenfield Argus*, which has since claimed his entire attention. He has greatly improved the paper from a journalistic standpoint and has also made it a profitable business investment, as well as one of Greene county's most creditable publications.

Mr. Haven has ever been deeply interested in affairs of local concern and progress and is the recognized champion of every movement for the general good. He is now the treasurer of the Illinois Press Association and has been the treasurer of the Greenfield Band for the past twenty years. He has been city clerk for several terms and is influential in public affairs, his labors having ever proved of practical public benefit. His political support is given to the republican party, and he is identified with several fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Masonic, Elks and Knights of Pythias lodges, and of the last named is treasurer. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp, the Court of Honor and the Sons of Veterans.

On the 22d of October, 1890, Mr. Haven was married in Greenfield, Illinois, to Miss Lydia E. Wahl, a daughter of John and Margaret Wahl, natives of Germany. They have one son, Glenn, born August 30, 1891.

DAVID PIERSON.

There are men in all communities who are recognized leaders in public life and in business circles, men who wield a wide influence and contribute in large measure to the substantial improvement, permanent development and rapid growth of their localities. Such a man was David Pierson, and Greene county benefited by his efforts in her behalf. Even his business affairs were of a nature that promoted the general welfare and his name is inscribed on the roll of honored dead.

He was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, on the 9th of July, 1806, and became a resident of Greene county in the year 1821, being at that time a youth of fifteen years. He found here a pioneer district in which were many evidences of frontier life and in his youth he assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm, the family home being established upon a tract of land north of Carrollton. Mr. Pierson conducted this farm until 1834, when

David Purton

he retired from agricultural life to become identified with commercial pursuits in Carrollton. He was for some time proprietor of a mercantile establishment there and he was the promoter of various other enterprises which contributed to the commercial and industrial prosperity of the city. He conducted a flour mill for some time, was also proprietor of a woolen mill and was largely instrumental in the building of the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railroad.

In 1864 he founded the *Patriot*, but perhaps became best known through his banking interests and the Greene County National Bank is a monument to his enterprise and business sagacity. The beginning of banking business in this county dates to the founding of a private bank by David Pierson, who became the promoter of financial interests in Carrollton in this way in 1854. He was at that time also engaged in merchandising, but four years later he disposed of his store in order to concentrate his energies upon the development of the banking business. In 1859 he began the erection of the large three-story brick building at the northwest corner of the square, which has been continuously occupied by the bank for over forty years. In 1874 his sons Robert and David D. were admitted to a partnership under the firm style of David Pierson & Sons, the business being conducted under the name of Pierson Exchange Bank. This institution has ever been a representative of the strongest financial integrity and its reliability has stood as an unquestioned fact throughout the entire period of its existence. When other banks went into liquidation during the great financial panics of 1857 and 1872, Pierson Exchange Bank met every reasonable demand made upon it and proved a most important factor in tiding men over this critical period in the business life of Greene county. Desiring at length to retire from active connection with banking and other business interests because of his advanced years the Pierson Exchange Bank was reorganized under the name of the Greene County National Bank, the new institution opening its doors for business on the 1st of July, 1878, with a paid up capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The first officers were John L. Thomas, president; D. D. Pierson, vice-president; Robert Pierson, cashier; and Orman Pierson, assistant cashier. But one change has been made in this list since its organization, Orman Pierson becoming cashier upon the removal of his brother to Minneapolis in 1882. The bank has largely followed the policy inaugurated by its founder and has never swerved in the least from the honorable methods which he instituted.

Straightforward dealing was ever characteristic of Mr. Pierson and his name was a synonym for financial integrity. He died May 8, 1891. His life record had become an integral part of the history of Carrollton and of Greene county, which in his death lost one of their most valued and loyal citizens. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man. His career was a long, busy and useful one, marked by the utmost fidelity to the duties of public and private life. His name is inseparably interwoven with the annals of Greene county with its development and its stable progress, and his memory is cherished by those who knew him.

CHARLES T. BATES.

Charles T. Bates, well known and honored in financial circles in Greene county, is filling the position of cashier and general manager of the People's Bank of Roodhouse. He was born in Pierpont, Ohio, January 10, 1864, and is of English lineage, although several generations of the family have been represented in the new world. His grandfather was Melzo Bates, who died in 1875, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife bore the maiden name of Laura Gould. Their son, T. M. Bates, father of Charles T. Bates, was born in Pierpont, Ohio, in 1841, and after residing in that state for a number of years came to Illinois. He was for twelve years general superintendent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, being stationed at Roodhouse, Bloomington and Jacksonville. He is now living a retired life and makes his home in Chicago. He married Miss Frances Dutcher, daughter of David and Fidelia (Wright) Dutcher. Her father died in 1890, at the age of sixty years. Their son Frank is at home with them in Chicago, and their daughter Flora is also under the parental roof, while another daughter, Mrs. Blanche Begole, is living in East St. Louis. She was married in 1868 and her husband is a merchant tailor of that city.

Charles T. Bates became a resident of Illinois in his youth and after acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools he continued his studies in Jacksonville. He entered the banking business in 1881, when he accepted a position in the Roodhouse Bank, where he remained from 1881 until 1889, when he assisted in organizing the People's Bank of Roodhouse, in connection with his father-in-law, John Roodhouse, William M. Morrow, ex-county treasurer, and the latter's son, H. C. Morrow, of White Hall. Mr. Bates was elected cashier of the new institution with W. A. Thompson as assistant cashier and Lee Freers as bookkeeper. The leading stockholders are well known and reliable business men and from the beginning, under capable management, the business has grown and prospered, the bank becoming one of the strong financial institutions of the county. Mr. Bates' previous experience in the banking business had well qualified him for the onerous and responsible duties which now devolve upon him, and his efforts have been one of the potent elements in the success of the bank.

Mr. Bates has been married twice, his first wife being Anna Morrow, a daughter of William M. Morrow. For his second wife he choose Mary Roodhouse, a daughter of John Roodhouse. There were three children by the first marriage: Margaret, born in 1892; T. Merrill, born in 1893; and C. William, born in 1896. There is a little daughter by the second marriage, Helen, born in 1903.

Mr. Bates endorses republican principles and earnestly desires the success of the party although he personally has no political aspirations. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to E. M. Husted lodge. He is also a member of the Congregational church. His life has, in a manner, been quietly passed, as he has not sought to figure prominently in public affairs, but he is a representative of that class of business men who advance the general prosperity and development of their respective localities, commanding the confidence and respect of those who know them and receiving the warmest regard from those with whom they are most intimately acquainted.

LORENZO WATSON.

Lorenzo Watson, successfully conducting general agricultural pursuits near Woody, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of March, 1850, and is a son of George and Melvina (Hammond) Watson, the latter a daughter of "Major" Hammond, who died in Pennsylvania in 1804 at the very venerable age of ninety-five years, being at that time one of the oldest settlers of Susquehanna county. George Watson was born in New York and his wife was a native of New Hampshire. They settled in Pennsylvania about 1848 and remained residents of that state until the spring of 1858, when they came to Illinois, settling in Sangamon county, where they resided for six months. On the expiration of that period they removed to Greene county. In early life Mr. Watson had been identified with commercial pursuits, conducting a drug store in the east, but in his later years he followed farming and stock-raising in McPherson county, Kansas, to which place he removed in 1873. His remaining days were spent there, his death occurring in the Sunflower state on the 24th of December, 1887, when he was sixty-three years of age, his birth having occurred on the 6th of March, 1825. His wife, who was born on the 8th of January, 1810, died in 1873. This worthy couple were the parents of the following named: Rosalia, who died at the age of a year and a half, and was born at Cold Springs, New York; Walter O., who is living in Lawrence, Kansas; Asa James, also a resident of Kansas; Lorenzo, of this review; Rosalia, the wife of E. B. Pegram, a resident of Greene county, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; and Phoebe, who died at the age of five years, her remains being interred in Ridgewood cemetery.

Lorenzo Watson spent the first seven years of his life in Pennsylvania and began his education in its public schools. Later he continued his studies in the schools of Greene county, where he mastered the common branches of English learning and after putting aside his text-books he continued to work upon his father's farm. In the meantime the family had removed to Kansas and it was upon the claim in McPherson county that Lorenzo Watson performed the labors of the fields. That was then a wild and largely unimproved district and upon the prairies he killed many buffalos. At the time of the removal of the family to Kansas the county seat was at Lindsburg, but was afterward changed to McPherson. The Santa Fe Railroad had not been built at that time and only here and there were seen homes of pioneer settlers, who had gone to the far west in order to secure cheap land, from which they might develop good farming property. Mr. Watson continued a resident of Kansas for eighteen years and on the expiration of that period he returned to Illinois and settled at his present home in Greene county near Woody. Here he has since engaged in general farming and has also raised considerable stock. He is to-day the owner of a valuable tract of land of three hundred and forty acres and he likewise has fruit lands in Florida. His home farm is splendidly improved, being supplied with all modern equipments and accessories. He uses the latest improved machinery in the planting of his crops and the gathering of the harvests and he has upon his place substantial barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock as well as a comfortable residence

which his family are pleasantly located.

On the 13th of March, 1876, Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Johnson, a daughter of John and Ann Johnson, who were natives of Sweden, while Mrs. Watson was born in Indiana. There were four children of this marriage. Charles Lorenzo, who is living upon a farm west of his father's home, married Gertrude Wood a granddaughter of William Mallerry, of Bluffdale township. Alice C. is the wife of Curtiss Frost, a resident Jerseyville, Illinois. Harold Lawrence and Olive Mildred are both attending school.

Mr. Watson voted the prohibition ticket when prohibition was the leading issue in Kansas politics and still gives to the party his unfaltering support. He has served as a school director for a number of years and manifests a public-spirited interest in everything pertaining to general progress and improvement, giving to many measures for the public good his hearty co-operation. His life has been actuated by worthy motives and honorable principles and he receives from his fellow townsmen uniform regard.

JOHN L. ELDRED.

John L. Eldred, whose business record has made him honored and respected by all with whom he has been associated, is occupying a position of cashier in the Carrollton Bank, in which he is also financially interested. He was born near Carrollton, October 5, 1855, a son of J. B. and Eliza J. (Thomas) Eldred, who are represented on another page of this volume.

John L. Eldred acquired his preliminary education in the district schools and afterward entered Blackburn University of Carlinville, Illinois, while later he pursued a course in Jones Commercial College at St. Louis, Missouri. His active connection with the business interests of Carrollton began in 1879, when he entered the Carrollton Bank as bookkeeper. After a year he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier and when two or three years had passed he became cashier, in which capacity he has since served. He has gained a thorough knowledge of the banking business and his foresight, energy and enterprise have contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding of the institution, making this one of the reliable financial concerns of the county.

In June, 1880, occurred the marriage of John L. Eldred and Miss Fannie Eldred, a native of Greene county and a daughter of L. S. Eldred. They have two children, Allen and Ada. The former after attending the public schools of Carrollton became a student in the Northwestern University at Chicago and subsequently attended Colorado College at Colorado Springs. He is now connected with the fruit-raising industry in southern Florida, his father having had interests in the fruit business in that section for a number of years. The postoffice at that point was named in honor of the Eldred family.

In his fraternal relations John L. Eldred is a Mason and belongs to the Presbyterian church. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Carrollton than John L. Eldred. He has been an important factor in business circles and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited

and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Greene county.

HARRY L. MANNING.

Harry L. Manning, who is engaged in the insurance and real-estate business in Kane and is one of its native sons, was born on the 13th of May, 1860, his parents being Henry W. and Elizabeth J. (Williams) Manning, the former a native of London, England, and the latter of Kane township, Greene county, Illinois. The paternal grandfather, Peter Manning, was a native of Ireland, whence he removed to London and it was during his residence there that the birth of Henry W. Manning occurred. Subsequently he crossed the Atlantic, establishing his home in New Brunswick, and later he removed to the state of New York, where his death eventually occurred.

Henry W. Manning accompanied his parents on their various removals. He was for many years engaged in surveying and he visited a number of states in connection with the government survey, including Florida and Texas. He came to Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, about 1855, and here he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, while later he was identified with the educational interests as a teacher in the county. Prior to the period of the Civil war he became a minister of the Baptist church. He had been educated for the Episcopal ministry, but change in his religious views led to his identification with the other denomination. Aroused by a spirit of patriotism when the south made an attempt to overthrow the Union, he enlisted in 1862, responding to his country's call by joining Company E, of the Sixty first Illinois Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Jacob Fry. He served throughout the war as a valiant defender of the cause which he espoused. Being captured in front of Richmond he was held as a prisoner for some time, but later was exchanged. He then started to return to his home in Illinois but died at Alton. His life was one of usefulness, devoted to the material, educational and moral development of the various localities in which he resided and ultimately was given as a sacrifice to his country.

Harry L. Manning, the second in his father's family of three children, acquired his early education in the public schools of Kane and was afterward a student in Shurtleff College in Upper Alton, Illinois. Later he engaged in teaching school for two terms and subsequently spent four years in the south, devoting his energies to similar professional duties. He next taught school in the vicinity of Kane for six years and has since remained a resident of his native county. In 1901 he was elected justice of the peace and about the same time he established an office for the conduct of a real estate, insurance and collection business. In this he has been very successful, has written much insurance and has made many collections for business firms of this part of the state. He now owns a fine farm of over two hundred acres lying west of Kane, his property being the visible evidence of his life of enterprise and energy.

On the 18th of October, 1891, Mr. Manning was united in marriage to Miss Lelia M. Varble, who was born in Kane and died in 1895. They had one child, Wilnri E. Mr. Manning was elected and served as assessor of Kane township for ten years. He

is an advocate of democratic principles and has always been most loyal to his party. Socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. The greater part of his life has been passed in Kane or its immediate vicinity and those who have known him have words of high commendation for him because of his straightforward honorable record. Without ostentation or self-laudation he has gained the uniform respect of his fellowmen and deserves mention among the representative citizens of his native county.

J. A. METCALF.

It is always of interest to examine into the history of a self-made man and note the plans he has followed and the policy he has pursued in winning prosperity, and credit and honor are due when his success has been worthily gained, his course being such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. Such is true of Mr. Metcalf, who as a farmer, stock-raiser and feeder of Rubicon township has gained for himself a place among the men of affluence in Greene county. He owns a well improved farm of two hundred and eighty acres in the homestead and also owns two other tracts, one of forty and one of forty-two acres.

Mr. Metcalf is a native son of Illinois, born in Jacksonville, February 9, 1861. His father, W. J. Metcalf, was a native of Kentucky, and a brother-in-law and nephew of Richard J. Metcalf, for years a prominent business man of Greenfield. The father carried on farming in Greene county for a number of years and subsequently sold his property and removed to Jacksonville, where he was engaged in the stock business. There he reared his family and spent his remaining days, passing away there in 1881. He was twice married, his last wife bearing the maiden name of Martha Williams. She still survives her husband, residing in Jacksonville and is a well preserved lady of eighty-three years.

J. A. Metcalf is one of the three children born of the father's second marriage, having a brother and a sister both living. He was reared in Jacksonville, acquiring a good education in the city schools, and he also learned telegraphy, studying during the periods of vacation. He then entered the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company as an operator and ticket agent at Jacksonville, continuing in that position for a year. He afterward went to DeSoto, Missouri, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and was in the passenger ticket office for over a year. Later in Jacksonville, Illinois, he served as assistant train dispatcher and as bookkeeper, continuing to act in that capacity for a year. He then abandoned the business on account of ill health and went to California, where he remained for a year, at the end of which time he returned to Jacksonville greatly benefited by the change. He was bookkeeper in the latter place for one season in the employ of the Reid & Capps Brick Manufacturing Company. He then gave up business of that character and located on a farm in Barr township, Macoupin county. This land belonged to his mother and he was there engaged in general agricultural pursuits for six years.

Mr. Metcalf was married in Greene county, in September, 1891, the lady of his choice being Miss Minnie Melvin, who was born in that county and was reared here. Her father, T. E. Melvin, now a resident of Greenfield, is numbered among the early set-

tlers and formerly was a prominent farmer of Greene county. She has three brothers, Sylvester, George W. and S. E. Melvin, who are numbered among the leading agriculturists of Rubicon township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have been born three children: William M., Lee A. and Louis E.

After his marriage Mr. Metcalf engaged in farming for a year upon his mother's place and then purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land on which he now resides. He located thereon in 1892 and began to improve his farm. He has just completed an attractive frame residence and upon his place are also good barns and other substantial buildings, in fact, every modern facility to promote the farm work and make it more profitable is now used by him. In addition to this place Mr. Metcalf owns an eighty-acre farm, including two forty-acre tracts, in Macoupin county. He cultivates his fields and they annually yield to him golden harvests and in addition to this work he raises and owns stock, shipping about three carloads of fat cattle and two car-loads of hogs annually. He is justly accounted one of the enterprising, practical and progressive agriculturists of his community. He is also engaged in the breeding of German coach horses, being one of a company formed for that purpose and they now own several pure-blooded horses.

Mr. Metcalf cast his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison and has supported each nominee at the head of the republican ticket since that time. Political office has had no attraction for him, as he has preferred to give his time and energies to his business interests. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the Woodmen's order. He is widely known as a man of upright character and worth, enjoying and meriting the good will and trust of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

E. K. METCALF.

E. K. Metcalf, one of the prominent business men and financiers of Greenfield, where he is now engaged in real estate dealing, has contributed in large measure to the substantial improvement of the city, having in former years been identified with its commercial interests, while later he has been handling property, negotiating many important realty transfers which have contributed to the business activity of this locality. The interests of the church and the school also received his endorsement and co-operation, and his aid can be counted upon for the furtherance of any movement calculated to advance the general good.

Mr. Metcalf is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Macoupin county on the 6th of March, 1857. His father, Richard J. Metcalf, was one of the early settlers and prominent business men of Macoupin county and the son was there reared to manhood. He had good common-school advantages and afterward pursued a course of study in the Greenfield high school. Locating in Greenfield in 1879, he turned his attention to the grocery business, forming a partnership with his brother G. B. Metcalf, in which they continued for about a year. E. K. Metcalf then sold out and forming a partnership with two other parties became connected with the hardware trade, in which he continued for thirteen years. He was associated with that line of business until 1893, when he sold out and turned his atten-

tion to the real estate business. He began the improvement of farms and town property and has been very active as a representative of real estate investments since that time.

Through his efforts many realty transfers have been made, and he also rents farms. In Greenfield he has improved considerable property and he has completed his second fine residence here, it being one of the best homes of the city.

In the fall of 1880 Mr. Metcalf was united in marriage to Miss Otis Thorpe, a native of Illinois, born in Greene county and with a daughter of Martin Thorpe, a native of England. They have no children of their own but have reared and educated a niece who is now the wife of George P. Bauer, a prominent business man of Greenfield. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf made a trip to California in the fall of 1903, spending the winter on the Pacific coast and visiting many of the leading cities of the west.

In the spring of 1804 Mr. Metcalf returned to active business interests in Greenfield and has since figured prominently in its commercial and financial circles. Politically he is a stanch republican, wielding a wide influence in the local councils of his party, and at all times he is actuated by a worthy interest in the general good rather than a desire for self-aggrandizement. He was elected and served for two years as mayor and gave to the city a progressive and business-like administration. He has been president of the board of education for two years and the public school system always finds in him a stanch friend ready to aid at all times in promoting the efficiency of the schools at Greenfield. He and his wife are active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, assisting materially in its work, and he is now serving as a member of the official board, while for a number of years he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school, in which Mrs. Metcalf is also an earnest and valued worker. He served on the building committee when the new Methodist Episcopal church edifice was erected, giving much time to the work and also contributing most generously to the building fund. The church is the best in the city, having been erected at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. Mr. Metcalf is prominent in Masonry, belonging to Greenfield lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Greenfield chapter, R. A. M.; and Carrollton commandery, K. T. He has served as high priest of the chapter and in other positions in the craft. He is well known in Greene and adjacent counties as a man of exemplary character, of superior business ability and marked executive force and of keen discernment and, moreover, as one who deserves and receives the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

ORNAN PIERSON.

Ornan Pierson, whose life has been one of continuous activity in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, is to-day numbered among the substantial citizens of Greene county, where he is occupying the position of cashier in the Greene County National Bank. He was born in Carrollton on the 17th of July, 1839, a son of David Pierson. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and entering business life he learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. In 1858 he engaged in clerking for J. K. & J. J. Sharon, well known merchants of Carrollton, with whom

Orman Pierson

he remained for a year. He afterward spent one year in the employ of the firm of Wright, Rickert & Company and on the expiration of that period entered into partnership with George Wright, one of the old and well known business men of Carrollton, under the firm style of Wright & Pierson. This connection was pleasantly and successfully maintained until February, 1865, when Mr. Pierson purchased his partner's interest and continued the business under his own name until 1871. He then sold out and went upon the road as traveling salesman for the firm of L. M. Bates & Company, of 352 Broadway, New York. He represented that house in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas for a year and then returned to Carrollton to become an employe in his father's bank. He has since been connected with this financial enterprise with the exception of one year, which he spent in Denver as adjuster of a large estate. In 1875 he became financially interested in the bank, which on the 1st of July, 1878, was merged into the Greene County National Bank. On the re-organization Mr. Pierson was made assistant cashier and continued to act in that capacity until 1881, when he became cashier upon the retirement of his brother Robert, who removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in the real estate business and died in the year 1887. Orman Pierson is a popular official of the bank, always courteous and prompt in the discharge of his duties and his efforts have been an active factor in promoting the growth of this institution, which is recognized as one of the strong financial concerns of Greene county.

Mr. Pierson was married January 31, 1861, to Miss Maria Stryker, of Orange, New Jersey, a daughter of Henry Stryker, who removed from the east to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1840, and was there engaged in the dry-goods business. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson became the parents of the following named: Louise, now the wife of James McNabb, proprietor of *The Gazette* and a resident of Carrollton; J. H. Pierson, who is postmaster at Carrollton; Albert L., who is filling the position of city clerk; Florence C.; and David Orman, who died in November, 1899.

A stanch advocate of Republican principles, Mr. Pierson is recognized as one who has wielded a wide influence in political circles and in 1881 was elected to the state legislature, where he served for a term of two years. When he became a candidate for re-election the boundaries of the district had been changed. This was due to the fact that the leaders of the opposition wished to make the district theirs. There was a strong contest, however, and it was not until the four hundred and seventy-first ballot that Mr. Pierson was defeated. He had been offered a chance to draw straws with the successful candidate, but refused to do this. While a member of the house he was chairman on the committee of banks and banking and a member of the committee on finance, corporations and insurance. He had been president of the board of education of Carrollton for six years and has served as mayor for two terms. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor, his intense and well directed activity in politics and financial circles having made him a leading factor in community affairs. In business he has achieved success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, while his record of citizenship is irreproachable. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Greene county and

at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its permanent development.

DIETER DAMM.

Dieter Damm, living on section 11, Linder township, has throughout his entire life carried on general farming and stock-raising and is today the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He is one of the native sons of Greene county, his birth having occurred upon the farm upon which he now resides on the 8th of November, 1851. His father, Dieter Damm, Sr., was a native of Germany, born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1814, and there he was married in 1839. He came to the new world the same year, going first to Ohio, and in 1840 he located in Greene county, Illinois, where he purchased the land and opened up a farm, becoming the owner of eighty acres, to which he afterward added by additional purchase until he owned three hundred and sixty acres of rich land. Upon that farm he reared his family and spent his remaining days, his death occurring there in 1879.

Dieter Damm, Jr., was one of a family of five children who reached mature years and four are yet living. He attended the common schools in his boyhood days and worked in the fields when not engaged with his text-books. Thus he learned the business methods of plowing, planting and harvesting, and when he began farming on his own account he had good practical experience to aid him. He inherited a part of the old homestead and purchased the interests of the other heirs, so that he now owns the entire farm. He has kept the place in good shape, everything being in the state of excellent repair, and to the property he has added many modern equipments and accessories, using the latest improved machinery in the development of the fields and in harvesting the crops. He has also raised high grades of cattle and annually feeds and ships a large number of cattle and hogs.

On the 24th of November, 1870, Mr. Damm was married to Miss Elizabeth Meister, who was born in Linder township, Greene county. They became the parents of seven children: Elizabeth, the wife of Oscar Burger, of Alton, Illinois; Dieter H., who is married and follows farming in Wrights township; Bena, at home; Katy, also at home; Elias, who is married and follows farming in Rockbridge township; Mary, and George, both at home.

In his political views Mr. Damm is a stanch republican, having supported the party since he cast his first ballot for General U. S. Grant in 1872. He has since voted for each presidential nominee of the party and is in hearty sympathy with its principles. He was elected and served for three years as highway commissioner, was supervisor for two consecutive terms, and has been a member of the honorary county board. The cause of education has found in him a stalwart support, for he believes in good schools and the employment of competent teachers, and for sixteen consecutive years he served as school director and has been clerk of the school board. He and his wife attend the Presbyterian church and contribute to its support. Mr. Damm has been a resident of Greene county throughout his entire life, always remaining on the old homestead farm. He has a wide acquaintance in Carrollton and in this part of the

state, and the sterling qualities of his manhood have rendered him a citizen worthy the esteem and regard which are uniformly extended to him.

JOHN B. BRODMARKLE.

John B. Brodmarkle, one of the active business men of Greenfield, whose life record forms an integral chapter in the commercial history of the city, has been a representative of hardware trade here since 1870. He is numbered among the early settlers of Illinois, his residence in the state dating from 1830, at which time he located in Greene county. He is a native of Maryland, his birth having occurred in Cumberland, on the 2d of April, 1830. His father, John Brodmarkle, was born near Cumberland, Maryland, and was a son of John Brodmarkle, Sr., a native of Germany, who, coming to America in colonial days, espoused the cause of liberty at the time the attempt was made to throw off the yoke of British oppression. He became a drummer-boy in the service and he afterward lived to enjoy the independence of the nation for a number of years. He died in Maryland in the prime of life, while his wife, long surviving him, passed away at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Their son, John Brodmarkle, Jr., learned the blacksmith's trade in early life and in 1839 removed to the west, establishing his home in Greene county upon a farm. He purchased part of the land and entered some from the government, thus becoming the owner of three hundred and twenty acres. He later located in Greenfield and here engaged in conducting a blacksmith shop. His last years, however, were passed in Missouri, spending six months at working at the blacksmith's trade at St. Joseph, Missouri. He then returned to his home in Illinois and on again going to St. Joseph he met death by drowning at St. Louis, Missouri, December 25, 1850. His first wife passed away January 18, 1842. She bore the maiden name of Ellen Bell, was a native of Maryland and a daughter of Theophilus Bell, who lived to a ripe old age. After losing his first wife Mr. Brodmarkle married again.

John B. Brodmarkle was reared in Greene county, being but three years of age when brought to Illinois by his parents. He attended the common schools to a limited extent but is largely self-educated. He learned the trade of blacksmithing here and in his early manhood he clerked for three years for George Sheffield. This was prior to the time that he served his apprenticeship to the business of blacksmithing. He afterward conducted a shop of his own for several years and in connection with blacksmithing he also engaged in repairing and making wagons. As his financial resources increased he extended the field of his activity. In 1870 he began handling farm implements and the following year he erected a business house which he stocked with hardware. He now carries a well selected line of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, buggies, wagons, carriages, mowers, plows, planters and other farm implements. He has built up a desirable trade because he handles an excellent line of goods and is always reliable in his business transactions. Since he erected his first building he has purchased another good business house and he has likewise improved the city by the erection of a substantial and neat residence. In trade circles he sustains an unassailable reputation and has long been an

counted one of the leading merchants of his city.

On the 25th of March, 1858, Mr. Brodmarkle was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Lee, a native of Monroe county, Illinois, who was reared in Greene county and is a daughter of Archibald Lee. Her father was one of the early settlers of Illinois, to which state he came from Tennessee, although he was a native of Virginia. Three children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Brodmarkle: J. Edwin, a merchant of Lebanon, Kansas, is married and has two children, J. Edwin and Clara May. Lizzie Lee is the wife of W. T. Parish, a partner in the store, and they have one child, William Love. Ellen Love Brodmarkle, the youngest child, is at home.

Politically Mr. Brodmarkle is a stanch republican, having given his support to the party since casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was elected and served on the town board and has been a member of the school board for twenty-one consecutive years, acting as clerk for some time. He was president of the town board for two or three years and afterward served as alderman, discharging each official duty in a prompt and capable manner, so that his course has ever been above suspicion or reproach. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he has served on its official board and for some years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of Greenfield lodge, No. 127, A. F. & A. M., and Greenfield Chapter, No. 186, R. A. M., and has served as both secretary and treasurer in the blue lodge. He likewise belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed all of its chairs and is a past noble grand. He became a member of this organization May 1, 1857, and for eight consecutive years he served as delegate to the grand lodge, being first sent to Cairo, while for seven consecutive years he attended its sessions in Springfield. He is in hearty sympathy with its principles, purposes and teachings and in his life exemplifies the brotherly spirit of the order. He is recognized as one of the active and substantial business men of the eastern part of the county and as a public-spirited citizen is worthy of the confidence and good will of all who know him. Almost his entire life has been passed in Greene county and therefore his history from boyhood down to the present is largely familiar to its citizens. His life has been as an open book which all may read, and the sterling traits of his character have endeared him to a large circle of friends.

EDWARD MINER.

Edward Miner, public administrator of Greene county and police magistrate at Carrollton, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, September 29, 1835, and was there reared to manhood on a farm, acquiring his education in the public schools. After attaining his majority he removed to Carlinville, Illinois, where he engaged in merchandising for two years. In 1863 he became a resident of Darlington, Wisconsin, where he spent three years and then returned to Jerseyville, this state, and entered the field of journalism as editor of the *Jerseyville Republican*. He continued in that work until the spring of 1874, when he came to Carrollton and purchased the *Carrollton Patriot*, which he conducted until the fall of 1875, when he sold the paper to C. L. Clapp, now of Chicago.

Yours truly
Ed. Miner

Mr. Miner then accepted the appointment to the office of deputy county clerk of Greene county, in which position he served for fifteen years. During this time he also filled the office of city clerk, was a member and clerk of the board of education and secretary of the Old Settlers Society. After leaving the clerk's office he served for one term as mayor and those at all familiar with the history of Carrollton and Greene county know that his administration as mayor was business like and progressive and that in all the offices he has filled he has been found as a faithful, painstaking and reliable official. He was commissioned public administrator three years ago and has served for six years as police magistrate, filling both positions at the present time. He is systematic and methodical in all his clerical work and is dominated by a public-spirited interest in the general welfare.

While living in Carlinville, Illinois, Mr. Miner was united in marriage to Miss Ella VanArsdale, and they have two sons and two daughters, all yet living.

ALONZO ELLIS.

Alonzo Ellis, who in his business career manifests the activity, keen foresight and determination that have enabled him to push forward the wheels of progress in White Hall and contribute to the general business activity as well as to his individual success, was born in Scott county, Illinois, December 5, 1860. He is now cashier of the First National Bank of White Hall and by reason of his uniform courtesy as well as the capability with which he discharges the duties of his office he has become a popular resident of his adopted town.

The Ellis family, of which he is a representative, resided in Tennessee in the early period of the nineteenth century. His grandfather, James Ellis, a native of that state, died in the year 1865. His son, James M. Ellis, was born in August, 1810, and died in 1892. In early manhood he wedded Miss Mary J. Lusby, who was born in 1822, was a representative of an old Kentucky family and died in the year 1895.

Entering the public schools of Scott county at the usual age, Alonzo Ellis afterward continued his studies in Brown's Business College, of Jacksonville, Illinois, of which he is a graduate with the class of 1879. In the same year he entered the employ of the firm of Neat, Condit & Grout, of Winchester, Illinois, as bookkeeper, and subsequently he turned his attention to the abstract and insurance business. On the 16th of April, 1904, he came to White Hall and entered the First National Bank, which had just been organized with A. P. Grout, H. C. Morrow, Charles H. Black, Allen C. Griswold, John W. Conlee, George C. Tunnison, Moses S. Kawin, Henry W. Hand, Thomas K. Condit, H. O. Tunnison, Milan B. Ross, as stockholders. To those at all familiar with Greene county and its citizenship this list of stockholders is an indication of the reliability of the bank. The institution was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and already it has gained many depositors and has entered upon an era of prosperity.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Alonzo Ellis and Miss Cora Lilley, who was educated in Scott county, completing her course there in the high school. Three children

have been born unto them: Myron, born in 1890; Kate, in 1894; and Mary, in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis attend the Christian church, of which they are members, and fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge. In his political views he is what might be termed a democratic prohibitionist. His influence is ever on the side of temperance, morality, justice and truth and his own career has been in harmony therewith. He is a genial, cordial gentleman, of pleasing manner, who has already won the confidence of the business community in White Hall and the friendship of many whom he has met socially.

SETH N. GRISWOLD.

Seth N. Griswold, who after many years' connection with agricultural interests has put aside the work of the farm and makes his home in White Hall, is at the present time associated with its financial affairs as vice president of the White Hall National Bank. In the paternal line he is of English lineage. His ancestors for many generations followed farming and stock-raising and representatives of the family are among the most respected and prosperous citizens of Greene county. His grandfather, David E. Griswold, came to Illinois in 1820 and spent that year in Greene county. He then returned to his old home in Vermont in the summer of 1830, remaining in New England until 1831, when with his family of five children—Melissa, Sophia, Edgar, Edwin and Damon—he came again to Illinois, traveling by wagon. They were seven months in making the trip, but at length reached their destination in safety. Mr. Griswold established his home upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 9, town 11, range 12, Greene county, Illinois, near White Hall. The land had been partially improved, for there was a small cabin, a smokehouse and a corn crib upon the place. With characteristic energy David E. Griswold began to further cultivate and develop this farm and other valuable lands which he purchased and afterward gave to his children. He successfully carried on agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred August 24, 1873.

Edgar Griswold, father of Seth N. Griswold, was born in Addison county, Vermont, January 2, 1820, and was therefore a lad of but ten or eleven years when he accompanied his father on his emigration from New England to the middle west. Here he was reared upon the old family homestead near White Hall and assisted in the arduous task of developing and improving his land. He continued to aid his father in the cultivation of the home place until twenty years of age, when he was married and began farming on his own account, locating near Greenfield. There he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he tilled for five years and on the expiration of that period he traded his farm for that owned by his brother Edwin and and returned to the old homestead, upon which he lived for several years. Later he took up his abode in Macoupin county, Illinois, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, living thereon for two years, after which he again sold his property and returned to the old homestead, whereon he remained until October, 1890. In 1868 he took a trip to the far west, accompanied by his brother-in-law, John North. They went first to New York, whence they sailed for the

Panama and after crossing the isthmus they again took passage on a vessel, which landed them at San Francisco. They visited Sacramento and places of interest in the Golden state and made the return trip overland, traveling eight hundred miles by stage. Mr. Griswold then resumed his farming operations, which he conducted with considerable profit, accumulating a handsome property. At the time of his death he owned seven hundred and thirty-five acres of valuable farming land in central Illinois, four hundred and eighty acres of this being in Christian county. On the 12th of March, 1840, he married Miss Lucy North, who was born near White Hall, March 12, 1820, and was a daughter of Asa and Prudence North. They became the parents of eleven children, seven of whom lived until 1890. These were Perry, Seth, Mrs. Ellen Bolton, Sulvan, Damon, Carrie and Edward. The father was a Mason of White Hall and was well known in Greene county as a pioneer settler. He took an active interest in agricultural affairs, endorsing every measure which he believed would promote the best interests of the agricultural class and being especially active as a member of the Grange. In all his business transactions he was found thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising and he was respected and honored by all who knew him. He continued to reside upon the old homestead until 1890, when he removed to White Hall, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 18, 1892, and thus the community lost one of its worthy settlers who had borne a helpful part in the work of general progress and improvement in Greene county.

Seth N. Griswold, born in Greene county, January 16, 1843, was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads and in the public schools acquired his education. At the age of twenty-one years he responded to the call of his country for aid, enlisting as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry for one hundred days' service. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, in 1864. Entering upon the active duties of life he followed the occupation to which he was reared and for a long period was known as a prosperous farmer, stockdealer and breeder. He operated in Missouri and Kansas for two years each, but the greater part of his time has been passed in his native county, where he owns a valuable tract of land. This he placed under a high state of cultivation and in addition to the production of the crops he engaged in raising, selling and trading in stock. Being an excellent judge of live stock he was enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable sales and as the years passed by reason of his careful management and unfaltering diligence in business affairs he acquired a handsome competence. This now enables him to practically live a retired life. He removed to White Hall in 1871.

In 1871 Mr. Griswold was married to Miss Etta Whiteside, a daughter of Levi T. Whiteside, who for many years was a prominent merchant of White Hall. He was born August 4, 1811, and died in 1896, while his wife, who was born in Kentucky in 1814, died in 1903. Mrs. Griswold was educated in White Hall, where she spent the days of her girlhood and youth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Griswold have a wide acquaintance in Greene county and the friendship of the many whom they have met is cordially extended them. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the republican party, but he has never been an office seeker, nor has he joined

any church or fraternal organization. He has been pre-eminently a business man, progressive and enterprising in his work and through his concentration of effort upon one line of activity he has won the success which now classes him with the substantial citizens of White Hall.

SINGLETON F. GREENE.

Singleton F. Greene, who departed this life January 10, 1905, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, was the first white child born south of Macoupin creek in Greene county, and throughout his entire life he remained in that locality, contributing his full share to the material, intellectual and moral progress, and so living as to command the respect and confidence of all. The friends of his boyhood had largely passed away and even many of the acquaintances of early manhood and middle life had gone to their reward, yet he lived on, a blessing to his community, his example an inspiration to young and old, rich and poor. He was a sincere Christian gentleman with whom religion was a matter of daily living rather than of principle and he left to his family an untarnished name, as well as the extensive and valuable estate which represented the years of his labor and excellent business ability.

Mr. Greene was born December 13, 1820, and was of Scotch lineage, the first representatives of the name in America crossing the Atlantic from Scotland during the colonial epoch in our country's history and settling in South Carolina. The grandfather, George Greene, was born in that state when it was still an English colony and at the time of the Revolutionary war he espoused the American cause and fought for the independence of the nation. Attracted by the possibilities of the recently developed west he came to Illinois about 1812, settling in Sangamon county, where he spent his remaining days. The tract of land on which he located was found to lie in both Sangamon and Menard counties after their division.

His son, John W. Greene, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky and served his country in the war of 1812. During that time he was a resident of Madison county, Illinois, where he continued to make his home until 1819, when he located within the district now comprised in Greene county, although the county was not then organized. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the state government to establish the county seat of Greene county. Subsequently he located about two and three-fourths miles northeast of the present village of Kane, where he made his home throughout his remaining days. He was a very prominent and influential man, leaving the impress of his individuality for good upon the public life of his county and state. Well fitted for leadership he aided in shaping public thought and action and he served for three terms in the state legislature, being a member of the house at the time of his death, which occurred in 1843. He was a man of marked ability and prominence in his day and his name is indelibly inscribed on the early annals of the commonwealth. His business affairs, too, were capably conducted and he acquired considerable property. He married Miss Nancy Mains, a native of South Carolina, and they became the

H. T. Green

Eliza J Greene

parents of fourteen children, of whom two are living: Elias and William E. Greene, who are still residents of this county.

Singleton Foster Greene, the third in order of birth in that family, was reared on the old homestead, early becoming familiar with the experiences of pioneer life. He had only such advantages as the time and locality afforded. He was trained to the work of the farm and throughout his entire life was actively associated with agricultural pursuits. He noted the opportunities for profitable investments and as his financial resources increased he added to his farm property until at his death he left an estate of more than one thousand acres of the rich and very valuable land of Greene county. The greater part of this was under cultivation and he also engaged in the raising of fine stock, owning some very superior horses of fine breeds. He was the organizer and for a number of years was at the head of the banking firm of S. F. Greene & Company at Kane and made this one of the most reliable financial concerns of the county. He delighted in the progress of the county and did much to stimulate ambition and progressiveness among the agricultural class in connection with the Greene County Fair Association, of which he was a stockholder for a half century, serving for a time as its president and for several terms as director.

Mr. Greene was quite prominent in local political circles in earlier years and gave his support to the Democratic party. He was elected county sheriff in 1866 and in 1877 was chosen county commissioner, the business of the county being then transacted by three commissioners. In these public offices he served the people faithfully and honorably and at all times he advanced every movement which he believed would contribute to the general good. He supported the churches and schools, being a warm friend of the cause of public education and a devoted member of the Kane Baptist church, his life being an exemplification of many Christian virtues.

Mr. Greene was married twice. In 1846 he wedded Miss Polly Witt, daughter of Franklin Witt. She died November 11, 1850, leaving a son, John Hardin Greene, who resides east of Kane. On the 2d of September, 1852, Mr. Greene married Miss Eliza Jane Witt, a daughter of William P. Witt and a cousin of his first wife. She still survives him. The children of this marriage are as follows: William R., now deceased; Hattie, the wife of C. G. Richards, who is engaged in farming in Kane township; Robert W., a banker of Kane; Mary E., the wife of William Scanlon, of Rockyford, Colorado; Justina, the wife of E. A. Culver, of Kane; and Walter B., also a resident of Kane.

Mr. Greene remained an active factor in business life and in community affairs until his last illness, which was of only two weeks' duration. He displayed the vigor of a man of much younger years. Few men of this part of the state were more widely known and none commanded in higher measure the trust and confidence of those with whom he came in contact. His community benefitted by his life and labors, and sincere and widespread regret was felt when he was called from this life. He passed away January 10, 1905, and his pall bearers were his four grandsons and two sons-in-law. Thus was terminated an earthly career but his influence will long be felt as his activity touched all the various lines that contribute

to the upbuilding and permanent development of the community in which he lived from birth to death—a long period of eighty-four years.

ROBERT W. GREENE.

Robert W. Greene, at the head of the banking house of S. F. Greene & Company, at Kane, and a man whose enterprise and business discernment have gained him a large measure of success, has always been a resident of Greene county save for a brief period of one year. He was born on the old family homestead, near Kane, June 9, 1858, and is a son of S. F. Greene, represented elsewhere in this volume. In his youth he was a district-school student, near Kane, at the White school house and later he attended Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois, while subsequently he completed a course by graduation in the Jacksonville (Illinois) Business College with the class of 1879. He entered upon his business career as a clerk in the dry-goods store of John Greene & Company, at Kane, and after a year, in the fall of 1881, he assisted his father in organizing the S. F. Greene & Company Bank in Kane, becoming cashier and general manager, in which capacities he has since served with the exception of the year 1903, when he assisted in organizing the Jersey State Bank of Jerseyville, Illinois, and was chosen cashier and director. He remained in the former position for a year and is still a director but is not active in the management of the institution. His attention has largely been given to the conduct of the Kane bank, which under his capable direction has become a most reliable financial concern, doing a large business. Mr. Greene is also a stockholder in the White Hall Sewer Pipe & Stoneware Company. He has also been identified with the Kane Canning Company and is a very progressive business man, whose labors have resulted beneficially to the county in promoting commercial activity, while at the same time he has furthered his individual success. The banking company built and owns its own building.

Mr. Greene is also a lover of fine horses and has been the owner of a number. He now owns a half interest with N. T. Kirby of Springfield, in the great trotting horse, Bermuda Boy, with a record as a three-year-old of 2:20¾. This horse Mr. Greene and Mr. Kirby have raised and trained. He is by the great trotting sire, Bermuda, record 2:20½. Mr. Greene also owned Baby Mine, record 2:27½, the dam of Bermuda Boy; also Bob-o-link, record 2:42, a son of Baby Mine; Gold Mine, record 2:17; and many others. He is a good judge of what constitutes speed and endurance in a road horse.

On the 3d of October, 1882, in Jersey county, about six miles below Jerseyville, Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Miss Nolia Darlington, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Cox) Darlington, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. By this union there are two children: Tina Fay, now the wife of Dr. C. B. Foreman, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; and Vesta Randolph, who is attending Linden Wood College at St. Charles, Missouri.

Mr. Greene was made a Mason in 1883 and is a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 197, A. F. & A. M., of Kane, of which he is senior steward. He has also been master and held other offices in the lodge and he is a member of Elizabeth Chapter, No. 17, O. E. S. In politics he is a Democrat and has served several times as township

collector but has never sought or desired office. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Kane, of which he is one of the trustees. Representing a pioneer family of the county he has carried forward the work of his forefathers in behalf of good citizenship, material upbuilding and intellectual and moral progress and has continued the worthy record of those who have worn the name of Greene in this part of the state.

WALTER B. GREENE.

Walter B. Greene, of Kane, needs no introduction to the readers of this volume for the family name has figured in the annals of the county since before its organization. W. B. Greene was born in Kane township, on the 12th of March, 1860, and his ancestral history is elsewhere in this volume in connection with the sketch of his father, Singleton F. Greene. The district schools afforded him his early educational privileges and he afterward continued his studies in the Jacksonville Business College, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1884. He then returned to the old homestead and was more or less closely associated with his father in extensive farming and stock-raising interests until the latter's death. In his boyhood he was trained to the work of the old homestead and has practically been in charge of the farm for a number of years, thus having one thousand acres of land under his supervision, the greater part of which is cultivated, so that he annually harvests extensive crops. He is likewise widely known as a raiser of high grade stock. He has been the owner of many fine horses, including Dick Roche, with a record of 2:24. He owned this horse fifteen years ago, the dam being Nellie Gray, a noted brood mare. He also owns Razzle Dazzle, of Hambletonian and Wilkes strains, also out of Nellie Gray, with a record of 2:28; Wigaletta, with a record of 2:10½, sired by Dumas; Dam Punch out of Nellie Gray, sired by Port Leonard; Myrtle H., with a record of 2:19¼, sired by Bermuda Boy, dam Nellie Gray. Nellie Gray was owned by E. J. Greene, a cousin of W. B. Greene. The latter has also owned many other fine horses that have made good records. He is to-day classed with the most prominent, prosperous and extensive farmers and stock-raisers of central Illinois. During the year 1903 he had charge of the banking interests in Kane conducted under the firm style of S. F. Greene & Company, but in March, 1904, he retired. This institution is one of the reliable moneyed concerns of the county, doing business along legitimate and progressive lines and at the same time following methods that are sufficiently conservative to make it one of the most trustworthy financial institutions in this part of the state. He had the management during the absence of his brother, R. W. Greene, who in 1904 resumed charge.

Although W. B. Greene entered upon a business already established both in agricultural and banking lines many a man of less resolute spirit would have failed in enlarging and developing such enterprises. He has, however, been eminently successful and has demonstrated by his career that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment and experience.

At St. Louis, December 8, 1904, Mr. Greene married Miss Lettie L. Pope, a daughter of William and Katherine (Sneed) Pope. In politics he is a Democrat but he

has never cared for official honors, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias before the lodge was abandoned at Kane.

CHRISTOPHER GUY RICHARDS.

Christopher Guy Richards, who throughout his entire life has followed agricultural pursuits, and is now successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in Greene county, owning three hundred and forty acres of land in his present home farm, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, March 24, 1856. His father, Guy C. Richards, was born in Broome county, New York, November 2, 1819, and was a son of Daniel and Ruth (Tickner) Richards. He was married in 1843 to Miss Hannah Pope, the wedding being celebrated in Greene county, Illinois. His occupation was that of farming and at his marriage he began his domestic life upon a farm in this county but subsequently removed to Jersey county, where he lived on a farm two miles south of Kane, making his home there until his death, which occurred on the 20th of April, 1894.

Christopher Guy Richards gained his education in what was known as the old Kane school near his father's home in Jersey county, and there he continued his studies until he had mastered the elementary branches of learning. He afterward benefited by a year's study in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois. He was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and throughout his entire life he has carried on work along this line. He is an industrious, energetic man, never faltering in the performance of any duty, and that he has prospered in his undertakings is indicated by the fact that he is today the owner of a valuable tract of land of three hundred and forty acres, to which he removed when he left Jersey county and took up his abode in Greene county. Here he is engaged in the raising of various kinds of stock and this is an important branch of his business, bringing him an excellent income. He also has his fields well tilled and annually harvests good crops.

On the 20th of December, 1881, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Hattie L. Greene, a daughter of Singleton F. and Eliza J. Greene, who are represented on another page of this work. This marriage has been blessed with two sons: Guy Singleton and Walter Louis. In his political views Mr. Richards has always been a Republican, but never an office seeker, preferring to devote his time to his family and to his farming pursuits, and in the management of his business affairs he has met with well merited success.

CLAUDE B. FOREMAN, M. D.

In this age where progress is rapid, where advancement continually characterizes all departments of industrial, commercial and professional activity, Dr. Claude B. Foreman, imbued with the spirit of the times, has in his practice kept in constant touch with advanced thought, experiment and experience in the line of his chosen calling and is uniformly accounty one of the most capable physicians and surgeons of Greene county. He is practicing in Kane and is a native son of the county, his birth

having occurred in White Hall, February 20, 1875, his parents being Abner W. and Elizabeth R. (Hayden) Foreman. The father, a native of Indiana, is a very successful physician at White Hall. The mother was born in Pike county, Illinois.

Dr. Claude B. Foreman, having pursued his elementary education in the public schools of White Hall and completed his literary studies by graduation from the high school with the class of 1894, entered upon preparation for the practice of medicine as a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at St. Louis, Missouri. He was graduated in 1897 and well equipped by thorough preparation for his chosen life work, he located for practice in Kane, where he has since remained, building up an extensive business. In the winter of 1903-4 he pursued post-graduate work in Rush Medical College of Chicago, and it is his intention to take post-graduate work from time to time, thus keeping in touch with the progress that is one of the essential features of the successful medical practitioners. He is a student, thorough and conscientious in his work and in his practice he has made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat. Prompted by a laudable ambition, unfaltering energy and aided by careful preparation for his life work, he has already won success and has the confidence of the general public. Fraternally he is a member of the King Solomon lodge, No. 197, A. F. & A. M., being made a Mason in Kane in March, 1902. Socially he is prominent and popular and has gained many friends in Kane during the period of his residence here. He was married October 4, 1904, to Miss Fay Greene, a daughter of Robert W. Greene, whose sketch appears in this volume.

ROBERT PIERSON.

The name of Pierson in the public mind stands for banking interests in Carrollton and Greene county, and the members of the family are widely recognized as leading representatives of financial interests in this part of the state. Robert Pierson, a son of David Pierson, was born in Carrollton, Illinois, October 9, 1844, and after acquiring his education in the public schools of this city he entered his father's banking establishment then conducted under the name of Pierson's Exchange Bank. He served as clerk for a time, during which period he gained an intimate and accurate knowledge of the business in many of its departments and later he became cashier, being taken into the business as a partner. When the bank was merged into the Greene County National Bank he was continued as cashier and acted in that capacity until 1882, when owing to failing health he removed with his family to Minneapolis, Minnesota, arriving there in the month of June. There he gave his attention to the brokerage and real estate business, continuing operations along that line until his death, which occurred on the 9th of November, 1887.

Robert Pierson had a very wide circle of friends in Greene county, where the days of his boyhoood and youth had been passed and where for a number of years he had been closely associated with financial interests. He was a popular bank cashier, because of his unfailing courtesy as well as his business attitude. Those who knew him—and his acquaintance was wide—esteemed him for qualities which in every land and clime command respect. He had a social nature, a genial temperament and a cordial manner and endeared himself to many friends so that

his death was deeply regretted in his native county as well as in Minneapolis, the place of his residence.

Robert Pierson married Julia Eldred, who was born October 26, 1844, on a farm about two miles west of Carrollton, a daughter of Elon Eldred. Two children were born unto them: Stuart E. and Ettie May, now the wife of John R. Robertson of Jacksonville, Illinois.

Stuart E. Pierson was born September 8, 1872, in Carrollton and went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, with his parents when a lad of nine years. He continued his education in the public schools of that city and was graduated from the central high school with the class of 1891. He then entered Yale College and completed a full course in that institution with the class of 1895. His education having been completed he then returned to the city of his nativity. The family being interested in the Greene County National Bank he accepted a position in the institution and soon afterward was promoted to assistant cashier, in which capacity he has since served. Like the other members of the family he has made a creditable record as a business man and his social acquaintance is also extensive and favorable.

On the 8th of June, 1898, Stuart Pierson was married to Miss Mary Thomas, of Corrollton, Illinois, a daughter of W. D. Thomas. They now have one daughter, Julia. Mr. Pierson is prominent in Masonry, being made a Mason in Carrollton in 1897. He belongs to Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M.; Carrollton chapter, No. 77, R. A. M.; Hugh De Payens commandery, K. T., of Carrollton. He is a republican in politics and is a member of the county republican central committee, the board of education and the library board.

LEVI T. WHITESIDE.

Levi T. Whiteside, who for many years was a resident of Greene county, was numbered among the honored pioneer settlers of 1831 and as the years advanced his success as a business man and his usefulness as a citizen increased. While capably controlling farming and other interests, he also found time to assist in promoting public measures and movements that had for their object the general good, and in a number of local offices, he proved himself most loyal to the general welfare.

Judge Whiteside—for by that title he was known throughout the county—was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, August 4, 1811, his parents being James H. and Sarah Whiteside, in whose family were six children. The father was a native of Rutherford county, North Carolina, and the mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Tanzey, was of French descent and also a native of North Carolina. Removing to the middle west James H. Whiteside settled in St. Louis county, Missouri, before that land was acquired by the United States through the Louisiana purchase. He was a saddler and harness-maker by trade, but in the latter part of his life he followed the occupation of farming. He settled in Illinois in the spring of 1820, four miles from the present site of Jerseyville, where he lived for three years, when he moved to what is now Scott county, but was then a part of Morgan county. There he resided until 1831, when he came to Greene county, locating in White Hall township, near Apple Creek Prairie, four miles southwest of the site of White Hall. There he resided until his death, May 13, 1863, he being then in his eighty-first year. His widow then went to live with her daugh-

ter Catherine and died at her home. James H. Whiteside was a cousin of General Samuel Whiteside and both did active service in the war of 1812.

Levi T. Whiteside acquired his early education in the schools of Morgan and Greene counties, was reared to farm life and while always interested in agricultural pursuits he also extended his efforts into other lines of activity, becoming one of the leading representatives of business interests in Greene county. For twenty years he engaged in merchandising in White Hall, conducting one of the leading commercial enterprises of the city and enjoying a large patronage. He made judicious purchases and sales of real estate, and through the capable conduct of his varied business interests amassed a fortune and acquired a great deal of property. In his later years he retired from active business life and enjoyed a well merited rest upon his farm near White Hall, enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

On the 13th of August, 1837, Judge Whiteside was united in marriage to Miss Jane Smith, a daughter of Jacob and Rachel Smith, of Morgan county. They had two children, but Cordelia is deceased. The living daughter is Henrietta, the wife of Seth N. Griswold, of White Hall.

Judge Whiteside wielded a wide influence in public affairs and his deep interest in the general good and the personal efforts he put forth to foster progressive measures well fitted him for leadership and to mold public thought and action. He filled several offices of trust and responsibility, was justice of the peace for several years and postmaster of Breese for several years. He was elected associate justice of the county court for one term and was a member of the state board of equalization. With a just appreciation of the duties that devolved upon him, he was always faithful to the public trust and his course at all times and in all life's relations was that of a high minded, honorable man. His name certainly deserves to be enduringly inscribed on the roll of Greene county's honored pioneers.

C. W. HOLNBACK.

C. W. Holnback, living on section 10, Rockbridge township, Greene county, is the owner and proprietor of the Southside stock farm, a well improved and valuable tract of land adjacent to the village of Rockbridge. His place comprises altogether fifteen hundred acres lying in the southern part of Greene county and the northern part of Jersey county. He has lived in Greene county only since 1886, but the extent of his operations as a stock dealer has made him well known. He was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, June 14, 1855. His father, Adolph Holnback, of Jerseyville, Illinois, was for many years an active business man there but is now living retired. He had two sons, one being George Holnback, who is engaged in the butchering business in Greenfield.

In his childhood days C. W. Holnback was brought to Illinois by his parents, arriving in this state in 1863. He was then reared and educated in Jerseyville, and in his youth he assisted his father in the butcher shop and meat market, being thus engaged until twenty-seven years of age. Following his marriage he continued in the butchering business in Jerseyville for four years, but, thinking that he would found a better field of labor along other lines, he beg[illegible]

in 1880 upon a tract of land where he now resides. In addition to the cultivation of the fields he also turned his attention to stock-raising. He commenced here with about six hundred acres of land, but from time to time he has added to his property until his possessions now aggregate fifteen hundred acres. All is well improved and valuable land. Mr. Hohlback has built a large, substantial residence, barns and outbuildings and has added all modern accessories until his place is fully equipped with every convenience known to the progressive agriculturist of the present time. In connection with the production of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he is engaged in the raising, feeding and fattening of stock for the market, fattening on an average of two hundred and forty head of cattle annually in addition to several carloads of hogs and sheep. He is regarded as one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers and dealers of the county, being an excellent judge of farm animals, so that he is enabled to make his purchases wisely and sell at good profit.

In September, 1862, in Greene county, Mr. Hohlback was married to Miss Bena Achenbach, a daughter of Peter Achenbach, who was one of the early settlers, large landowners and successful farmers of Greene county. Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children: Nellie, who is now a student in the Jacksonville Female College; Peter, who is breeding and dealing in Poland China hogs and who is now a student in the Culver Military Institute at Culver, Indiana; and Bessie, at home.

Politically Mr. Hohlback is independent, supporting the man whom he thinks best qualified for office without regard for party affiliation. He has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time and attention to his extensive business interests which have constantly grown in volume and importance. He has, however, been identified with movements that have resulted to the public good. He was one of the men who reorganized the Greene County Fair Association and for four consecutive years served as its president. Interested in the cause of public education he is a believer in good schools and competent teachers and for eleven years he has served on the Rockbridge school board and is now president of the district. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, interested and active in its work and he served for ten years as Sunday-school superintendent, while for two years he was president of the Greene County Sunday-school Association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Greenfield. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance through this and adjoining counties and is a thorough business man, alert and enterprising, understanding the business situation and the markets and so directing his efforts that he has gained a competence that classes him with the most substantial citizens of central Illinois.

SAMUEL M. CUNNINGHAM.

History records the name of Samuel M. Cunningham as that of one of the pioneer settlers of Greene county, who through succeeding years was closely identified with the agricultural interests of this part of the state, his labors contributing to the material development and upbuilding of the county as well as to his individual success. Quiet was his life in some respects, for he cared naught for

SAMUEL M. CUNNINGHAM.

MRS. E. E. CUNNINGHAM.

public notoriety, yet his influence proved a potent element for good, while his personal qualities drew to him the regard and friendship of men.

Mr. Cunningham was born in Marion county, Kentucky, February 16, 1818, his parents being Robert and Nancy Cunningham, who in early life resided in Virginia, whence they removed to the Blue Grass state. In the state of his nativity Samuel M. Cunningham was reared, acquiring his education in the public schools, and becoming familiar with the best methods of farming, as known at that day. He came to Illinois in 1850, settling in Greene county, and in December of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Emeline E. Cooper, who was born in Kentucky, August 23, 1829, a daughter of Judge E. L. and Mary M. Cooper, who came to Greene county in 1836, their daughter being at that time six years of age. She was a young lady of twenty-one when she gave her hand in marriage to Samuel Cunningham, and almost immediately afterward they returned to Kentucky, where they spent the two succeeding years and then came again to Greene county. Here they took up their permanent abode.

Mr. Cunningham entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government and at once began to transform the wild tract into productive fields, while, as his financial resources increased, he extended his landed holdings until he was the possessor, at the time of his death, of six hundred and sixty acres of very valuable land. The home farm near Greenfield, which he operated, comprised three hundred and twenty acres. He was energetic and through the performance of each day's work and duty as it came to him, he was enabled to add year by year to his property until he was numbered among the men of affluence in this part of the state. He had a wide acquaintance among the early settlers of this and adjoining counties and he belonged to that class of resolute pioneer people who faced the dangers and difficulties of establishing homes in a frontier district and laid the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham nine children were born, of whom three are still living: Robert L., a resident of White Hall; George W., who is living a retired life in Greenfield and is represented on another page of this work; and L. E., a traveling salesman residing in Carrollton. One son, H. C. Cunningham, who was interested with his brother George in the stock business for a number of years, died October 15, 1894.

Mr. Cunningham was a republican, being the one member of the family to support that party. Political preferment, however, had no attraction for him, as he preferred to do his public service as a private citizen, and he was never found remiss in the performance of any duty or labor that would benefit his community and promote its welfare. He favored reform and progress, material improvement and educational advancement and it was known that his support could be counted upon to further any beneficial measure or movement. He was a loyal member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, yet gave liberally to the upbuilding of all the churches of his locality. There was nothing narrow or contracted in his religion nor in his nature. He possessed a broad humanitarian spirit and appreciated the good in all men and all things. He died in 1880, at the age of sixty-two years, while living upon the farm near Greenfield, which

had long been his home, having for almost a third of a century—the period of his residence in Greene county—occupied a most honorable and enviable position in the regard of his fellow citizens.

Mrs. Cunningham, still surviving her husband, remained upon the home farm until October 15, 1893, when she removed with her father to Greenfield, where she has since resided. From early girlhood she has been a consistent member of the Baptist church and has taken an active and helpful part in its work, largely promoting the various departments of church activity. With the exception of a brief period of two years spent with her husband in Kentucky immediately after her marriage, she has resided continuously in Greene county from her sixth year, and she has now passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey. Ever faithful to the duties of wifehood and motherhood and of that circle in which woman reigns supreme, she has promoted happiness and shed around her much of life's sunshine.

GEORGE W. WITT.

George W. Witt is one of the extensive landowners of Greene county and a business man of marked energy and enterprise, successfully controlling his farming and stock-raising interests. He was born in Kane township, this county, on the 21st of April, 1841, and is descended from one of the old families of Virginia. His great-grandfather Witt, and his grandfather, John Witt, were natives of that state and were planters there. The latter removed from the Old Dominion to Tennessee, where he remained for a number of years. From that state he came to Illinois and first located in Pope county, but in 1830 came to Greene county. He lived for a time in Carrollton township and from there removed to a farm in Rockbridge township. In 1845 he left Illinois and went to Texas.

Franklin Witt, the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee and accompanied the family on their removal to Pope county, Illinois. In 1826 he settled near Beardstown in Cass county, and a year later became a resident of Carrollton township, Greene county. He afterward removed to Kane township, where he lived until his death in 1851. In his farming operations he was very successful and as his financial resources increased he added to his property until he was the owner of about one thousand acres of land at the time of his death. His business affairs were capably conducted, justice, enterprise and keen discrimination characterizing all his dealings. In matters of citizenship he was progressive and public-spirited, his influence ever being on the side substantial improvement and advancement. His qualities well fitted him for leadership and he aided in molding public thought and action in his locality. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace and he was twice elected to the state legislature as a member of the house, while three times he represented his district in the state senate. He did not seek to figure as an orator of pyrotechnic brilliance, but was deeply interested in constructive legislation, and many measures which have proven of benefit in the state were largely fostered by him. He was still serving in the upper house of the Illinois assembly at the time of his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Melinda Perry, was a native of Kentucky, and they became the parents of ten children.

George W. Witt, the ninth in order of birth, began his education at the usual age in a subscription school. When his father died the mill which he had operated for a number of years, was sold in accordance with his request that they should sell that property and remove to the farm upon which our subject now resides. George W. Witt was then only ten years of age. He was reared upon the old home farm and early became familiar with the labors of field and meadow. After attaining his majority he purchased the interests of the other heirs and continued to operate the farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres. When he found opportunity he also added to the place from time to time until his realty holdings have become extensive, aggregating eleven hundred acres of valuable farming land situated in Kane township. On this he has erected an elegant farm residence and other substantial buildings, so that the farm is well equipped for the care of the grain and stock raised. He is extensively engaged in raising hogs, making a specialty of the Poland-China hogs, and he also feeds large numbers of cattle, having usually from two hundred to three hundred head. He annually raises large quantities of corn, which he uses for feeding purposes, and in all of his farm work he is most progressive, so that his labors have been resultant, bringing to him richly merited success. He has labored continuously for the improvement of conditions affecting the welfare of the farmer, doing effective work as a member of the county agricultural board, with which he has been connected for forty years. He has been one of its directors the greater part of the time and for three years was its president. He has also frequently been a delegate to the state board of agriculture.

In April, 1866, Mr. Witt was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Jane More, a native of Greene county, who died in 1873. Their daughter, Tonette, is now Mrs. Cory, of Kane township. In 1874 Mr. Witt was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret Gardiner, also born in Greene county, a daughter of C. J. Gardiner. Her death occurred in 1879. There was one son by this marriage, Fred T., who is farming about a mile and a half east of the old homestead farm. In 1886 Mr. Witt was married to Miss Louisa Ann Williams, of Jersey county, Illinois, a daughter of William P. Williams, of that county. The children of the third union are: Thomas Kyle, who is living on the old homestead; Alta M.; Rachel J.; Adaline E.; William Paxton; Edna L.; and an infant, deceased. The family is one of prominence in the community, the members of the household occupying an enviable position in social circles.

Mr. Witt has long been a recognized leader in public affairs, and his efforts in behalf of his county have been far-reaching and beneficial. For thirty-seven years he has served as school director; was justice of the peace for eight years; sheriff for two years; and in 1900 was elected to the state legislature. He received the endorsement of the district for a second nomination but owing to the redistricting of the state his county had no show to secure the representative, for the senator from the district was a Greene county man and other counties in the district felt that the representation should be more equally distributed. Mr. Witt, however, received the endorsement of his county on three separate occasions. He takes an active interest in political matters, has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the democratic party and has been a delegate to

many congressional and state conventions, his opinions carrying weight in the party councils. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Kane and the commandery at Carrollton.

Viewed from any standpoint his life may be said to be a success; and it is the success not merely of the man who prosecutes a prosperous agricultural life, intent only on winning wealth, but that of the man who advances public good in promoting individual prosperity. The study of the character of the representative American never fails to offer much of pleasing interest and valuable instruction, and the life of Mr. Witt certainly furnishes food for deep and profitable thought.

A. D. RUCKEL.

The pottery interests constitute one of the most important sources of revenue to the citizens of White Hall and Mr. Ruckel is a prominent representative of this line of activity, controlling one of the important productive industries of the town. From a humble financial position he has worked his way upward and is well entitled to the praise which the term of self-made man implies. His birth occurred in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February, 1835, his parents being George and Hannah (Creveling) Ruckel, the former of German lineage and the latter of Scotch descent. From Pennsylvania the parents removed to Michigan, but after remaining in that state for a month went to Ohio, settling in Akron. They became residents of that place about 1846 and there continued to reside until called to their final rest. The father had engaged in farming near Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and after his removal to Ohio he carried on the same pursuit.

A. D. Ruckel spent his early youth in the state of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to the Buckeye state. He was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public schools. He remained a resident of Akron until 1870, when he removed to White Hall and here became connected with the pottery interests as a manufacturer. He entered into partnership with M. C. Purdy, with whom he remained for five years and between 1875 and 1878 was a partner of A. F. Vedder in the drug, hardware and grocery business. Later he turned his attention to the milling business, in which he continued for five years, but not finding that as profitable as he had anticipated he again began the manufacture of stoneware in 1883. He is now operating one of the leading industrial concerns of the town, having a large plant, which is still conducted and wherein employment is furnished to about thirty workmen. In connection with his son Mr. Ruckel is also engaged in the retail coal business. His has been an active and useful career, in which he has displayed sound judgment in the control of business affairs and keen discrimination in determining the outcome of any business proposition. He is now practically living retired, leaving the active management of the pottery business to his son, but for many years Mr. Ruckel has been classed with the most progressive and substantial citizens of White Hall.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Ruckel displayed his loyalty to the Union cause by enlisting as a member of Company H, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with

A. D. RUCKEL.

which he served for four months. He then returned to Ohio and went into a private armory at Hamilton, that state, where he engaged in the manufacture of breech-loading rifles for the United States. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party since he cast his first presidential vote for Fremont in 1856. He has ever kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is a stanch advocate of the party platform, believing that it contains the best elements of good government. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church and attended both the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday-schools. He was at one time a member of the Masonic fraternity, but is not now actively affiliated with the craft.

On the 8th of October, 1868, Mr. Ruckel was united in marriage to Miss Emma Adams, a native of Akron, Ohio, and a daughter of Enoch Adams. The Adams family were Scotch Yankees and were stanch abolitionists prior to the Civil war. At an early day the representatives of the name moved from Portland, Maine, to Cleveland, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ruckel has been born but one child, Carroll A., who was born April 9, 1872, in White Hall. The son has always been associated with his father in business and in 1893, upon his marriage, was admitted to a partnership on the 9th of October of that year. He wedded Nora Mytenger, a daughter of the well known merchant of White Hall of that name. Like his father, Carroll A. Ruckel gives his political allegiance to the republican party and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and to the Travelers' Protective Association. He is a young man of excellent business ability, a thorough master of the trade of pottery manufacture and in the control of the enterprise displays careful management, consideration for his employes and most honorable dealings with his patrons. Both father and son are classed with the representative business men of White Hall, honored and respected because of what they have accomplished and by reason of the straightforward, honorable methods they have ever followed. In the year 1902 Mr. Ruckel paid a visit to his old home at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and there saw his first teacher, Mary Worman, now a widow living in that city. His residence in White Hall covers thirty-four years, during which time the town has profited by his co-operation in many measures for the general good through his progressive citizenship, which has found expression in the assistance which he has rendered along many lines of improvement and progress in his chosen locality.

F. M. BALDWIN.

Among the most prominent, enterprising and progressive citizens of White Hall F. M. Baldwin is numbered and his interest in the town and its upbuilding is indicated by his active co-operation in various movements for the general good. As mayor of the city he is conducting his affairs with the same dispatch and capability that he manifested in his business and in whatever relation of life we find him—in the government service, in politics, in business or in social circles—he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

Mr. Baldwin is descended in the paternal line from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Judge Benjamin Baldwin, now deceased,

was a native of Virginia, born in 1792, and he became one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Greene county, Illinois. His, indeed, was a remarkable record. Finding that he had little opportunity for advancement in Virginia, his growing ambition and desire for successful attainment led him to leave his old home in the south and remove to a pioneer district, which, however, presented opportunities for more rapid and substantial development. It was in early manhood that Judge Baldwin made his way to Ohio, arriving in Cincinnati about 1811 or 1812, with a capital of only fifty cents. His education had been extremely limited and he seemed to have no natural advantages save his strong mentality and force of character. He had been in Ohio but a short time when he volunteered for active military service under General William Henry Harrison and became a lieutenant. He also assisted in building Fort Meigs. As time passed he added to his knowledge through reading, observation and experience. He was ambitious for mental as well as material advancement and put forth every effort that would develop his intellectual powers. Removing to Warren county, Ohio, his fitness for leadership was there recognized and he was called to fill official positions within the gift of the county. He was also made brigadier-general in the Ohio militia and further political honors awaited him, for he was twice elected to represent his district in the general assembly, being first chosen to that office in 1829. While in Ohio he was also candidate for the state senate, and while running for that office he met his first and last defeat. Again attracted by the possibilities of a frontier district he came to Greene county, Illinois, in 1840, and purchased land in White Hall township. One year later he brought his family from Ohio to this state and after residing upon a farm for about nine years he took up his abode in White Hall. In business he was active, far-sighted and energetic and he acquired several thousand acres of land, which he divided among his children as they became of age. In this state further political honors came to him, for in 1860 he was elected to the legislature and took an active part in the affairs of the general assembly during one of its most important sessions. In politics he was a lifelong democrat, with firm faith in the principles of the party, in the support of which he never swerved. His religious faith was that of the Universalist church. Judge Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Martha Varner, who was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, the wedding being celebrated in the city of Hamilton in 1814. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom F. M. Baldwin was the ninth in order of birth. Judge Baldwin passed away February 13, 1865, while his wife died in 1889, at the age of ninety-three years. He was a noble example of the self-made man, who arises to prominence through the opportunity which is the pride of our American life. With a recognition of possibilities he put forth his strongest and best efforts not only in business life, but also in political circles, and he won the prosperity which is the true reward of honorable effort and also gained an unassailable reputation as a citizen whose loyalty and devotion to the general good were above question.

F. M. Baldwin was born May 20, 1831, in Warren county, Ohio, and the first fifteen years of his life were spent upon a farm. He continued at home until 1855, coming with his parents to Greene county, Illinois,

in 1850. He afterward secured land at String Prairie, where he carried on agricultural pursuits on his own account until 1860, in which year he purchased the Rome gristmill and in the ownership and operation of this enterprise was connected with his brother, B. F. Baldwin, until 1883, when F. M. Baldwin sold out and removed to White Hall, where he has since lived. In his business affairs he was thoroughly trustworthy as well as active and enterprising and by careful management of his interests he accumulated a handsome competence that now enables him to live retired.

On the 5th of April, 1855, occurred the marriage of F. M. Baldwin and Miss Mary Agnes Bowman, who died in 1885, after a happy married life of about thirty years. They became the parents of nine children, of whom five are now deceased. Those still living are Mrs. Etta Griswold, who has three children; Mrs. Martha North, who has five children; Mrs. Mary Greer, who has three children; and Mrs. Agnes Woltrip, who has one child. Mr. Baldwin also has two great-grandchildren, one the child of a daughter of Mrs. Griswold and one the child of a son of Mrs. North. After losing his first wife Mr. Baldwin was again married in 1888, his second union being with Mrs. Cora B. Gullett, a daughter of Vilroy Robley, a prominent farmer.

In his political views Mr. Baldwin has ever been a most earnest democrat, giving inflexible support to the principles of the party. He has frequently been called to a public office and his official service has been creditable alike to his constituents and to himself. In 1889 he was elected alderman and in 1895 he was chosen mayor of the city, and in 1897 was re-elected. In 1899 he was defeated, but in 1903 was again elected to that office and is now serving for his third term. His administration has been most acceptable, for it has been characterized by economy, progress and improvement. During his first term concrete walks were introduced into White Hall and the streets were lighted by electricity. During his second administration the water works system was established. He has favored every measure which he believed would contribute to the progress and upbuilding of White Hall and his efforts have been far-reaching and beneficial. He has several times served as school director in town 11, range 12, and yet Mr. Baldwin has by no means been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to give his attention to the supervision of his private business interests. Realizing, however, that the duties and obligations of citizenship must be met, he has accepted the office of mayor when it has been the expressed wish of his fellow townsmen that he occupy the office and his public record shows that the trust reposed in him was well placed.

JAMES McNABB.

James McNabb, editor of the Carrollton *Gazette*, was born in Clarksville, Missouri, and in early childhood was taken by his parents to Calhoun county, Illinois. His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm and in the Oak Grove school he acquired his education. On the 7th of March, 1874, after successfully passing an examination, he was granted a teacher's certificate and for twelve years followed the profession of teaching, spending seven years of that time as principal of the Harlem school.

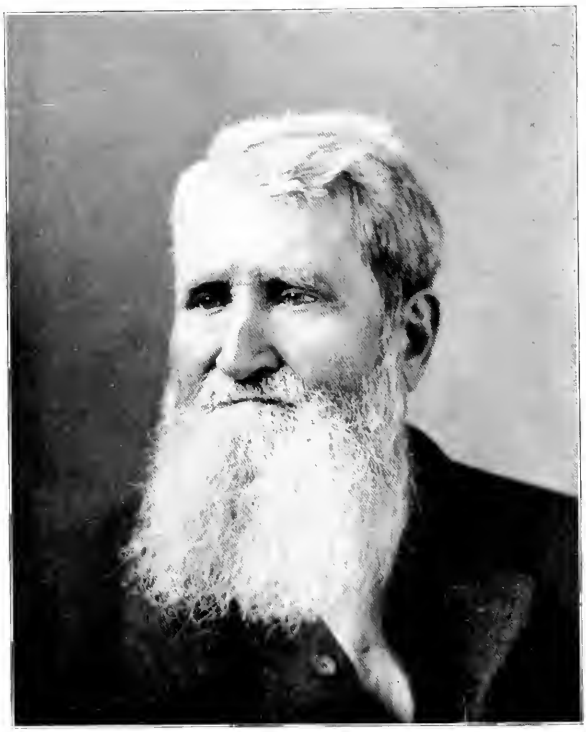
On the 17th of March, 1877, he was appointed county superintendent of schools for Calhoun county by the board of county commissioners. He was twice re-elected to this office, serving ten years, and then declined a third term. His active identification with journalism dates from the 10th of March, 1881, when he purchased the Calhoun *Herald*, editing it for six years in addition to his other duties. In 1886 he became half owner of the Carrollton *Gazette* and removed to Carrollton, assuming editorial charge of the paper on the 19th of July. This has since been his connection with the journal, which under his able direction has become one of the leading papers in this part of the state, having a large local patronage.

Mr. McNabb has been active and prominent in other lines, especially in matters relating to progressive citizenship. He served one year as president of the board of education of Carrollton, and in April, 1892, he was appointed a member of the state board of public charities by Governor Altgeld, filling the position for four years. Having studied law he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Springfield on the 11th of January, 1895, and on the 10th of March, 1895, by Judge George W. Herdman, and was re-appointed March 10, 1899, by Judge O. P. Thompson, which position he is still occupying. In September, 1897, he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in St. Louis, and during three succeeding years attended lectures at that institution when business conditions permitted. He is thus continually broadening his knowledge, keeping in touch with not only the general questions of the day but with the advancement along many scientific lines as well. He is a student by nature, and his love of research and investigation has carried him into various fields of knowledge. Being interested in the political situation of the country, he has labored for Democratic principles and was Democratic presidential elector for the twentieth congressional district in 1904.

On the 26th of June, 1889, Mr. McNabb was married to Miss Louise Pierson, of Carrollton. He belongs to Carrollton Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M.; Carrollton Chapter, No. 77, R. A. M.; Hugh DePayens Commandery, No. 29, K. T.; Americana Lodge, No. 99, K. P.; and Carrollton Camp, No. 476, M. W. A. His influence in public affairs has been for all beneficial measures and his activity has been a resultant force in promoting local progress.

JEDUTHUN BRACE ELDRED.

Jeduthun Brace Eldred, for many years a most respected and worthy farmer of Greene county, was born in Herkimer county, New York, July 23, 1819. The founders of the family in America came from Wales, where at an early day a representative of the name had been knighted by the King of England in recognition of some valorous and meritorious deed and given a coat of arms, a copy of which is in possession of his descendants. William Eldred and Ruth Brace were married in Herkimer county, New York, in 1816, and one the 1st of March, 1820, emigrated from New York to Illinois, driving in wagons to Olean Point, the head of the flatboat navigation on the Allegheny river in New York. Here they built flatboats, one for the family and one for the teams, and started on their long journey down the rivers. Landing at Shawnee-



J. B. ELDRED.

MRS. J. B. ELDRED.

town then started across the country to Ridge Prairie, near Downing Station, in Madison county, reaching their destination on the 2d of May, 1820. They remained in Madison county for a year, raising a crop and waiting for the Greene county land to come into market. At the land sale held in January, 1821, William Eldred bought four hundred acres, which is still in possession of the family. He was a cooper by trade, but he turned his attention to the development and cultivation of his land, which was then all wild and unimproved, and as the years passed he transferred his property into a productive farm.

Jedithun B. Eldred, less than two years of age when brought by his parents to Greene county, was here reared amid typical pioneer scenes. The little pioneer homes upon the broad prairies were widely scattered and one could ride for miles without coming to a fence or habitation to impede his progress. The seeds of civilization were just being planted in the west at that time and the Eldreds bore their full share in reclaiming this county for the uses of the white man. J. B. Eldred attended the public schools of the neighborhood and throughout his life was a constant reader and thus continually broadened his mind and added to his store of knowledge. School sessions only lasted through the winter months and in the remainder of the year he aided in the labors of the farm, using the crude machinery of the day, and performing by hand much of the labor that is now done with improved agricultural implements. He early formed habits of thrift and industry and developed a real liking for the work of the farm that made his labors a pleasure as well as a source of profit. Throughout his entire life he carried on agricultural pursuits, keeping in touch with modern progress along that line, and quickly adopting any new methods which he believed would prove of practical value in the work of tilling the fields and caring for his crops. He also added good buildings to his farm and kept everything about his place in good repair. As the years passed he gained a very gratifying measure of prosperity and he became one of the original owners of the Carrollton Bank. His business integrity was above question and his life record proved that success and an honorable name may be gained simultaneously.

On the 2d of September, 1847, in Greene county, Mr. Eldred was married to Miss Eliza Jane Thomas, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Thomas, who were among the first settlers of the county and also aided in its pioneer development. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eldred were born three sons and a daughter, namely: Samuel W., who married Miss Mary Jane Robertson; Elizabeth R., the wife of S. A. Fairbank; John L., who married Fannie Jane Eldred; and Lewis J., who married Beatrice Andrews.

Mr. Eldred was always a stanch Republican, with firm belief in the principles of the party, but never sought or desired office. He became a Mason in 1856 and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit upon which the craft rests. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and there were in his character qualities which commanded the respect and confidence of all, winning him warm and enduring friendships, and causing his death, which occurred on the 13th of April, 1888, to be deeply regretted by all who knew him. He had long been a resident of the county, had been a witness of almost its entire growth and his aid had been secured as a co-operant factor in many

public improvements resulting in general progress and improvement. He will long be remembered as a devoted father, a faithful friend, a public-spirited citizen and an honored pioneer.

ARTHUR ROBLEY.

Arthur Robley is the owner of one of the best farms of Greene county and in its care and conduct he has displayed a progressive spirit second to no agriculturist of this part of the state. He was born April 11, 1857, on the old family homestead, which is still his place of residence, his parents being Charles and Lydia A. (Day) Robley.

His paternal grandfather, Richard Robley, was born in New Hampshire, May 12, 1791, and was a son of Mathew and Mary (Scott) Robley, natives of England, in whose family were seven children, namely: Elizabeth, Mary, Eunice, Angeline, Mathew, Richard and Henry. Richard Robley was married August 11, 1814, to Desire Griswold, and eight children blessed this union: Eliza A., who married Thomas J. Brown and died December 29, 1831; Henry G., who married Caroline Griswold and lived near Carlinville, Illinois; George B., who wedded Mary Jordan and made his home in Greene county; Charles, who is mentioned below; Emily, who married Julius Twitchell and died September 22, 1872; Villroy, who married Catherine Spence and lived in Bluffdale township; Walter S., who died November 6, 1836; and Mary, who wedded Thaddeus Brace and resided in Carrollton. At an early day Richard Robley left his old home in Vergennes, Vermont, and came west, becoming a resident of Greene county, Illinois, in 1820, when this region was all wild and unimproved. He was at one time owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land on which the city of St. Louis now stands, and afterward purchased what has since been known as the old Robley homestead in this county. After building a log cabin upon his land he returned to St. Louis for his family in 1821, having left them there while he looked up a suitable location. He came up the river on a flatboat and landed at what is now Newport. For over half a century he made his home in Bluffdale township and amid pioneer surroundings he developed a farm, which he continued to cultivate and improve up to the time of his death. He died January 3, 1879, having survived his wife many years, as her death occurred July 22, 1836. He served as captain in the Black Hawk war, was particularly helpful in advancing the substantial development of Greene county, aiding in reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization and fostered many measures for the public good.

Charles Robley, the father of our subject, was born in this county, on the 6th of November, 1822, and was reared upon the old homestead. He devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits and the raising of stock, and became the owner of six hundred and eighty acres of land on sections 8, 9, 10 and 15, Bluffdale township, and four hundred acres east of Carrollton. He fed much stock for the market and in his business transactions was always found reliable, conducting his affairs in a manner that neither sought or required disguise. He was regarded as one of the prominent and influential citizens of his community, respected by all with whom he was associated. In politics he was a republican. On the 15th of November, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Day, a daughter of Samuel Day, who was

a native of Vermont. She proved to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate on the journey of life and they became the parents of four children: Walter, the eldest, married Louisa Crane and is now living about three miles west of Carrollton. They have three children: Charles H., Ella and Stella. Henry S. Robley, the second son, is living in Independence, Kansas, and is the owner of a farm in Greene county, east of Carrollton. He wedded Mary Crane, of Kansas, and their children are Alva, Pearl, Jessie, Elsie and Ealen. Emily is the wife of George A. Giller and their children are: Emma; Eva; Charles E., deceased; Gussie; Lena; Clover; Alta; Byron; and Richard. Arthur Robley is the fourth member of the family. The father died June 22, 1897, and the mother passed away December 29, 1899.

Arthur Robley was educated in the public schools near his father's home and has always remained on the old home farm. He continued to assist his father until the latter's death and he was appointed administrator of both his father's and mother's estates. He is today one of the most extensive and prosperous landowners of Greene county, his possessions comprising ten hundred and fifty-one acres of land in Bluffdale township. Every indication of modern progress along agricultural lines is seen upon his place and his is one of the most highly improved and valuable farms of this portion of the state. He has recently placed a levee around a portion of his farm at an enormous cost. It is two and a half miles in length and at the widest part is fifty-three and a half feet at the base. There is a two and a half inch slope with a ten-foot crown and the pit has all been laid on the outside. This levee has been constructed at a cost of twelve thousand dollars and other expenses will be incurred in its completion in accordance with the ideas of Mr. Robley. The water passes out through the levee through a three-foot sewer and valve and Mr. Robley expects to add an eight-inch pump with a capacity of twenty-five hundred gallons of water per minute to pass over the top of the levee. In times of low water the drainage will be through the valve, but in times of high water this valve will be closed. This levee drains six hundred acres of land and reclaims four hundred acres. Mr. Robley's lands are not subject and never will be to drainage assessment, owing to a compromise made with the Keach drainage district and signed by the county judge. This was secured through the assistance of F. A. Whiteside, an attorney of Carrollton. Mr. Robley has constructed and put in his own telephone line. He has every modern convenience upon his farm known to the city and at the same time enjoys the privileges of rural life. He has long been a breeder of high grade horses. He had Pioneer, with a record of 2:20 as a trotter, but he was also a double-gaited horse and had the track record at Carrollton during his time. Mr. Robley exhibited this horse at Kansas City and St. Louis. Pioneer won nine races out of eleven in straight heats and defeated Monon, owned by J. V. Striker, five times in straight heats. Mr. Robley also raised John R. Tanner, a fast horse, but sold him.

On the 27th of January, 1888, Mr. Robley married Miss Gerturde M. Dayton, daughter of Thomas H. and Mattie J. (Ricketts) Dayton. Her paternal grandfather was Matthew Dayton, who was born in Schoharie county, New York, July 9, 1798, and was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dayton, of English parentage. Mat-

thew Dayton spent his early life upon his father's farm and came west when twenty years of age. In 1819 he came to Greene county in company with Captain Richard Robley, previously mentioned, and others, the journey being made by wagon. He located in Woodville township on the Illinois river bottom, and like other early settlers used to send his produce down the river by flatboat to the St. Louis markets. Although he commenced life without capital he became the owner of five hundred acres of land along the bluff. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Democrat. In 1825 he married Margaret Taylor, who died in March, 1862, and his death occurred October 4, 1874, in Montgomery county, Illinois. They had eight children.

One of this number was Thomas H. Dayton, the father of Mrs. Robley. He was born in Woodville township, this county, November 6, 1843, and spent his entire life upon the old homestead farm, being the the owner of five hundred and seventy-five acres of land. During the Civil war he entered the service and was mustered in October 9, 1861, as a member of Company G, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg and other engagements, and at the close of the war was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. The regiment to which he belonged was commanded by his brother-in-law, Colonel Nulton, of Carrollton. On the 31st of December, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Mattie J. Ricketts, a native of Jersey county, Illinois, and a daughter of Aaron and Margaret (Burr) Ricketts. Her father was a soldier of the Black Hawk war, and after that struggle settled in Jersey county, where he died in March, 1852. Her mother's death occurred in Greene county, April 21, 1874. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dayton were born seven children, namely: John M., Lizzie J., Margaret Gertrude, Amanda Ann, Robert E. Lee, Guy and Thomas Henry. The father of this family died on the 7th of May, 1882, and the mother was again married July 29, 1884, her second union being with Frank Clark. She is still living on the old homestead.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Robley have been born four children: Lester C., now fourteen years of age; Clover L., eleven years old; Gilda Dayton, seven years; and Richard Yates, a little lad of four summers. The parents are very prominent in social circles, and their own beautiful home is noted for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Robley is an advocate of Republican principles, and is a member of Carrollton Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M. He is one of the board of directors of the Greene county fair, and is justly regarded as one of the most progressive men of the county. His business interests have become extensive and of an important character, and in their control he has displayed keen discernment, strong executive force and marked capability. Having carefully considered his plans, he is determined in their execution and his life record proves that prosperity is not the result of genius, but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and unfaltering enterprise.

JOSEPH B. WEISNER.

Joseph B. Weisner, living on section 16, Rockbridge township, is one of the thrifty farmers and stock-raisers of Greene county, owning and operating three hundred and

sixty acres of land pleasantly situated within two and a fourth miles of Greenfield. He is a native son of Greene county, his birth having occurred February 20, 1848, in the township which is still his home.

His father, James N. Weisner, was a native of North Carolina, born January 10, 1803. The paternal grandfather, John Weisner, removed from North Carolina to Tennessee, where his son James was reared to manhood, and after reaching adult age he was married there to Martha Evans, a native of Tennessee. In 1829 they removed to Illinois and cast in their lot with the first settlers of Rockbridge township, Greene county. Few claims had been entered at that time, and the greater part of the land was still in a wild condition, not a furrow having been turned or an improvement made upon many an acre, but the possibilities of development were there and to such worthy pioneer settlers as Mr. Weisner and his associates the county owes much for the impetus which they gave to its agricultural development at an early day. He opened up a farm and reared his family thereon. He had nine children who reached mature years. He spent his last days in Greenfield, living a retired life, and there he passed away in 1884 at the age of eighty-one years. His wife died several years prior to that time, being called to her final rest in 1876.

Joseph B. Weisner was reared upon the old family homestead, acquired his education in the schools of Greenfield and remained with his father until he had attained his majority, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. After his marriage he located where he now resides, at first renting the land, and when several years had passed he bought twenty acres. Later, as opportunity afforded and his financial resources increased, he added to his place from time to time until he is now the owner of three hundred and sixty acres, constituting a very valuable farm. He has added to it all modern equipments and accessories, has erected a large substantial barn, a good house and other buildings. In addition to the home place he owns ninety-three acres adjoining Greenfield.

On the 10th of October, 1872, in Macoupin county, Mr. Weisner was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Dews, a native of that county and daughter of John Dews, whose birth occurred in England, and who became one of the early residents of central Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Weisner have been born five children, one now deceased. Those living are: J. B., Florence H. and Faye S., at home; and Ethel, the wife of Howard Strang, a farmer of Greene county.

Mr. Weisner is identified with Greenfield Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while he and his wife belong to the Court of Honor and the Mutual Protective League. Mrs. Weisner is also a member of the Methodist church. Since age gave to him the right of franchise, Mr. Weisner has been a stanch advocate of Republican principles, casting his first presidential ballot for General Grant in 1872. He has never sought or held office, but is interested in the success of his party, and, being a believer in good schools, he has served for some time on the school board, putting forth effective effort in behalf of education. His entire life having been passed in this county he has a wide acquaintance, and that his career has ever been honorable and upright is indicated by the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from boyhood.

WILLIAM L. WINN.

William L. Winn, city attorney of White Hall, was born in Carrollton, July 29, 1870, his parents being Richard B. and Mary F. Winn. The Winn family is of Welsh and Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather, William Winn, was born May 17, 1803, and died November 27, 1866. He married Phoebe Osborn, who died April 22, 1858. Their son, Richard B. Winn, was born December 8, 1843, on the old homestead farm, four miles west of Carrollton. He acquired a district-school education and afterward attended the public schools in Carrollton. In early manhood he learned the trade of machinist and gunsmith, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business interests and when in his twenty-first year offered his services to the government, enlisting on the 22d of August, 1864, as a member of Company H, Fortieth Missouri Infantry. He continued to serve until after the close of hostilities and was honorably discharged on the 11th of August, 1865. He was in several engagements and was disabled in the service in 1865. After the war, having done his full duty as a soldier, he returned home with a creditable military record and was engaged in farming for a year. He then entered a machine shop in Carrollton, where he remained until 1877, when, in connection with his brother, George Winn, he established a machine shop and foundry in White Hall, which they conducted until 1893. In 1895 he opened a grocery store in his building near the postoffice, in White Hall, and in this business enterprise he is still engaged. His son, Harry L., conducts a book, stationery and news store in the same building. In 1868 Richard B. Winn was married to Miss Mary F. Luther, who was born in Grundy county, Illinois, September 17, 1850. Her father, Martin Luther, married Ursula Colgrove, who died in March, 1859. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Winn were born two children, William L. and Harry L., the latter born February 21, 1883.

William L. Winn was a student in the public schools of White Hall until he had mastered the branches of learning therein taught and afterward he entered the University of Michigan, where he prepared for the practice of law, having formed a desire to become a member of the bar. He was graduated there in 1892. He is now recognized as one of the leading young lawyers of the Greene county bar, and undoubtedly has a bright future before him. A year after his admission to practice in 1892, he opened an office in connection with H. O. Tunison, under the firm name of Winn & Tunison, and the relation was sustained for some time, but eventually the partnership was dissolved and William L. Winn opened his present office. In 1892 he was elected city attorney, and with the exception of a period of four years has continually filled the position. He is not an office seeker, however, and does not take an active part in politics, caring for no political preferment outside of the strict path of his profession. He has a well appointed law office, equipped with a good library, and with the contents of the volumes he is largely familiar. His practice has had a healthy growth and he is regarded as a safe counselor as well as an able advocate before judge or jury. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is broad and accurate, and in the preparation of his cases he is thorough and painstaking, and in control of the legal business of the city he has discharged his duties with-

out fear or favor, and in his private practice his devotion to his client's interest is proverbial.

Mr. Winn was married June 21, 1899, to Miss Edna Hixon, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Henry W. and Jeanette (Curtis) Hixon. Her paternal grandparents were Solomon and Nancy (Remley) Hixon. Her father, who was born in November, 1833, is now living in Middlebury, Indiana. Her mother was a daughter of Charles L. and Eunice (Creager) Curtis. Mrs. Winn is of English and German lineage. She attended the Female Seminary at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and is a most estimable lady, having the warm regard of many friends in White Hall. Both Mr. and Mrs. Winn hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and in his political views he is an earnest Republican, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day.

THOMAS E. MELVIN.

For seventy-four years Thomas E. Melvin has been a resident of Greene county. Few indeed of its citizens have so long resided within its borders and he has intimate knowledge of its history as it has emerged from pioneer conditions to take its place with the best developed counties of this growing commonwealth. He has seen the work of improvement as it has been carried forward along progressive lines, and has co-operated in many movements for the general good. For more than half a century he has been numbered among the substantial and thrifty farmers of Rubicon township, and he is now living a retired life in the city of Greenfield.

Mr. Melvin is a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Washington county, on the 22d of December, 1824. His father, John Melvin, was likewise born in Tennessee and was there married to Miss Eliza Crouch. In the spring of 1831 he brought his family to Illinois, locating in Greene county, and later he settled in Rubicon township, where he entered land from the government and opened up a farm, transforming a tract of wild prairie into richly cultivated fields. Subsequently he established his home in Greenfield, where his last years were passed, both he and his wife dying in this city.

Thomas E. Melvin was a youth of six years, when he accompanied his parents to Illinois and upon the old home farm he was reared, assisting in the arduous task of developing new land as his age and strength permitted. The occupation to which he was reared he made his life work and as a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Elizabeth Coonrod, who was born in Wayne county, Illinois, their marriage being celebrated in 1847. Her father, Stephen Coonrod, was a native of Kentucky and in 1829 came to Illinois, being among the first settlers of Greene county.

After his marriage Mr. Melvin engaged in farming on the old homestead for two or three years and afterward purchased a farm, while still later he bought the old home place, his father removing to Greenfield. There he successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1902, when he rented the farm and took up his abode in Greenfield, where he has since lived. He owned and in former years operated seven hundred acres of land, but has now divided the property among his children. He made good improvements upon his farm, erecting a large and substantial barn and other neces-

sary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. A two story brick house had been built by his father the fall before our subject was married. He was a very successful farmer and stockraiser, also fed considerable stock, shipping from two to four carloads of cattle to the city markets annually, together with a large number of hogs. His business capacity and executive force were demonstrated by the capable conduct of all his farming interests and the excellent financial results which attended his efforts.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin was blessed with six children, of whom four are living: Sylvester is married and owns a good farm in this county. He has four children: Leon, Morris, Mildred and Marguerite. George, also the owner of a good farm in Greene county, is married and has two living children, Ethel and Grant, the former the wife of George Sykes, by whom she has one child, Malcolm. George Melvin also lost one daughter, Lulu, who died in early womanhood in September, 1904. Edward is married and is a farmer of Rubicon township. Minnie is the wife of Bert Metcalf, a farmer of Rubicon township, and they have three children, William, Lee and Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin lost two children, Edna, who died in early womanhood; and Emma, who became the wife of Charles Smith, and died in 1893.

In his political views Mr. Melvin was formerly a Republican and cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln, but is now a Prohibitionist. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and for some years he was active in the Grange. A resident of the county from his youth to the present time, he has for seventy-four years been a witness of its development and is one of the few remaining early settlers here. He has seen the wonderful changes that have occurred during all these years as the county has been transformed from a wilderness and a swamp into a richly agricultural district, dotted here and there with thriving towns and cities which have all the improvements and conveniences known to the older east. He can remember the days when primitive farm machinery was used and, in fact, has even plowed when following the share as it has turned the soil. He also gathered the harvests in the primitive manner of the early days and as the years advanced was quick to take up the methods that facilitated the farm work. He remembers, too, the pioneer homes with their hardships and their hospitality. He commands the respect, confidence and friendship of his neighbors and acquaintances.

GEORGE WILLIAM DARR.

George William Darr is one of the native sons of Greene county, his birth having occurred in Carrollton township about three miles west of the city of Carrollton. His natal day was June 3, 1850, and upon the old farm homestead he spent the first seven years of his life. His parents were George and Rebecca (Hoffman) Darr, who went to Calhoun county, Illinois, in 1848. Both were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there spent the days of their childhood, remaining residents of that state until their immigration westward to Illinois. They resided in Calhoun county until 1850, when they removed to Carrollton township, Greene county, settling upon a farm which was the birth place of their son George William. The father carried on agricultural

G. W. DARR.

MRS G W DARR

pursuits and stock-raising and although his life was quietly passed he gained a competence as a reward of his persistent labor and careful management and he is now living retired in Kansas. His wife died in March, 1902. They reared a large family, namely: Elizabeth, who was married in 1864 to Willard Swan and died in Bluffdale township; Amos, who married Henrietta Adams and is a resident farmer of Greene county; Susan, who is the widow of Dennis Flatt, and makes her home in Kansas; Kate, the wife of B. Hilderbrand, also a resident of Kansas; Mary, the wife of Reuben Profitt, of Rice county, Kansas; Sarah, the wife of Elias Swires of Illinois; Mrs. Rebecca Butts, also living in Kansas; William, of this review; Ruth, who is the wife of William Robnett, a resident of Kansas; and Adeline, the deceased wife of Arthur Bundie, who is also located in the Sunflower state.

George William Darr at the usual age entered the public schools, acquiring his education in Bluffdale. After he laid aside his text-books he assisted his father in the conduct of the old home farm and gained there a practical knowledge of the best methods for caring for the fields and for the stock. After reaching years of maturity he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey and was married to Louvisa Snyder, a daughter of John Snyder, of Bluffdale township. The young couple began their domestic life upon his father's farm and there resided until he purchased land, becoming the owner of a tract of eighty acres of land west of his present home. Later he successively purchased eighty, forty, thirty-seven, seventy-nine, another eighty, thirty, eleven, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and sixty, thirty-nine and fifty-nine acre tracts. In the meantime he sold several small tracts, but by these various purchases he has become the owner of a very desirable farming property of six hundred and eighty-six acres which is now well equipped with modern facilities and accessories. He uses the most improved machinery in his farm work and neatness and thrift are displayed in all departments of his farm. He handles considerable stock, especially southwest cattle, which he buys in the St. Louis market, feeds, fattens and ships. His is one of the most attractive farm properties of Bluffdale township and is an indication of the gratifying success which has crowned his labors.

Mr. and Mrs. Darr are the parents of five children: Robert C., who married Adeline Flatt, half-sister of Daniel Flatt, and is now living in Bluffdale township, on the home place; Cora, the wife of Marshall Voiles of Greene county; Marion A., who married Ada Bass and is living on his father's farm; Ida, who is the wife of Robert Russell and also resides on the old farm homestead; and Wesley, who is yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Darr is always loyal in his citizenship and his devotion to the general good has been recognized by his fellow townsmen, who have elected him to the office of assessor of the township and supervisor. He is a believer in Democratic principles and indicates his political preference by his ballot. He attends the Baptist church, although he is not connected through membership with any denomination. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen and with the Farmers' Alliance. His interest in public affairs is deep and sincere and has led him to co-operate in many measures for the general good, but his chief attention is given to his business, which is carefully managed so that he is counted one of the leading resident farmers. The accompanying group shows

four generations, the four gentlemen sitting down being the great-grandfathers of the children, whose father is M. A. Darr, and their grandfathers are G. W. Darr and S. G. Bass.

THOMAS M. MEEK.

Thomas M. Meek, whose farm of two hundred and forty acres is situated on section 26, Rockbridge township, is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred near Carrollton the 14th of March, 1857. His father, John M. Meek, was born November 23, 1823, upon the farm where our subject's birth occurred. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Meek, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and belonged to a family closely identified with royalty, one of its members having been knighted by Queen Victoria. On crossing the Atlantic to the new world Thomas Meek established his home in Greene county, Illinois, in 1821, becoming one of the early pioneers, and he took an active and prominent part in the early development of this region. He entered land from the government and opened up the farm on which his son John M. Meek was born and reared. Having attended school in England, he had acquired a much better education than the majority of his associates at that time and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, carrying the Word from place to place without thought of recompense. In politics he was a Whig but never aspired to public office though much of his life was devoted to the welfare of his fellowmen. He died on the old homestead in this county, January 23, 1866, honored and respected by all who knew him.

After arriving at years of maturity John M. Meek was married in this county to Miss Jane Webster, a native of England, who was born in Yorkshire and was a daughter of Benjamin Webster, who died in England. John M. Meek owned and operated the old home farm near Carrollton and there he reared his family of nine children, of whom three sons and a daughter are now living. He died July 18, 1876, at the age of fifty-three years, while his wife passed away in July, 1901, at the age of seventy-nine.

Thomas M. Meek was reared on the old family homestead and acquired a good common-school education, remaining with his father until the latter's death. He continued to reside at the old homestead until twenty-seven years of age and in connection with his brother carried on the farm. On the 14th of February, 1884, in Greene county he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Griswold, a native of this county, and they began their domestic life upon the farm which he had purchased just previous to his marriage. This comprised one hundred and sixty acres and with characteristic energy he began its development. Later he built a good two story residence, also erected the necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and planted an orchard. He purchased more land, becoming the owner of a tract of eighty acres, which added to his other, makes his farm of good size, comprise he is engaged in the raising of grain and also a high grade of cattle and hogs. Both branches of his business are proving profitable, for he is practical in his methods, prompt in the execution of his business affairs and reliable in all that he undertakes.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Meek have been born four children: Chester M., Hattie, Stella and Floyd A. The parents are members of the

S. G. BASS G. W. DARR M. A. DARR
GEORGE DARR W. H. BASS JOHN SNYDER THOMAS BANDY

Rockbridge Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Meek serving as one of the official board and also taking an active interest in the work of the Sunday-school. He has never faltered in his allegiance to the Republican party since attaining his majority, yet he has never sought office as a reward for party fealty. His interest in the general good is that of a public-spirited citizen who desires rather the growth of his party and the welfare of his community than self aggrandizement. He has a wide acquaintance in this part of the state, in which he has always lived, and his efforts in business life have been so discerningly directed that he has won a very desirable competence.

D. F. KING.

D. F. King, probate judge of Greene county and a leading member of the Carrollton bar, was born south of Bonham, Texas, January 9, 1853, and is descended from Irish ancestry, the family having been established in North Carolina at an early epoch in the development of America. His paternal grandfather, Alexander King, was a native of North Carolina, whence he removed to Indiana, residing in that state for a few years. About the year 1820 he became a resident of Greene county, Illinois. Alexander King, Jr., the father of D. F. King, was born in Indiana and after arriving at years of maturity was married in Greene county, Illinois, to Mary Waggoner, a native of Kentucky.

Judge King acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Greene county and afterward entered the Blackburn University at Carlinville, Illinois. Subsequently he matriculated in the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he devoted the greater part of his time to the study of law. Returning to Carrollton he continued reading law with Mark Meyerstein as his preceptor. He was later a student in the office of James R. Ward, and on the 17th of January, 1870, he successfully passed an examination which secured his admission to the bar. Having been elected superintendent of schools prior to this time he served in that office for two years, but on his admission to the bar he resigned his position in order to devote his entire attention to his professional duties. In 1880 he was elected states attorney and served so capably that in 1884 he was re-elected. In 1892 he was appointed postmaster of Carrollton, occupying that position for two years. He then resumed the active practice of law and secured a good clientage. In 1898 he was elected county judge of probate and again was elected in 1902, so that he is now serving for the second term.

In September, 1875, Judge King was married to Miss Nancy E. Morrow, of Greene county, Illinois, a daughter of Jesse Morrow, one of the early settlers of this county. Their children are Jesse, who is now a medical student in St. Louis, Missouri; John B., who is a practicing attorney formerly of Roodhouse, now of Peoria; Oliver, who is also in St. Louis; Frank, an electrician of Carrollton; Ward and Doris, at home.

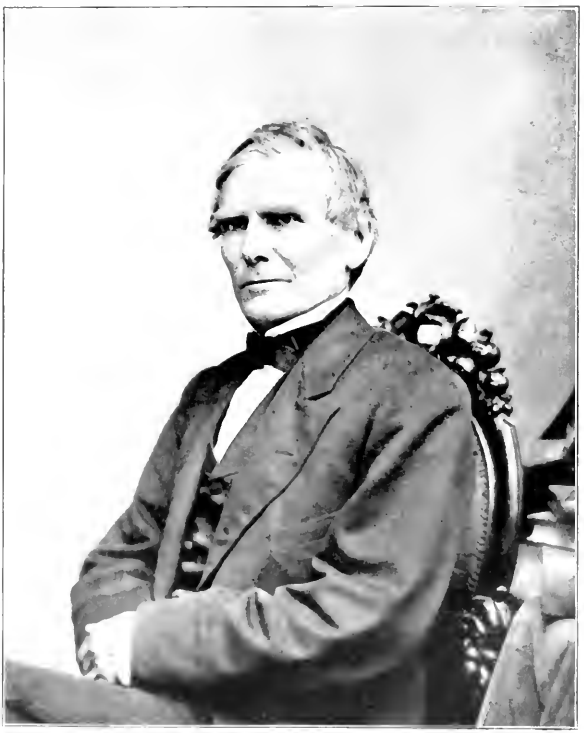
Judge King is a valued representative of the Odd Fellows lodge and of the Modern Woodmen camp of Roodhouse. He is a gentleman of attractive social qualities and in the field of political life and commercial activity in Greene county he has won distinction, being to-day numbered among

the leading, influential and honored citizens of Carrollton. Honored and respected in every class of society he has for some time been a leader in thought and action in the public life of his adopted county and over the record of his public career and his private life there falls no shadow of wrong for he has ever been most loyal to the duties of friendship and of citizenship, so that his history well deserves a place in the annals of his adopted state.

HON. DAVID MEADE WOODSON.

Hon. David Meade Woodson, who as judge of the first judicial circuit of Illinois, left the impress of his individuality upon the legal history of the state and whose superior ability and attainments reflected credit upon the bench and bar of the commonwealth, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, May 18, 1806. His father, Samuel H. Woodson, was an eminent lawyer of the Kentucky bar. A native of Albemarle county, Virginia, he was taken to Kentucky by his mother and step-father, Colonel Joseph Crocket, an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary war. He was then but seven years of age and in the Blue Grass state was reared. He studied law with the celebrated George Nicholas and was a contemporary of Henry Clay, William T. Barry, William Logan, Jesse Bledsoe, Robert Wickliffe, John Roman and other distinguished men who figured in the judicial and political history of the state at a time when the brilliance of its bar attracted the attention of the nation. Mr. Woodson was a gentleman of polished address, varied acquirements and great personal popularity. He repeatedly represented Jessamine county in the state legislature and in 1820 was elected from the Ashland district to congress, where he displayed a statesman's grasp of affairs in the manner in which he performed his service as one of the lawmakers of the nation. He was married, January 1, 1804, to Ann R. Meade, a daughter of Colonel David Meade, who had settled at an early day nine miles south of Lexington, in what is now Jessamine county. His mansion (Chaumier De Prairie) was long celebrated as the seat of elegant and bounteous hospitality, while the master was renowned for his graceful and polished manner. He died in 1827, at the age of fifty years.

Judge Woodson, the second son of the Hon. Samuel Woodson, spent his youth in the atmosphere of refinement and intellectual culture, and acquired his education in classical schools near Lexington and in Transylvania University, of that city. At the age of seventeen years he became a student under the preceptorship of Jesse Bledsoe, then a professor in the law department of Transylvania University, thus securing daily association with one of the most acute legal minds of the country. In 1827 his father died and this occasioned Judge Woodson to devote his attention to other pursuits in connection with the settlement of the estate. His natural ability, however, combined with his deep interest in the political issues of the day, led to his selection, when he had but just passed the prescribed age, for the candidacy for the state legislature. This was in 1831 and was at a time when there was a peculiarly interesting crisis in the political history of the county, which up to this time had given Democratic majorities, in which Mr. Woodson was the Whig nominee. His personal popularity and his ability led to his election and amid the shouts of the people



HON. DAVID M. WOODSON.

he was borne in triumph on the shoulders of his friends through the streets of the town. While a member of the legislature he assisted in electing Henry Clay to the United States senate.

In the fall of 1833 Judge Woodson first visited Illinois and the following year he took up his abode in Carrollton, Greene county, entering upon the practice of law in connection with Charles D. Hodges, the partnership continuing for fourteen years and reaching its conclusion when Judge Woodson was elevated to the bench. In 1835 he had returned to Kentucky and spent another session in Transylvania University as a student under the Hon. George Robertson, chief justice of Kentucky. Having graduated with honor he returned to Illinois and again entered upon law practice in Carrollton.

In the year in which he attained his majority and in which he entered political life Judge Woodson was also married. On the 6th of October, 1831, he wedded Miss Lucy McDowell, a sister of Dr. McDowell, a prominent physician and surgeon of St. Louis and a daughter of Major John McDowell, of Fayette county, Kentucky. Her health failing he returned with her to her old home in Kentucky and there among old friends she passed away in 1836. In November, 1838, Judge Woodson was again married, his second union being with Julia Kennett, a daughter of Dixon H. Kennett, formerly of Kentucky. By his first marriage he had a son, the Hon. John M. Woodson, of St. Louis, Missouri, and by the second marriage a daughter—the wife of the Hon. H. C. Withers, who for a number of years was her father's law partner and who is represented elsewhere in this work.

Judge Woodson continued the practice of law in Carrollton and for some time filled the office of states attorney, to which he was first appointed by Governor Duncan and then elected by the state legislature during the session of 1838-9. He served in that capacity until 1840, when he was elected to represent Greene county in the general assembly, being chosen for the office on the whig ticket in a county usually giving four or five hundred democratic majority. In 1843 he received the nomination of his party for the office of congressman, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. In 1847 the people of Greene county, without distinction of party, elected him to a seat in the convention called to amend the state constitution and, to his credit be it said, he fought all of the detrimental provisions of the amendment. In 1848 he was called to the circuit bench, to which he took the very highest qualification, his course as a judge being in harmony with his record as a man and citizen—distinguished by unimpeachable integrity and a masterful grasp of every situation which was presented. He had a most thorough and accurate understanding of legal principles and precedents and he always considered the questions involved in the equity of the case. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial and his record was one which reflected credit upon the judicial history of the state. By re-election he was continued in the office until 1867, when he retired and resumed the active practice of his profession. In 1868, having in the meantime become an advocate of the Democratic party, he was elected on its ticket to the state legislature, which was his last official service. He died in 1877. The favorable opinion which the world had passed upon him at the outset of his professional career was in no degree set aside or modified throughout all the years of his practice or in his service

upon the bench; on the contrary it was strengthened as the length of his professional life increased, and professionally and socially he was honored by all with whom he came in contact, his circle of friends including some of the most distinguished men of Kentucky and of Illinois.

THOMAS S. PARKER.

Thomas S. Parker, a man of strong native talent and excellent business judgment, has large landed interests in Kane township, his possessions aggregating eighteen hundred acres. His fine residence stands as a monument to his business ability, and large and substantial barns and outbuildings, richly cultivated fields and high grades of stock all indicate the supervision of a progressive agriculturist, conducting his interests in harmony with modern methods of farming.

A native of West Virginia, Thomas S. Parker was born north of the Potomac river, in Romney, Hampshire county, February 18, 1837, a representative of one of the oldest families of that state, founded there by his great-grandfather, Job Parker, who went to West Virginia when a young man, settling among the Indians. Because of the pioneer conditions which prevailed he had many exciting times, for the red men proved treacherous and unfriendly and several times he was forced to flee for his life. On one occasion he escaped on his skates on the ice. When he went upon the ice he feigned to be a novice until the Indians felt confident of capturing him, but in reality he was a fine skater, and, being a man of athletic build and much endurance, he managed to make his escape. He continued to make his home in West Virginia, notwithstanding the dangers and hardships incident to the frontier life. Benjamin Parker, the grandfather, was a native of West Virginia and spent his life there, engaged in farming. Different members of the family were extensive stock-shippers of that part of the country.

Jacob W. Parker, the father, was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, in June, 1801, was reared in the state of his nativity and married Miss Mary Ludwig, who was born in West Virginia, in May, 1801, and was of Pennsylvania German ancestry. On leaving the state of his nativity he came direct to Greene county, Illinois, and settled on Macoupin creek, where he spent his remaining days, devoting his attention to general farming. He died in the year 1872 and his wife in 1867. They were the parents of seven children.

Thomas S. Parker, the sixth in order of birth, spent his boyhood days upon the home farm amid pioneer environment. His educational privileges were limited but to some extent he attended the subscription schools. The remainder of the time was devoted to farm labor and he continued to reside upon the old homestead until his father's death, when he received a quarter section of land as his share of the estate. In 1882 he purchased the General Fry property just across the road from his farm and removed to the elegant residence standing on that farm. There are large barns and other good equipments for the care of grain and stock, and as he has prospered in his undertaking he has made judicious investments in farm lands until he now has eighteen hundred acres, all lying in Kane township. He has engaged largely in feeding stock and feeds between three and four hundred head of cattle annually.

On the 10th of March, 1878, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Lida Gilleland, a native of Greene county, Illinois, and a daughter of Robert Gilleland, one of the pioneer residents and respected citizens of the county. Unto them have been born seven children: Susan C., Mary E., Ruth, Jacob W., George T. and William L., who are still living, and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Parker has had a successful career, and yet there is no secret concerning his success, which has been won through persistent effort, guided by sound business judgment. He shows keen discrimination in buying, selling and handling stock, and moreover he is known to be thoroughly reliable in all trade transactions. His example should encourage and inspire others, for with little assistance at the outset of his career he has gradually worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the most prosperous agriculturists of the county.

PAUL W. WOOD.

Greene county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Illinois, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this review demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility, and is now serving as county sheriff.

Mr. Wood was born in Woodville township, Greene county, on the 4th of March, 1856, and is a son of Wilson and Lucetta (Mulberry) Wood, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, Amon Wood, who was also a native of Kentucky, came to Illinois at an early day, establishing his home in Greene county when pioneer conditions yet existed here. He followed farming in Woodville township and remained a resident of that locality until his death. A public-spirited citizen he took an active interest in educational matters, giving land upon which the first schoolhouse in his section was erected. He also donated the land which was used for cemetery purposes, thus being known as the Mayberry cemetery—the first burial place of the locality. Whatever tended to improve the county and advance its material and moral progress received the endorsement of Amon Wood and in all life's relations he was honorable and upright, thus winning the respect and good will of those with whom he was associated. In his family were thirteen children, including Wilson Wood, who was reared to the occupation of farming and on arriving at years of maturity turned his attention to agricultural pursuits on his own account. He received a large tract of land from his father, which had been included in the original Wood claim, and he carried on general agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1861, when he was in his fortieth year.

Paul W. Wood is the second son in the family of four children. He is indebted to the public-school system of the county for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and he remained at home with his mother until her death in the year 1867. He then started out in life on his own account. He

ing employed on farms in the neighborhood. He was at that time about eleven years of age. When fifteen years of age he went to Denver, Colorado, where he was employed in raising vegetables. His brother, Clarence H., who was two years his senior, went to the west to benefit his health, being troubled with asthma and Paul W. Wood accompanied him. The brother has continued a resident of Colorado and is now a prosperous and extensive stockman, owning ten thousand acres of land about fifty miles east of Denver. He is one of the most successful representatives of this business in that state.

Paul W. Wood, however, was not entirely pleased with the west and returned from Denver to Greene county, where at the age of nineteen years he was married on the 10th of October, 1875, to Miss Alice Bradley, a native of this county and a daughter of Absalom Bradley, one of the prominent early settlers. They became the parents of the following named: Absalom, who is filling the position of deputy sheriff of Greene county and resides in Carrollton; Stella, now the wife of J. W. Adams of Carrollton; Paula; Lela; Lucius; Lola; and Paul, Jr.

After his marriage Mr. Wood located on the old homestead farm, which he had previously purchased, and there he engaged in the tilling of the soil for a number of years. He afterward traded the property for a store in Woody, where he conducted business until 1884, when he removed to Roodhouse and there he again engaged in merchandising and also in dairying. He was one of the business men of that place until 1896, when he sold his interests there and came to Carrollton, accepting the position of janitor in the courthouse in this city. He acted in that capacity for five years, at the end of which time he became candidate for sheriff, but he had two opponents in the field and was defeated by nine votes. Resuming the dairy business he continued it for four years and was then again a candidate for sheriff. He was elected in 1902 and is the present incumbent. He also rents a dairy farm adjoining the town, which is now operated by his son. He has made for himself a good record as a reliable business man and in public office he has discharged his duties without fear or favor.

WARREN BEEBE.

Warren Beebe is classed with the leading stockdealers of Greene county, Illinois, conducting an extensive and prosperous business near Eldred. He was born on the 5th of January, 1848, within a half mile of his present home, his parents being Aurora and Betsey (Smeed) Beebe, who became early settlers of Greene county, the father arriving here in 1836, while the mother came in 1837. Aurora Beebe was a son of Francis and Susanna Beebe. Our subject's great-grandfather, Clark Beebe, came west about 1818 and settled in Greene county. At his death he was buried on Apple Creek Prairie. His son Sheldon Beebe left Massachusetts in 1818 and after spending some time in Illinois and Missouri finally located in Greene county, in 1821, on the farm now occupied by our subject.

The father of our subject carried on agricultural pursuits in the western part of Greene county and was also a stock-raiser. He took an active and helpful part in the work of early improvement in the county, assisting materially in the development and progress of this portion of the state. He

AURORA BEEBE.

MRS. AURORA BEEBE.

favored every movement which tended to advance the county's best interests and was widely known as a loyal citizen, reliable business man and trustworthy friend. He died at the home of his son Warren at the age of seventy-four years and his widow is now living with her son at the advanced age of eighty-one years. She is a daughter of Chester and Liddie Smeed, of Greene county, who cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers of this portion of the state in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Beebe were the parents of ten children, of whom four died in infancy. The others are Emma S., who is now the wife of Byron Bradley; Warren, of this review; Olive, the wife of R. T. Robley; Alice, who died in 1901; Lillie; and Frank.

Having spent his entire life in this county, Warren Beebe is well known to many of its settlers. He is indebted to the public school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and which qualified him for the discharge of life's practical and responsible duties. After putting aside his text-books he gave his father the benefit of his services and has remained upon the old homestead farm continuously since. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work and while he is most practical in his methods he is also quick to adopt any new and improved ideas concerning farming that will facilitate the farm work and result beneficially to the business. His fields are well tilled and in his pastures and barns are found high grades of stock. He is particularly well known as a stock-raiser and is now feeding one hundred and forty head of cattle. He has also raised very fine horses, having upon his place some of the finest stock to be found in this part of the state. He is a man of sterling purpose and honorable motive, as is evidenced in his relations with his fellow-men. Deeply interested in the cause of temperance, he gives his political allegiance to the Prohibition party, although he was reared in the faith of the Republican party. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in Greene county and because of his personal worth and because he is a representative of an honored pioneer family he well deserves representation in this volume.

S. W. ELDRED.

S. W. Eldred, a substantial farmer and stock-raiser living on section 6, Bois Dare township, Montgomery county, is the owner of extensive landed possessions, his farm comprising seven hundred acres. He is a native son of Illinois and his life history is such of which the state can well be proud, for in his career he has displayed the enterprising spirit which has led to the substantial and rapid development of the great west.

Mr. Eldred was born in Greene county, November 12, 1848, and is a son of Jedithun B. Eldred, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this volume. Our subject was reared under the parental roof in his native county and at the usual age he entered the public schools, therein acquiring a good practical education. He received manual training at farm labor under the direction of his father, whom he continued to assist upon the old homestead up to the time of his marriage. In Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 21st of December, 1876, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary J. Robertson, a native of Morgan county, Illinois, and a daughter of John and Mary Robertson, also natives of that county. She was reared in the county

of her nativity, pursuing her education in the schools of Jacksonville.

Mr. Eldred removed to his present home in 1874 and began the development of his farm, which at that time had few improvements. The place, however, was three hundred and twenty acres in extent and with characteristic energy he began to till the fields, construct buildings and continued the farm work along progressive lines that have led to substantial and gratifying results. As his financial resources increased he bought more land from time to time and now has seven hundred and fourteen acres. He has erected a large two story residence, also three barns, corn cribs, sheds and other outbuildings, has planted fruit and shade trees and now has an excellent property equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories and displaying in its excellent appearance the careful supervision of the owner. The farm is enclosed with a hedge and wire fences, which also divide the place into fields of convenient size. In the pastures are found good grades of stock and annually he ships about four carloads of fat hogs, from four to six carloads of steers and two carloads of sheep. He is very successful as a stock-raiser and dealer and is accounted one of the leading agriculturists of this part of the county. He is also a stockholder and director in the Carrollton Bank. His father was one of the organizers of this institution and his brother has been in the bank for twenty-seven years as cashier.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eldred have been born two sons and a daughter: John J., who is now occupying a position in the Carrollton Bank; William S., who assists in the operation of the home farm; and Jennie, also under the parental roof. The parents hold membership in the Baptist church of Bois Darc, to which their children also belong, and they are deeply interested in the various church activities and contribute generously to the support of the church. Mr. Eldred cast his first presidential vote in 1872 for General Grant and has supported each presidential nominee of the Republican party since that time, having firm faith in the Republican principles and earnestly desiring their adoption. He served as commissioner of highways, but otherwise has held no office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. He has been blessed with remarkably good health, having never had to employ the services of a physician for over thirty years. His entire life has been passed in Illinois and he has assisted materially in making Montgomery county what it is to-day, never neglecting any duty of citizenship, while at the same time promoting his individual interests with success. He is one of the honored residents of his community, having the good will and confidence of those with whom he has been associated, for in all his trade transactions he has been strictly reliable, making the most of his opportunities, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business transaction.

HENRY W. HAND, B. S., M. D.

Dr. Henry W. Hand, of White Hall, who in his practice has demonstrated his accurate and comprehensive knowledge relating to the science of medicine, was born in Greene county, June 20, 1860. At an early period in the development of the new world the Hand family was established in America, representatives of the name living in Connecticut and New Jersey. Dr. Hand's great-

grandfather, Jeremiah Hand, was reared in Hardy county, Virginia, and was married there to Mary Badgely, a daughter of David Badgely, who was born in Essex, New Jersey, in 1749, and whose ancestors lived in that state and in Connecticut. David Badgely removed to Hardy county, Virginia, in 1768, was married there to Rhoda Valentine and in thu locality reared his family. In 1796, however, he emigrated with his family to Illinois, locating at Kaskaskia, which was then only an Indian trading post, and there founded the first school and first church west of the Ohio river. Later he removed three miles north of the present site of Belleville, there founding what is to-day known as the Badgely settlement. He exerted a strong and beneficial influence in the early development of the state, being one of its real pioneers. He selected a quarter section of land on which the present city of Greenfield is located as a suitable homestead for his daughter Mary and her husband, Jeremiah Hand. Mr. Hand entered the same from the United States government and settled thereon in 1827 and erected a log house for a home. Two nephews of Rev. David Badgely were living in the vicinity of Belleville, Illinois, as late as 1885, Adam being eighty-two years of age, while Elisha was ninety-three years of age. Rev. Badgely died December 27, 1824, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife, who was born in 1752, passed away in 1832. In their family were five sons and four daughters, of whom Mrs. Mary Hand, wife of Jeremiah Hand, was the eldest daughter.

Following his marriage in Virginia, Jeremiah Hand, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed westward in 1805 and settled in the Badgely settlement near Belleville, Illinois. In 1827 he located on the land he entered from the government, comprising a part of the present site of Greenfield and erected a log house thereon. In 1830 his son Stephen Hand, who had married, also located on this tract and began building an addition to the house, making it a double log house such as was the custom in that early day, but before this was fully completed the property was transferred to James Cannedy, who was the maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Hand, and who completed it and lived in it with his family through the terrible winter of the deep snow, 1830-31. This same double log house stood until only a few years ago as the landmark of the first white inhabitants. Jeremiah Hand next entered land a mile and one-half south of his former entry and occupied it for some years. He and his family were among the first white settlers of the community. While living on the old homestead near Greenfield his wife died and he afterward lived alone until the place was sold. Their family numbered nine children, two sons and seven daughters, namely: Rachel, Rhoda, Sarah, Priscilla, Tarinda, Millie, Solomon and Stephen. Jeremiah Hand was a member of the Baptist church and took a very active and helpful part in the early religious development of the county. When quite old and feeble his time was largely spent in making ax handles and in quoting scripture, which he could do by the hour.

His son Stephen Hand was the grandfather of our subject. He died as the result of the vicissitudes of pioneer life at the age of forty years. His widow, Harriet Gal[illegible]ispie Hand, afterward married W. F. Ed[illegible]mondson, who on account of ill health [illegible] home and went to Missouri, where he [illegible] leaving his wife to conduct the affair[illegible] farm, which she did with marked [illegible]

She was a woman of most remarkable business ability and of a refined and artistic nature, rare indeed in any community at that early day. She possessed a strong character and a brilliant intellect. Descended from good ancestry, too, her better qualities shone forth to advantage when left in charge of the one hundred and sixty acre farm by the absence of her husband. She managed the property in a most business-like manner and prospered in spite of all adverse circumstances. She was able to have her own fine carriage with brass-mounted harness, such as was rarely seen in this county before the days of railroads and local markets. She took an active and helpful interest in the upbuilding of her community. Unto Stephen and Harriet Hand were born four children: Rachel, John, William and Sarah.

John Hand, the father of our subject, was born in Greene county, in 1835. After arriving at years of maturity he married Eliza Ellen Cannedy, who was also born in this county in 1842. She was a daughter of George W. Cannedy.

The Cannedy family was founded in America by John Cannedy, who emigrated to the new world and settled at Darlington, South Carolina. He married a lady of Scotch descent and in 1807 removed to Tennessee. His son, James Cannedy, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Darlington, South Carolina, March 18, 1790, and in 1816 he was united in marriage in Tennessee to Eliza Grizzle. They continued residents of the south until 1820, when they came to Greene county, Illinois, settling where the town of Greenfield now stands and purchasing the homestead of Jeremiah Hand, but two years later Mr. Cannedy bought land three miles south of the town. He made the journey to Illinois in an ox cart, bringing with him a large family but little money. He worked as a rail-splitter in 1830-31 in order to support his family and for many years was compelled to labor in this way, but at length prosperity crowned his efforts to some degree and by his earnest toil and perseverance he accumulated a desirable competence and rose to an honored and respected position in the community. He was elected justice of the peace, which position he filled for many years, discharging his duties with the utmost fairness and impartiality. He also served as county commissioner for three years and in minor offices. His wife died August 16, 1867, at the age of sixty-nine years. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom became useful and respected members of society.

George W. Cannedy, a son of James Cannedy and the maternal grandfather of Dr. Hand, was born in Tennessee in 1818 and came with his parents to Greene county, Illinois, in 1829. As before stated they purchased a part of the double log house which Jeremiah Hand had built and resided there until 1833, when they returned to Tennessee. Subsequently, however, they again came to Greene county, settling on section 21, Rockbridge township, where for many years George W. Cannedy resided. His death occurred when he was seventy-five years of age. He wedded Miriam Witt, who was born in Indiana in 1823 and died in 1844. Their marriage was celebrated in November, 1840. They had two children: Eliza Ellen, who became the wife of John Hand and the mother of Dr. Hand; and James H. Cannedy, who lives in Kansas. Mrs. Eliza Ellen Hand was born in 1842 and died in Greenfield in 1895 at the age of fifty-three years. Her husband, John Hand, died in

this county in 1876, near the place where most of his life had been spent. He served his country as a soldier in the Civil war, serving from 1862 until 1865. He was a farmer and stock-breeder, residing near Greenfield, where he engaged in operating rented land. This he carefully cultivated and he became prosperous, owing to his well conducted business affairs. Later he purchased a farm in Macoupin county and diligence, fairness and keen foresight characterized all his business transactions. His health failing in later years from infirmities incurred in the Civil war, he quit the farm and studied medicine for some time but when ready for practice he was still in poor health and went south hoping to be benefited thereby. He died, however, soon after his return home, in December, 1876. His aspiration was that his son should be highly educated and become a competent physician. He was a Republican in his political views, although he voted for Horace Greeley, and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church.

Dr. Henry W. Hand accompanied his parents on their removal to Macoupin county in his early boyhood and there remained until twenty years of age. He supplemented his public-school education with a preparatory course in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton and from 1880 until 1884 he was a student in Illinois College at Jacksonville, winning high honors in athletics, oratory and the natural sciences, and graduating in the latter year with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During the three succeeding years he engaged in teaching and was principal of the Milton, Perry and Manchester schools. He regarded teaching, however, merely as an initial step to his real professional labor, for it was his desire to become a member of the medical profession. Accordingly in 1887 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, where he pursued a full course and special hospital courses and was graduated with the class of 1890. He has also taken special work and in 1906-7 he pursued a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate School of Medicine in New York city.

Dr. Hand entered upon the practice of medicine in 1888 as a licentiate, having passed the state medical examination in that year, and he followed his profession in Pittsfield, Illinois, for a year and a half before returning to New York to graduate. In 1890 he removed to White Hall, where he has since remained. In 1902 he went to Chicago, where he pursued a post-graduate course in nervous diseases and he now makes a specialty of their treatment in his practice. He is constantly broadening his knowledge by reading and investigation as well as study in other directions and he is to-day one of the most capable and well informed members of the medical fraternity in the state. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Societies. His keen, analytical mind and care at the bedside have won for him the confidence and esteem of a large and influential clientage.

On the 6th of March, 1886, Dr. Hand was united in marriage to Miss Dora B. Foreman, who is a lovely, accomplished and educated woman. She pursued literary and musical studies in Chicago, St. Louis and New York, and she engaged in teaching in the public schools and also taught music for several years prior to her marriage. She studied German, Italian and French as a part of her musical education. Dr. and Mrs. Hand have one son, George, two years old, whom they are carefully rearing.

The Doctor is a Republican in his politi-

cal views, belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is a supporter of all that is fair and right. In both the paternal and maternal lines he is a representative of honored pioneer families of Greene county as well as of the state and nation. Their names of Hand and Cannedy are indelibly interwoven with the history of progress and improvement in this county and Dr. Hand continues the work of his forefathers in that he is loyal and progressive in citizenship, manifesting a keen and helpful interest in everything that pertains to the upbuilding and advancement of his county.

SIMEON F. WILHITE.

Simeon F. Wilhite, living on section 3, Rubicon township, is one of the thrifty farmers whose active and energetic labors are well manifest in the splendid condition in which his farm of three hundred and twenty acres is found. More than half a century has come and gone since he located in Greene county, for he was brought to this county in 1852. His birth occurred in Oldham county, Kentucky, on the 3d of October, 1849, his parents being Jesse and Martha M. Wilhite, also natives of the Blue Grass state. The father was a farmer of Oldham county and there he continued to engage actively in agricultural pursuits until 1852, when he removed to Illinois and purchased land in Greene county, upon which his son now resides. He began here with a partially improved tract of land, on which was a log house, but his labors soon wrought a wonderful transformation in the appearance of the place. He planted a good orchard, developed rich fields and in course of time erected a substantial frame residence and other good buildings. Active and energetic in his farming labors, success attended his efforts and brought to him a handsome competence that enabled him to spend his declining days in retirement from further labor. He reared his family on the farm but his last days were passed in Greenfield, where he enjoyed a richly merited rest up to the time of his death in December, 1891. His first wife passed away about twenty years before his demise, and he afterward married again.

Simeon F. Wilhite is one of a family of six children, but only three are now living, his sister being Mrs. Lucy Nichols, the wife of J. H. Nichols, a farmer of Rubicon township, while his brother is Samuel M. Wilhite, a merchant of Greenfield. Simeon F. Wilhite was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm and pursued his education in the district schools. He was early trained to the work of field and meadow and continued to assist his father until the father removed to Greenfield, when he took charge of the farming interests.

In Rubicon township Mr. Wilhite was married on the 10th of October, 1874, to Miss Emma Nichols, who was born in Virginia, but was reared in Greene county, Illinois, her father being M. T. Nichols, now a resident of Greenfield. Six children have graced this marriage: Effie, now the wife of Jesse Story, a farmer of Greenfield, by whom she has two children, Mildred and Franklin Story; Charles, a student in a veterinary college in Kansas City, Missouri; Fred, who is married and follows farming in Athens township; Jesse, who assists in the operation of the home farm; Clara, who is a student in the Greenfield high school; and Guy, also attending school.

After his marriage Mr. Wilhite began

his domestic life upon the old home farm and has since devoted his attention uninterruptedly to agricultural pursuits. Annually he harvests good crops and at the same time he raises and feeds stock, being prosperous in both branches of agricultural activity. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat, but has preferred to concentrate his efforts upon his business affairs rather than to seek or hold office. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Willhite, spending almost his entire life in this county, has witnessed much of its growth and development and has helped to improve and make it what it is to-day. He can remember when there was much wild game here, including turkeys, geese, ducks and prairie chickens, but with the advent of the farm-yard fowls the wild game has disappeared and all the evidences of frontier life have given way before the advance of civilization. Mr. Willhite is well known in Greenfield and throughout the county as a man of tried integrity and worth and although his life has been quietly passed it furnishes an example that is well worthy of emulation.

H. A. CHAPIN, M. D.

Dr. H. A. Chapin, engaged in the practice of medicine in his native city, has won desirable and gratifying success, and his life record sets at naught, therefore, the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country. The Doctor was born here in 1872, a son of Seneca D. Chapin, whose history is given at length on another page of this volume. His paternal grandfather, Abel J. Chapin, was born in New York in 1807 and died in the year 1894. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rhoda Hart, was born in New York in 1810 and died in 1885. His maternal grandfather was William Carr.

No event of special importance occurred during the youth of Dr. Chapin to vary the routine of the average American boy for him. He attended the public schools of White Hall until he mastered the branches there taught and then entered the Northern Illinois Normal School at Dixon. He is a graduate of the White Hall high school of the class of 1891 and in 1891-2 he engaged in teaching school in Pike county. He prepared for the practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, Illinois, where he remained for a year, and in the Baltimore Medical College, from which institution he was graduated on the completion of a three-years' course in April, 1895. He then located in White Hall, where he began practice. In 1902 he pursued a special post-graduate course in the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics. His preparation for practice has been thorough and exhaustive and his success gratifying. He is very careful in the diagnosis of a case, rarely at fault in estimating the outcome of disease, and in his chosen life work has rendered valuable service to his fellowmen.

On the 25th of September, 1895, Mr. Chapin was united in marriage to Miss Grace Danforth, a native of Greene county and a daughter of George B. and Kate (Worcester) Danforth. She is a graduate of the high school of White Hall of the class of 1891, and is popular and prominent in this city. Dr. and Mrs. Chapin now have one child, Florence D., born October 17, 1901.

In his political affiliation Dr. Chapin is a Republican, deeply interested in the success of his party, yet never holding office or car-

ing for political preferment. He belongs to the Baptist church, is a member of the Masonic lodge, the Eastern Star chapter and the Court of Honor. He is serving on the board of education. His energies, however, are concentrated largely on his professional duties and he is a popular and prominent young physician with a large and growing practice.

LOYAL POST GRISWOLD.

Loyal Post Griswold, who for seventy years was a resident of Greene county, respected by all who know him because of his upright life and successful business career, was born in a log cabin in this county, on the 14th of August, 1833, his parents being Harry and Maria (Post) Griswold. His parents, representing old New England families, remained residents of Vermont until 1820, when they sought a home on what was then the wild western frontier, coming to Illinois soon after their marriage. Settling in Greene county, they contributed to the pioneer development of this part of the state. They lived in a little log cabin in true pioneer style and there they reared their family.

Loyal P. Griswold spent his boyhood days on the old homestead and early became familiar with agricultural pursuits in all departments, assisting materially in the arduous task of developing a new farm. He had gained practical and comprehensive knowledge of the best methods of farming and when he entered upon an independent business career it was to continue his work as an agriculturist. Throughout his entire life he was interested in farming and he developed an excellent farm property in Greene county, the well tilled fields bringing to him a good income. In the later years he traveled quite extensively and while in the west invested in land in Nebraska. He also owned land in various Illinois counties and his realty possessions were valuable.

On the 25th of December, 1856—Christmas day—Mr. Griswold was united in marriage to Miss Nancy C. Swallow, who was born in Weathersfield, Vermont, November 27, 1836, her parents being Guy and Catherine (Banister) Swallow. Her father, a farmer by occupation, came to Illinois in November, 1837, and settled near the present site of Roodhouse. His father was one of the Revolutionary soldiers who fought for the independence of the nation. Mr. Swallow carried on farming in this county, prospering in his business. He was also prominent in public affairs, held a number of offices and ever used his influence for the public good. He continued to make his home near where Roodhouse now stands until his death, which occurred about 1850. His wife died in February, 1893. They were the parents of three children: Mrs. Griswold; Mrs. Mary Frances Clement, who was born in 1834 and is now living with her daughter in Charleston, Illinois; and Mrs. Harriet M. Husted, who was born in 1833 and is now deceased. Mrs. Griswold pursued her education in the country school near Roodhouse and continued her studies at Maple Grove. In 1846 she returned to Vermont in a wagon with her father and mother and they spent six months in visiting in her native state.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Griswold lived for a year on the old homestead in Greene county and on the expiration of that period removed to a farm on Manchester Prairie, Scott county, Illinois, where they resided for six years. They then returned to

LOYAL P. GRISWOLD

MRS. NANCY C. GRISWOLD.

Greene county, where Mr. Griswold resumed farming operations. He was a very busy and useful man, capably conducting his farming interests, and as his financial resources increased he made investments in property from time to time, thus becoming the owner of extensive realty holdings in this state. His business affairs were capably managed and he possessed the determination and perseverance which enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook.

Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Griswold: Lucius J., born November 2, 1857, died October 20, 1865; Allen C., born February 1, 1860, resides on a farm near White Hall; Emma E., born November 4, 1862, died October 7, 1865; Harriet M., born February 20, 1865, resides in Orlando, Florida; Harry L., born August 20, 1868, resides in Jacksonville, Illinois; Lucien G., born March 26, 1871, resides on the old homestead; Frank C., born October 17, 1874, lives in White Hall; and Effie C., born November 7, 1877, died July 14, 1878.

Mrs. Griswold was always a great helpmate to her husband, whose financial success was due in part to her economy, thrift and industry which were and still are her strong characteristics. During her husband's lifetime she took great interest in poultry-raising and butter-making, pushing both industries to eminent success. Since her husband's death she has ceased to keep house, spending much of the year among her children, all of whom are married, her winter months being passed in Florida. It was while visiting his daughter, in Orlando, Florida, that Mr. Griswold passed away, his death occurring in the year 1903. Greene county thus lost one of its honored pioneers and prominent citizens. He was a man whom to know was to respect and esteem and throughout his community he was held in the highest regard. They were both charter members of Social Grange, No. 1308, organized in the spring of 1873. They were always interested in its welfare and were regular attendants at its meeting. Mrs. Griswold, like her husband, has made many friends in the county and as one of the worthy pioneer women of this part of the state well deserves mention in this volume.

URIAH CONVERSE.

Uriah Converse, who is now living a retired life in Greenfield but who for more than fifty years was one of the active and successful farmers of Greene county, has been a resident of this portion of the state since 1844. A detailed account of his life would present a faithful picture of conditions here in pioneer times and through the era of later development and progress. He is a native of Vermont, his birth having occurred in Addison county on the 24th of December, 1824. His father, Alfred Converse, was a native of New Hampshire, and a son of Bernard Converse, who was also a native of New England and was of English lineage. Alfred Converse was reared to manhood in New Hampshire and when a young man went to the Green Mountain state, where he was married to Betsey Corey, a native of Vermont. He was a carpenter by trade and in early life followed that pursuit. He served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and a number of years later he received a land warrant from the government in recognition of the aid which he had rendered to his country in the

second war with England. He removed westward to Illinois in 1844, settling in Rubicon township, Greene county, where he spent his remaining days, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits here until about 1860. His wife survived him for but a few years.

Uriah Converse spent the first twenty years of his life in Vermont and enjoyed the advantages afforded by the common schools of that state. He is, however, largely self-educated, experience, observation and reading adding largely to his knowledge since he has attained man's estate. In early life it became necessary for him to earn his own living and whatever he has achieved has come as the direct reward of his earnest labor. He worked as a farm hand by the month for a number of years and then entered a tract of land of forty acres, which joined his father's farm and on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, and this he at once broke and improved. He then returned home and cared for his parents in their declining years and succeeded in the ownership of the old homestead farm. He afterward purchased land from time to time until he owned over five hundred acres in two well improved farms. He continued to actively engage in the cultivation of this property until 1893, when he rented his home farm and removed to Greenfield, where he is now living retired, enjoying the rest that he has so well earned and truly deserves.

Mr. Converse was married in Greene county, December 24, 1848, to Miss Elmira Corey, also a native of Vermont, but her death occurred in 1851 after a short but happy married life of but three years. There were two children by this marriage, of whom one is now living, Flora Alice, the wife of Horace Landon, a substantial farmer of Sangamon county.

Mr. Converse was again married in 1856, the lady of his choice being Miss Minerva Standefer, who was born in Tennessee and in her early girlhood accompanied her parents on their removal to Missouri. Her father was Alfred Standefer, who died in Texas. There are five children by this union: Otis E., a substantial farmer of Greene county; Fannie Dora, the wife of Henry Cooper, also a farmer of Greene county; Harry, a practicing physician of Greenfield; Jennie, the wife of Charles Woodward, a leading hardware merchant of Carlinville, Illinois; and Truman Uriah, who is married and operates the old home farm.

Politically Mr. Converse is a stanch Republican and a believer in protection to American industries, in a sound currency and in other of the leading principles of the party. He has never sought or desired public office, preferring to give his attention to his farming and business interests. He did, however, serve as highway commissioner and was a member of the school board for several years, being a stanch champion of the cause of public education. He and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and the sterling traits of honesty, industry, kindliness and charity have many times been manifest in them in their relations with their fellowmen. Mr. Converse started out in life on his own account a poor boy and, dependent upon his own resources from youth to the present time, he has won creditable success. Through his labor, his enterprise and frugality he has accumulated two large and valuable farms and is also the owner of a good home in Greenfield. Mrs. Converse, who has ever

been a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband, has been an invalid for about twenty years and for the past ten years has lost the entire use of her limbs but she is a patient sufferer and receives the kind and unremitting care of her husband. Both are held in the highest esteem in Greene county. For sixty long years Mr. Converse has witnessed the growth and development of this part of the state, aiding in its material improvement. He is well known among the old settlers and his life exemplifies many commendable traits of character such as have ever commanded respect and confidence in every land and clime.

LUCIEN GUY GRISWOLD.

Lucien Guy Griswold, well known as a representative of a pioneer family, who in his business career and connection with popular interests has carried forward the work of upbuilding and progress which was inaugurated by his ancestors in Greene county, was born on the 26th of March, 1871, upon his father's farm in White Hall township. He is a son of Loyal P. and Nancy C. (Swallow) Griswold, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume.

Lucien Guy Griswold pursued his education in the common schools at Maple Grove, Illinois, and later attended Jacksonville College at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1895. After pursuing a business course he left school in order to take up work upon the old home farm, where he has since remained. He has always been connected with the cultivation of the old home property and he now owns a very valuable tract of two hundred acres of as fine farming land as can be found in Illinois and there is no better farming property in all the United States than is found in this county. He has also carried on the work of feeding cattle to a greater or less extent and is likewise engaged in the dairy business. He is a financial factor in several important business enterprises in White Hall, being a stockholder in the First National Bank, also in the White Hall Sewer Pipe & Stoneware Company and in the White Hall Electric Railway enterprises which have contributed in substantial measure to the improvement and commercial prosperity of this part of the state. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, but has never sought or desired public office, preferring to concentrate his energies and attention upon his business affairs.

On the 28th of December, 1898, Mr. Griswold was married to Miss Martha E. Tankersley, a daughter of William A. and Margaret E. (Coultas) Tankersley of Greene county, who removed from Scott county in 1864. Her father was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. He and his wife became the parents of four sons and eight daughters and one of the sons died in infancy. He has led a useful, upright, honorable life, never engaging in a lawsuit, treating his fellowmen with fairness and justice and being regarded by many as a warm and valued friend. His children are as follows: Mrs. Ellen A. Ross, who was born January 6, 1863; Mrs. Nora L. Davis, born December 7, 1864; Mrs. Hattie B. Hill, born August 2, 1867; Mrs. Addie M. Lorton, born October 9, 1869; William O., born November 18, 1871; Mrs. Mary E.

Griswold, born November 15, 1873; Norman A., who was born April 2, 1876, and died in infancy; Kirby E., born April 30, 1877; Flora V., who was born August 27, 1880; Albertus C., born December 6, 1882; Mabel G., born June 12, 1885; and Grace E., born September 19, 1887.

HON. GEORGE B. METCALF.

The consensus of public opinion accords to Hon. George B. Metcalf a notable position among the business men and representative citizens of Greene county. He has been actively identified with mercantile interests in Greenfield for thirty-five years and has developed a business of large and profitable proportions, yet his efforts have not been confined to lines that have as their objective point only his individual good. He has labored for the general welfare and his efforts have been far-reaching and beneficial. As mayor of the city he made a most creditable record and his name has for many years been inseparably interwoven with the record of the city's progress and substantial improvement. Moreover, he is entitled to distinctive mention in this volume as one of the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred in Greenfield, October 7, 1848.

His father was Richard Metcalf, a native of Kentucky, born in Hopkins county on the 1st of August, 1817. The paternal grandfather, William Metcalf, Sr., was born in North Carolina, December 24, 1774, and was a son of another William Metcalf, who was a native of England and became one of the early settlers of Kentucky, locating in that state in 1786, only three years after the close of the Revolutionary war. William Metcalf, Jr., removed with his family to Illinois in 1835 and located in Macoupin county, where he purchased a tract of wild land and began the development of a farm, spending the last years of his life there. He died November 28, 1858, and the community mourned the loss of one of its leading men, for his success in business, his activity in matters of citizenship and his interest in all that concerns the public and the general good made him a respected resident of Macoupin county. He was very successful in his business pursuits, becoming the owner of twelve hundred acres of land which he divided among his children.

Richard J. Metcalf, father of our subject, was the eighth in order of birth in a family of nine children. He was a young man of seventeen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from Kentucky to Macoupin county, Illinois, and to his father he gave the benefit of his services until he had attained his majority. Following his marriage he located upon a farm in Barr township, Macoupin county, where he owned a large tract of land which he operated for a number of years, being for a considerable period classed with the leading agriculturists of this part of the state. About 1880 he removed to Greenfield, where he engaged in the banking business, being associated with his son Ralph and Jasper Johnson in this enterprise. After the death of his wife, however, he gave up all active pursuits and lived retired. He had built a neat residence in Greenfield, adjoining the home of his son George B. and there he continued to reside until his death. Politically he was originally a Whig and cast his first presidential ballot for William Henry Harrison in 1840. Later he became identified with the Republican party and con-

GEORGE B. METCALF.

tinued to follow its banners until he was called to his final rest. It was on the 6th of September, 1838, that he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Buchanan, who was born near Paris in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1810, and was a daughter of Squire Buchanan, who was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Kentucky and eventually he came to Illinois. Mrs. Metcalf died in Greenfield, October 27, 1886, and Mr. Metcalf departed this life in 1890. They were laid to rest in the North cemetery, where a substantial monument marks their place of burial.

Hon. George B. Metcalf is the eldest son in a family of seven children who grew to mature years. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his youth. He acquired his primary education in the common schools, supplemented by several terms attendance in the Greenfield seminary, while for two years he was a student in Blackburn College at Carlinville. Later he engaged in teaching in Macoupin county for six months and thus he became an active factor in business life. In 1870 he embarked in the grocery trade in Greenfield and erected a business house in the city. He sold his first building and in 1880 he built his present brick business house. He now carries a complete line of groceries and queensware and has secured a liberal patronage, his trade increasing as the years have gone by. He is one of the oldest merchants in years of continuous connection with the business life of Greenfield and he stands to-day as a worthy representative of mercantile affairs in this city, having the confidence of the business community and the trust of his many patrons. His son, Carson T., is now a partner in the store which is conducted in harmony with modern business methods. Their stock of goods is carefully selected and their reasonable prices and honorable trade relations have been important elements in winning them the gratifying success which they now enjoy. Mr. Metcalf is also the owner of a valuable and well improved farm in Barr township, Macoupin county, covering three hundred acres and also a desirable tract of land of two hundred and forty acres in Cass county, Missouri.

On the 1st of January, 1873, in this county Mr. Metcalf was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Thorpe, a native of Greene county. She was reared here and completed her education in the Jacksonville Female College. Her parents, Martin and Louisa Thorpe, were early settlers of Greene county, the former a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have two children: Carson T., who is married and is a partner in the store; and Edwina B. the wife of Stanley D. McPherron, a merchant and jeweler of Greenfield.

Politically Mr. Metcalf has been a lifelong Republican, his first presidential ballot being cast for General Grant in 1868 and for every nominee of the Republican party since that time, never missing a presidential election. He was chosen by popular suffrage as president of the village board and after the organization of the city he was elected to serve for two terms, covering four years, as mayor. He has been a member of the village and city board for sixteen years and in 1896 he was elected to the state legislature, where he served for two sessions in the lower house. He was on a number of important committees and actively interested in constructive legislation through the work which he did in the committee rooms. He belongs to the Code of Honor and has served

as one of its board of supreme directors since 1898. He is also a member of the Mutual Protective League, which he joined on its organization in 1898, with headquarters in Litchfield. He is now serving on the board of supreme directors. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and he contributed generously toward the erection of the new church edifice. In early life he studied law, but although never admitted to the bar he practiced here before the justice courts. He has thus been closely identified with the interests of the county along many lines, being active in business and in promoting the social, intellectual, moral and political progress of his community. His career has indeed been a long, busy and useful one, marked by the utmost fidelity to the duties of public and private life and crowned with honors conferred upon him in recognition of superior merit. His name is inseparably interwoven with the annals of Greene county, with its best development and its stable progress and he may well be numbered among those who have made the world better.

HARRY CONVERSE, M. D.

Harry Converse, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Greenfield, where for sixteen years he has devoted his time and energies to the alleviation of human suffering, is a native son of Greene county, his birth having occurred here on the 25th of October, 1864. His father, Uriah Converse, is one of the honored pioneer settlers of the county, represented on another page of this work. The son began his education in the public schools, advancing through consecutive grades until he had completed the work of the high school in Greenfield. Desiring to enter professional life he took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Stiffelfeld, one of the leading practitioners of Greene county. Subsequently he pursued a course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College, which he entered in 1885. He remained a student in that institution for three years and was graduated with the class of 1888. He then located for practice in Greenfield and has since maintained an office in this place, having a good patronage from among the best families of the city and surrounding districts. His ability has long since been demonstrated in his careful handling of important cases and in the excellent results which have attended his administrations to the sick and suffering.

On the 30th of September, 1891, Dr. Converse wedded Miss Florence Smith, a native of this county, reared and educated in Greenfield, and a daughter of James H. Smith, well known as Judge Smith, one of the prominent business men of Greenfield. Dr. and Mrs. Converse have one daughter, Madaline, now a student in the Greenfield schools.

Politically Dr. Converse is a stanch Republican, always giving earnest support to the principles of the party, yet never desiring or seeking office. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a Royal Arch Mason. His interests have always been identified with the county and his efforts in its behalf have been of far-reaching and beneficial effect, although his professional duties leave him little time to engage actively in public affairs. In a calling wherein advancement depends upon individual merit he has made for himself an honorable name and won gratifying success.

CORNELIUS JAMES DOYLE.

Cornelius James Doyle, a leading Republican of Illinois and a prominent citizen of Greenfield, where he is engaged in the practice of law, was born in Carlinville, Illinois, December 6, 1871, a son of Thomas and Mary E. (Findley) Doyle, natives of Ireland. The father was born in Tulow, County Carlow, Ireland, in 1838 and in 1856 he left that country for New York with his wife. Not long afterward he enlisted in the United States regular army, with which he served until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he obtained his discharge in order that he might accept promotion to the rank of first lieutenant battalion adjutant in the volunteer service. He continued at the front until after the close of hostilities when he resigned his commission as captain of Company K, Thirteenth Missouri Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Wilson's Creek, after having five times previously crossed the Confederate lines, but after ten days he was paroled and rejoined his command. His was in many respects an eventful and highly interesting career, for in addition to his service in the regular army and with the Union forces in the Civil war, he twice crossed the plains, once at the time of the Mormon outbreak and again on the occasion of an Indian outbreak. He was a brave and intrepid soldier, always found at his post of duty, and he rendered valuable service to his adopted country. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, of whom five are now deceased, while those living are: M. Alice, who is a trained nurse, having graduated from the Post Graduate School of Chicago; J. H., who is in the station service of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, now located at Silverton, Colorado; and C. J., of this review.

Cornelius J. Doyle, becoming a resident of Greenfield at a very early age, pursued his studies in the public schools of this city until fourteen years of age, when he entered upon a regular apprenticeship to the tailor's trade under the direction of his father, thus serving for four years, after which he engaged in clerking in a clothing store in Carlinville, Illinois, for seven years. Returning to Greenfield he studied law and following his admission to the bar he served for four years as city attorney. His practice has been large, for he soon demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate and involved problems of jurisprudence. That the members of the bar have figured more prominently in political life than any other class of citizens is a well known fact and the reason is obvious, for the training which fits him to handle the difficult questions of the law also qualified him for the analysis of the many sided political questions, while his training in presenting clearly and cogently the points in his cases, also prepare him to present concisely and forcibly the issues that divide the two great parties. Mr. Doyle has figured prominently as a political leader in Greene county since 1900, as an advocate and supporter of Republican principles. He began his active political work as a speaker under the direction of the state central committee, delivering about fifty addresses during that campaign. In 1902 he espoused the cause of Congressman Hopkins at the instance of Governor Yates, and in the same year he was chairman of the Greene county delegation to the state convention. In October, 1903, he became actively engaged in supporting the candidacy of Governor Yates for re-nomination and continued his labors in that direction until after the state con-

vention. He was a member of the committee on resolutions and a member of the subcommittee of five who drafted the state republican platform of 1904 and again he went out as a speaker under the direction of the state central committee. He seconded the nomination of Len Small for state treasurer, and he responded for the twentieth congressional district at the famous republican lovefeast held in the armory at Springfield early in 1904. On the 24th of May, 1904, he received the nomination at Jerseyville for congressman from the twentieth district. Previous to this time Mr. Doyle had held office. In 1902 he was appointed parole commissioner of the southern Illinois penitentiary by Governor Yates, serving until January 3, 1905, when he was appointed secretary of the state board of arbitration. He was superintendent of the Illinois building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from August until December, 1904, and with fidelity that is above question he has performed every public duty entrusted to him, making for himself a most creditable political record—such as any man might be proud to possess.

On the 15th of June, 1904, Mr. Doyle was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Wilhite, of Greenfield, Illinois, a daughter of Samuel M. and Mary E. (Hembrough) Wilhite. Her father carried on farming for many years and afterward engaged in general merchandising for a quarter of a century. He was also the first city treasurer of Greenfield after its incorporation. Mrs. Doyle is a graduate of the Greenfield high school of the class of 1897, and afterward attended the Woman's College at Jacksonville. She engaged in teaching in Greenfield for three terms prior to her marriage and she is now the first soprano singer in the First Methodist Episcopal church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Doyle have a large circle of friends in Greenfield and enjoy the hospitality of its best homes. Mr. Doyle is a member of the Roman Catholic church and of Elks lodge, No. 654, of Litchfield; Greenfield camp, No. 459, M. W. A., joining the former in 1901 and the latter in 1904. Mr. Doyle is very popular in his district, is a man of exemplary habits and is said to be one of the best orators of the state. He has a wide acquaintance among the prominent men of Illinois and is not without considerable influence in public affairs. His pleasing personality, kindliness, deference for the opinions of others and his social nature have gained him a wide and favorable acquaintance and Greenfield classes him with its most prominent men.

EDMUND L. COOPER.

Judge Edmund L. Cooper, whose life was the exemplification of honorable manhood and Christian citizenship, was at his death the oldest citizen of Greene county, having attained the very venerable age of one hundred years, five months and twenty-eight days. For sixty-four years he resided in this county, and was a co-operant factor in its pioneer development, and later-day progress, its business life and its material and moral upbuilding. He was, moreover, a witness of the great events which formed the nation's history, for entering the world a short time before the first chief executive had passed from this life, he lived through the administration of each succeeding president, and took great delight in all the movements which worked for good and progress to the country.

EDMUND L. COOPER.

MRS. MARY M. COOPER.

Mr. Cooper came to Greene county in 1836. He was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1799, and was of English lineage, descended from an ancestry noted for their industry and integrity. At the age of five years he was taken by his parents to Lincoln county, Kentucky, and when seventeen years of age, he accompanied them on their removal to Christian county, Kentucky, going to that district in 1816. There the parents spent their remaining days, the mother dying in 1823 and the father in 1826. Without any special educational or pecuniary advantages to assist him Edmund L. Cooper had been reared, receiving little training in books, but learning the lessons of experience that came with labor in the fields, close observation and a ready mastery of the tasks assigned him. An observing eye and retentive memory, combined with nature's good gift of common sense, enabled him to gain practical knowledge that many do not get from the schools or colleges. He learned the real value of labor and of character, utilized the former through an active business career and builded of the latter a structure worthy of all admiration and respect.

Before his mother's death Mr. Cooper was married, Miss Mary M. Perry, of Christian county, Kentucky, becoming his wife, November 28, 1822. She was born in Orange county, Virginia, August 28, 1793, and was a daughter of James and Nancy Perry. She obtained such common-school advantages as were afforded in the locality in which she lived. With her parents she removed to Kentucky and there gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Cooper.

They remained residents of that state until immediately after the death of Mr. Cooper's father, when they removed with their family to Greene county, Illinois, establishing their home a mile and a half west of Wrightsville, in April, 1836. With characteristic energy Mr. Cooper began the development of a farm there, transforming the wild land into rich and fertile fields, whose productive condition enabled him in course of time to gather rich harvests, and the sales of his crops permitted of the purchase of more land. He continued his farming operations until 1850, when leaving his farm in charge of his son William, he removed to Greenfield, Illinois, and became identified with its business interests as a merchant, continuing in trade with gratifying success until 1880. In the meantime as his financial resources increased, he invested in land and his different purchases at length aggregated seven hundred and twenty acres of valuable land in Greene and Montgomery counties. Such a record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, for at the time of his marriage he had a cash capital of only ten dollars and this was borrowed. Industry, unremitting industry, formed the foundation of his success. His business integrity was above question and his persistent labor and judicious investment, together with the utilization of the opportunities that nature always gives the agriculturist, made him, in the course of years, one of the extensive landholders and substantial residents of Greene county. Following his retirement from mercantile life Mr. Cooper and his wife went to live with their daughter, Mrs. Emeline Cunningham, about three miles west of Greenfield, and there they spent seven happy years, enjoying the comforts and blessings that had accrued through former labor. For sixty five years they traveled life's journey together, seeing much of sunshine, something also of life's

shadow. They had borne together privations and hardships in the early days, but prosperity later smiled upon them, and Mr. Cooper was enabled to surround his wife, in her declining years, with all the comforts that wealth could secure.

Their married life, too, was blessed with nine children, and although three were taken from them in infancy, six reached mature years, and three are yet living: Robert R., Mrs. E. E. Cunningham, both of Greenfield; and E. M. Cooper of Girard, Illinois. There are also many other grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. One daughter, Mildred, became the wife of Clark Stevens and died at her home five miles northwest of Kane, Illinois, in January, 1877. William T. Cooper died on his father's farm, in August, 1875, and A. A. Cooper, of Kansas City, died November 7, 1901.

In 1887 Mr. Cooper was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who was then ninety-four years of age. She had been a consistent and life-long member of the Baptist church, and her kindly spirit, helpfulness and charitable thought which true religion inculcates were daily manifest in her life. For six years after her death Mr. Cooper continued to reside with his daughter on the farm and then removed to Greenfield, where he remained until his name was placed on the roll of Greene county's honored dead, March 22, 1900. He was a centenarian, but it was not his long life or his business success that gained for him the unqualified regard in which he was uniformly held throughout the county, but his straightforward life, his hatred of sham or hypocrisy, his helpful interest in measures for the general good and his kindly companionship. There was not a person in the county that did not know of Judge Cooper, and a great number were acquaintances — and every acquaintance was his friend. He was always interested in the great questions which concerned the political, material and moral upbuilding of the nation. He cast his first presidential vote for James Monroe in 1820 and voted at each succeeding presidential election except that of 1840, when he was too ill to go to the polls. First a Whig, afterward an Abolitionist and then a Republican, he stood fearlessly in defense of his honest convictions and yet was not bitterly partisan. For seventy-six years he was a faithful member of the Baptist church, and Christianity was with him a practice, not a principle. He possessed a remarkable memory and his conversations relating to events long past were always matters of the deepest interest to his auditors. When death came he was laid by the side of his wife in Hickory Grove cemetery, but the time will not come for years when his name and deeds will be forgotten. He left the deep impress of his personality upon the county and while he never sought to figure in any light, he was the champion and advocate of all that tended to improve the county and his fellow man, so that his memory is revered by all who knew him.

W. O. TOLMAN.

Few residents of Greene county have so long resided within the borders as has Mr. Tolman, whose birth occurred in White Hall township, on the 6th of June, 1829. His father, Cyrus Tolman, was a native of Massachusetts and married Polly Eldred, whose birth occurred in Greene county, Illi-

nois. The year 1818 witnessed the arrival of Cyrus Tolman in this state. He settled at Edwardsville, where he remained for two years, and in 1820 he came to Greene county, locating a mile and a half south of White Hall upon a tract of land now owned by the Orton family. Subsequently he entered from the government what is known as the Hicks place, adjoining the above tract on the south. At the present time this is the property of Ed Kendall. Later Mr. Tolman removed to the Simeon Ross farm, a mile from his former residence, and upon the old homestead there W. O. Tolman was born. The parents continued to reside upon that place until 1830, when they removed to Carrollton, but a year later became residents of Jersey county just across the boundary line from Greene county. Upon the farm there Mr. Tolman spent the remainder of his active business career and when he put aside business pursuits he returned to Greene county, joining his son in whose home his last days were spent, his death here occurring in 1870. He served for a number of years as county judge and also as county commissioner and took an active interest in political affairs as a supporter of the Whig party and was a representative and influential citizen who commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

W. O. Tolman was the second in order of birth in a family of three sons and one daughter. He continued upon the old homestead place until 1851, when he purchased eighty acres of land adjoining his father's farm in Jersey county. There he resided for two years, after which he sold to his brother who owned the old homestead. Mr. Tolman of this review then removed to the old town of Kane and rented what was known as the Pope farm, upon which he resided for two years. He next purchased the Elias Grizzle farm a half mile south of Kane and comprising one hundred and sixty acres of land all practically under cultivation. He has further continued the work of improvement and now has a splendid farm property on which he raises the various cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, having excellent wheat and corn crops. He also raises hogs and cattle and in his agricultural pursuits is meeting with very gratifying success.

In March, 1851, Mr. Tolman was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Pope, a native of New Jersey, born near Plainfield, Somerset county, February 13, 1830, and the daughter of Samuel Pope, one of the early settlers of Greene county. Their children are Fannie, now the wife of William Parker, a resident of East St. Louis; Cyrus, who is living in Kansas; Mrs. Annie Massey, a resident of Granite City, Illinois; Emily, the wife of Charles Warren, of Louisiana; Pollie, at home; William, who is engaged in mining in Mexico; Curtis who is residing in California; Elan, deceased; and Cloie.

The family home is a modern residence, situated in the midst of a fine farm. There are good outbuildings upon the place and all modern accessories found upon a model farm of the twentieth century so that the farm in its attractive appearance is ample evidence of a progressive spirit and enterprising owner. Mr. Tolman has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction and his business career is attended with a measure of success that comes from persistent, honorable effort guided by sound judgment. In politics he is a Democrat but has always refused public office, giving his time and attention to his business affairs.

MANFORD E. EDMONDSON.

Manford E. Edmondson, who occupies an enviable position in the public regard and who is one of the enterprising farmers of the county, resides on section 15, Rockbridge township. It was in this township that he was born April 8, 1851, his parents being W. F. and Harriet (Hand) Edmondson, the former born in Garrett county, Kentucky, in 1806, and the latter in Illinois. The father was reared in his native state and when a young man came to Illinois, settling in Greene county, where he was married. He owned and operated a farm of nearly six hundred acres in Rockbridge township and thereon he reared his family. In 1868 he removed to Missouri, settling in Cass county, where his death occurred several years later. His wife died in Illinois several years before.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Manford E. Edmondson in his youth. He attended the common schools but is largely self-educated, learning many valuable lessons in the school of experience. He remained with his father until twenty-three years of age, and assisted in the operation of the home farm, gaining the valuable experience which has enabled him to successfully carry on agricultural pursuits on his own account. For a year after his marriage he engaged in farming in Greene county and then removed to Cass county, Missouri, where he devoted his energies to the tilling of the soil for five years. He then returned to the old home farm in Greene county upon which he had been reared, and about 1886 he erected his present home and took up his abode therein. He has also built good outbuildings, has planted an orchard and has carried on the farm work along lines that are in keeping with modern ideas of agriculture. He raises good graded stock and is an energetic, industrious man, whose business success results from careful management and unfaltering perseverance.

On the 13th of May, 1875, Mr. Edmondson was united in marriage to Miss Alice Grove, a native of Virginia, but reared and educated in Morgan county, Illinois. Mr. Edmondson is a leader in local Republican circles and is deeply interested in the growth and success of his party. He cast his first presidential ballot for General U. S. Grant in 1872 and has since voted for each of the standard bearers of the party. He is now serving his second term as highway commissioner. He belongs to the Fraternal League, and in relation to public affairs he is always progressive—interested in whatever tends to prove of general good. His best friends are those who have known him longest—a fact which indicates that his has been an honorable, straightforward career.

SENECA D. CHAPIN.

Seneca D. Chapin, whose history is inseparably interwoven with the development and progress of White Hall along lines of substantial improvement and commercial activity, and whose progress in every field to which he directed his energies was one of his marked characteristics, was born in Conesus, Livingston county, New York, on the 18th of July, 1836, the second in a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, whose parents were Abel J. and Rhoda (Hart) Chapin. The surviving members of the family are Mrs. Lucy Trescott, of Livonia, New York, W. C. Chapin, who is living in White Hall; Elmer J. Chapin, of Fort Scott, Kan-

sas; and Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, of Westfield, Massachusetts.

Seneca D. Chapin began his education in the public schools and continued his studies in Kenyon University, at Alfred, New York. At the age of nineteen he began teaching in his native state, but on account of failing health put aside the duties of the profession after a few years. After a time, however, he removed to Clay county, Illinois, where he again engaged in teaching. In the summer of 1860 he came to Greene county, where he was also identified with the educational development of the community, teaching for some time in White Hall and vicinity. Later, however, he engaged in merchandising in company with the late H. J. Moreland and afterward with his brother W. C. Chapin. His business affairs were always carefully conducted, indicating keen foresight, sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise, and as the years passed he contributed to public progress as well as to individual success through his investment in and improvement of property.

On the 8th of April, 1865, Mr. Chapin was married to Miss Caddie Carr, of White Hall, who survives him. Their children are Ella Leonia, wife of J. H. Fox, of White Hall; Belle, wife of Dr. W. T. Knox, of Manchester, Illinois; Troy A., of Jacksonville, Illinois; Dr. Henry A. Chapin, who is represented elsewhere in this work; and Metta and Edith, at home.

Mr. Chapin was particularly prominent and influential in community affairs, so that his worth was widely acknowledged by his city. He served as a member of the school board of White Hall, and after the death of Marcus Worcester, he was appointed his successor in the office of postmaster. He filled the position for fourteen consecutive years and was a courteous and obliging official, rendering satisfactory service to the public, not allowing political prejudice to interfere in the slightest degree. He was elected the first mayor of the city of White Hall and on the expiration of his first term was re-elected, and it is uniformly conceded that the city never had a mayor who excelled him in faithful and efficient service, for he managed the business of the city with the same spirit of enterprise, economy and progress that he manifested in his private affairs. At the close of his second term he retired from office in order to give his undivided attention to his business interests and refused steadily thereafter to become a candidate for office or accept the political honors which his fellow townsmen would have bestowed upon him. However, he continued to take an active interest in public affairs as a private citizen, and the welfare and upbuilding of White Hall were causes dear to his heart. The fine large brick schoolbuilding, the Baptist church, the Chapin block and his own private residence and other buildings evidence his enterprise and his efforts in this direction.

In early life Mr. Chapin was in delicate health and hardly any one thought that he would live to manhood or achieve the splendid results which crowned his efforts for the city and for the advancement of his personal interest. He possessed a resolute and undaunted spirit, husbanded his strength and resources, and his mental powers were such as to enable him to grasp and readily understand a business situation and use its possibilities to the best advantage. His success in life attests his financial ability, his harmonious dealings with his fellowmen, his liberality in support of every good measure, his patient endurance in bearing the affliction

of years, his Christian fortitude and his unblemished character. He was well educated, industrious, and a man of strict integrity. He was temperate in all things, sincere and honorable, and while he prospered he also left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. He died February 24, 1903, and the funeral services were conducted under the auspices of White Hall lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M., of which he had long been a member. The interment was made in White Hall cemetery, but the fruition of his works is not ended, for his memory is cherished by the many who knew and honored him and remains as a source of inspiration to them.

E. Z. CURNUTT.

On the roster of public officials in Greene county appears the name of E. Z. Curnutt, who is now serving as circuit clerk. He was born in the town of Wrightsville, on the 17th of February, 1874, and is a son of James H. and Angelina (Waltrip) Curnutt, both of whom were also natives of Wrightsville. In the district schools the son began his education at the usual age and was advanced through successsive grades until he became a high school student in Greenfield. Later he attended the high school in Carrollton, and was here graduated with the class of 1893. On putting aside his textbooks he entered his father's store in Carrollton, where he remained until 1900. He had, however, been engaged in teaching from 1893 until 1896, having charge of the Rubicon school in the eastern part of Greene county. In 1900 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for the office of circuit clerk and that he was the choice of the public is shown by the fact that he received a good majority at the fall election. His capable service received public endorsement by a second nomination for the office and election in 1904, when he received the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket.

On the 15th of January, 1903, Mr. Curnutt was married to Miss Jessie Achenbach, a native of Greene county and a daughter of Fred Achenbach. She is a graduate of the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville. Mr. and Mrs. Curnutt are prominent socially, occupying an enviable position in the regard of many friends in Carrollton. Fraternally Mr. Curnutt is a Master Mason, becoming a member of Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., in 1898, and he also holds membership relations with Carrollton camp, No. 476, Modern Woodmen of America, Worcester lodge, Knights of Pythias of Roodhouse, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Alton, and Conlee lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen of Carrollton. He is a young man whose business and political record is creditable and he has the trust and confidence of his fellow men, because of the fidelity which he has ever manifested in his official life.

GEORGE W. CUNNINGHAM.

George W. Cunningham, having for many years been a representative of the business interests of Greene county, is now enjoying the rest which should ever crown a long life of business activity and enterprise. He was born three miles west of Greenfield, October 10, 1850, his parents being Samuel

M. and Emeline E. (Cooper) Cunningham, natives of Kentucky. His father when a young man came to Illinois, settling in Greene county, where he secured a tract of wild land and began the development of a farm. Part of the land he entered from the government and he also added to the tract by purchase. He came to Illinois with his father, Robert Cunningham, who had previously visited the state and entered a claim from the government, after which he returned to Kentucky. Samuel M. Cunningham was married in Greene county to Miss Emeline E. Cooper, a daughter of Judge E. L. Cooper, one of the first settlers of this part of the state and a prominent and influential citizen, taking a helpful part in molding the early policy of the county. Mrs. Cunningham was born in Kentucky and they began their domestic life upon a farm where they resided for many years. Mr. Cunningham was a successful agriculturist and owned and operated a large tract of land of three hundred and twenty acres near Greenfield. He was well known among the early settlers of this and adjoining counties and belonged to that class of brave pioneer people who faced the dangers and difficulties of establishing homes in a frontier district and laid the foundation for the present prosperity and development of the county. He died March 5, 1880, while his wife, still surviving him, resides in Greenfield. She has long been a resident of Greene county and is numbered among its esteemed pioneer people, having the friendship and regard of young and old, rich and poor. In the family of this worthy couple were nine children and three of the sons are yet living, namely: Robert L., who is now retired in White Hall, Illinois; George W., of this review; and L. E., a traveling man residing in Carrollton. Six of the children have departed this life: Henry C., who was connected with his brother, George, in business in Greene county and died in Greenfield; and W. B., Alonzo, Belle, Mary and Jennie, all of whom died in childhood.

George W. Cunningham was reared upon the home farm and in his youth enjoyed good common-school privileges. He assisted his father in the cultivation of the place until the latter's death, when he took charge of the farm and continued its operation through several years, succeeding to a part of the place, which comprised three hundred and twenty acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. In connection with general farming he likewise engaged in the raising, feeding, buying and shipping of stock, devoting his energies to these pursuits from his boyhood days until he left the farm. He removed to Greenfield in October, 1893, although he continued to deal in stock and make shipments from this point until 1895. In that year he purchased a half interest in the Greenfield roller mill, of which he took charge, and continued the operation of the mill for three years, but in the spring of 1898 he sold his interest in that property and has since lived practically retired, merely giving his supervision to his farm and property interests.

On the 20th of March, 1884, Mr. Cunningham was married to Miss Martha A. Boatman, of Cave City, Kentucky, who was reared and educated there, her parents being Henry and Sarah E. Boatman, also natives of Kentucky, Mr. Boatman following the occupation of farming in Byron county.

In his political views Mr. Cunningham is a stalwart Republican, never faltering in his

allegiance to the party since he cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. He has never sought or desired office, although he served for one term as assessor and has been alderman of Greenfield, while for a term he acted as mayor of the city. He has also served as president of the board of education and no public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree, for his interest in the welfare of the city is deep and sincere. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to a number of its auxiliary societies representing various lines of church activity. She is also a faithful worker in the Sunday-school. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham made a trip to the Pacific coast in 1903, visiting many points of interest in the west. The reader in search of a sensational chapter can not find it in the life history of Mr. Cunningham, but those who have appreciation for true worth, for business activity and sterling purpose will find his career one of interest, for these sterling traits have always been manifest in him and the county may well be proud to number him among her native sons.

GEORGE CHRISTY.

George Christy is one of the extensive landowners of Greene county, living in Kane township, and is a representative of one of the old and honored families here. His father, John Christy, came to Illinois at a very early day, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Greene county when the work of progress and improvement had scarcely been begun in this part of the state. He married Miss Elizabeth Dennison, a native of Kentucky, and they became the parents of eight children. John Christy devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and his excellent business ability and keen discernment were demonstrated in the success which attended his labors. He worked persistently and diligently, made careful investment of his financial resources and became the owner of extensive landed interests. He died in the year 1845 and his wife passed away in 1872.

George Christy, the youngest of their eight children, was born on the old family homestead in Kane township, on the 7th of November, 1839. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his youth and throughout his entire life he has superintended extensive agricultural interests. He is now the owner of a very valuable farm of five hundred and ten acres in this county and has extensive realty holdings and other desirable property, including five hundred and fifty acres in Jersey county. His is one of the most elegant homes of the county, the palatial residence being supplied with furnishings such as wealth can secure and refined taste suggest.

In September, 1875, Mr. Christy was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Sunderland, a native of Jersey county, Illinois, and a daughter of Lord Sunderland, who located there at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Christy occupy a prominent position socially and the hospitality of the best homes of Greene county is cordially extended them. In citizenship Mr. Christy is reliable and loyal and his co-operation may always be counted upon in support of any measure which he deems of public benefit. In politics he is a Republican, but has always refused office.

GEORGE CHRISTY.

MRS. GEORGE CHRISTY.

THOMAS HENSHAW.

Thomas Henshaw, engaged in the practice of law in Carrollton, has gained the success which follows individual merit and the careful preparation of cases. He has a large clientage connected with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the district, and his earnest effort, close application and close study of the principles of jurisprudence have been the salient features in his advancement.

Mr. Henshaw was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, April 19, 1848, and is a representative of southern ancestry, the family having been founded in America in colonial days. His grandfather, Captain William Slaughter Henshaw, was a native of Martinsburg, West Virginia, where also occurred the birth of Hugh L. Henshaw, the father of our subject. After arriving at years of maturity he went to Missouri, the date of his removal being 1845, and he continued a resident of St. Louis county until his death, which occurred on the 25th of November, 1861, resulting from the kick of one of his horses. He followed the occupation of farming throughout his business career. He married Miss Fanny Patterson, a native of St. Louis county and they became the parents of seven children.

Thomas Henshaw, the eldest of the family, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and afterward attended Bryant & Stratton Business College in St. Louis. He was but thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death. In 1867 he came to Greene county, where he began teaching school, following that profession until the spring of 1876 and giving an upward impetus to the schools with which he was associated, for he was an able instructor, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired. During the latter part of that period he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law and in July, 1876, he went to Winchester, Illinois, where he became a law student in the office of Knapp & Riggs. In January, 1878, he was admitted to the bar and opening an office in Carrollton he began practice. In March, 1879, he removed to White Hall, where he remained in practice until November, 1890, when he returned to Carrollton and has since remained a member of the bar of that city. His advancement has been continuous and has resulted from his devotion to his clients' interests, his careful preparation of cases and his clear and forceful presentation of his cause before judge or jury.

On the 14th of October, 1880, Mr. Henshaw was united in marriage to Amanda, a daughter of Absalom Boren, a citizen of Pike county, Illinois, and a representative of one of the old families of this state. Their children are Harold, who is now in Chicago, and Lesah Virginia.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Henshaw is an Odd Fellow and is also connected with the Masonic fraternity, a member of Carrollton Lodge, No. 50. In his political views he is a Democrat and while living in White Hall he served for two terms as city attorney, being the first to occupy that position after the incorporation of the city. He was a member of the board of education for three terms and during the last term was president of the board. In matters of citizenship he is always deeply interested and has been the champion of many measures which have proved effective for the public good. In 1888 he was elected state's attorney and was re-elected in 1892 without opposition. He proved most capable and re

tired from office as he had entered it, with the confidence and regard of all who knew aught of his official service. He is now giving his undivided attention to the private practice of law and has secured a good clientage, while the legal fraternity, as well as the public, recognizes his capability and accords him a creditable position in its ranks.

CHRISTIAN DAMM.

Christian Damm is one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Linder township. His landed possessions are represented by a farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He is a native son of Greene county, his birth having occurred in Carrollton on the 21st of January, 1844. His father was Dieter Damm, Sr., and he is a brother of Dieter Damm, Jr., who is represented elsewhere in this work.

Christian Damm was reared on the home farm and enjoyed the advantages afforded by the common schools and received practical business training from his father in the labor of the fields. When he had reached man's estate he started out in life on his own account, beginning farming for himself on a tract of land of eighty acres, which he cultivated for five years. He then sold that property and bought one hundred acres where he now resides, becoming owner of this in 1869. He at once began its further development and as his financial resources increased he added to his property from time to time until he is now the owner of two hundred and forty acres of rich land. In connection with general farming he has made a business of raising, feeding and fattening stock for the market and has prospered in these undertakings. He has also engaged in merchandising, carrying on that business for twelve years with fair success. He sold his store in 1903 in order to devote his entire time and attention to his farming and stock-raising interests, which had divided his labors with commercial pursuits while he was conducting his store.

Mr. Damm was married in Linder township, April 12, 1865, to Marguerite Rathgeber, a native of Germany, who was reared and educated, however, in Greene county, Illinois. Five children have been born of this union, namely: Christian, who is on the farm with his father; Philip, who is engaged in merchandising at Carrollton; Katy, the wife of Oscar Combrink, a farmer of Linder township; Maggie, the wife of Cliff Jacobs, also a farmer, located near Kirksville, Missouri; and Ella, at home.

In his political affairs Mr. Damm is a Democrat but his first presidential vote was cast for General U. S. Grant in 1868. He has never been an office seeker, nor has he cared for political preferment but has given his time and attention to his business interests in which he has met with success. He is, however, a public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in all that pertains to the substantial upbuilding and improvement of his county. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and have a wide and favorable acquaintance in Greene county where for many years his business integrity and activity have been tested. The qualities of an upright manhood have been manifested in his active career and those who know him esteem him for his genuine worth.

WILLIAM A. HUBBARD.

William A. Hubbard, who in public office has demonstrated his right to rank with the representative citizens of Greene county, and who is now engaged in the publication of the Carrollton *Gazette*, the oldest paper in southern Illinois, was born ten miles west of White Hall, in this county, December 17, 1864. His parents, William and Martha (Kline) Hubbard, were born and reared in this county and were here married. The father acquired his education in a log schoolhouse near White Hall, school being conducted on the subscription plan. His parents removed from Kentucky to Illinois in the winter of the "deep snow," 1830-31. William Hubbard, reared to the occupation of farming amid the wild scenes of environments of pioneer life, carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career, and in 1889 he retired to enjoy a well earned rest. He took up his abode in Carrollton, where he and his wife are now living. He has been a life long Democrat, having supported that party since casting his first presidential vote. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Baptist church. He has taken an active and helpful interest in public affairs from pioneer times down to the present and his labors have contributed to the general progress. Unto him and his wife were born ten children and with the exception of the youngest all are yet living.

William A. Hubbard attended the district schools of Greene county until 1882, after which he spent a year as a student in the White Hall high school and three years in the Carrollton high school, being graduated from the latter in the spring of 1886. During the succeeding four years he was engaged in teaching in the district schools, proving a capable teacher, with ability to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge he had acquired. In 1890 he received the Democratic nomination for the office of county superintendent of schools, and was elected to that office by the largest majority ever given a man in the county. He served for four years in a most acceptable manner, the public school system being improved under his administration, and was then elected county clerk in 1894. Following his first term of four years he was reelected, and in 1902 he retired from the office as he had entered it,—with the confidence and good will of all concerned, for he had ever been prompt, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

In the meantime Mr. Hubbard had purchased of Thomas D. Price a half interest in the Carrollton *Gazette*, and took possession January 1, 1897. He is still connected with this paper and is one of the editors and publishers. The *Gazette* was established in 1846 and is the oldest newspaper having a continuous existence, in southern Illinois. Under its present management it has become a most creditable paper to Greene county, with a large circulation so that it is a good advertising medium. Mr. Hubbard's interest in the general welfare is deep and sincere and is manifest in a tangible way in helpful effort. He is now serving for the second term as president of the board of education and the public schools of Carrollton find in him a warm friend.

On the 16th of September, 1897, Mr. Hubbard was married in Carrollton to Miss Grace V. Squire, a daughter of Dr. James Squire, a resident physician of this city. Her mother who bore the maiden name of Martha Braden, died when Mrs. Hubbard was quite young. Mrs. Hubbard attended

the Carrollton high school for three years, and for one year was a student in the Illinois Woman's College. There is one daughter by this marriage, Martha Helen, born February 17, 1900.

Mr. Hubbard is a valued member of several fraternal organizations. He has belonged to Carrollton lodge, No. 342, I. O. O. F., since 1887, is also a member of Carrollton encampment, No. 80, I. O. O. F., and has been representative to the grand lodge of the state for three years. He is likewise a member of the Elks lodge, at Alton, Illinois, the Modern Woodmen of America and at one time was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. A wide acquaintance has brought to him many friends and he stands to-day as one of the prominent and influential residents of Greene county.

H. S. EDWARDS.

H. S. Edwards, who is engaged in the livery business in White Hall, was born in Missouri, July 14, 1849, his parents being Louis B. and Annie (Stringer) Edwards. The family is of Scotch-Irish and American ancestry. The father was born in Virginia in the year 1804 and removed from that state to Kentucky, afterward lived in Illinois and subsequently became a resident of Missouri. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Annie Stringer and he followed the occupation of farming as a life work, thus providing for his family. He had five sons and two daughters, and three of the sons were soldiers of the Civil war. The father died in 1874 and the mother passed away in 1893 at the age of sixty years.

H. S. Edwards was reared under the parental roof and remained on the old homestead farm through the period of his minority. He acquired his education in the public schools and in 1871, when twenty-two years of age, he removed from Missouri to Illinois. He had been reared to the occupation of farming and he followed that pursuit until 1884, when he established a livery business in White Hall that he has since conducted. He has a large line of fine carriages and other vehicles and also owns a large number of excellent horses. His business is growing and his earnest desire to please his patrons combined with honorable motives has been one of the strong points in his success.

In 1872 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Annie Dowdall, who died in 1882, leaving three children, James, Erith and Blanche, all residents of this county. Mr. Edwards was again married December 24, 1892, his second union being with Miss Ada O. Bingham. They attend the Christian church and Mr. Edwards contributes generously to its support. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and in his political views is independent, voting for men and measures rather than for party. For thirty-three years a resident of Greene county, he is well known within its borders as a reliable business man and respected citizen.

MARCUS NORTH.

Marcus North, one of the best known and most popular farmers and business men of Greene county, still resides on the old family homestead, which has been owned by the Norths for three generations, and a part of the residence was built by

MRS. PRUDENCE NORTH.

his grandfather in 1835. The original home, which was built in 1821, has been destroyed. The North family is of English lineage, and also of Huguenot descent. The grandfather, Asahel North, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, September 3, 1782, and spent his early life in the east, but in the prime of his manhood came to Illinois, becoming one of the heroic band of pioneers in Greene county. While his prairie schooner was waiting at his door in Windsor, Vermont, he was married to Miss Prudence Swallow, and they left immediately for Illinois. In 1821 he bought a squatter's claim, formerly the property of Mr. Anders, and after purchasing his homestead began the development of the farm, performing the arduous labors necessary to the cultivation of a new and hitherto uncultivated tract of land. He made his home continuously upon this farm, which is now the abode of our subject, and he became recognized as one of the representative agriculturists and honored pioneer settlers of his community. In 1826 he and his wife returned east on a visit, taking with them a dog, which was lost at Buffalo, New York, and on reaching home, after spending about one year in Windsor, Vermont, and Farmington, Connecticut, they found the dog waiting for them. The poor fellow had been shot through the neck and was still bleeding from the wound when he arrived home, though he lived for a year or two after that. A barbecue and celebration was held in the old North grove July 4, 1843. Asahel North died upon this farm March 19, 1846, and his wife, who was born September 10, 1790, passed away July 2, 1874, having survived him many years.

This worthy couple reared a family of twelve children: Henry, who died September 23, 1821; Lucy, who was born in 1822 and died in 1901; Marcus, who was born in 1824; Sylvia, who was born in 1827 and died in 1879; Linus, who was born in 1829 and died January 14, 1843, at the age of thirteen years, eleven months and nineteen days; Samuel, who was born in 1831 and died in 1851, at the age of twenty years, nine months and six days; George, who was born in 1832 and died September 2, 1845, at the age of twelve years, nine months and twenty-seven days; John, who was born in 1835 and died in 1897; Mary, who was born in 1837 and is the only one now living; Lewis, who was born in 1839 and died in 1848; Peter, who was born in 1841, and died September 10, 1847, at the age of six years, two months and twenty-eight days; and Jane, who was born in 1843 and died March 7, 1848. Deidamia Swallow, the mother of Mrs. Asahel North, had sixteen children, while Mrs. North had twelve and her daughter, Mrs. Sylvia (North) McCollister, had thirteen children, and the latter's daughter, Mrs. Augusta Wilson, who now lives in Macoupin county, had eleven, making a total of fifty-two children in four generations.

Representatives of the North family have through many generations been farmers and stock-raisers. Marcus North, Sr., the father of our subject, was born in 1824 on the old homestead in Greene county. He was a man of quiet disposition and solid worth and attainments, having no desire for fame or distinction, content to do his duty in matters of citizenship and in his business and home relations. He married Miss Elizabeth Wales, who was born in Vermont in February, 1832, and came of Puritan ancestry, tracing the line of descent from Brewster of the Plymouth colony that landed from the Mayflower on the shores of New England in 1623. Her parents were

Charles and Elathea (Britell) Wales. Her father, who was born in 1794, died in December, 1872, and his wife, whose birth occurred in 1795, passed away in 1875. After his marriage Marcus North, Sr., devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits in order to provide for his family. All his life was spent upon the old North homestead and there he passed away November 28, 1854. His widow still survives him and has now reached the age of seventy-two years. In their family were three children.

Marcus North, Jr., was born on the old homestead November 1, 1854, and was only four weeks old at the time of his father's death. He continued to reside upon the homestead until he attained his majority, when he left the farm and built a little house for himself upon a tract of land near by. In 1884, however, he purchased the old home property and now has a valuable farm, a fine residence and other good buildings. A part of the house was erected by his grandfather in 1835 and it is therefore one of the notable landmarks in this part of the state. Throughout his business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits and now has a very desirable farm, giving every evidence of modern and progressive farming methods. It is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates the careful supervision of an enterprising and practical owner.

On the 18th of April, 1876, Mr. North married Miss Martha Baldwin, a daughter of Francis Baldwin, now mayor of White Hall, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. They have five children. Walter, born May 21, 1877, was married September 20, 1900, to Nellie M. Rickart, and they have one child, Harold Marcus, born October 1, 1902. Elathea, born December 24, 1880, Minnie, born May 24, 1882, Helen, born June 15, 1884, and Lucy, born May 25, 1888, are all at home.

Mr. North exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and fraternally is connected with the Modern Woodmen Camp and the Court of Honor. He is a worthy representative of a prominent pioneer family. Like his father he does not care for prominence in public lines, but prefers to devote his attention and energies to his business affairs. He is, however, always willing to aid in any measures for the public good, is faithful and loyal in citizenship and holds the ties of friendship inviolable. All who know him entertain for him the highest regard because of his genuine worth and upright character.

HON. NORMAN L. JONES.

Hon. Norman L. Jones, who has the distinction of being one of the youngest, if not the youngest, man ever elected to the state legislature of Illinois, and who in the practice of law has gained a position of prominence, was born in Patterson, Greene county, Illinois, September 19, 1870. His father, John Jones, is the publisher of a newspaper at Roodhouse. At the usual age he entered the primary department of the public schools and was advanced through consecutive grades until he completed the high school course with the class of 1888. Following his graduation in Carrollton he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he attended the Indiana State Normal, and subsequently he engaged in teaching school in Fayette, Illinois, acting as principal there for two years. He next continued his studies in

the West Point Military Academy, receiving the appointment through Hon. Scott Wike, member of congress. He remained at West Point for a year, after which he returned to Carrollton and associated himself with W. K. Withers in the abstract business.

Almost immediately afterward—in 1892—Mr. Jones received the nomination of the Democratic party for the state legislature. He had previously taken an active part in politics, was a popular citizen and one whose deep interest in the public welfare was was widely recognized. The election showed that he was the choice of the majority of Greene county's citizens, and after serving for two years he was re-elected in 1894. He proved an able working member of the house, giving to each question which came up for settlement his careful consideration. He was probably the youngest man ever elected to the Illinois legislature, being but twenty-one years of age when first nominated for the office.

In the meantime Mr. Jones began reading law, having taken up the study after leaving West Point, and in May, 1896, he was admitted to the bar. He then entered upon the practice alone in Carrollton, and, like all others, his practice was slow at first, but gradually his legal business grew as he demonstrated his ability to successfully handle the intricate problems which continually come before the courts. In 1899 he was elected city attorney and was so faithful as a custodian of the legal interests of the municipality that he was re-elected in 1901. During his term in that office there arose the question of the legality of the certificates issued by the city in payment of the extension of the new waterworks. He won his suit and thereby secured the waterworks system, of which the city has every reason to be proud. The same question has since been decided adversely by the supreme court but too late to have any effect upon the waterworks of Carrollton.

In 1902 Mr. Jones joined Congressman Henry Rainey in the formation of the present law firm of Rainey & Jones, which stands prominently forward in the ranks of the legal fraternity in this city. Nature was generous in her gifts to Mr. Jones. Endowed with strong intellectuality and with latent talent which his energy and ambition have developed, he is now accorded a place among the more capable and successful members of the Greene county bar, although he is one of its younger representatives. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and to the Ancient Order of United Workman and is popular in professional, social and political circles.

WILLIAM E. GREENE.

William E. Greene, living on section 31, Rockbridge township, is one of the substantial farmers and stock-feeders of Greene county and, in fact, is one of the most extensive landowners, having one thousand and twenty-five acres all in one body. Upon this place are two sets of farming buildings and the land is valuable and highly improved. Mr. Greene is a native of this county, his birth having occurred in Kane township, May 24, 1824. His father, Hon. John Greene, was a native of Kentucky and when a young man came to Illinois, settling first in Madison county. In 1818 he removed to this county, where he entered land from the government and opened up a farm. He became the owner of several hundred acres

of land and was numbered among the leading agriculturists at an early day. He was married here to Nancy Mains and his was one of the pleasant and hospitable pioneer homes of the county. Prominent in public affairs, Mr. Greene exercised considerable influence over public thought and action. He served for two terms as a member of the state legislature and died in Springfield during his second term, passing away in 1843. His wife survived him from several years.

William E. Greene was the fifth in order of birth in a family of fifteen children, of whom thirteen reached years of maturity, while two are yet living, namely: William E. and Elias. The first named was reared to manhood in this county and was largely self-educated, acquiring much of his knowledge after attaining man's estate. Following his father's death he remained at home with his mother until his marriage, which occurred in Greene county in 1850, the lady of his choice being Eliza Jane Enslow, a native of this county. They began their domestic life upon the old home farm, where they lived for several years, and later they removed to a farm belonging to Mrs. Greene while on the 11th of April, 1872, they took up their abode upon his first farm, where Mr. Greene continues to reside. He began here with eight hundred and eighty acres of land, but has since added to the property until he now has one thousand acres. He has made many substantial improvements upon the place and in connection with the cultivation of the soil he has long been engaged in the raising and feeding of stock, shipping from his farm about three carloads of fat cattle and a large number of hogs annually.

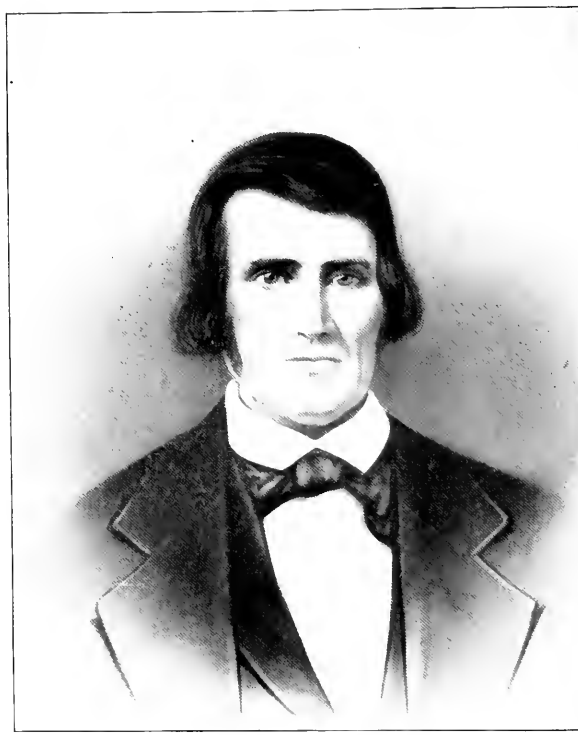
Unto Mr. and Mrs. Greene were born nine children, of whom four are living: John J., who resides upon a farm in Greene county; George N., who is married and is with his father on the home place; Roy D., also upon the home farm; and Evans, a resident of Oklahoma. The others all died in early childhood, save one daughter, who married and afterward passed away. In 1899 Mr. Greene was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, whose death occurred in the month of May of that year.

Politically Mr. Greene has been a lifelong Democrat but has never sought or desider office. He is a stockholder in the Greene County Fair Association and is a public-spirited citizen, interested in all that pertains to the general progress and improvement of his part of the state. He displays excellent business qualifications and his energy and labors have been the source of his very gratifying and desirable success.

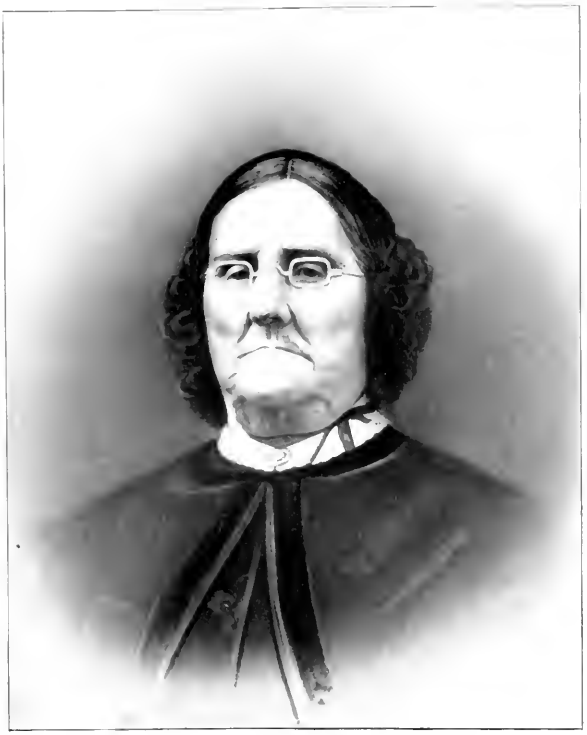
WILLIAM ELDRED.

William Eldred, deceased, was for many years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Greene county. He was a native of Connecticut and of English lineage. The progenitors of the Eldred family in America were three brothers of the name, who, leaving England, braved the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that early period and established their homes in New England about three hundred years ago.

His father, Joshephat Eldred, was also a native of Connecticut and was a soldier of the war of 1812. The family was established in Herkimer county, New York, at an early period in its development and was there represented until 1820, when the father removed with his family to Illinois, arriving



WILLIAM ELDRED.



MRS. WILLIAM ELDRED.

in that year at Ridge Prairie, below St. Louis. The following season, however, he came to Carrollton, locating west of the town. He secured a tract of land about two and a half miles from the city and this is now a part of the celebrated Eldred farm, being still in possession of his descendants.

William Eldred came with the family to Greene county and cast in his lot with the early pioneer settlers, sharing in the hardships and trials incident to life on the frontier. He also assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm, turning the first furrow upon many a field. He continued to reside upon the old family homestead up to the time of his death, successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits.

In early manhood Mr. Eldred married Miss Ruth Brace, a native of Herkimer county, New York. Her father came to Illinois about 1827 and established his home in Greene county. He was then quite well advanced in years and after his removal to the west he practically lived retired from business. Mr. and Mrs. Eldred were the parents of twelve children. He died on the 24th of July, 1854, when sixty-four years of age, and his wife, long surviving him, passed away in September, 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Both were respected and worthy people, enjoying the warm friendship of many and the high regard of all with whom they were associated. Mrs. Eldred was a lady of many excellent traits of character which gained for her the love and admiration of all. Mr. Eldred was regarded as one of the representative men of his day, progressive in citizenship, active and enterprising in business and influential in public affairs. He was always found on the side of right, improvement and justice, and he left to his family an honored name.

GEORGE T. W. SHEFFIELD.

George T. W. Sheffield, for years an honored and prosperous business man of Greene county, passed away May 28, 1880, after more than a half century's residence in this state. His activity in business, throughout the long years which he spent in this state, made him well known in Greene county, and his name was ever associated with all that is honorable in business and in public life. His genuine worth was acknowledged by all who knew him and as one of the pioneers of the county he aided in laying the foundation for its present progress and prosperity and ever fostered those movements which have contributed to its substantial upbuilding.

Mr. Sheffield was born in Nodaway county, Virginia, July 24, 1815, and in his very early childhood he was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where his father died when the son was only five years of age. The mother married again and her second husband squandered her property, so that it was necessary for Mr. Sheffield, when only ten years of age, to start out in life on his own account. His educational privileges were therefore very limited, his other advantages few, but in the face of discouraging circumstances, with many obstacles in his path, he steadily worked his way upward, each difficulty seeming to serve as a new impetus for further effort and great accomplishment. He came to Illinois in 1827 and located first in Adams county. On leaving Kentucky he went first to New Orleans and thence made his way up the river on a steamer to St. Louis, whence he came to this state. He was employed for a time as a farm hand for Mr. Black, west of Carrollton, at four dollars per month, and he was noted among the la-

borers in the field for his liberal spirit and largeness of heart, being always ready and willing to bear the heaviest part of the burden. He came to Greenfield very early and as one of its pioneer merchants opened a small store in which he gradually built up a good business and conducted an extensive trade. He erected a large building in which to conduct his mercantile enterprise and when he had successfully conducted his commercial interests for a number of years he withdrew from that field of business activity and turned his attention to the banking business. In 1870 he became connected with the banking firm of Skillings, Sheffield & Company, as one of its organizers, and after a period of four or five years he and his son purchased the interests of the other partners and the bank of Sheffield & Company was organized, with the father, son and son-in-law, J. W. Hutchinson, as partners in the enterprise. Mr. Sheffield became president of the institution and continued at its head until his death, conducting a general banking business, whereby they won very gratifying success. Theirs became known as one of the most reliable moneyed concerns of the county, maintaining a business policy that neither sought nor required disguise. Through the years of an active business career George T. W. Sheffield accumulated a large fortune, becoming one of the substantial men of the county. He did much for the improvement and progress of this section of the state and was largely instrumental in securing the building of the railroad line which is now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad system.

Other business interests claimed the attention and benefitted by the efforts of Mr. Sheffield. He was at one time proprietor of a flouring mill at Rockbridge, and thus he was closely associated with various industrial and commercial interests which led to the substantial upbuilding of the county. He dealt considerably in real estate, making judicious investments, and the rise in property, consequent upon the settlement of the county, made his realty of much value.

On the 3d of November, 1842, Mr. Sheffield was married to Miss Harriet Carter, a native of Virginia, who spent her girlhood days in the neighborhood in which her husband was reared. She survived him for a number of years, passing away in June, 1890. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are yet living: John R., the only son, a banker of Greenfield, represented elsewhere in this work; Mrs. J. B. Boyd, of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. H. H. Montgomery, of Carrollton; and Mrs. F. P. Metcalf, of Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Sheffield was a member of the Odd Fellows society and although he never united with any church, he had a firm faith in the Christian religion and lived a most moral and exemplary life. He was a particularly strong advocate of the cause of temperance and always furthered every movement that had for its object the uplifting of men. At one time he was a trustee for the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville. His political support was unfalteringly given to the Republican party and he enjoyed the acquaintance and respect of many of the leaders of the party in this state. As an active, useful member of society he had scarcely an equal. He engaged in public measures with an untiring zeal and with his abundant means it was his pleasure to promote the public good. In his home, gentle and tender, he was to his children a friend as well as father and the companionship there was ideal in character. Coming to this part of

the state when advancing civilization had but just made her entrance here, he put forth every effort in his power to promote public progress and improvement, and all through his life he commanded the respect and good will of his fellow citizens. Said one who knew him: "He was an honest man,"—honest not only in his business relations, but in every word and deed, with the honesty that despises shams and hypocrisy and stands for upright manhood.

CAPTAIN HORACE W. STARKEY.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Greene county, who has occupied a more enviable position in business or financial circles than has Captain Horace W. Starkey, not alone on account of the success he has achieved, but also by reason of the honorable, straightforward methods he has ever followed. He for many years ranked high as a banker, one of irreproachable business integrity and progressive spirit, and now he is living retired, having accumulated a handsome competence.

He was born September 20, 1835, in Essex, Connecticut, and is a representative of one of the old families of New England. His paternal great-grandfather, Charles Starkey, was also a native of Essex, born June 20, 1782, and his death occurred October 21, 1818. The grandfather, Charles Starkey, was a ship carpenter and was killed from falling on a stage plank on the side of a ship. He married Sybil Chapman, who was born March 26, 1781, and died January 9, 1849. The father, Charles F. Starkey, was born in Connecticut, November 21, 1810, and also became a ship carpenter, following that business while making his home at Essex, Middlesex county, Connecticut. He, too, met his death by accident, being injured by falling from a building and dying from the effects. He passed away February 3, 1875. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances M. Congdon, was born April 5, 1811, and died August 15, 1862. She was a daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Congdon, the former born in 1776, and the latter in August, 1777. Mr. Congdon departed this life in 1842 and his wife died April 30, 1837.

In the common schools of his native town Captain Starkey acquired his education and in early life he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for three years at New Haven, Connecticut, and for one year at Urbana, Ohio. He remained under instruction until the age of twenty-one years. On one occasion he made a three months voyage, which was under a captain who was a friend of his father. In the year 1857 he arrived in Illinois, settling at Alton, and the following year he came to White Hall, where he became boss of a gang of men working on the Alton Railroad. He began life as a poor boy, working for three dollars per week. He paid out this sum two dollars and seventy-five cents for board and washing for a year and he did his own mending. Gradually, however, he worked upward, improving every opportunity that promised advancement and winning his promotions through capable service and unfaltering integrity. After severing his connection with the railroad in Greene county he purchased an interest in a sawmill where Roodhouse now stands.

At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside business and personal considerations, enlisting on the 3d of August, 1861,

as a member of Company G, Ninth Missouri Infantry. This was a regiment organized at Carrollton, Greene county, but as the quota was full the soldiers offered their services under Captain Winters of White Hall to the governor of Missouri and were accepted. The regiment was composed, however, of Illinois men. In 1862 they were transferred to a division of Illinois troops, being mustered in as Company G of Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry. Mr. Starkey had entered the service as a private, but was made first sergeant on the organization of the company at Carrollton in 1861. He was then successively promoted with considerable rapidity until he had served as second lieutenant, acting adjutant, first lieutenant, captain and brigade provost marshal. He served under Fremont in Missouri in 1861, was with Pope and Curtis, afterward took part in the battle of Pearidge, Arkansas, on the 1st of March, 1862, and was with the troops that re-enforced Halleck at Corinth. On the 15th of September, 1863, he received an honorable discharge at Valley Head, Alabama, on account of disability.

Captain Starkey then returned to his home in White Hall, and on the 7th of March, 1864, he was married. He soon afterward went to his native town of Essex, Connecticut, where he was engaged in merchandising for sixteen years and was also prominent in public affairs, there serving for one term in the Connecticut legislature as the representative from Essex, being elected to that office in 1883. In the same year he retired from active business there and at the end of his term in the general assembly he again came to White Hall, Illinois, and purchased with others the business of the White Hall Bankers Association in 1885. He became its cashier and acted in that capacity for twelve years. On account of illness in the family, however, he retired from the active management of the bank in 1897, spending his time with his wife, daughter and son-in-law in Florida, Arizona and California. When he resigned the position of cashier he was made president in 1897 and acted in that capacity for four years or until 1901. On the organization of the bank into a national bank on the 1st of January, 1904, he was made a director, but has largely retired from business cares, although he is still financially interested in other enterprises. He spends his winters with his wife and grandchild in the milder climate of Florida and California.

On the 7th of March, 1864, Captain Starkey was united in marriage to Miss Ann Reamer, and they had one child, Frances Ann, who became the wife of Charles H. Pierce at Pheonix, Arizona, and died at Fitzgerald, Georgia, on the 3d of March, 1900, at the age of thirty-two years, leaving one child, Anne Starkey Pierce, born October 3, 1898. Charles H. Pierce died April 27, 1900, at the age of twenty-nine years. After losing his first wife Captain Starkey was married on the 31st of October, 1901, in Indianapolis, Indiana, to Antoinette R. Wells. His first wife had seemingly been of very strong constitution and in excellent health, but she contracted a cold on a trip to Arizona, which developed into consumption.

Captain Starkey has been a life-long Republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at White Hall. He belongs to the Bankers' Life Association and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is interested in the various fraternities which inculcate honorable principles among men.

He is himself a man of fine personal appearance with keen black eyes full of intellectuality, vigor and honesty. He feels to some extent the weight of years, but he has amassed a fortune which enables him to spend his declining years in the enjoyment of all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He is affable, upright and always courteous and in the community where he has so long made his home he is spoken of as a model husband and father, as a high type of good citizenship and of Christian spirit. The friends who have known him longest entertain for him the highest regard, a fact that indicates that his has been an upright and honorable career. Young and old, rich and poor respect him and he enjoys the distinction of being one of the leading and influential men of Greene county.

J. F. GREER.

J. F. Geer, an attorney of White Hall, was born on a farm in Monroe county, Missouri, January 7, 1860, his parents being Joseph Hampton and Agnes (Read) Greer. The ancestry of the family can be traced back through many generations and is of English lineage. Moses Greer, the founder of the family in America, came from England and settled in Maryland during the colonial epoch in our country's history, his death occurring in that state. He married Nancy Finch and they became the parents of nine children, eight of whom were sons, William, John, James, Shadrack, Moses, Aquilla, Walter and probably Stephen were the sons and Rebecca, who married a Mr. Divers was the daughter. One of these sons, Shadrack Greer, was a Tory and lived in Virginia. The father and three other sons, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the king before coming to America remained neutral during the Revolutionary war and bore no arms in defense of the English cause. A bitter feeling existed in the family because of the support which Shadrack Greer gave to the Tories, this feeling being particularly manifest among the brothers, one of whom was Moses Greer, Sr., the great-great-grandfather of our subject, who served as a colonel in the Colonial army and a member of the Virginia legislature. John Greer, another brother of this family, was the first settler of Tennessee, and one of his sons was Andrew Greer, whose descendant "E. B. P." lives in Memphis, Tennessee, and writes of John Greer: "He was a trapper, hunter and soldier who crossed the Smoky range and built a cabin on Long Island in the Wantaga river. In 1761 it was a trading and hunting station. Some years later surveyors from North Carolina were sent to mark the line between Virginia and North Carolina, when they found old John Greer's cabin. They told him he was several miles south of the Virginia line and west of the Carolina line and he was, therefore, living in Tennessee and was its first settler." This John Greer married a Miss Fowler.

Moses Greer, Sr., the great-great-grandfather of J. F. Greer, was born in 1746 and died in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1836. He married Nancy Bailey, and they had five sons and six daughters born to them, namely: William, Moses, Walter, John, Thomas B., Betsy, Nancy, Molly, Sally, Nelly and Kitty. One of these sons, Moses Greer, Jr., was the great-grandfather of J. F. Greer, and one of the daughters, Molly, married Caleb D. Pollard and was the maternal great-grandmother of our subject. Moses Greer,

Jr., was a Baptist preacher and a surveyor and died in Franklin county, Virginia, at an advanced age. He also practiced law and was prominent in public affairs.

Many representatives of the Greer family have been identified with legal pursuits and have always been noted for their studious habits. Moses Greer, Jr., wedded Susanna Wood, and to them were born five sons and four daughters. Samuel Wood, Wetherston S., Moses Casper, Thomas Stephen, William Walter John, Charlotte, Nancy, Sally and Kitty. Their oldest son Samuel W. Greer was the grandfather of J. F. Greer of this review. He was born in 1797 and died on the 4th of December, 1851. He married Frances D. Pollard, who was born in 1798 and died in 1840. To them were born two sons and four daughters: Joseph Hampton, Susan Catharine, Mary Elizabeth, Serafina Eleanor, Moses Chatlin and Frances S.

Joseph H. Greer, the oldest of this family and the father of our subject, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, April 5, 1824, and now makes his home in Audrain county, Missouri, where he owns a farm. In connection with farming he has also engaged in preaching and was educated for surveying, being especially proficient in mathematics and the languages. He has been a great reader and is justly proud of his linguistic ability. He has also been a great Bible student and has kept well informed on local topics. He is one of the trustworthy and respected citizens of his locality. His first wife was Nancy Kelley and to them was born one son, William T., born November 20, 1848, who resides at Paris, Missouri. She died and he married his second wife, the mother of J. F. Greer, who bore the maiden name of Agnes Read. She was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, November 28, 1822, and was a daughter of Samuel Read, who was born on the ocean while his parents were en route from Scotland to America, the family being of Scotch descent. Mrs. Greer was first married in 1842 to Benjamin F. Barnes, who went to California in the spring of 1850 and died there on the 5th of November, that year. There were four children by that union: Nancy C., born January 3, 1843, married J. F. Brinker and now resides in Kansas City, Missouri; James S., born May 7, 1845, lives in Audrain county, Missouri; Darwin Read, born January 20, 1847, makes his home in Moore county, Texas; and William C., born June 6, 1849, is a resident of Victoria, Texas. It was on the 7th of November, 1852, that Mrs. Barnes gave her hand in marriage to Joseph H. Greer. In 1831 she had removed from Kentucky to Boone county, Missouri, with her parents, Samuel and Nancy (Baldwin) Read, who settled nine miles northeast of Columbia, and she died at her home near Mexico, that state, March 9, 1899. By her second marriage she also had four children: Benjamin W., born August 7, 1853, resides in Carrollton, Illinois; Hiram S., born May 1, 1855, resides in Victoria, Texas; Joseph P., born March 30, 1857, resides in Audrain county, Missouri; and John F., of this review. Of her thirty-nine grandchildren twenty-six are now living and there are six out of eight great-grandchildren also living.

John F. Greer was reared upon the old home farm in Audrain county, Missouri, where his parents located when he was but six years of age, and he attended the public schools of that locality, completing his education in the high school of Mexico, Missouri. He engaged in teaching between the years 1878 and 1884 and taught in the school at Patterson, Illinois, in 1880-81. Between

1881 and his admission to the bar he carried on merchandising very successfully. Desirous of becoming a member of the legal fraternity he began the study of law in 1900 and in June, 1904, he successfully passed the examination which secured his admission to the bar. Among his ancestors have been those who have achieved success in this profession and there is every reason to believe that Mr. Greer will win for himself a desirable position at the Greene county bar.

On the 9th of November, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Greer and Miss Ida May Baldwin, who was born on a farm on Apple Creek Prairie, Greene county, Illinois, May 4, 1864, and received her education in Maple Grove school in White Hall township. She is a daughter of Jesse Hughes and Margaret Logan (Williamson) Baldwin, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. Her paternal grandfather was Judge Benjamin Baldwin, so well known in Greene county, and her maternal grandfather was Hugh Williamson, who was of Scotch Presbyterian faith and brought his family to the United States and settled in Warren county, Ohio, when Mrs. Baldwin was nine years of age. Jesse H. Baldwin was a very prominent farmer and stockman, being the largest stock feeder in his neighborhood. He took an influential part in public affairs but never cared for political office.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Greer, but Margie A., who was born September 18, 1886, died July 21, 1889. Those still living are Jessie May, born May 16, 1889; Nellie, born April 2, 1893; Frances, born August 28, 1898; Mamie, born September 1, 1900; and Hughes Hampton, born July 18, 1903. Mrs. Greer is an earnest member of the Baptist church, has prominent literary and musical tastes connected with practical ideas of home life which makes her a typical American mother, who devotes almost her whole time to her home and family, taking a special interest in the proper education and musical training of her children.

In his political views Mr. Greer is a Democrat, active in the work of the party and his influence has not been of restricted order. He has served as city clerk and as a member of the city council of White Hall. In 1896 he was chairman of the county Democratic central committee. That year Greene county gave its banner Democratic majority. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and to the Court of Honor, being one of its supreme officers, and is a devoted member of the Baptist church, taking an active part in Sunday-school work, having served as its superintendent for seven years. His influence is ever on the side of right, justice, truth and progress. What he has accomplished has been done in accordance with the strictest ethics governing business relations and all who know him respect him for his genuine worth and fidelity to principle.

GEORGE W. ROBERTSON.

George W. Robertson, telegraph operator and station agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, at Roodhouse, was born at Bentley, Illinois, December 31, 1874. The Robertson family is of Scotch lineage, but James Robertson, the grandfather, was born in the state of New York. His son, A. R. Robertson, was born at Camp Point, Illinois, and is now living at Bentley, Hancock county. He married Miss S[illegible] A

Browning, who was born in 1842 and is a daughter of John and Sarah Browning.

In the public schools of his native town George W. Robertson began his education and later spent a year as a college student in Carthage, Illinois. He then took up the study of telegraphy and railroading at Carthage and entered the employ of the Wabash Railroad Company, working at various points in its service. In 1900 he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and after a year's stay at Jacksonville, Illinois, he came to Roodhouse in the spring of 1904. Here he has since remained as freight and passenger agent and his accommodating manner and obliging spirit, as well as his capability have made him popular with the traveling public who are patrons of the road at this point.

Mr. Robertson was reared in the faith of the Methodist church. He is a supporter of the Democracy, but has no political aspirations for himself. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a man of fine physique, of genial manner and social disposition and during his residence in Roodhouse has become popular among business men and social acquaintances.

JUDGE W. B. ROBINSON.

Judge W. B. Robinson is proprietor of the Hawthorn Hill stock farm and is, moreover, not only a business man of marked energy and enterprise, but also a leading citizen of his community, exerting a strong and beneficial influence in public life. He was born in West Virginia, his birth occurring near Wheeling, in Mason county, on the 16th of August, 1834. His father, Gregory Baylor Robinson, was born in Virginia, and was there reared, after which he married Louisa B. Hill, also a native of that state. Removing to West Virginia he resided for some years in Mason county, there acting as overseer of a plantation on the Ohio river. In 1837 he removed westward to Illinois, settling in Greene county upon a tract of land which he purchased in Kane township. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and was thus identified with building interests for several years. He died in 1843 at the age of fifty-one years.

Judge Robinson accompanied his parents to Greene county during his boyhood days and was reared here on the home farm. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and supplemented his early mental training by one year's study in Shurtleff College. He afterward went into a store at Old Kane, where he engaged in clerking for eight years. He was then appointed deputy sheriff, serving in that capacity for a year, and in 1861 he located on the farm where he now resides. This he began to cultivate and develop, and as the years have passed he has added many improvements to the property, making it one of the best farms of his district. He has since added to and remodeled the house and now has a large two-story residence, in the rear of which are good outbuildings, such as are necessary for the shelter of grain and stock. He has likewise planted an orchard, has fenced his farm, and today the Hawthorn Hill stock farm bears an excellent reputation because of the splendid condition in which it is found in every department. In connection with the raising of grain he has also engaged in the raising, feeding and fattening of stock for the market and has met with

JUDGE W. B. ROBINSON

MRS. W. B. ROBINSON

good success in this work. The Hawthorn Hill stock farm is famed for the high grade of cattle, horses and hogs raised thereon, and its annual shipments are large, bringing to the owner an excellent financial return. The farm comprises three hundred and twenty acres of land, which is free from all encumbrances, and thus Judge Robinson may well be classed among the substantial agriculturists of his community.

Judge Robinson was married at Carrollton, in 1850, to Miss Mary Burruss, who was born and reared in Greene county and is a daughter of D. N. Burruss, formerly of Kentucky. There are nine children of this marriage, of whom eight are yet living, but the first born, Louisa B., became the wife of Harry P. Van Arsdale and died in 1903. The living children are: Ada, the wife of Coleman Duncan, of Carrollton, Illinois; Nettie, who for several years has engaged successfully in teaching school in Greene county; Fannie, the wife of Clair Sharron, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Richard B., a carpenter and joiner of Carrollton; Georgiana, the wife of Frank Burruss, a farmer living near Miami, Missouri; Lee R., a young man at home; Maria, who is engaged in teaching music; and Fred W., who completes the family.

Politically Judge Robinson has been a life-long Democrat, giving his allegiance to the party since casting his first presidential vote for James Buchanan in 1856. He has voted every four years since that time in support of the standard bearers of the party. He was elected as supervisor of Linder township and served for three years, during which time he was chairman of the board. He also served for one year as county commissioner and has been a member of the school board, doing effective service in behalf of the cause of education in his home family. He is a stockholder and was one of the reorganizers of the Greene County Fair Association. He and his wife and all of their children are members of the Carrollton Baptist church. He was formerly a member of the Masonic lodge at Greenfield, but is now demitted. His residence in Greene county covers sixty-seven years, and he is one of the few surviving early settlers. He has intimate knowledge of the history of the county from the days of its early development to the period of its present progress and prosperity, and he has always borne his full part in matters of citizenship. He is honored and esteemed by all who know him, and no history of Greene county would be complete without mention of Judge Robinson.

J. C. BOWMAN.

Among the native sons of Carrollton, whose intense and well directed activity have made them forceful factors in community affairs is J. C. Bowman, who is now serving as alderman of the city and who for two terms was judge of Greene county. In the practice of law his abilities have found recognition in a large clientage and he is now numbered among the leading members of the Carrollton bar.

Born in this city, May 18, 1850, he is a son of Dr. Alexander and Elizabeth D. (Johnston) Bowman, the former a native of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Vandalia, Illinois. The father has devoted his life to the practice of medicine and, coming to Greene county in 1851, was for eleven years a physician and surgeon of Carrollton. He is now living in White Hall at

the advanced age of eighty-seven years and is now retired from professional duties, but for many years his labors proved of marked valne to his fellowmen.

Judge Bowman, the third child and eldest son in a family of three sons and three daughters, was reared in White Hall and when he had mastered the branches of learning which constitute the curriculum of its public schools, he entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois. His literary education being completed, he matriculated in the law department of the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Missouri, and completed the full course by graduation in the spring of 1884. Having thus qualified for practice he returned to White Hall and opened an office. His success came soon because his equipment was good and because he soon demonstrated the fact that careful preparation of cases and devotion to his clients' interests entitled him to the public patronage. In 1885 he was elected city attorney and served for six years, his service giving uniform satisfaction to all law-abiding citizens. His elevation to the bench came in 1890, being elected on the Democratic ticket for a term of four years. He was then re-elected and removed to Carrollton. His decisions were models of judicial soundness and free from all personal bias, and the bar unite in bearing testimony to his capability and marked fidelity to duty. Not becoming a candidate for re-election on the expiration of his second term he retired from office and has since given his attention to the private practice of law, wherein he has won gratifying success. Many important litigated interests have been entrusted to him and he has won many verdicts favorable to his clients.

On the 16th of May, 1886, Judge Bowman was married to Miss Mattie Cooper, who was born in Wrights township, Greene county, and is a daughter of W. T. Cooper, whose birth occurred in Kentucky. Her grandfather was Judge E. L. Cooper, one of the distinguished early settlers of the county, whose life record forms a part of the historic annals of this section of the state. The children of Judge and Mrs. Bowman are Mark C. and Edmond L. The former is a graduate of the high school at Carrollton, Illinois, and is the appointee to the Annapolis Naval Academy, having been appointed through Congressman Rainey.

Judge Bowman belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He was elected alderman from the second ward and takes an active interest in matters political, being known as one of the influential supporters of his party in the county. His record, political, professional and social, commend him to the respect and good will of his fellowmen and he is one of the representative citizens of the county of his nativity.

JOHN W. GANO.

John W. Gano, who is carrying on general farming in Kane township, was born within the borders of that township, December 18, 1858. He was reared to the occupation of farming, his days being quietly spent on the old homestead farm throughout the period of his boyhood and youth. The public school afforded him his educational privileges and he continued to aid his father in the work of the fields until 1883.

In that year Mr. Gano was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Susan Foley, who was born in Kane township, Greene

county, and is a daughter of Abram Foley, who removed to Colorado in 1903. This union was blessed with nine children: Walter L.; Bessie; Edith; Nellie; William Avery; Ninette; Susie, deceased; Fleda Marguerite, also deceased; and Vera Sada.

For two years after his marriage Mr. Gano resided on a farm directly west of the old homestead and then removed to his present home, which comprises eighty acres of rich and arable land north of Kane. He is diligent and progressive and his business affairs are capably conducted, so that he is meeting with a fair measure of success in his undertakings. He is now operating a hay press.

In public affairs relating to the welfare of the community Mr. Gano is deeply interested, and his loyalty and public-spirit have found recognition by election to office. He served as assessor of Kane township for two terms, has filled the office of school director for nine years and for six years was a trustee. He votes with the Democratic party, and in office he is found most reliable, being prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He is a member of Carrollton camp, No. 476, Modern Woodmen of America.

FRANK E. STRANG.

Frank E. Strang, who is one of the active and substantial farmers and stock-dealers of Greene county, owns and operates a tract of land of more than six hundred acres near the city of Greenfield. He has raised, fed and shipped stock extensively and his business capacity, keen foresight and executive ability have been salient features in a successful career that has brought to him a very desirable and gratifying competence. Mr. Strang was born near White Hall in October, 1866. His father, William Strang, was also a native of Greene county and was reared within its borders. He became a prominent farmer, owning a large tract of land near White Hall, which he successfully operated for a number of years. He advanced according to the progress of the times along agricultural lines and his close application and unfaltering energy were salient features in his success. He is now living retired, making his home in White Hall. In early manhood he married Sarah Elizabeth Morrow, a sister of William Morrow, former sheriff of Greene county.

Frank E. Strang, spending the days of his boyhood and youth in Greene county, was reared upon the home farm and received good school advantages, pursuing his early education in the district schools and later attending the White Hall high school. In early manhood he sought and won a companion for life's journey, being married in Greene county near Greenfield on the 20th of October, 1887, to Miss Minnie Kahm, a native of this county, reared and educated here. Her father, Conrad Kahm, now deceased, was one of the extensive farmers and stock-raisers of Rockbridge township. He was a native of Germany and after coming to this country won success by reason of his utilization of the excellent business opportunities here afforded.

Following his marriage Mr. Strang located upon his farm near Greenfield, having a tract of land there of three hundred and ninety acres and as his financial resources made further investment possible he extended the boundaries of his place until he now owns six hundred and seventy acres. He has erected a good residence, barns and

other outbuildings and has a very well improved and valuable farm. In addition to raising wheat, corn, oats and other cereals, he has made a business of dealing in and shipping stock. Upon his own farm he fattens annually for the market several carloads of cattle and hogs and he feeds and ships from one hundred to two hundred carloads of cattle annually. He also feeds and ships a number of carloads of fat hogs and, in fact, is one of the most extensive stock-shippers of Greene county, doing a business of large proportions that returns to him a very gratifying income. He also raises and ships wheat, hay and other farm products and is a most enterprising, energetic man who conducts extensive interests and at the same time has always enjoyed the full confidence of the business community. In the spring of 1894 he erected a neat brick residence in Greenfield and has since made his home in the city.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Strang have been born six children: Ernest, who died in his seventh year; Wilbur; Margaret; Ralph; Helen; and Lena. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Strang was one of the most liberal contributors toward the erection of the new house of worship which was built at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars and is the finest church edifice in Greenfield. Mr. Strang also belongs to Greenfield lodge, K. P., and the Code of Honor, the Modern Woodmen and the Masonic fraternity, and his political views are in accord with the principles of the Republican party, to which he gives his support at each local, state and national election. He is one of Greene county's best citizens and has a wide acquaintance throughout this and adjoining districts. In citizenship he is enterprising and public-spirited, in business reliable and trustworthy, and in friendship is true to all those finer traits of character which endear man to his fellowmen.

JAMES B. HAYS, M. D.

Dr. James B. Hays, who in the practice of medicine in Greene county has won a position of distinctive preferment as a representative of the medical fraternity, was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, on the 18th of August, 1844. The family is of English, Welsh and Irish ancestry. The great-grandfather, David Hays, was born in England and became the founder of the family in the new world, crossing the Atlantic to America in colonial days. He settled in New England and because of the oppressive taxes of the mother country he espoused the cause of the colonists during the Revolutionary war and was killed in battle. His son, who also bore the name of David Hays, and was the grandfather of Dr. Hays, was born in England and served his country in the war of 1812. He, too, met death as the result of his military service. He was sent against the Indians upon the frontier and was shot in the Wabash district of Indiana, after which he was taken down the river in a canoe to Fort Valonia, where he died. His son, George W. Hays, was born in Fort Valonia, in Jackson county, Indiana, July 12, 1810, being the first white male child born in that county. He spent the greater part of his life in that locality and was prominent in its substantial development and improvement in the early days. He built several mills there and thus contributed to the industrial activity of this community. The same pa-

triotic spirit which was manifest in his ancestors was also shown in his career, for at the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call and enlisted in the Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, becoming a second lieutenant of Company A. General Gresham was in command and he served for eighteen months, at the end of which time he resigned, owing to his son's illness, that he might bring him from Memphis, Tennessee. He afterward returned to the front, however, as a sutler and when the war was over he engaged in the hardware business at St. Jacob, Madison county, Illinois, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1892. He had seven children by his first marriage, the youngest of whom was Dr. Hays. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Margaret House, was a native of Indiana and died when her son James was but two years of age, after which the father married Mrs. Elizabeth (Coppin) Dennison.

Dr. Hays acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state, pursuing his studies until sixteen years of age, when in July, 1861, he went to Indianapolis, in order to enlist in defense of the Union, desiring to become a member of Company F, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry. His services were refused on account of his youth, but he remained in the capital city and camped with the troops until they left the state in August. He then returned home, but on the 1st of December, of the same year, he again went to Indianapolis, remaining in Camp Morton with the recruits until the 24th of December, 1861, when he was accepted as a volunteer and mustered in with the boys in blue of Company A, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, his father's influence enabling him to become a member of the army. With his regiment he went to Fort Donelson and afterward returned from there to Indianapolis, the command acting as guard to five thousand prisoners who were captured at Fort Donelson. A short stay in the capital city was followed by a return to the south, the regiment joining General Grant's command at Savannah, Tennessee, and was stationed, together with the Fifty third Illinois Infantry, to guard the commissary department, continuing at that point until the battle of Shiloh, in which the Fifty third Indiana took part as a part of Beecher's brigade and Hurlburt's division. Later Dr. Hays participated in the siege of Corinth and after its evacuation by the Confederates he went with his regiment into Tennessee and Mississippi, that campaign ending with the engagement at Memphis. There were almost daily skirmishes in the vicinity of Holly Springs and Memphis. The Doctor was taken sick at the latter place and as before stated his father resigned in order to take him home. After he had recovered sufficiently he reported at headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1862. In April, 1863, however, he went as a citizen under a pass from General Rosecrans to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he joined the Second Battalion of Pioneers and with that command participated in the battles of Chickamaugua, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Afterward he returned home. During this period he was at the front simply as a citizen but was under fire. In September, 1864, he again enlisted, becoming a private of Company B, Twenty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteers of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corp of Sherman's Army, General J. C. Davis being in command of the corps. Dr. Hays was with his regiment on the march

to the sea and through the Carolina campaign, being in many skirmishes and also in the battle of Averysboro, North Carolina, March 16, 1865, and the battle of Bentonville, March 19-21, 1865. The troops then proceeded to Goldsboro, North Carolina, and after receiving a new supply of provisions and clothing continued in the advance to Raleigh and beyond. They were present at the surrender of General Johnston's Army at Greensboro and the war having ended they then marched to Richmond, Virginia, and on to Washington, D. C., participating in the grand review on the 23d of May, 1865,—the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere. With his regiment Dr. Rays afterward proceeded over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Parkersburg, Virginia, and by boat to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865. He was then transferred to Indianapolis, by order, where the members of the regiment received an honorable discharge on the 1st of August, 1865. Dr. Hays was in many important engagements, often in the thickest of the fight, but he was never wounded, although his clothing was several times pierced by rebel lead.

Following his return from the army Dr. Hays attended Doverhill Academy in Indiana and was graduated with the class of 1867. He then engaged in teaching, which profession he followed for four terms. He afterward studied medicine and completed his course in the American Medical College at St. Louis, where he received a diploma in 1878, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being at that time conferred upon him. He then located for practice in Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, where he has since remained, and he now has a very large practice, extending beyond the borders of the county. He has ever been a close and earnest student of the science of medicine, is careful in diagnosis and accurate in the application of his knowledge to the needs of suffering humanity. He is a deep thinker, has read broadly, and his ability in the profession is acknowledged by his fellow practitioners.

In October, 1868, Dr. Hays was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca J. Crane, a native of Indiana, who died in 1876. They had three children: George W., Sarah and Margaret, but all are now deceased. On the 9th of November, 1882, Dr. Hays was again married, his second union being with Bertha Vivell, who was born in Carrollton and is a daughter of Frank Vivell, an old and respected business man of this city now deceased. This marriage has been blessed with two children: Frank B. and Estelle. The son, with the patriotic spirit that has been characteristic of his ancestors for many generations, endeavored to enlist for service in the Spanish-American war, but was too young to become a soldier.

Dr. Hays is prominent in Grand Army circles and takes great delight in meeting with the veterans of the Civil war and recounting incidents of the camp and the field. He is now commander of W. P. Carlin Post, No. 442, of the Department of Illinois, at Carrollton. He also belongs to Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M.; Carrollton chapter, No. 77, R. A. M.; to Carrollton council, No. 9, R. & S. M.; Hugh De Payens commandery, No. 29, K. T.; and to the I. D. K., a local society. While residing at Woody Dr. Hays was a member of the school board for seven years and he has been a member of the board of health of Carrollton and also of the city council. Taking an active and helpful interest in public affairs,

he is the champion of many measures for the general good and his influence has been a potent factor in the substantial improvement of the county. He is recognized as one of the representative citizens of Carrollton, stands equally high as a physician, and throughout the county is held in the highest regard.

D. M. FISHBACK.

D. M. Fishback, who as a member of the firm of Hussey & Company, is extensively engaged in dealing in grain at Carrollton and at other points in this section of the state, was born October 3, 1862, upon a farm west of Carrollton, his parents being F. M. and Mary (Stith) Fishback, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Greene county, Illinois. The father came to this county about 1848 and settled west of Carrollton, where he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land and turned his attention to general farming. He married, took his bride to his farm and there continued to reside upon to the time of his death, which occurred in 1899, making a continuous residence of more than forty years upon that farm. His business affairs were capably conducted and his labors made his farm productive and valuable. He also exerted considerable influence in public affairs and was frequently called to public office. He served for two terms as county commissioner and was called to represent his district in the state legislature, being elected on the Democratic ticket. He was one of the stanch champions of that party in his county and was always a supporter of public progress and improvement. He held membership in Carrollton lodge, No 50, A. F. & A. M., and also belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife survived him until 1902. They were the parents of six children, all of whom are living: Etta, the widow of Donald Simpson, Jr., and a resident of Carrollton; D. M., of this review; Kate, the wife of D. F. Vaugh, of Carrollton; Edith, wife of Dr. Burns, of Carrollton; Frank, who resides in East St. Louis; and Fred, who is living in Carrollton.

D. M. Fishback, having acquired his preliminary education in the district schools, continued his studies in the high school of Carrollton, and, entering business life, he joined R. H. Davis in the grain trade under the firm name of Fishback & Davis, with whom he continued for four years. In 1889 he became a partner of F. C. Hussey, under the firm style of Hussey & Company. They are dealers in all kinds of flour, feed, grain and coal and are feeders and dealers in live stock. They are proprietors of the Carrollton elevator, the Berdan warehouse, the Eldred elevator, the Kaser Lane warehouse and the Daum warehouse. They are also sole agents for the Hussey gas light, and the various branches of the business, carefully managed and judiciously directed, are proving profitable, so that the owners have gained a place among the substantial business men of the county, their names being good on all commercial paper. Mr. Fishbach is also a partner of his brother-in-law, Dr. Howard Burns, in agricultural interests. They own three hundred and ten acres of land and raise stock for the market.

On the 5th of December, 1894, at White Hall, Mr. Fishback was united in marriage to Miss Louise Lowenstein, who was born in Greene county, February 19, 1868, a daughter of Isaac Lowenstein, who was a native of Georgia and became a resident of this

county about 1860. Her father died in 1900 and her mother now resides in White Hall. Mrs. Fishback was one of a family of six children.

Mr. Fishback gives his political allegiance to the Democracy and has served as school treasurer for several years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of his city and county along material, political, intellectual and moral lines. His business career has been dominated by strong purpose, by unfaltering energy and by careful attention to every detail, and justice and fairness are also characteristics of his business transactions.

HON. JAMES K. P. FARRELLY.

Hon. James K. P. Farrelly, the proprietor of the Blue Mound stock farm, is one of the leading agriculturists of Greene county, having two hundred and seventy-five acres of valuable land on sections 3 and 4, Linder township. He has a wide reputation as a successful farmer and stock-breeder, dealing in pure blooded, shorthorn cattle and standard-bred trotting horses.

Mr. Farrelly has made his home in Greene county from 1856 and is therefore known as one of its worthy pioneer settlers. He is a native of Virginia, his birth having occurred in Frederick county, October 4, 1844. His father, Hugh P. Farrelly, was a native of Ireland and when a young man of seventeen years of age came to the new world, settling in Virginia. He was married there to Elizabeth Brewer, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Mr. Farrelly removed to Illinois in 1856 and settled in Greene county near Carrollton. He was a man of good education and engaged in the profession of teaching in Virginia. He reared his family in this locality and died here when about forty-eight years of age. His wife survived him for a number of years but is now deceased.

In taking up the personal history of James K. P. Farrelly we present to our readers the life record of a man who is widely and favorably known in this portion of the state. He attended the common schools to some extent, but gained his practical knowledge largely through experience and observation. He started out in life for himself without capital and was employed for a few months as a farm hand, after which he entered upon an independent business career by renting land, which he continued to cultivate for several years. The first land which he purchased was a tract of one hundred and twenty-seven acres, constituting a part of his present farm. His wife inherited one hundred and forty acres adjoining, and he at once began to cultivate and improve the property. Later he built a neat residence, which is surrounded by a good lawn adorned with fine shade trees. He also built a large barn, has planted an orchard and in fact has added to his place all modern equipments and improvements, making his farm one of the best in the township. He has made a business of raising and feeding cattle and for a number of years his specialty has been the raising and breeding of shorthorn cattle. He has raised and sold some valuable animals and is today one of the leading stock-dealers in his locality. He buys and ships several carloads of mules annually, and he breeds and raises standard-bred horses, having devoted his attention to this business for a quarter of a

J. K. P. FARRELLY.

MRS. J. K. P. FARRELLY

century. He has also raised and sold some valuable trotting stock.

About 1870 Mr. Farrelly was married to Miss Edna Linder, and after her death, which occurred eleven months after their marriage, he wedded Miss Nancy J. Cunningham, a native of Greene county and a daughter of Andrew Cunningham, one of the early settlers of this state, who came to Illinois from Kentucky. Mr. Farrelly has nine children, of whom six are living: Walter, who is married and is a farmer of Wright township; Harry Lee, who is engaged in merchandising at Dunn, Illinois; Charles; Hugh Phillip; Ada May; and Ella V. They lost three children: Robert H., their first born, who died in his second year; George W., who died at the age of six years; and Lillian M., who died when six months old.

Mrs. Farrelly is a member of the Baptist church and Mr. Farrelly has been a liberal contributor to the support of various churches. He belongs to the Masonic lodge of Carrollton and also to Carrollton chapter, R. A. M., and Carrollton commandery, K. T. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, never faltering in his support of the men and measures of the party. He has been prominent in political circles, serving as a member of the county board of supervisors in Linder township, while in 1900 he was elected state senator for a term of four years. While a member of the assembly he served on several important committees, including those of agriculture, fees and salaries, canals and waterways, appropriations and several others. His course as a legislator was highly commendable, being characterized by devotion to the general good and unfaltering loyalty to the interests of those whom he served. He has always been deeply interested in whatever tends to benefit his county and advance general progress. He is one of the officers of the Greene County Fair Association, served as its president for one year, and for a number of years was a member of its executive board. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, for he believes in the employment of competent teachers and in the use of a school system that will prove of practical benefit along progressive lines. For several years he served as a member of the school board. His residence in Greene county covers the entire period of his manhood, and he is known as a gentleman of excellent business capacity and sound judgment, who has carefully and successfully conducted his farming and stock-raising interests. In public affairs he has also been prominent and influential and worthy of the trust reposed in him.

HENRY W. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Dr. Henry W. Chapman, one of the more progressive and successful physicians of White Hall, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery as a representative of the regular school, was born on the 20th of March, 1850, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He came from a long line of distinguished ancestry noted in theology and literature and also for the independence of spirit which prompts one to uphold his honest convictions even in the face of opposition. Dr. Chapman is a representative in the ninth generation of the descendants of Robert Chapman, who came from England to America, landing at Boston and settling at Saybrook, Massachusetts, in 1685. A volume has recently been published containing the

record of Robert Chapman's descendants down to and including the father of Dr. Chapman. With Robert Chapman came his brother William, to whom can be traced the line of descent to all of the Chapmans in Ohio and elsewhere not mentioned in the volume present alluded to. Deacon William Chapman, grandfather of Dr. Chapman, was born in 1769 in New Jersey, and was a son of Rev. Jedediah Chapman, the latter a graduate of Yale College with the class of 1762. Both were noted for their piety and learning and for the influence which they exerted in behalf of moral development. Deacon Chapman died August 25, 1844. His son, William Smith Chapman, was born in New Jersey, August 5, 1816, and in 1838 was married to Louisa A. Evens, whose birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1819. She was a daughter of Platt Evens, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose wife, Eliza Ann Murray, died in 1875, at an advanced age. The Evens family are of Welsh and English origin. William Smith Chapman was a merchant of New York and was also an inventor, devoting the latter part of his life to labors in that direction. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian and was a most earnest and consistent church member. He was highly educated, possessed a refined and cultured nature, and his influence was ever felt as a beneficial force in the communities where he resided for any length of time. He died May 2, 1886, while his wife passed away in 1878. In their family were six children, of whom Dr. Chapman was the fifth in order of birth.

Dr. Henry W. Chapman pursued his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward entered the academy at Baltimore, Maryland. He also studied in Wilmington, Delaware, and prepared for his profession in St. Louis Medical College, of which he is a graduate with the class of 1877. He then practiced for two years in Macoupin county, Illinois, and in February, 1876, he removed to White Hall, where he has been located continuously since. He is especially noted for his skill in surgery, but also stands as one of the prominent representatives of the medical practitioners in Greene county. In 1896 he established a private sanitarium in White Hall for the treatment of certain diseases and for the benefit of those requiring surgical operations and thus has received a splendid patronage, for it is well equipped with the latest appliances and conveniences known to the medical profession. He has a large library, with the contents of which he is greatly familiar, and his office adjoins his home. He owns one of the latest improved big automobiles and makes his trips for long or short distances and for business or pleasure with equal ease and rapidity.

On the 3d of November, 1878, Dr. Chapman was married to Miss Annie Henderson, who was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, and is a daughter of James W. and Sarah (Kidd) Henderson. Dr. Chapman was reared in the Congregational and Presbyterian churches and has always taken an interest in religious matters and at one time was very active in church work. His study led him to become deeply interested in the Swedenborgian philosophy and finally he severed his connection with the Presbyterian church and now devotes his leisure time and attention to the quiet study and investigation of his favorite literary and philosophical researches. He carries on his reading with the utmost earnestness and interest, but is modest and considerate in the expression of his

views. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge and politically with the Republican party. He is a man of strong intellectuality and broad humanitarian principles and takes delight in his profession, not alone because of the success which it brings to him, but also because of the opportunity which it gives to him to render aid to his fellowmen. He received the respect and confidence of all and his close adherence to the ethics of the profession has made him most highly esteemed by his brethren of the medical fraternity.

JACOB M. TUCKER.

Jacob M. Tucker, who resides on section 1, Rockbridge township, is one of the thrifty farmers and stock-raisers of his community, owning and operating one hundred and twenty acres of land which is well improved, constituting a valuable farm. He has eighty acres in another tract and is one of the successful agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Tucker was born in Knox county, Tennessee, October 7, 1854, and is a son of John Tucker, who was also a native of that county, born there on the 22d of July, 1820. The paternal grandfather was Obediah Tucker, who come to Illinois in about 1858, settling in Greene county, where he spent the last years of his life. John V. Tucker was reared in Tennessee and was there married to Rachel Graves, also a native of Knox county, her birth having occurred on the 27th of May, 1820. They became the parents of eleven children who were born in Tennessee. In 1858 they also came to Illinois, settling in Greene county, where they joined his father. Mr. Tucker bought land and operated a farm. He owned three hundred and twenty-seven acres of land at a later date in Rockbridge township, but at first he rented land for several years, and when his labors had brought to him sufficient capital he purchased a farm, his remaining days being passed upon this place, and he died July 22, 1873 at the ripe age of seventy-three years. His wife survives him and resides with her son Samuel D. Tucker in Rockbridge township.

J. M. Tucker was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm, spending his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period. He attended the common schools, and has added largely to his knowledge since attaining man's estate through reading, experience and observation. He was married in this county, January 12, 1879, to Miss Caroline Whitlock, a daughter of Robert Whitlock, formerly of North Carolina, but afterwards one of the early settlers of Greene county.

Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Tucker rented land and thus engaged in farming until 1893, when he purchased one hundred and twenty acres upon which he now resides. He at once began the further development and improvement of this place and now has excellent farm property. He has added to and remodeled the house until it is now an attractive dwelling. There are also good barns and outbuildings upon his place, and in connection with the home farm of one hundred and twenty acres he owns and operates eighty acres in another tract. In connection with the cultivation of cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, he is engaged in the raising and feeding of stock, making a specialty of hogs. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser and through his years of

labor has accumulated a comfortable competence.

Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are the parents of four children, of whom two are living: Luella, the wife of Jesse Steele, who is a resident farmer of Rockbridge township; and Robert C., who assists in carrying on the home farm. Two other children died in infancy; Girtha, who died when about eighteen months old; and Della Ann, who died at the age of sixteen months. The family are members of the Rockbridge Baptist church, in which Mr. Tucker is serving as a deacon. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and to the Loyal Americans, a fraternal insurance order. In politics he has been a life long Democrat and always a believer in the cause of temperance. He supports the prohibition candidates occasionally and does everything in his power to promote the cause of temperance in his community. He has been elected and served on the school board and has been highway commissioner for three years. He is a man of integrity and worth, who has the confidence and esteem of the entire community and is widely and favorably known.

HOWARD BURNS, M. D.

In this enlightened age when men of energy and industry are constantly pushing their way to the front, those who have gained success may properly claim recognition. Dr. Burns, in a profession where advancement comes only through individual merit, has gained a most extensive practice, second to none in the county. A native of Scotland, he was born in Perth, on the 18th of October, 1867, and is descended from Scotch ancestry in the paternal line, while in the maternal line he comes of Irish lineage. His grandfather, James Burns, was also a native of Perth and in 1869 he came to America, locating in Bedford, Pennsylvania. His son, Thomas Burns, father of Dr. Burns, was also born in Perth, and was married to Miss Helen Russell, whose birth occurred in Sligo, Ireland. The year following the arrival of James Burns, Thomas Burns crossed the Atlantic and established his home at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he still resides. His ancestors were ironworkers and many of their descendants still continue in that line of industrial activity.

Dr. Burns accompanied his grandfather to the United States and after acquiring his early education in the public schools, during which time he mastered the common branches of English learning, he entered the University of Virginia, in which institution he remained for two years. During that time he made choice of a life work and in preparation therefor he matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892. Dr. Burns entered upon the active practice of medicine in Ohio but after a year come to Carrollton, where he has since remained.

In August, 1895, Dr. Burns was married to Miss Edith Fishback, a native of Greene county, Illinois, and a daughter of Judge Frederick Fishback, a leading and representative citizen of Carrollton. Dr. and Mrs. Burns are prominent socially and enjoy the highest regard of many friends. He is a Mason, belongs to the Mystic Shrine, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In his political views he is a Dem-

ocrat. He belongs to the County and State Medical Societies and in his practice has met with most gratifying success, having a very extensive practice.

HENLEY WILKINSON.

Henley Wilkinson, proprietor of the White Hall nursery situated at the west side of the city, was born in Durham, Laporte county, Indiana, on the 1st of February, 1840, being the second son of Richard H. and Julia (Henley) Wilkinson. His father was a native of Virginia and a graduate of Winchester College. In 1832 he removed to southern Indiana and was a pioneer minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in that locality. He took a very active and helpful part in church and educational work and assisted in establishing Greencastle University, which has since been one of the strong educational institutions of the state. In 1835 he removed from Clark county, Indiana, to Laporte county, and in that year he was married to Miss Julia A. Henley, whose birth occurred in Clark county and who was the sister of Thomas J. Henley, of Indiana, first postmaster of San Francisco and afterward Indian agent of the western coast. His son, Barclay Henley, was the youngest member of congress in 1885.

Mr. Wilkinson, whose name introduces this record, remained at home until he attained his majority, when he became interested in the nursery business, which he learned under the direction of Irvin L. Jessup, the leading nurseryman and florist of Laporte, Indiana. In 1864 he came to Illinois on a visit and formed a favorable impression of the state and its possibilities so that a few years later he established his home within its borders.

Ere his removal, however, Mr. Wilkinson was married on the 25th of April, 1865, to Miss Ella Owen. In 1867 they removed to Beardstown, Illinois, where he established a nursery for the growing of fruit and flowers. In 1870 he opened a branch house at White Hall and in 1873 he removed to White Hall, where he rented ten acres of land. He has achieved success under adverse circumstances, and in the face of many difficulties. On the 2d of June, 1881, when all of his trees and nursery stock were being held in readiness to fill the orders for their delivery there occurred a terrible hail storm which totally destroyed his stock, causing a loss to him of several thousand dollars. He possessed undaunted courage, unfaltering perseverance and keen discernment, however, and he set to work to secure financial assistance. This he did and in due course of time he retrieved his lost possessions. In 1886, however, his home was destroyed by fire and in 1889 his greenhouse was consumed by flames. Notwithstanding these disadvantages he has persevered and he now has a comfortable home. He rebuilt his greenhouse and continued for fourteen years but the orchard business gradually forced the greenhouse out, but he has continued in the nursery business and is the owner of a fine farm and good orchard.

Mrs. Wilkinson was educated at Princeton, Illinois. She is a niece of Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, and a daughter of Allen and Margaret Owen of that state. Her birth occurred near Richmond, Indiana, April 2, 1844, and in 1853 she accompanied her parents on their removal to Bureau county, Illinois. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children: A. H.,

born April 2, 1867; W. G., born August 14, 1869; Stella A., born February 10, 1871; B. O., born April 26, 1873; Lloyd H., born November 28, 1875; R. W., born December 3, 1877; Tillie M., born November 14, 1879; L. E., born January 26, 1882; Pansy May, born February 2, 1884; Neil, born February 6, 1888; and Zellet, born February 2, 1890. William and Pansy are now deceased. Some of the children have left home, but one son assists in the cultivation of the farm and the two youngest are still in school. Zellet, the youngest, is an artist of considerable natural ability and works indicative of his skill adorn the home.

In his political views Mr. Wilkinson is an earnest Democrat and is an ardent admirer of Bryan. He has delivered many campaign addresses, his services being in demand on many occasions, and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, so that he is enabled to present strong arguments and impressive reasoning. He is a good speaker, eloquent at times and his utterances make a deep impression upon his hearers. He belongs to no fraternity or church but aids all. He is a man of broad public spirit, generous disposition and kindly nature, and there are in his life record many elements that are worthy of commendation and of emulation.

FELIX H. YOUNG.

Felix H. Young, living on section 26, Rubicon township, where his farm of one hundred and sixty acres gives evidence of his careful supervision in its neat and thrifty appearance, was born upon this place, August 22, 1830. His father, Jacob Young, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1790. The grandfather, Squire Young, was also a native of the Keystone state and was of German parentage. On leaving the east he removed to Kentucky in 1793 and there resided for several years, after which he came to Illinois, at that time under territorial government. He settled in what was then Monroe county and upon the farm which he cultivated and improved there Jacob Young was reared to manhood. It was also in that county that Jacob Young was married and in 1826 he removed to what is now Greene county, settling on a farm which to-day is owned and occupied by his son, Felix H. Young. He entered the land from the government, securing one hundred and sixty acres, and with characteristic energy he began the development of his farm, transforming the fields into a richly cultivated tract which returned to him good harvests. He lost his first wife here and later he was married in this county to Clarissa O'Fling, a native of New York and a daughter of Patrick O'Fling, whose birth occurred in England and who came to the new world prior to the Revolution. When the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression he joined the army and fought for the independence of the nation. Later he and three of his sons served in the war of 1812. One of his sons, Temple O'Fling, who was a lieutenant, was killed at the battle of Buffalo, New York. Mrs. Young was a native of the Empire state and was there reared, removing to the west in early womanhood. Mr. Young continued to follow farming in Greene county and was one of the substantial agriculturists of the community, conducting his business affairs along practical and progressive lines. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years

and was always reliable and trustworthy in citizenship, faithful in performing every duty that devolved upon him. His death occurred about 1868, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His second wife had died some years before.

Felix H. Young, the only surviving child of his father's second marriage, was reared on the homestead farm and acquired his education in an old log schoolhouse, such as was common in that day in pioneer districts of the west. He remained with his father until the latter's death and then succeeded to the ownership of a part of the old homestead, he and his sister each receiving eighty acres. Throughout his entire life he has carried on farming and he is to-day the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of rich land, pleasantly located within two miles of Greenfield. The farm is very valuable because of the high state of cultivation under which it has been placed and the many substantial and modern improvements made thereon. To its development he has devoted his energies throughout his entire life and well might he be classed with the representative agriculturists of his native county. Mr. Young has built a good substantial home, also commodious barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and has added more land until he now owns altogether two hundred and twenty acres, having sixty acres in addition to the quarter section in the home tract. He has been raising, buying and feeding stock for a number of years and fattens a carload of steers and a large number of hogs annually.

Mr. Young was married in Rubicon township in 1852 to Miss Mary Barton, a native of Tennessee, who was born in the city of Knoxville, but was reared in Illinois. Her father, Isaac Barton, was one of the early settlers of this state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Young have been born four children: William H. is a young man engaged in mining in Alma, Colorado; Richard O. is upon the home farm with his father; Mary is a young lady at home; and Effie is the wife of A. E. Henderson, of Greenfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Young hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a trustee and steward and is also a class-leader. His life has been that of an earnest Christian gentleman and his religious faith is exemplified in his honorable dealings with his fellowmen and in his faithful performance of any duty that devolves upon him. In early life he gave his political support to the Whig party, casting his first presidential ballot for General Winfield Scott and since the organization of the Republican party he has followed its banners. He has never sought office, but has always desired to have good men in positions of public trust. He is a believer in our educational system and for eight or nine years he served as president of the school board and for a longer period was a member thereof.

In 1902 Mr. and Mrs. Young celebrated their golden wedding and with one exception all of their children and grandchildren were at home. The members of his Sunday-school class also attended and a large number of friends and relatives were present. It was a sight that gladdened the hearts of all who were there to participate in the joyous occasion. The Sunday-school class presented to Mr. Young a goldheaded cane on which was engraved his name and the date of the wedding. Many other tokens of the esteem of friends were left and all joined in wishing for Mr. and Mrs. Young "many happy returns of the day." Both Mr. and Mrs. Young are held in high esteem, their

circle of friends being almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance. He has been a resident of Greene county throughout his entire life, covering more than seventy-four years, and has always lived upon the farm which is now his home. He has witnessed the great changes that have occurred as the county has developed and cities and towns have been builded. He has witnessed the introduction of the railroad and the new inventions that have come through the construction of the telegraphic and telephone lines. All of the important events bearing upon Greene county's history have left their impress upon his memory and he can relate many interesting incidents concerning pioneer life as well as of the history of later progress and improvement here. His career has been that of a sincere, consistent, Christian gentleman, for he has long been a devoted member of the Methodist church.

SYLVESTER MELVIN.

Sylvester Melvin, a substantial farmer and breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, Suffolk sheep and Poland-China hogs, living on section 25, Rubicon township, owns a valuable farm of four hundred acres equipped with modern improvements and accessories. It was in this township that his birth occurred on the 29th of November, 1851. His father, T. E. Melvin, was one of the early and honored pioneer settlers of Greene county and is now living a retired life in the city of Greenfield. Besides our subject there are three other children in the family: George W., Stephen Edgar and Mrs. J. A. Metcalf, who are also residents of Rubicon township.

Sylvester Melvin was reared in Greene county upon the old homestead farm and acquired his preliminary education in the common schools, while later he completed a course in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, being graduated with the class of 1878. Prior to this he had engaged in teaching school for a number of years and after completing his college course he again turned his attention to the profession of teaching, which he followed for several years at this time, giving excellent satisfaction by his capable service, for he was able to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired.

In 1880 occurred the marriage of Mr. Melvin and Miss Addie I. Strickland, the wedding taking place in Greene county. The young couple began their domestic life in Rubicon township, near the farm on which they now reside. Here Mr. Melvin had a tract of one hundred acres and to its cultivation and improvement he directed his energies, aspiring to win thereby a comfortable living for himself and family, but at the end of two years he sold that place and purchased his present farm of J. N. Strickland, his father-in-law. To our subject and his wife have been born four children, namely: Leon R., Maurice L., Mildred H. and Marguerite.

As the years passed Mr. Melvin continued his farming operations and his efforts were crowned with success. He worked on perseveringly year after year and as his financial resources increased he bought more land from time to time until he is now the owner of four hundred acres in one body. He has a neat frame residence, good barns and substantial outbuildings and in fact all modern improvements. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance,

SYLVESTER MELVIN.

MRS. SYLVESTER MELVIN.

indicating his careful supervision. Besides his home farm he also owns another in the adjoining county of Macoupin.

Mr. Melvin has been engaged in the raising of fine stock for a number of years, becoming well known in this particular because of the high grade of cattle, sheep and hogs that have been raised upon his farm. In 1880 he began the breeding of Aberdeen Angus cattle, having at first one pure blooded cow and a valuable male. He now has a herd of seventy-five head, containing some very superior animals. For a number of years he had McHenry Blackbird, VI, at the head of his herd. He has made numerous exhibits of his cattle at the county and state fairs and in the year 1904 he was one of the exhibitors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, where he won second premium on a steer in the class between eighteen and twenty-four months, and also took second place with his flock of sheep. In 1903 he won fourth premium at the International Exhibition in Chicago on a steer and was given third place on the same steer at that exhibition in 1904. In addition to other fine stock he raises pure blooded Suffolk sheep and Poland-China hogs. He is a prosperous breeder and dealer in pure blooded stock and is well known throughout Illinois because of the fine animals sent from his farm.

Politically Mr. Melvin is a Republican, having always endorsed the measures of the party since casting his first presidential vote. He was elected a member of the county board and is now serving as supervisor of Rubicon township, acting on the judiciary committee. He was for a number of years a member of the school board and has always been a champion in the cause of education, believing in the employment of good teachers and in the practical education of the young. He takes a great interest in the Rockbridge Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was one of the principal organizers, and has served as secretary of the company since its incorporation in 1900. He is also one of the directors of the Pana District Mutual Cyclone Insurance Company. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin are members of the Court of Honor and also the Loyal Americans—fraternal insurance orders. While his life has been quietly passed it has always been marked by devotion to public duty, by reliability in business affairs and by loyalty in citizenship and in his business career he has won the success which is the only direct result of honorable endeavor.

HON. GEORGE W. ROSS, M. D.

Hon. George W. Ross, whose marked capability in the line of his chosen profession has won recognition in a large practice and whose prominence and loyalty in citizenship have received the endorsement of his fellow townsmen through a second election to the office of mayor, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on the 7th of October, 1856. The Ross family is of Scotch lineage and was established in America when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. The grandfather, Seth Ross, a native of England, served as a soldier in the continental army during the Revolutionary war. He married Miss Abigail Fairbanks, also a native of New England, and a daughter of one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. Their son, Merrick was born in Massachusetts and after arriving at years of maturity married Mary B. Cobb, also a native of [illegible]

Throughout the greater part of his business career he carried on merchandising and because of his keen foresight and capability won a very desirable measure of success. He died in the year 1862 and his widow afterward removed to Boston. He had been twice married, there being four children by the first union, while Dr. Ross is the only child of the second marriage.

In the public schools of his native state Dr. Ross acquired his elementary education. He was graduated from the Boston Latin school and afterward matriculated in Amherst College, completing a full course there by graduation in 1877. With broad literary knowledge to serve as an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning he then entered the medical department of Columbia University in New York city, where he won the degree of Master of Arts and also the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the latter being conferred upon him in 1880. He then spent one term in a hospital of the metropolis, adding practical experience to his theoretical knowledge, and thus well equipped for his life work he came to Greene county, Illinois, opening an office near Bluffdale, where he remained for three years. He then located in Carrollton, where he has since engaged in practice, his business steadily increasing both in volume and importance. He has a large private practice, which makes heavy demands upon his time and attention and he keeps in touch with the progress that is being continually made upon the medical fraternity through his membership in the National, State, County and District Medical Societies. He served as medical examiner for pensions under President Harrison, being appointed first in 1889 and was again appointed by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, so that he is now serving. He is also examiner for nearly all of the old line insurance companies and is local surgeon for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

In 1886 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Ross and Miss Daisy J. Gillingham, who was born in Greene county, and is a daughter of Bainbridge Gillingham, a native of New Hampshire, who became one of the pioneer residents of Greene county, Illinois. Her mother was a daughter of Professor John Russell, a man of distinction in his day. Dr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of four children: George, Mary, Anna and Helen, all now attending school.

In his fraternal relations Dr. Ross is a Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and the Mystic Shrine and he is thoroughly in sympathy with the tenets and teachings of the craft, exemplifying in his life its beneficence and helpful spirit. He has filled all of the chairs in the chapter three times, in the commandery twice and he belongs to Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in St. Louis. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he is now a member of the board of trustees of the Central Hospital for Insane at Jacksonville, having resigned from the presidency of the board of trustees of the Western Illinois State Normal School in October, 1904. In 1901 he was elected mayor of Carrollton and so capably served that he was re-elected in 1903 and is the present incumbent. He has conducted his municipal affairs upon business lines, giving a practical, economical and at the same time progressive administration. He is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence and as the champion of many measures has contributed in large degree to the substantial improvement of the city. His

personal worth equals his professional and political prominence and in Carrollton his circle of friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

JOSEPH HOWARD GRAY.

Joseph Howard Gray, deceased, was for a period of nearly half a century numbered among the well known and prosperous business men of Greenfield, where he conducted a drug store. Possessing many of the sterling traits of character which endear man to his fellowmen his loss was the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret, but he left behind a memory which should be an inspiration in matters of citizenship, in the field of business and in home life. He was born in Halifax, North Carolina, December 25, 1828, and came to Illinois when a lad of nine years with his father, Rev. Joseph J. Gray, a pioneer minister of the Presbyterian church, who located in Macoupin county in 1837. He established his home in that county not far from Greenfield and there he spent the last years of his life.

Dr. Gray started out in life on his own account when a young man. His educational privileges were of the very best, having the advantages of a private tutor. Later he taught school in Monmouth, Illinois, but in 1847 he came to Greene county, where he engaged in teaching for a short time. It was after this that he entered a store and engaged in the dry-goods business, while still later he turned his attention to the drug trade, being a druggist of Greenfield for forty-seven years or up to the time of his death. He was very attentive to his business and was always found at his store during the period of its existence. He was a successful financier, possessing keen discernment and marked enterprise and through judicious investment he rapidly accumulated valuable property. He built a substantial business house which he occupied and he also erected a neat brick residence, constituting one of the best homes in Greenfield.

On the 9th of October, 1855, Dr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Allen, the wedding being celebrated in Greenfield. Her father, George W. Allen, was a native of Tennessee and about 1818 came to Illinois with his father, Zachariah Allen, who settled near White Hall. This was about the time of the admission of the state into the Union and Mr. Allen became one of the honored pioneer residents, taking his part in the early development of the locality in which he established his home. George W. Allen was married near White Hall in 1828, the lady of his choice being Miss Caroline Henderson, who was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, and in 1818 came to Illinois with her parents, the family locating near White Hall. George W. Allen entered from the government the land upon which the city of Greenfield now stands. He laid out the town, became one of its first business men and for a long period was one of its prominent citizens, contributing in substantial measure to its progress and development. He was also the first postmaster, acting in that capacity for several years. In addition to merchandising he owned and operated a flouring mill and carding machine and in fact his efforts proved a strong impetus in the business development of the new city. He was well termed one of its promoters and founders and his name should be enduringly inscribed upon the pioneer records of the county. He acquired liberal

education through close application to the interests of the day. Esteemed by all, he passed away in 1865 and is now numbered among Greene county's honored dead. Mrs. Gray was reared here and completed her education by a course of study in the Jacksonville Female College. Later she engaged in teaching school for four years prior to her marriage. She was one of nine children, but only three are now living. Her sister is Mrs. Caroline Noftsker, of Rock Island, Illinois. Her brother, Luther P. Allen, is engaged in the grain business in Greenfield.

While Dr. and Mrs. Gray had no children of their own, they reared four children of her sister and brother-in-law, William A. and Mary J. Tunnell, two of whom are still living, namely: Miss Effie Tunnell, who continues to reside with her aunt; and Mrs. E. D. Sweeney, of Rock Island, Illinois. The mother of these children died in Greenfield in 1864 and the father died at the same place in 1865. Two of their sons, Newton and Allen Morse Tunnell, died in Fairbury, Nebraska.

Dr. Gray was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs, and his contribution to the church building fund at the time of the erection of the new house of worship was a most liberal one. From his youth upward he was a conscientious Christian gentleman, his life being in strict conformity with his professions, and all who knew him esteemed him for his high principles and his fidelity thereto. He was an advocate of the Republican party and served for several years as postmaster of Greenfield under Lincoln. He was appointed for a second term but resigned. He was the last surviving charter member of the Masonic lodge of Greenfield. He also belonged to the Royal Arch chapter at that place and he was laid to rest with Masonic honors when called to his final home. His connection with the interests of Greenfield covered a long period, his life being varied in service, constant in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. In every sphere of life in which he was called to move he made an indelible impression and by his devotion to the general good he honored the city which honored him.

PETER FENITY, M. D.

One of the old and prominent physicians of Greene county was Dr. Peter Fenity, who was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, on the 15th of March, 1827, and was a son of John and Margaret (McDonnell) Fenity, who were also natives of the Emerald isle. In early life the Doctor came to America and was graduated at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, making careful preparation for his chosen profession in that institution. His active business career was one of great usefulness to his fellow men.

In 1857 Dr. Fenity was united in marriage to Miss Helen Cory, a native of New England, and to them were born the following children, who are still living: Frank C., a resident of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Edward W., of Kane, Illinois; Fred H., of Galveston, Texas; and Clara M., who lives with her mother in Kane.

For many years the Doctor was a prominent resident of Kane. Aside from the practice of medicine and surgery he was recognized as a valued citizen, taking an active and helpful part in public life. He never sought or desired official preferment,

DR. PETER FENTY.

but he used his influence in support of every measure which he believed would contribute to the general good and was the champion of many progressive movements. He died on the 17th of January, 1890, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was an active Christian man.

E. B. BROWN.

One of the prosperous farmers of Greene county, widely and favorably known is E. B. Brown, who is living in Kane township. It was in this township that he was born on the 3d of August, 1865, his parents being S. E. and Matilda (Kirby) Brown, also natives of this county, the father's birth having occurred in Kane township and the mother's in Linder township. The paternal grandfather, Elijah Brown, was a native of North Carolina and, emigrating westward to Illinois, he was favorably impressed with Greene county and its possibilities and prospects, and located within its borders, establishing his home in the northeastern section of Kane township, where he spent his remaining days. He was one of the representative men of his community at that time, interested in public affairs and aiding in the substantial development of his locality. He married Mary E. Scroggins, who was born in Olden county, Kentucky, on the 18th of January, 1818, their marriage being celebrated on the 30th of March, 1837, in Kane township. The Scroggins family had only been in this county a few months at that time and remained for but a few years, after which the parents returned to the south and died in Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. Brown took his bride to the old homestead on which he had located some years before. He began farming and continued the improvement of his property until 1842, when his death occurred. Their children were Sallie, who died at the age of five years; Mary, who died at the age of fifteen years; Samuel E., father of our subject; Mrs. Nancy Scruloe, who is living in Kansas City; George, who resides in Kiowa county, Kansas; Martha, who died at the age of two years; Adarene, now Mrs. Ashford, of Jefferson county, Illinois; and John, who is now living in Redlands, California.

Mrs. Elijah Brown still survives and makes her home with her grandson, E. B. Brown. She is a hale and hearty old lady possessing great energy. Her mother was Nancy English, a sister of Elisha English, the Indianapolis multi-millionaire. Revel Wharton, her great-grandfather in the maternal line, served in the Revolutionary war and was captured. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain he was then shot by some of the British troops. After her husband's death Mrs. Elijah Brown purchased the interests of her children in the estate and continued to manage her business affairs with great success and capability until about 1870. In the meantime she added to her fund by the purchase of eighty acres. In the year mentioned she sold her property to her son Samuel E. Brown, not wishing it to be divided after her death. She has a very wide acquaintance in the county and is held in the highest esteem by all. She certainly did a mother's full part by her children, caring for them after the husband's death and capably controlling the business interests so as to give them a good home.

Samuel E. Brown, reared to [illegible]

pation of farming, continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1894. He always resided upon the old homestead and as before stated he purchased his property in 1870. He then continued its cultivation until 1894, when desiring to retire from active business life he removed to Carrollton. In his family were six children.

E. B. Brown, the eldest of the number, acquired his education in the district schools and has always remained on the old Brown homestead. For fifteen years he has been manager of the property, comprising two hundred and forty acres of land, practically all under cultivation. This is particularly fine land, rich and arable, and owing to the care and labor he bestows upon it the fields are very productive and annually return to him golden harvests. He carries on diversified farming, raising annually large quantities of corn, and he also feeds and fattens stock for the market. Upon the place he has a fine residence, good and substantial barns, sheds and other outbuildings which are required in sheltering grain and stock, and much of the farm is surrounded by a hedge fence which is kept in good condition and adds to the attractive appearance of the place.

In September, 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brown and Miss Tina Mains, a native of Jersey county, Illinois, and a daughter of F. J. Mains, one of the old and respected citizens of that county. Their children are Helen and George. Mr. Brown is interested in matters of citizenship and assists in advancing progressive ideas concerning the county and its development. He has served in township offices, the duties of which he has discharged with promptness and fidelity. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and in his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. His has been an honorable and useful career and in the county, where his entire life has been passed, he has gained many warm friends.

FRANK CURTIS GRISWOLD.

Frank Curtis Griswold, who is financially interested in several important business enterprises in White Hall, was born on Apple Creek Prairie, in Greene county, October 17, 1874. He is a son of Loyal P. and Nancy C. (Swallow) Griswold, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume.

Frank C. Griswold was reared to farm life and in his youth when not busy with the duties of the schoolroom assisted in the labors of the home farm. He attended Maple Grove school until 1890 and afterward became a student in Hoopeston College at Hoopeston, Illinois, leaving that institution in 1893. He was subsequently a student in Sullivan & Crichton Business School at Atlanta, Georgia, until 1895. For eight years he remained a resident of the south and gave his attention to the furniture and undertaking business until the expiration of that period, when he returned to Greene county, where he is now temporarily living retired. He has, however, various business enterprises and is the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of very valuable and productive land, on which everything is kept in good repair, while the fields are under a high state of cultivation and he contemplates soon the erection of some good buildings. He owns a substantial, modern residence in White Hall and is connected with business affairs of the city as a stockholder in the First National Bank, the White Hall Sewer Pipe &

Stoneware Company and the White Hall Electric Railway.

On the 29th of April, 1903, Mr. Griswold was united in marriage to Miss Edith P. Seely, the only daughter of Americus and Mary M. (Schackelford) Seely. Her father was a resident of Illinois for fifty-four years, having been born in Greene county, in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold have one son, Loyal Seely Griswold, born September 29, 1904. Mr. Griswold gives his political allegiance to the Republican party but has never been an aspirant for political preferment. In matters of citizenship, however, he favors every movement that promises practical benefit and progress. He has a wide acquaintance in the county where the greater part of his life has been passed and the circle of his friends is extensive, his social qualities winning him the favorable regard of those with whom he is brought in contact.

GEORGE W. MELVIN.

George W. Melvin, living on section 14, Rubicon township, devotes his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, having a farm of three hundred and forty acres, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. He is one of the native sons of the township, born January 13, 1856, his father being T. E. Melvin and his brother, Sylvester Melvin, who is represented elsewhere in this work.

George W. Melvin was reared in the usual manner of farm lads of the period, working in the fields when not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom. He began his education in the district schools and continued his studies in the Greenfield high school. Throughout the period of his youth he remained with his father and largely aided him in the labors of field and meadow.

On the 27th of September, 1877, Mr. Melvin wedded Miss Ada E. Twitchell, a native of this county, reared and educated here. Her father, Julius Twitchell, was one of the early settlers who came from Vermont to Illinois. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm whereon they now reside. At that time the place comprised only one hundred and ten acres and was a part of the old family homestead. With characteristic energy Mr. Melvin began the further development and cultivation of land and, prospering in his undertaking, he has been enabled to extend the boundaries of his farm from time to time until it now comprises three hundred and forty acres. Upon this place he has a large neat two story residence, in the rear of which are good barns and other substantial outbuildings. He has also planted an orchard and has made permanent improvements so that his farm is now splendidly equipped in keeping with modern agricultural ideas. He has also raised and fed stock for many years, fattening from forty to fifty head of steers, annually, together with a large number of hogs. He is an excellent judge of stock and in this branch of his business as well as in the cultivation of the fields he has met with good success.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin are the parents of three children: Luella E., who reached womanhood and died March 29, 1904; Ethel, the wife of G. S. Hedgecock, a farmer living on the Melvin place, by whom she has one child, Frederick Melvin Hedgecock; and Grant E., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp. Since age gave to him the right

of franchise he has endorsed the principles of the Republican party, casting his first presidential ballot for James A. Garfield. He has had no political aspirations, yet served for a time as a member of the schoolboard. Throughout his entire life he has lived in Greene county and is known as a man of integrity in business and social life, having the confidence and respect of all and the friendship of many.

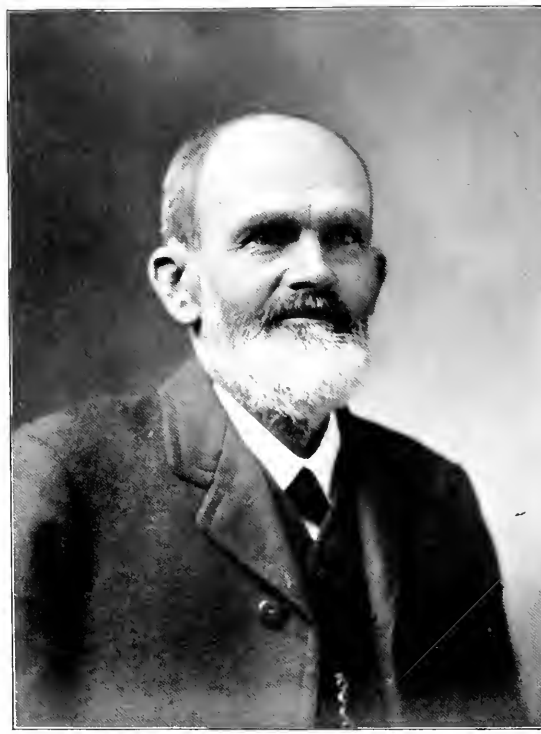
JOSEPH DRESSEL.

Among the citizens of foreign birth who have been factors in America's industrial and commercial development there has been no element of more value to the country than that furnished by Germany. A native of the fatherland, Joseph Dressel was born in Baden on the 19th of March, 1843, and is a son of Fiadel and Sophia (Meyer) Dressel. About 1853 he came with his parents to America, sailing from Havre, France, to New Orleans and thence coming up the river to St. Louis, where they remained for a time, the father working at his trade of a stonemason. In that city his wife and two of their daughters died. Accompanied by his only surviving child—our subject—the father removed to Greene county, Illinois, about 1857, locating at Links Branch, but he subsequently returned to St. Louis, where his death occurred in less than a year.

Joseph Dressel was a young lad of about ten years when with the family he crossed the Atlantic to the United States. He spent several years in St. Louis, but in 1861 became a resident of Greene county, establishing his home at the old town of Kane, where he was employed for two years in a flouring mill. On the expiration of that period he purchased a steam thresher, which was the first brought to Kane township, and he has since continued in that line of business. He is still the owner of the original Dressel property, comprising one hundred and ninety-seven acres of land on sections 28 and 30, Kane township, and has given some land to his children. His is one of the valuable and highly improved farms of the county. Upon it is a good residence, which he built in 1877, substantial barns and outbuildings and all modern accessories and equipments.

In December, 1865, Mr. Dressel married Miss Minerva Hudson, a native of Michigan and a daughter of John H. and Samantha (Hodge) Hudson, who resided in Greene county for a number of years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dressel were born the following children: Mattie is the wife of George M. Richards, a farmer of Jersey county, and they have two children, Helen and Truman. George H. died in 1873, at the age of six years. Jessie M. is at home. Frederick L., who resides on the homestead farm, married Adel Jones and has one son, Frederick L., Jr., and one daughter, Martha Eleanor. John H., an electrical engineer, is a graduate of the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and is now in Cincinnati, Ohio. Adelaide E. is teaching school in Lewiston, Illinois. Walter and Warren are twins and both are Osteopathic physicians, the former practicing in Toulon, Illinois, and the latter in Carrollton. Harold J. is at home.

Mr. Dressel was made a Mason at old Kane in 1864 and now holds membership in King Solomon lodge, No. 107, A. F. & A. M.; Carrollton chapter, No. 77, R. A. M.; and Hugh De Payens commandery, No. 29, K. T. He has been a school director for the past twenty-five years and the cause of edu-



JOSEPH DRESSEL.

MRS. JOSEPH DRESSEL.

cation finds in him a warm friend. By industry, energy and ability he has prospered in his business career. He is a man of high standing in the community, esteemed for his good qualities and strict integrity and admired for the success that he has attained entirely through his own well directed efforts. Starting out in life empty-handed, he has steadily worked his way upward and he is today one of the most prosperous representatives of the agricultural interests of Greene county.

WILLIAM T. TEEPLE.

Among the representative and reliable business men of Roodhouse William T. Teeple is numbered. He is now filling the position of foreman of the freight house of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at this point, and, well qualified for the duties that devolve upon him, he is not only faithful in his service but is also accommodating and courteous to the patrons of the road.

Mr. Teeple is one of Greene county's native sons, his birth having occurred at White Hall, October 22, 1875. His paternal grandfather, Bryant Teeple, was a native of New Jersey, and was of German descent. His son, James Teeple, was born near White Hall, Illinois, and during the greater part of his life has followed farming, but in 1896 put aside agricultural pursuits and removed to Roodhouse, where he still makes his home at the age of fifty-two years. He married Miss Dora Whiteside, a member of the Whiteside family who were the first settlers of Greene county.

William T. Teeple began his education in the schools of White Hall, where he continued his studies until his parents' removal to Roodhouse, when he became a pupil in the schools here. He is foreman of the freight house in Roodhouse and his business integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career.

On the 24th of June, 1901, Mr. Teeple was united in marriage to Miss Lena Vansickle, a daughter of Guilford S. and Emma (Williams) Vansickle, who live in Harvey, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Teeple have one child, Kenneth, born January 29, 1902. The parents are members of the Baptist church and are active in all good work, advocating all measures that tend to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the community. Mr. Teeple is also a member of the Tribe of Ben Hur, and in his political views is a Republican, but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, so as to cast an intelligent ballot, he never seeks office, preferring to do his public service as a private citizen and to promote the general welfare along other than political lines.

FULTON F. WORCESTER.

One of the leading enterprises of White Hall is that conducted under the name of the Worcester Lumber Company, of which the subject of this review is the head. He is indeed a worthy representative of commercial interests, being a typical American business man, alert and enterprising. He was born in West Windsor, Vermont, August 22, 1847. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to a very early epoch in American history, for William Worcester, the American progenitor arrived in this country in 1630. He was a clergyman of the

Episcopal church, and he was accompanied to the new world by his son Samuel Worcester, who was born in England and who became a devout churchman. Francis Worcester, son of Samuel Worcester, was born in Raleigh, Massachusetts, and was the father of Benjamin Worcester, whose birth occurred in Bradford, Massachusetts, in 1709. He was the father of Asa Worcester, born in 1738, and the next in line of direct descent was Asa Worcester, Jr., whose birth occurred in Massachusetts in 1771.

Elijah Worcester, son of Asa Worcester, Jr., was the grandfather of our subject. He became a carpenter and farmer and was twice married. Linus E. Worcester, his son, was senator from Greene county in the general assembly of Illinois which met on the 5th of January, 1857. He became a man noted in public life in this part of the state and few citizens have held more public commissions than he. He had little advantage or opportunity in youth, his educational privileges being meager, yet he worked his way steadily upward, commanding the high regard of his fellowmen and occupying the positions of county judge and senator. He was a very active and influential supporter of the Democratic party and he left the impress of his intellectuality for good upon public life in this part of the state.

Alfred Worcester, the father of Fulton F. Worcester, was born in Windsor, Vermont, in October, 1804, and he, too, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in the east and for seven years after his arrival in White Hall. He removed from Vermont to Illinois in 1865, establishing his home in White Hall, where both he and his wife spent their remaining days. He had married Mary Farwell, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Farwell. Alfred Worcester died July 4, 1885, and his wife passed away in 1880.

Fulton F. Worcester pursued his education in the public schools and has been actively identified with business interests in White Hall since 1872. In 1873 he became a partner of L. E. Worcester, his uncle and the first lumber dealer of the town, and this relation was maintained until January 1, 1885, when Fulton F. Worcester purchased his uncle's interest. He has continued in the business since that time and although he has had various partners he has ever remained at the head of the firm. His two partners at the present writing are John A. Dillman and his brother, William F. Dillman. The business was incorporated in 1898 and is one of the leading commercial enterprises of the city. It is conducted under the name of the Worcester Lumber Company, of which our subject is the president, and an extensive and constantly expanding business is carried on. In the large lumberyard is found every material needed in erecting and completing a house and the yard is conveniently located near the Chicago & Alton depot, thus giving excellent shipping facilities.

Mr. Worcester was united in marriage to Amanda White, on the 22d of February, 1872. She is a daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth White and was born in Greene county. They have two children: A. W., who is now engaged in business on his own account in Arkansas; and Mary E., at home.

Mr. Worcester votes with the Republican party, but is not active as an aspirant for office. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is known as a reliable business man, enjoying to the full extent the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been associated. He has many admirable social and business qualities and his efforts have been a potent factor in promot-

ing the commercial interests of the city, upon which the prosperity of every community depends.

WILLIAM COX.

William Cox, who owns and operates a farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres on section 8, Rockbridge township, is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Greene county, upon what is known as the Robert Hardcastle farm, on March 14, 1840. The family is of German lineage, and the grandfather was Isaiah Cox. David Cox, his father, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in the town of Brownsville, about 1810, and spent the days of his boyhood and youth in that state. He was married there to Anna Dawson, who was also born in Fayette county. He followed farming in Pennsylvania, and two children were born to them during their residence in the east. Removing to Illinois, Mr. Cox located in Greene county in June, 1840, establishing his home in Linder township where he rented a tract of land for a number of years. He had been a resident of this county for only a brief period when his wife died, passing away in 1842. He afterwards married again, and he spent the last years of his life in Rockbridge township.

William Cox was reared in Greene county, living upon the home farm and assisting in the cultivation and development of the fields. He had little opportunity to attend school and is largely a self-educated man. In his youth he had to earn his own livelihood, and he worked by the month as a farm-hand for several years. Throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits. After his marriage he rented land for several years and then located where he now resides in 1864. After renting this place for a year, he purchased the property and began to cultivate and improve it.

On the 23d of June, 1862, Mr. Cox was married in Greene county to Miss Nancy Ann Stringer and they lived happily together for about twenty years, when, on the 11th of May, 1872, Mrs. Cox died. Of their two children, one died in infancy, while the other, Lucy R., was reared to womanhood, married, and had a family of her own. She died in Greene county, August 7, 1890. Mr. Cox was again married May 3, 1874, his second union being with Mary C. Tucker, a widow. Her death occurred January 17, 1881. There were three children by that union, of whom one son died at the age of six months. The others are John H., a resident farmer of Rockbridge township; and David P., who is also living in Rockbridge township. On the 1st of March, 1883, William Cox wedded Mrs. Margaret Saunders, a widow, who was born in Jersey county, Illinois. There are two children by this marriage: Mabel, the wife of William Dougherty, who is engaged in railroading and resides in St. Louis; and William, a young man at home.

In his political views Mr. Cox is a stanch Prohibitionist, having supported the men and measures of that party for a number of years. He was formerly identified with the Republican party, and cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has never sought or desired office, preferring to do his public duty as a private citizen. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and take a very active interest in its work, doing all in their power for its upbuilding and the advancement of the cause of Christianity. For a number of years Mr. Cox has served

as a deacon in the church. Throughout his entire life he has lived in Illinois and is well known in Greene county and this section of the state as an honorable and upright man who merits and receives the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

ALFRED WHITE.

Alfred White, one of the respected and worthy citizens of White Hall, was born in Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, on the 9th of February, 1818, and comes of Quaker ancestry. His grandfather, Joseph White, was a native of England and of Welsh lineage. His father was Thomas White, who married Grace Stackhouse, a daughter of Joseph Stackhouse, of Welsh lineage. Mrs. White was also born in Wales and with her parents crossed the Atlantic to New Jersey. Alfred White, acquired a common-school education and in his native county learned the carpenter's trade. Throughout his entire life he has engaged in building operations and has been a builder of threshing machines. Industry has been one of his strongly marked characteristics and whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his enterprise and well directed efforts.

On the 22d of August, 1851, was celebrated the marriage of Alfred White and Miss Elizabeth Hubbard, a native of Greene county, Illinois. Their children are Amanda, who is married and has two children; William A.; Richard H. L., who has one child; Mrs. Annette Avery, who has three children; Mrs. Anna Shirley, who has four children; Mrs. Elizabeth Miller. All reside in White Hall with the exception of the last named, who is a resident of Memphis, Missouri. Mr. White has ten grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

In the year 1849 Mr. White removed from Martinsville, Ohio, to White Hall and has since resided in this place, so that the period of his residence here covers fifty-five years. He has always lived so as to enjoy the high respect and esteem of his fellowmen. He owns his own residence in the town and it is a monument to his industry, economy and carefully directed labor. He is in splendid health, being a hale and hearty man of eighty-six years. He plants and tends his own garden and does other work about the place. His wife is seventy-six years of age and with the exception of the partial loss of her eyesight through neuralgia she, too, retains her faculties unimpaired. She came to White Hall with her parents from Kentucky when three years of age and has always been a resident of this place. Mr. White is an intelligent man still deeply interested in public affairs and matters of moment to his community and both he and his wife are numbered among the most respected people of White Hall.

A. E. HOAG, D. D. S.

Dr. A. E. Hoag is one of the younger representatives of the dental profession in Greene county, but his years seem no bar to his ability or success, for he has a large practice in Carrollton and is accorded a prominent position in connection with his chosen calling. He was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin, on the 20th of May, 1886, his parents being Edwin M. and Stella R. (Partridge) Hoag, the former a native of the state of

New York, the latter of Iowa. In the year 1862 the father removed westward to Wisconsin, settling at Baraboo, where he is now engaged in merchandising. Unto him and his wife were born two children, the Doctor and his sister Ethel.

Dr. Hoag is indebted to the public school system of his native county for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in early youth and later he entered Wayland Academy, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, after which he became a student in the Northwestern University, at Chicago. There he devoted his attention to the mastery of the principles and practice of the dental science and was graduated with the class of 1904. He then came to Carrollton, where he now has an office in the Kergher block, splendidly equipped with all modern dental appliances. He is thoroughly conversant with the latest inventions and modes of dental work and in his practice has demonstrated his efficiency. He is already building up a most lucrative business in Carrollton and has also made for himself an enviable place in social circles, being popular with the residents of Carrollton.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN DOWDALL.

William Franklin Dowdall is a representative of one of the old and valued families of Greene county and his life record is in harmony with that of his ancestors, being characterized by activity in business and loyalty and progressiveness in citizenship. He was born in Rockbridge township, Greene county, on the 7th of August, 1850, and is a son of James Dowdall, who is residing in White Hall, being one of the respected citizens of his locality.

The son obtained his education in the district schools and was early trained to the work of field and meadow, continuing to assist in the cultivation of the old home property until the 25th of February, 1886, when desiring to establish a home of his own he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Robinson, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of William Robinson, who was born in England, whence he emigrated to the new world and after spending some years in New Jersey he removed to Jersey county, Illinois, where he remained until 1864. In that year he came to Greene county and resided with Mr. and Mrs. Dowdall until his death, which occurred in the year 1896. Unto our subject and his wife have been born five children: Marcille, Albert, Leven, Jennie June and William F.

At the time of their marriage the young couple removed to what is known as Waggoner's Mound, in the northeastern part of Kane township. Here Mr. Dowdall is operating five hundred and sixty acres of valuable farm land. He follows diversified farming, raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also having good grades of stock upon his place. The portion known as Mound covers about one hundred and sixty acres of land with an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet and is equally good as the level land for farming purposes. It is usually planted to corn and excellent crops are raised thereon. In all of his farm work he is practical and enterprising, keeping in touch with the modern, progressive spirit of the times and he has a fine residence, constituting a comfortable home, over which his wife presides with gracious hospitality.

F. A. WHITESIDE.

F. A. Whiteside, a representative and influential citizen of Carrollton, who in the practice of law has won notable and gratifying success, was born in Adams county, Illinois, on the 28th of October, 1861, his parents being John W. and Millie T. (Dale) Whiteside, the former a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and the latter of Illinois. The grandfather, Isaac Whiteside, was a native of New York, whence he removed to Ohio, remaining in that state until the early '40s, when he came to Illinois. A few years afterward he settled in Brown county, where he spent his remaining days. He was a tailor by trade and followed that pursuit for a number of years, but in his latter life he gave his attention to farming.

John W. Whiteside learned the blacksmith's trade and continued to work at the anvil until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in Company I, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and continuing with his regiment until after the close of hostilities, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in a number of important battles and was always faithful to the cause which he espoused. Since the war he has resided in many places, following his trade until about 1890, when he retired, and he now makes his home in Perry, Oklahoma. Unto him and his wife were born three children.

F. A. Whiteside, the eldest of his father's family, obtained his elementary education in the public schools of Adams county, where he engaged in teaching for two years, following the completion of his own course of study. He afterward came to this county, where he taught for several years. His leisure hours during that period were devoted to reading law with James R. Ward, an attorney of Carrollton, as his preceptor. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar and for a year thereafter he remained in Mr. Ward's office, subsequent to which time he began practice on his own account. He is to-day one of Greene county's most successful lawyers—successful because of his thorough preparation, his devotion to his clients' interests and his forceful presentation of his cause before judge or jury. He is strong in argument, logical in his deductions and clear in his reasoning, and upon his own merits and capability he has won a place in the ranks of the foremost representatives of the legal fraternity in Carrollton.

In 1887 Mr. Whiteside was married to Miss Mary E. Muldrum, a native of this county and a daughter of George W. Muldrum, now deceased, who was an old and respected resident of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Whiteside have three children: George W., Edith A. and Mary. They have an attractive home and Mr. Whiteside brought the first automobile to Greene county. He is progressive, a typical American citizen, who delights in substantial progress and is in touch with the spirit of the times. In community affairs he is active and influential. In politics he is independent, voting for the men and measures which he believes will advance the best interests of the people. He served as city attorney for four years, was president of the board of education, and as a private citizen has contributed in substantial measure to the improvement of the city in many ways. He was made a Mason in Carrollton and is now a prominent member of Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M.; Carrollton chapter, No. 77, R. A. M.; and Hugh De Payens commandery No. 29, K.

T. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance, possessing an intellectual strength and social nature that renders him an agreeable companion and causes his friendship to be prized by those who know him.

GEORGE B. DANFORTH.

George B. Danforth, who is occupying the position of bookkeeper with the firm of David Culbertson & Son, is descended from a family of English lineage. He traces his ancestry back to General Danforth, who was an officer of the Revolutionary war and the first white settler at Onondaga Hollow, now Syracuse, New York. Asa Danforth, his great-grandfather, was the first to engage in the manufacture of salt in Syracuse.

Cyrus Danforth, the grandfather of our subject, came to Illinois from Syracuse, New York, and he secured a claim from the government, the tract of land upon which the town of Friendsville, Illinois, was built. He contributed in large measure to the early development and improvement of that section of the state, erecting the first church in the town and assisting materially in the upbuilding of the place. He married Mary, or Polly, Winter and his death occurred in 1852, when he was seventy-nine years of age, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-four years.

George Danforth, father of our subject, was born in Syracuse, New York, July 9, 1811, and was brought by his parents to Illinois in 1818, being at that time but six years of age. Here he was reared amid pioneer conditions and environments, sharing with the family in all the hardships and trials of frontier life. He served in the Black Hawk war as first lieutenant in 1832. For many years he followed farming, spending much of his life at Friendsville, and he also operated a woolen factory for a time. He married Miss Emily R. Browne, a daughter of Francis and Ruth (Burnham) Browne, who were of English descent. Mrs. Danforth was born July 20, 1812, and died May 9, 1903, while George Danforth passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Winslow, in Iowa. Their marriage was contracted in 1833 and they became the parents of ten children, three of whom died in early life, while five are yet living. Francis, the eldest, died at the age of two years. Ella, the youngest, died at the age of three years, and Franklin died in infancy. Harriet and Emma lived to be married but are now deceased. The others are Mary, Cyrus, George, Charlotte and James W., all of whom are married with the exception of James.

George B. Danforth was born at Friendsville, Illinois, November 15, 1844, and there acquired his education. He was a young man of twenty years when in response to his country's call for troops he enlisted on the 13th of February, 1865, as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered in as second lieutenant and thus served until the close of the war. When hostilities were over he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and was employed as a traveling salesman by H. & R. B. Whittemore & Company, wholesale dealers in hats and caps. He remained upon the road during the greater part of the time until 1870, in which year he came to White Hall and opened a general mercantile establishment, which he conducted with good success for a quarter of a century or until 1895. For seven months he was with the White Hall Stoneware Company and in 1902 he

accepted the position of bookkeeper for David Culbertson & Son, manufacturers of stoneware. He has also been financially interested in the pottery business in White Hall and at one time went on the road, traveling through Kansas in the interest of his ware.

On the 12th of June, 1872, occurred the marriage of George B. Danforth and Miss Kate Worcester, a daughter of Marcus Worcester, who died in 1871. They have two children, Ada and Grace. The former married C. E. Potts, a son of one of the most prominent families of Greene county, and they now have one child, Danforth E. Potts. Grace is the wife of H. A. Chapin, M. D., and they have a daughter Florence. They are prominent socially in White Hall and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes in the city.

Mr. Danforth is a Republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party, and in matters of citizenship he is progressive, manifesting the same loyalty to his community and to his country that he displayed when he enlisted as a defender of the Union cause in the Civil war.

DANIEL FLATT.

Daniel Flatt, a worthy representative of farming interests in Greene county, was born in Bluffdale township on the old Flatt homestead, south of his present farm. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Garrison) Flatt, early settlers of Greene county. His paternal grandfather was one of the first to establish a home within the borders of this county and he aided in laying broad and deep the foundations of its present upbuilding and prosperity. He came from Kentucky to this state, the family having lived for some time in the Blue Grass state, where his father was the owner of a tract of land that embraced Mammoth Cave, where he dug salt in his boyhood days. For a long period the grandfather of our subject remained a resident of Greene county, his death occurring at the very venerable age of one hundred years, while his wife reached the advanced age of one hundred and one.

John Flatt devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits in Greene county and witnessed many changes in the methods of farming. He enjoyed taking up the improvements which were introduced and in his farm work he won good financial returns for his labor. For many years he was one of the most respected citizens of his community and his death, which occurred in September, 1895, when he was eighty-three years of age, was the cause of uniform regret throughout the community in which he lived. His wife died about thirty years ago. Their children were as follows: Gregg, who died at the old farm homestead when twelve years of age; William, who is now living in Greene county, south of the old Flatt farm; Laura, who died about twenty years ago and who was the wife of Hiram Snyder, a resident of Wayne county, Illinois; Daniel, of this review; John, who died in childhood; James, who is living south of the old home farm and owns a half interest in that property in connection with his brother William; Damon, who is living in Walkerville township; and Matthew, who died at the age of one year. After the death of his first wife John Flatt was united in marriage to Martha Malone, who is now living on the old home farm. The children of this marriage are as follows: Angeline, who became the wife of

JOHN FLATT.

DANIEL FLATT.

John Nolan and died leaving one child; Hattie, who married N. M. March and is living in Greene county; Adeline, who is the wife of Robert Darr, their home being on the old Darr farm in Greene county; and George, who is living with his mother on the Flatt homestead.

Daniel Flatt of this review pursued his education in the schools of Greene county, attending through the winter months, while in the summer season he worked at farm labor. His training in that way was not meager and he gained practical experience which enabled him to capably carry on farming on his own account when he started out in life for himself. He lived with his father until twenty-three years of age and was then married and went to a home of his own. It was on the 4th of July, 1871, that he wedded Miss Katie King, a daughter of Alfred and Charlotta (Gibson) King, early settlers of Greene county, who came to Illinois, from England. Mr. and Mrs. Flatt have one living son, Stephen, who is represented on another page of this volume. They lost two children, one of whom died unnamed, while Anna also died in infancy.

Mr. Flatt is now the proprietor of a fine farm highly cultivated and well developed. He has made a specialty of stock-raising and has upon his place high grades of cattle, horses and hogs. Everything about his place is kept in excellent order, showing neatness and thrift, which gives evidence of the careful supervision of the owner. Mr. Flatt has also acted many times as administrator of estates, indicating thereby that he is a man in whom explicit confidence and trust can be reposed. He is also president of the Advance Flour Mill Company of Carrollton and has been one of its directors since its organization. His business affairs are conducted with dispatch. He forms his plans carefully and then executes them with determination and in his business judgment he is seldom if ever at fault.

Daniel Flatt since age gave him the right of franchise has never faltered in his allegiance to the Democracy and upon the ticket of his party he has been elected supervisor, serving for two years, and has also been chosen collector of his township. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church and they are people whose prominence in social circles is indicated by the warm friendship and high regard which are uniformly extended to them throughout the community in which they now reside.

CAPTAIN WALTON M. COLLINS, SR.

Captain Walton M. Collins, Sr., who at one time owned and operated a farm of more than four hundred acres near Greenfield and is now living a retired life in the city of Greenfield, dates his residence in the county from the fall of 1831. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He has close and intimate knowledge of the history of the county through more than seven decades and has watched its evolution as the conditions of frontier life have been put aside and the advantages of an advanced civilization have been taken on, bringing forth the county to stand in a conspicuous place in the foremost ranks of the leading counties of the commonwealth.

Captain Collins was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 20, 1831. His father, the Rev. John Collins, was a native of Maryland, born on the 7th of May, 1801,

and in 1816 he removed to Kentucky with his mother, the family home being established in Bourbon county, where he attained his majority. He was afterward married there to Marian Pifer, a native of Bourbon county, and began farming in that county, residing there until 1831, when he came with his family to Greene county, Illinois. He purchased a claim and entered the land from the government, thus becoming owner of two hundred acres which he placed under a high state of cultivation, after which he sold the farm. He then bought another tract of land in Rockbridge township and was closely identified with agricultural interests, yet he did not confine his attention entirely to this field of activity, for he labored earnestly for the moral welfare of his community as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in Greene county, June 7, 1860, having for some time survived his first wife, who died in 1835. Rev. Collins afterward married again.

Captain Collins is the only surviving member of the family of four children born of the father's first marriage. He was reared upon the old homestead farm and went to California in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast. He made the trip overland with a drove of cows and was six months on the way, traveling across the long hot stretches of sand and over the mountain passes. At length his eyes were gladdened by the sight of the green fields of the Pacific coast country. He made his way to the gold fields and was engaged in mining for about a year, being fairly successful. He then returned to the east in the fall of 1851, crossing the isthmus of Panama and proceeding to his home by way of New Orleans and up the Mississippi river. The money which he had earned in his mining ventures he invested in land, purchasing one hundred and twenty acres in Rubicon township, and thus he made preparation for having a home of his own.

Captain Collins further completed his preparation by his marriage on the 11th of March, 1852, to Miss Nancy Jane Ruark, a native of Alton, Illinois, but reared to Greene county. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm which he had purchased and there lived for three years. In 1856 he removed to Rockbridge township, where he purchased four hundred and seventeen acres of land. With characteristic energy he began the further improvement and development of that farm and built thereon a large neat residence and good barns and outbuildings. Upon the farm he also raised and fed cattle, having annually one hundred head of cattle which he shipped to the city markets. He also bought, raised and dealt in mules and found this a profitable source of income. He continued his farming operations until 1897, when he sold the farm and removed to Greenfield, where he purchased residence property. He now owns four dwellings in the city and two business houses. He has been very successful as a business man, making judicious investments, and through his unremitting diligence and keen foresight he has so managed his affairs that the result has been most gratifying from a financial standpoint.

In 1895 Captain Collins was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife. There were thirteen children of that marriage, nine of whom reached mature years, while eight are yet living and are heads of families, namely: Lorenzo, who is now living retired in Jacksonville, Illinois; James, a practicing physician of Carlinville, this state; Charles, a lawyer of Chicago; Alonzo Y., a

prosperous farmer of Greene county; Walton M., who is engaged in the hardware business in Greenfield; Marian L., the wife of Charles Smith, of Rubicon township; Nancy J., the wife of John Waller, of Rubicon township; and Rosa, the wife of Frank Dams, of Macoupin county. They also lost one son, William, who died in early manhood.

Captain Collins was again married in Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, October 6, 1866, when Mrs. Mary A. King became his wife. She was born in Greene county and is a daughter of Thomas C. Robinson, one of the early settlers of this part of the state, having established his home here in 1837. Mrs. Collins was reared here and in 1856 she gave her hand in marriage to Dr. John J. Hodge, a physician who practiced here until his death in 1860. There were three children by that marriage: Joseph C. Hodge, now a merchant of Beaver, Oklahoma; Anna B., the wife of James Robb, of Liberty, Missouri; and Jobnetta, the wife of Dr. Edward Burrows, of Holly Grove, Arkansas. Mrs. Collins was married again in Greene county to Aquilla King, and located on a farm in Rubicon township, whence they afterward removed to Jacksonville, where Mr. King died. There were two sons of that marriage, Thomas R., now of Kansas City; and Charles A. King, of Liberty, Missouri.

Politically Mr. Collins is a stunch Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Millard Fillmore and in 1860 he supported Abraham Lincoln and has since given his ballot for each presidential nominee of the party. He won his title by serving as captain in the state militia for a year and a half and he later served as captain of Company C in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, enlisting for one hundred days. He served at Rock Island in guarding prisoners and after the expiration of his term of service in the Civil war was honorably discharged. He has never cared for political office, content to do his duty as a private citizen. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Captain Collin's identification with the church dates from the time when he was sixteen years of age. He has been active in its work and upbuilding and for two years served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, was treasurer of Fayette lodge No. 107, for twenty years and is also a member of the Grand Army post at Greenfield. His life might well be compared with a quiet stream bordered by green fields. There has been nothing of the character of the turbulent roaring river that attracts the artist, but is more like the little brook that enriches the land through which it flows. Captain Collins has labored energetically and persistently not only for his individual success, although his career has been crowned with desirable prosperity, but has also put forth strenuous and able effort in behalf of advanced movements which touch the general interests of society and have direct bearing upon the public good.

J. H. PIERSON.

J. H. Pierson, who is serving for the second term as postmaster of Carrollton, was born in this city, December 7, 1864, and was a son of Orman Pierson, who is mentioned on another page of this work. At the usual age he entered the public schools and there continued his studies, advancing through successive grades until he completed the high

school course by graduation with the class of 1882. He then entered the college at Jacksonville, Illinois, and when he put aside his text-books there he returned to his native city and entered the Greene County National Bank, where he continued for sixteen years, occupying the position of bookkeeper during the greater part of that time. In 1898, however, he entered the city service through appointment to the position of postmaster by President McKinley. In 1902 he was appointed by President Roosevelt and is therefore serving for his second term. He is a most efficient officer, the affairs of the postoffice being conducted along business principles, the duties being discharged with promptness and dispatch.

On the 1st of June, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Pierson and Miss Louise Witwer, of Dallas, Texas, a daughter of John S. Witwer, of that city. Their home has been blessed with three children: Stuart W., Ornan and Henry S. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson occupy an enviable position in social circles and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is cordially extended to their many friends. Mr. Pierson is a representative of one of the prominent families of the county and his life record has been in harmony with the family history, characterized by progressiveness in citizenship, reliability in business and loyalty in friendship.

JOHN SNYDER.

Among the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to Greene county, John Snyder certainly deserves mention, for he has led an active, useful and honorable life—a credit to the land of his birth as well as to the land of his adoption. He is a native son of Germany, born in Hanover, June 9, 1819, his parents being Hiram and Margaret (Bane) Snyder, who were also natives of Germany, where they spent their lives. The father was a Prussian, formerly of that country.

John Snyder remained in his native land until nineteen years of age and during that time acquired a fair education in the public schools. He then bade adieu to friends and fatherland and sailed for America, believing that he would have good business opportunities on this side of the Atlantic. He made his way to New Orleans, but did not remain in the south, coming at once to Illinois. After spending one month in Calhoun county, he came to Greene county, where he began farming and stock raising. He has followed that occupation throughout his entire business career and whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his own labors. He has worked earnestly and persistently and as the years advanced he added gradually to his capital until he became the possessor of a good farm property and of a desirable competence. Since the organization of the Greene County National Bank he has been one of its stockholders and is now one of its officers.

On the 28th of May, 1840, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Portwood, native of Kentucky. Her parents came to Illinois and were prosperous farming people of this section of the state. Her mother died near London, while Mr. Portwood passed away in the vicinity of Mr. Snyder's home. The death of both came within the years 1845 and 1850. After his marriage Mr. Snyder took his bride to the home farm and as the years passed seven children were added to the household, but

JOHN SNYDER.

only two are now living, while five have passed away. The family record is as follows: Hiram, who was born December 31, 1842; Louvisa, who is the wife of William Darr and resides within a half mile of her father's home; Mary, who was born January 23, 1847, and died August 4, 1851; William, who was born August 27, 1849, and died November 31, 1849; John A., who was born in 1850 and died in 1866; and James Samuel, who was born in 1851 and died in 1853.

In 1886 Mr. Snyder was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 12th of May of that year, at the age of seventy-two years. She had been to him a worthy companion and helpmate on life's journey for a long period, assisting him materially by her careful management of household affairs and the capable manner in which she reared their children. She died on the old home farm and her remains were interred in the Stith cemetery. Much regret was felt throughout the community at her death, for she had endeared herself to many friends. Mr. Snyder has since married again, his second wife being Miss Clarissa Williams, of Greene county, a daughter of David and Margaret Williams. Her father died in early manhood but her mother long survived and passed away in 1898, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Snyder, the second wife, died September 30, 1901.

In his political views Mr. Snyder has long been a stalwart democrat, having cast his ballot for the candidates of that party since voting first for Martin Van Buren. He has been called to a number of political offices, having served as justice of the peace, as county commissioner and as township treasurer, the duties of which positions he discharged with promptness and fidelity, and he has ever been true to the trust reposed in him. He is a member of the Baptist church and his influence has ever been on the side of right, progress and improvement. Viewed from a general standpoint his career has always been successful, and today he is the owner of a beautiful farm of six hundred and five acres constituting one of the best farming properties in Greene county and standing as a substantial evidence of his life of ability, enterprise, progressive methods and honorable purposes.

WILLIAM LAVERY.

William Lavery, who is engaged in the abstract business in Carrollton, and is well known and highly respected in the business circles of Greene county, was born in New York city, on the 4th of November, 1852, his parents being James and Jane (Davison) Lavery, both of whom were natives of County Antrim, Ireland, whence they emigrated to America in 1849, settling in New York city. There they continued to make their home until October, 1864, when they came to Carrollton, Illinois, and the father followed his trade of tailoring. For many years he conducted a merchant tailoring business and was very successful, enjoying a large and profitable trade until his retirement from business in the year 1903.

William Lavery, the eldest in a family of six children, of whom four are now living, completed his education in the schools of Carrollton, and in 1871 he entered the public service, being employed in the county clerk's office and in others. Gradually he drifted into the abstract business, in which he has since continued, opening an office on the east

side of the square, in partnership with F. M. Roberts, under the firm name of Roberts & Lavery, this connection being maintained until 1900, when they dissolved partnership and Mr. Lavery has since conducted an abstract business on his own account in the Masonic Temple. He has a large clientage, having secured a liberal share of the public patronage in his line. In all his business dealings he is reliable, prompt and accurate, and he is now meeting with gratifying success, which is well deserved. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and he has the warm regard of his brethren of the order. He is progressive and public-spirited in citizenship and he has the entire confidence of the business community.

JOHN HUFF.

John Huff, who owns a well improved farm on section 8, Rockbridge township, comprising two hundred acres of rich and arable land, is accounted one of the worthy pioneer settlers of the county, for he has resided within its borders since 1840 and has always been true and loyal to its interests. A native of Ohio, he was born in Hamilton county, April 16, 1840, and is of German descent. His grandfather, Louis Huff, was a native of Germany and became the founder of the family in the new world, locating in Virginia when he crossed the Atlantic.

His son, John Huff, Sr., was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1799, was there reared, and in the state of his nativity married Anna Hancock, also a native of the Old Dominion. Removing to Ohio he entered land from the government in Hamilton county, where the city of Cincinnati now stands. There he began the development of a farm, tilling the soil for two years, after which he came with his family to Greene county, Illinois, settling upon land near Carrollton. This he also entered from the government and he transformed the wild tract into richly cultivated fields. The place comprised one hundred and sixty acres, on which he reared his family, and when he sold that property he bought a farm in Rockbridge township, spending his last years there. His death occurred in September, 1879, when he was eighty years of age. His wife passed away several years prior to that time. In their family were ten children who reached years of maturity but only three are now living, the eldest being Mrs. Julia Murphy, a widow, who resides in Kansas. James Huff owns and operates the old home farm in Rockbridge township.

John Huff, the other surviving member of the family, was only a few months old when brought by his parents to Greene county, and here he was reared and educated, attending the common schools. He remained with his father until he had attained adult age and then started out in life on his own account, renting a farm for eight years, after which he settled at his present place of residence. He opened up this farm, bought more land and his possessions now aggregate two hundred acres. He has erected a good frame residence, also barns and sheds, has planted fruit trees and placed his gardens and fields in excellent condition. He not only cultivates his land but has also raised good stock, and in both branches of his business has found that success is ambition's answer.

Mr. Huff was married on the 16th of March, 1854, to Miss Catherine Cox, who after a happy married life of about twenty-eight years, passed away in 1889, her re-

mains being interred in Witt cemetery. She possessed many excellent traits of character and her loss was deeply felt by her friends as well as her immediate family.

Mr. Huff has never faltered in his allegiance to the Democratic party and has done all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He was elected and served for four years as constable, was also school director for some time and has been a delegate to conventions of his party. He belongs to the Loyal Americans, a fraternal insurance order. For some years he has rented his farm and has thus largely retired from the active duties of farm life, but still gives general supervision to his property. The confidence and esteem of the community are his, for his has been an upright, honorable life, passed almost entirely within the borders of Greene county, so that friends and neighbors have had ample opportunity to judge of his worth.

LEROY McFARLAND.

Leroy McFarland has been a representative of commercial interests in Carrollton for forty years and throughout this entire period has sustained a reputation which any man might be proud to possess. Belonging to that class that the world designates as self-made men, he has during his entire residence here never incurred an obligation that he has not met or made an engagement that he has not filled, and he enjoys the unqualified trust of the business community. His commercial interests have also been a factor in the promotion of business activity and prosperity in Carrollton, and as the years have gone by he has supported many public measures for the general welfare.

Mr. McFarland, a native of Washington county, Virginia, was born on the 6th of March, 1835, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Williams) McFarland, who were also born in the Old Dominion. The paternal grandfather, Colonel James McFarland, was a native of Scotland and was brought to America by his parents during colonial days, the family home being established in Virginia. He became a physician and practiced throughout his entire business life in that state, the value of his labors being recognized by the community in which he lived.

James M. McFarland also became a physician and surgeon and not only gained professional prominence and success but was also accorded a position among the most prominent and influential men of his district. He served as a member of the state legislature and in political circles wielded a wide and beneficial influence. He continued to practice in Virginia throughout the cholera epidemic in that state and for years afterward, and when he passed away his community mourned the loss of one of its most respected and honored men. He married Miss Elizabeth Williams, and they became the parents of three sons and two daughters, of whom Leroy McFarland was the second in order of birth.

Good educational privileges were afforded Leroy McFarland, for after acquiring his preliminary education he attended Emery and Henry College, in Virginia, being thereby well prepared for the responsible duties of a business career. The refining influences of a cultured home also aided in molding his character and shaping his destiny and throughout his life he has been a follower of many of the ennobling lessons which he received in his boyhood's home. Completing his education, he then went to

Richmond, Missouri, where he was engaged in the dry-goods business until September, 1864, when he came to Carrollton and embarked in the same line of commercial enterprise. He had but limited capital and he began in a small way, entering into partnership as a member of the firm of McFarland, Hubbell & Company. On the death of Mr. Hubbell the firm was changed to McFarland, Robinson & Company, which connection was maintained for ten years, when Mr. Robinson retired, and the firm of McFarland & Company succeeded to the business. Two years later Mr. Weagley was admitted to a partnership under the style of McFarland & Weagley, and when, four years later, the junior partner sold, the senior partner was joined by Mr. Linn, in forming the firm of McFarland & Linn. In 1892 the McFarland & Linn Dry Goods Company was organized, having a continuous existence of five years, when again the name of McFarland & Company was resumed, the present partners being Mr. McFarland and his sons Oscar and Lee. Thus for forty years Mr. McFarland has been actively associated with the dry-goods trade of the city, and has long maintained a place in the foremost ranks of the representatives of mercantile interests in Carrollton. The company occupy commodious quarters in a large brick store, forty by one hundred feet, on the northeast corner of the square and carry a large and well selected line of goods. Their sales are extensive and the fact that many of the patrons of the house have given to Mr. McFarland their trade through long years is incontrovertible proof of the honorable methods of the house.

On the 8th of September, 1870, occurred the marriage of Leroy McFarland and Miss Anna C. Bradt, a native of New York and a daughter of Peter Bradt, of Onondaga county, New York. They have five sons: Harry, who for ten years has been successfully engaged in the raising of rubber trees, coffee and kola nuts in Tehuantepec; Oscar and Lee, who are partners with their father in the dry-goods business; Charles W., who is also on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, where he has charge of a coffee plantation; and William J., who is a graduate of the Illinois State Normal and is now principal of the high school of Carrollton. They also lost a daughter, Anna, their sixth child, and twins who died in infancy.

Mr. McFarland is a good citizen, upright, honorable, capable, progressive and public-spirited. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict reliability. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the world with little save his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

EDWARD I. ROODHOUSE.

Edward I. Roodhouse is one of the native sons of Greene county and a representative of a prominent pioneer family. The student of history can not carry his investigations far into the annals of this county without learning of the close connection which the Roodhouses have had with the substantial development of this part of the state. He,

MR AND MRS BENJAMIN ROODHOUSE.

whose name introduces this record, was born in Carrollton township, May 1, 1871, and is a son of Benjamin Roodhouse, a native of Yorkshire, England, born on the 8th of February, 1824. The mother bore the maiden name of Abigail Wales, and was born in Vincennes, Vermont. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Benjamin and Jane (Moses) Roodhouse, both natives of Yorkshire, England. They became residents of Greene county, Illinois, in February, 1831, settling south of White Hall, where Mr. Roodhouse engaged in farming, but was not permitted to enjoy his new home for any great length of time, his death occurring in July, 1832. Benjamin Roodhouse, father of our subject, was a twin brother of John Roodhouse, after whom the city of Roodhouse was named.

Benjamin Roodhouse, Jr., resided upon the old family homestead until 1866, when he purchased the Christopher Dodgson place, two miles north of Carrollton, and was there engaged in farming, raising large quantities of corn and fattening cattle for the market. He owned two hundred and forty acres of rich and arable land and was regarded as one of the most progressive and successful agriculturists of his community. He also took a deep interest in the welfare of the county and was president of the Greene County Fair Association for a number of years and proprietor and president of the Carrollton Bank for several years. In all matters of citizenship he was public-spirited and his co-operation could be counted upon to support any measure which he deemed would promote general benefit. He died September 8, 1893, respected by all who knew him. In his family were nine children: Ella May; John, deceased; Jennie, who is residing in Carrollton; Charles B., who resides in White Hall and manages the old homestead farm near that place; William, who died in infancy; Mary E., now the wife of E. S. Van Arsdale, a resident of Carrollton; Ada, at Carrollton; and J. P., who is cashier of the bank at Medora, Macoupin county.

Edward I. Roodhouse, the other member of the family, is indebted to the public schools of Carrollton for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He attended the Carrollton high school for a time and then returned to the old homestead farm, assisting his mother in the management of the property after the father's death. Succeeding his mother's death, which occurred on the 4th of October, 1898, Mr. Roodhouse took entire charge of the farm, which passed into his hands about 1900. He had inherited it together with his three sisters, but at that time he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the property. Up to the 1st of March, 1905, he successfully engaged in general farming and in dealing in stock, but at that time he sold the place and removed to Carrollton, where he expects to build a modern residence. He is interested in the trotting stallion, Kingscote, of Wilkes stock, absolutely pure blood.

On the 20th of June, 1901, Edward I. Roodhouse was married to Miss Janie M. Russell, a native of Carrollton and a daughter of J. M. Russell, of Bluffdale township. They have one child, Ella Russell, born March 29, 1902. Their home is noted for its hospitality and is a favorite resort with their many friends. Mr. Roodhouse was made a Mason in 1895 at Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., and having attained the Royal Arch degrees he is now a member of Carrollton chapter, No. 77. They take an active interest in the Presbyterian church and are a highly esteemed couple, their many

excellent traits of character winning them the regard and good will of all with whom they have been associated.

C. O. HOLMES.

C. O. Holmes, interested in general farming on section 10, Rubicon township, was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, June 14, 1858. His father, David Holmes, was a native of Tennessee, born February 14, 1818, while the grandfather, Joseph Holmes, was a native of Virginia. The great-grandfather, John C. Holmes, also born in the Old Dominion, lived to the very venerable age of one hundred and ten years. Joseph Holmes served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and, emigrating westward in 1830, became one of the first settlers of Macoupin county, Illinois, casting in his lots with the pioneer settlers who aided in reclaiming the district for the purpose of civilization. His family was one of the first five families of Carlinville. There he built a log cabin in 1830 and lived in true pioneer style bravely facing the difficulties and hardships which always have to be encountered by those who settled upon the frontier.

David Holmes, the father of our subject, also entered land from the government in Macoupin county and purchased other land at twelve and a half cents per acre. Like Abraham Lincoln he split rails and thus earned the money to pay for his property. As the years passed he prospered in his undertakings, invested in more land and eventually became the owner of a farm of three hundred and forty-five acres in the western part of the county near Fayette. On this property he made good improvements and developed a valuable farm that yielded to him annually rich harvests. He spent his last years there, passing away on the 29th of January, 1903. In 1844 in Macoupin county he married Miss Elizabeth Hubbard, a daughter of Joel Hubbard, and they became the parents of fifteen children. The mother died upon the home farm in 1887. Mr. Holmes was a Jacksonian Democrat and cast his first presidential ballot for Andrew Jackson.

C. O. Holmes was one of the fifteen children born of this union, twelve of whom reached mature years. He was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads and remained upon the old home place until he had attained his majority, assisting in the work of cultivating the fields and developing the farm. He then received practical training in the work which he has followed throughout his entire life and which has been to him a good source of income. His educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools. After his marriage he rented a tract of land and engaged in farming on his own account for several years in Macoupin and Greene counties. When his labors had brought to him sufficient capital he made purchase of land, becoming owner of his present farm in 1900 and locating thereon in 1901. He removed the buildings to their present location, his house being situated on a natural building site. He re-built and remodeled the residence, also made improvements in the other buildings and now has a well equipped farm, on which everything is in keeping with modern and progressive ideas. He has built fences which divide the place into fields of convenient size and in addition to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he has been engaged for many years in raising and feeding

stock, making a specialty of hogs. He also feeds and fattens from one to two carloads of cattle, annually. His farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation, and in its thrifty appearance it indicates to the passerby the careful supervision of a progressive owner.

Mr. Holmes was married in Macoupin county, November 17, 1870, to Miss Amanda Carter, a native of Kentucky, born in Lincoln county, and a daughter of Elijah Carter, a resident of Macoupin county, to which place he removed from Kentucky. On locating on land he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and remained a farmer of Macoupin county until his death. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have been born six children, of whom four are yet living: Virgil, who is married and resides in East St. Louis; Cecile, a dressmaker; David C., who is assisting in the operation of the home farm; and Oliver Wendell Holmes. They lost one child in infancy, while Fred died October 13, 1903, at the age of eleven years.

Mr. Holmes is a stanch Democrat where national issues are involved, but at local elections he casts his ballot without regard to party affiliations. He was elected and served for one term as township tax collector and filled the position of highway commissioner for one term, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity, and yet he has not been ambitious in the line of office seeking, preferring to give his undivided attention to business affairs. His wife is a member of the Baptist church and he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He started out in life for himself empty-handed and by his own labor and enterprise, supplemented by the assistance of his estimable wife, he has become one of the substantial farmers of the community. He is well known in Greenfield and throughout Macoupin and Greene counties, having lived an honest, exemplary life that has commended him to the confidence and esteem of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

THOMAS J. RAFFETY.

The commercial activity and development of Carrollton find a promoter in Thomas J. Raffety, who as a member of the firm of Raffety & Carmody is engaged in the hardware business. He was born in Rubicon township, Greene county, on the 1st of July, 1855, and is descended from an old Kentucky family. His paternal grandparents, Richard and Martha (Caudle) Raffety, were both natives of Kentucky, in which state they made their home. In September, 1829, Thomas B. Raffety came to Illinois, settling in Greene county among its pioneer residents and secured a tract of land on sections 6 and 7, Rubicon township, five and a half miles northwest of Greenfield, and there he carried on farming until his death, taking an active interest in the early development and improvement of this part of the state. His original farm is now in possession of his son, Thomas J. Raffety.

Thomas B. Raffety, the father of our subject, was born in Franklin, Simpson county, Kentucky, January 12, 1812, and after arriving at years of maturity was married September 3, 1833, to Miss Mary Wristen, a native of Charlotte, North Carolina, born January 7, 1815, and a daughter of Basil Wristen, who was also born in that state. The Wristen, like the

Raffety family, was established in America in colonial days. Reared to the occupation of farming, Thomas B. Raffety followed that pursuit throughout his entire business career, remaining upon the old family homestead until 1883, when he retired from business cares and established his home in Roodhouse, where he spent his remaining days. He was a good citizen, a representative man and a devoted member of the Baptist church. His interest in the material, intellectual and moral progress of his community was deep and sincere and was manifest in tangible form in his active cooperation in every movement tending to benefit the county. His business career was characterized by unfaltering energy and reliability.

In a family of ten children Thomas J. Raffety is the youngest and like the others of the family he obtained his early education by attending the district school near his father's farm, while later he became a student in the high school in Carrollton. He then returned to the old home farm and through the winter months he engaged in teaching school, while in the summer seasons he assisted in the work of the field, his time being passed in this manner for six years. He gave up the work of the schoolroom and of the farm in order to discharge the duties of office to which he had been elected. He has long exercised a strong influence in public affairs and his known loyalty to the public good and his capability have led to his selection for official service. When only twenty-one years of age he was chosen justice of the peace and in 1888 he was elected clerk of the circuit court and recorder, filling that position for four years. His course gave such uniform satisfaction that he was again elected in 1896 and served until 1900, and he retired from office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all. In the meantime he had become a factor in commercial circles in Carrollton, having in 1895 engaged in the hardware business in the Kergher Block on the south side of the square, in partnership with M. J. Carmody, under the firm name of Raffety & Carmody. They remained at their first place of business until 1898, when they removed to their present commodious quarters in the Masonic Temple. Since 1900 Mr. Raffety has given his attention exclusively to the business and has succeeded in developing a profitable commercial enterprise. The firm carry a large line of shelf and heavy hardware and their energy and enterprise have resulted in bringing them gratifying success.

On the 11th of March, 1880, Mr. Raffety was married to Miss Jennie Cooper, a native of Greene county, Illinois, who died on the 10th of March, 1885. She was a daughter of W. T. Cooper, now deceased and a granddaughter of E. L. Cooper, who lived to over one hundred years of age. The children born of this marriage were Erma and Pearl, the former now Mrs. McDavid, of Hillsboro, Illinois, while the latter died in February, 1902. On the 1st of March, 1887, Mr. Raffety was again married, his second union being with Miss Carrie Kleckner, of Highland county, Ohio, whose parents still reside in that state. They have one son, Clive.

Mr. Raffety was made a Mason at Greenfield in 1885 and was knighted at Carrollton in the fall of the same year. He is now a member of Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M.; Carrollton chapter, No. 77, R. A. M.; and Hugh De Payens commandery, No. 29, of Carrollton, and the Knights of Pythias lodge, of Greenfield. He belongs

to the Methodist church and his influence is ever given on the side of justice, truth, right and progress. In all life's relations, whether in office or as a private citizen, in business or social circles, he is an honorable and honored gentleman.

BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS.

Benjamin F. Edwards, an honored veteran of the Civil war, is now engaged in general farming on section 1, Rockbridge township. He was born in Greene county, October 12, 1835, and is a grandson of Rev. Isham Edwards, who removed with his family from Virginia to Kentucky and thence came to Illinois in 1827. He was one of the first settlers of Greene county, establishing his home within its borders when its population was very small and when the work of reclaiming the wild land had scarcely been begun. He bore his full share in the task of early development and his name should be enduringly inscribed on the pages of pioneer history. He was one of the first preachers of the Christian church in this state.

Lewis B. Edwards, son of Rev. Isham Edwards, was born February 4, 1804, in Virginia and accompanied his parents on their removal to Kentucky, where he was married to Ann Stringer, a native of Kentucky. He engaged in farming in that state for a time and in 1827 came to Illinois, finding in Greene county an almost unbroken district, where every evidence of pioneer life was to be seen. He served as a soldier in the Black Hawk war and took an active part in reclaiming this part of the state from the domain of the savages and in converting it to the uses of the white race who planted the seeds of civilization here. He entered a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in Rockbridge township, developed a good farm there and reared his family. Later he removed to Henry county, Missouri, where he purchased land and upon that farm he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1872. His wife survived him for a number of years. In their family were six sons and two daughters, and the daughters and three of the sons are still living.

Benjamin F. Edwards was reared to manhood in Henry county, Missouri, and in 1858 he returned to Greene county, and has since been identified with agricultural pursuits in this part of the state, with the exception of the period of his service in the Civil war. He enlisted in 1862 as a member of Company B, Eighth Missouri State Militia, under Captain Cosgrove and Colonel McClurg, and in 1863 was commissioned second lieutenant of Company A, Second Missouri Light Artillery, with which he served until 1864, when he resigned and returned home.

In 1865 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Sarepta J. Washburn, who was born upon the farm where she now resides, a daughter of John Washburn, one of the early settlers from Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Edwards took charge of the old Washburn farm of two hundred acres and began to further improve the property, placing the fields under a high state of cultivation and also raising stock of excellent grades. He now raises, feeds and fattens stock, shipping about two carloads of cattle annually and a large number of hogs.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards has been blessed with two children yet living, and they also lost a son, John Lewis, who grew to mature years, was married and set-

tled at Great Falls, Montana, where his death occurred. The daughters are Anna, wife of H. Clay Ashlock, who holds a lucrative position in St. Louis; and Nellie G., the wife of Dudley Green, of Kane township, Greene county.

Mr. Edwards cast his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, but since that time has supported each presidential nominee of the Republican party. He has served for six years as highway commissioner and also as a member of the school board for fifteen years and acted as its president for a number of years, during which time he put forth earnest and effective effort in behalf of the system of public instruction. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to the post at Greenfield. He has a wide acquaintance throughout Greene and Jersey counties, where he is known as an honest farmer, the qualities of his manhood being such as have gained for him the trust and good will of his fellow men.

EDWARD SMITH.

Edward Smith, a native son of Greene county, was born in Kane, February 3, 1855, and has spent his entire life in this part of the state, maintaining his residence in Carrollton since the age of twelve years. In the paternal line he is a representative of an old family of New Jersey. In that state his grandfather, Dr. E. F. Smith, practiced his profession for many years, his skill and ability winning him more than local prominence. He was also a leader in political circles and served as a member of the state legislature. His son Dr. A. H. Smith also devoted his energies to the practice of medicine and surgery for a number of years and eventually became a druggist in Carrollton. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Moses Scott, also a practicing physician, who was a member of General Washington's staff in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. A. H. Smith was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and spent his early life in the east. He married Miss Amanda Robinson, a native of Virginia. About 1837 or 1838 he came to Illinois, settling in that part of Greene county which is now a part of Jersey county. Subsequently he removed to Kane, where he resided from 1850 until 1867, when he came to Carrollton, where he established a drug store, which he conducted with success until 1893. He built up an excellent business and made for himself an enviable reputation in trade circles, never being known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any commercial transaction. His wife died in 1882. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter.

Edward Smith, the third son, spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of lads of the period, attending school in Kane between the ages of six and twelve years, when he came with the family to Carrollton and here resumed his studies. He put aside his text-books in 1871, and then entered his father's drug store, where he learned the business, gaining accurate knowledge of the medicinal qualities of the various goods carried, so that he was registered as a pharmacist when the first law passed. He continued with his father until the latter's death and has since carried on the business, having a large and well selected stock, which, carefully arranged, makes his a neat and attractive store. A straightforward

business policy has ever been maintained and he receives a liberal share of the public patronage which he well merits.

On November 17, 1898, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Eva Hewes, a daughter of a Methodist clergyman. Mr. Smith, however, belongs to the Baptist church. He has a wide acquaintance because of his business connection with the city and also by reason of his long residence in the county, and the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from boyhood, is an indication of an honorable and well spent life.

DAVID CULBERTSON.

David Culbertson is a leading representative of the industrial interests of Greene county and for fifty years has been an active factor in business life. He is one of the pioneers in pottery manufacture in White Hall and for many years has contributed to the progress and upbuilding of the town through his conduct of an enterprise that has not only brought to him gratifying prosperity, but has also furnished employment to many workmen. With his son Leander E. Culbertson, he is engaged in the manufacture of pottery, and the annual output of the factory is extensive.

Mr. Culbertson is of English and Holland Dutch descent and the family was planted on American soil in colonial days. His grandfather, John Culbertson served as a member of the patriot army in the Revolutionary war, and died in the year 1837. His son, John Culbertson, Jr., father of David Culbertson, was born in 1798 and throughout his entire life followed the miller's trade. He married Miss Anna Miley, and in 1834 they removed with their family from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio. The father died in 1848 at the age of fifty years, while his wife, long surviving him, passed away in White Hall, at the age of eighty-seven years. In the family were seven sons: Henry and John, both deceased; David; Aaron; Samuel, who was reared by his brother David and has worked for him in the pottery for thirty years; William; and Levi. There were also four daughters: Eliza, Sarah, Maria and Annie.

David Culbertson was only sixteen months old when his parents removed to Ohio from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where his birth had occurred on the 4th of February, 1833. He acquired a common-school education and then learned the trade of a machinist and general blacksmith. In 1857 he became a resident of White Hall and for almost half a century has been identified with its business interests. In 1865 he began the manufacture of drain tile, being the first to introduce this industry in the town—an industry which has become of the utmost importance to White Hall, contributing in a large measure to its progress and upbuilding. August Pierce was at one time his partner and later T. A. Smith, a brother-in-law, was associated with our subject in business. In 1892 he admitted his son Leander to a partnership and he has since been active in the management of the enterprise. In 1885 Mr. Culbertson enlarged the scope of his enterprise by beginning the manufacture of potteryware. The output is now one million gallons of crockery, jars, etc., and thirty-five hands are employed throughout the year. The trade has constantly increased, owing to the excellence of the product and the demand equals the supply. Mr. Culbertson

has ever conducted his affairs in a most energetic manner, in keeping with the modern progressive spirit, and his business has long since reached extensive and profitable proportions. He manufactures glazed pottery-ware, which is sold only to jobbers.

In 1855 Mr. Culbertson was first married, wedding Mary A. Sechrist. In 1866 he married Margaret Cobb Dinwidee, and in 1875 Fannie Whitmer became his wife. She is a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Culbertson has three children living. Mrs. William T. Heater, the eldest, is a resident of Litchfield, Illinois, and has two sons, Arthur and Carl, and one daughter, Ruth. Her elder son, Arthur, is married and has one daughter—a great-grandchild of Mr. Culbertson. Mrs. N. T. Mason, the second daughter in the Culbertson household, is the wife of the deputy postmaster of White Hall and has two daughters, Amy and Mardie. Having little opportunity to secure an education, yet realizing its value, Mr. Culbertson provided his children with excellent advantages. Mrs. Mason is a graduate of the State Normal School at Bloomington and the other completed the high school course of White Hall. The son Leander also attended the University of Champaign and is a graduate of the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Illinois, of the class of 1888.

In his political views Mr. Culbertson is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a splendid specimen of the American business man—a man of character, brains, industry and purpose, forming his plans readily and executing them with dispatch, yet never displaying anything of the oppressive taskmaster. He is thoroughly honorable in his dealings, just and considerate to his employes, and through the most straightforward methods and unremitting diligence has achieved prosperity. Movements for public progress receive his endorsement and co-operation and he is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party in White Hall.

HARRY E. BELL.

Harry E. Bell, editor and proprietor of the *White Hall Weekly Register*, was born on the 12th of February, 1873, in Belltown, Greene county, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, although the family was established in America at an early epoch in the colonization of the new world. The Bells resided in Virginia and the Carolinas, belonging to the Jamestown colony in the former state. Later representatives of the name removed to Tennessee. The great-grandfather of Harry E. Bell was Francis J. Bell. The grandfather, John J. Bell, was born February 17, 1823, and married Emeline Morrow, who was born December 9, 1818. His death occurred January 1, 1875, and his wife passed away on the 23d of September, 1860. It was their son, Finis E. Bell, who became the father of Harry E. Bell. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary McFarland, who was a granddaughter of Reuben and Margaret (Moore-Robinson) McFarland. The McFarlands were also of Scotch-Irish lineage and resided in the south when this country was still a part of the colonial possessions of Great Britain. Houston C. McFarland, the father of Mrs. Mary Bell, was born October 15, 1818, and died in 1866. His wife, who bore the

JOHN J. BELL.

FINIS E. BELL.

H. E. BELL.

maiden name of Elizabeth Robinson, was born December 10, 1822.

Harry E. Bell, well known as a factor in public interests in White Hall, exerting strong influence in behalf of general progress and improvement there through the columns of his paper, spent his early youth in Belltown, where he attended the village school until fifteen years of age. He afterward entered the high school at White Hall, where he pursued a three years' course from 1888 until 1891 and was then graduated. At one time he attended Dixon Business College. Soon afterward he began teaching, which profession he followed for six years at Batty, Barrow, Berden and White Hall. In the last named place he was principal under Superintendent C. H. Andrews, who had been principal at the time of Mr. Bell's graduation. It was while serving as principal that Mr. Bell was elected, in 1898, county superintendent of schools, which position he filled until 1902. In June of the latter year he purchased the *White Hall Register*, an old county newspaper, from the firm of McFarland & Presgrove, and has since conducted this journal successfully. While serving as county superintendent he was recognized as one of the best officials that had ever acted in that capacity in Greene county. He was defeated for re-election because of his inexperience in political management, but he felt that it was more creditable to attend to the duties of his office rather than to neglect them in seeking for a second term. His course proved uniformly satisfactory and under his guidance the schools of the county made satisfactory progress. In the conduct of the *Register* he is displaying good journalistic talent, editing a paper which has secured a large circulation and which is also a good advertising medium.

On the 23d of October, 1895, Harry E. Bell was married to Miss Stella Chapin, the only daughter of Wesley C. Chapin, the venerable police magistrate of White Hall. The Chapins are of Puritan ancestry, being able to trace their lineage back to the Mayflower. The grandparents of Mrs. Bell were Abel J. and Rhoda (Hart) Chapin. The former, born July 26, 1807, died December 21, 1864. The latter, born April 13, 1810, died April 21, 1885. Wesley C. Chapin was born in Conesus, New York, December 15, 1837, and is one of the old and honored citizens of Greene county. He is an uncle of Dr. Chapin, who was born on a farm at Conesus, New York, and is now a resident of Greene county. Wesley C. Chapin came to White Hall in 1864. He has followed merchandising and farming and he has wielded a wide influence in public affairs. He served as justice of the peace for sixteen years, proving a most capable officer. He was also assessor of his township for nine years and was supervisor for twelve years. No public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree, his entire official service being characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty. He married Miss Lucy Adams, who was born in Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1842, a daughter of Joel and Fidelia (Cranoll) Adams, the former born April 25, 1801, while the latter was born October 29, 1807, and died April 29, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Wesley C. Chapin had three daughters, but Florence died at the age of five years; and Lavonia died in infancy.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bell was celebrated in White Hall, where they have always resided and where they have many warm friends. Mrs. Bell acquired her education in the public schools of this place

They hold membership in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bell has ever been an unfaltering advocate of Democratic principles and is a warm admirer of William Jennings Bryan. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity at White Hall and also of the Modern Woodmen camp. His interest in his town and county is deep and sincere and is manifested through his championship of many measures for the general good and his advocacy of many movements which have already proven of practical benefit to White Hall.

J. T. CALLAWAY.

J. T. Callaway, whose activity in business affairs has made him one of the representative men of Greenfield, was born near this city, May 1, 1855. His father, E. H. Callaway, was a native of Kentucky, was reared to manhood there and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Matilda Matlock, a native of Ohio. Removing to Greene county, Illinois, he cast in his lot with its early settlers, his father, John Callaway, having entered land from the government and sharing in the arduous task of developing a new farm, the family home being near Greenfield. There he reared his children, providing for their support through his careful conduct of general farming interests. His death occurred there about 1864, while his wife, who long survived him, departed this life about 1886. In their family were four children, the eldest being J. T., of this review, while the others are Minnie, the wife of F. G. McChesney, of Greenfield; Ella, the wife of A. N. Williams, of Mobile, Alabama; and Iola, who died in infancy.

J. T. Callaway, reared under the parental roof, has been dependent upon his own resources from an early age, not only for what he has acquired financially, but for his education, supplementing his early school privileges by many valuable lessons learned in the school of experience or by facts gleamed from reading and observation. When a youth of about thirteen years he began clerking in the employ of N. C. Woolley, and thus he had a thorough business training, being employed as a salesman for a number of years. He then purchased a third interest in the business, his partner being E. K. Metcalf, and the relation between them was maintained for about twenty years. On selling out the business at Greenfield, Mr. Callaway, E. K. Metcalf and A. O. Auten engaged in business at Jerseyville, conducting a store under the name of the Callaway & Metcalf Company, and there our subject remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he sold his interest in that mercantile enterprise and formed the Belknap & Callaway Company. In a short time Mr. Belknap sold out and soon afterward the R. L. Metcalf Dry Goods Incorporated Company was formed and has since had a prosperous existence. The business organization was effected in 1895 and Mr. Callaway has since been active in control of the mercantile interests of the company at Greenfield, where they have a large double store building, carrying an extensive stock of dry goods, clothing and carpets. An excellent trade has been built up and the house sustains a very enviable reputation for the line of goods which it carries and its fair dealing. Mr. Callaway has been president of the company since its incorporation and the success of the house is largely due to his enterprise, discernment and unflagging perseverance. The company is now building a

new store forty by one hundred and thirty-five feet, said to be one of the best of its kind in central Illinois. In November, 1881, Mr. Callaway was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Woolley, a native of Greene county, reared and educated here, her father, N. C. Woolley having been one of the early settlers of this portion of the state. They lost their only child in infancy and with this exception theirs has been a happy married life, and Mr. and Mrs. Callaway have made their home a hospitable one, it being a favorite resort with their many friends.

Politically Mr. Callaway has been a life-long Republican and though he has never sought or desired office he keeps well informed on the issues of the day, manifesting a public-spirit citizenship in his interest in political questions. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he served as a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of the new house of worship and was a generous contributor to the fund that was raised for building purposes. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the blue lodge and chapter at Greenfield and the commandery at Carrollton, while he is also identified with the Mystic Shrine at St. Louis. He has passed through all of the chairs of the lodge and chapter and is now a past master and past high priest. Without extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages he seized the opportunity that lay before him and to-day is recognized as a man of sterling ability and high character who has gained success and at the same time won the confidence and esteem of all. Greenfield classes him with its representative men and he enjoys in high degree the friendship of those with whom he has been associated as the years have gone by.

PHILLIP BAUER.

No element in our American citizenship has been of more value to the country than that furnished by Germany. It is a matter of history that the Teutonic race has always been foremost in carrying civilization into the newer and unsettled sections of the world and the representatives of the fatherland have gone to other countries to become law-abiding citizens, active in business and reliable in all life's relations. Phillip Bauer, now well known as a business man of Greenfield, where he has been actively engaged in merchandising for thirty-five years, was born in Germany and dates his residence in Illinois from 1867. His birth occurred in Hesse-Darmstadt, January 12, 1846. His father, Jacob Bauer, was also a native of Hesse-Darmstadt and was there reared and married, Miss Elizabeth Hoffman, a native of the same country, becoming his wife. They emigrated to the United States in 1867, settling in Carlinville, Illinois, where they joined his brother, Louis Bauer. The father was a shoemaker and followed that trade in Carlinville until his death, which occurred in 1868. His wife survived him and, removing to Greenfield, spent her last days in that city, passing away November 1, 1871, at the home of her son, Phillip and his wife, who cared for her in her declining years. Phillip Bauer was their only son, but he had one sister Bettie, who was the wife of Charles Wang, a merchant of Greenfield, but her death occurred here some years ago.

Phillip Bauer acquired a good common school education in the German language, but is wholly self-educated in the English tongue. He learned the shoemaker's trade in Fr. Crumbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, and in 1867 crossed the Atlantic to the new world,

locating in Macoupin county. He conducted a shoe shop for a time in Carlinville and afterward worked at his trade in Alton and then again went to Carlinville, where he bought and conducted a shoe shop. In 1869 he came to Greenfield, where he began business on the lot where he is now located. He afterward bought this property and carried on shoemaking until about 1887, when he opened a store with a line of boots and shoes. Two years later his store was destroyed by fire and in place of the frame building he erected two good brick business houses, one of which he occupies, carrying a large and well selected line of boots and shoes. His stock is thoroughly up-to-date and he has secured a very desirable patronage, winning success through fair dealing and earnest desire to please his customers. He has also invested in other property here aside from his business block, having purchased a residence and built two others.

In 1867 in Carlinville Phillip Bauer was married to Elizabeth Born, a native of Germany, born in the same town as her husband and educated in the same school. They have six children: Bettie, the wife of Leon Haven, of Greenfield; George P., who is married and a member of the Metcalf Dry-Goods Company of Greenfield; Lizzie, the wife of R. L. Bowman, a resident farmer of Greene county; Catherine, at home; Fred L., who assists his father in the store; and Reta, a student in the home school. They also lost two children in infancy.

Politically Mr. Bauer is an advocate of the Democracy, supporting the party since casting his first ballot for Samuel J. Tilden. He was elected and served for five years as alderman, acting in that capacity for one year under the old law and for four years under the present city organization. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Protestant Lutheran church. They returned to Germany in 1902 after he had been absent from the fatherland for thirty-five years. There they visited the scenes of their childhood and the friends of their youth, spending three months in a pleasant stay in the fatherland, during which time they also saw many points of interest in the important cities of Germany. Mr. Bauer, however, is very sincere in his love for the stars and stripes and is thoroughly American in spirit and interests. He is closely identified with the prosperity and the upbuilding of Greenfield, having resided here for thirty-five years. He started out in life in the new world a poor man among strangers, but his labor and frugality gained him a start and upon the substantial foundation of enterprise and diligence he has builded his success, accumulating a nice competency, securing a good home and winning an honorable name.

GILBERT S. VOSSELLER.

Gilbert S. Vosseller, who as merchant and banker has a wide acquaintance in Greene county, is honored and respected by all who know him not only because of the success he has achieved, but also by reason of the straightforward business methods he has ever followed. He was born November 30, 1831, in New Jersey, a son of George and Eliza (Stryker) Vosseller, who were likewise natives of New Jersey. The family is of Holland lineage and was established in New Jersey at an early epoch in the history of the colonization of the new world. The paternal grandfather, George Vosseller, died in 1845. His son George Vosseller, Jr., was

G. S. VOSSELLER.

born in New Jersey in 1803 and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Eliza Stryker, who was born in 1805 and was a daughter of Gilbert and Eliza Stryker. The father of Gilbert S. Vosseller passed away during the early boyhood of his son, dying on the 1st of August, 1843, but his widow long survived and departed this life in 1875.

In early youth Gilbert S. Vosseller became a resident of White Hall and to some extent attended the public schools here, but his educational privileges were somewhat meager, for at an early age he began to earn his own living. He was a youth of fourteen when he secured employment as a farm hand, to which pursuit he devoted his energies for several years. Believing that he would find commercial life more congenial, in 1851 he entered a store in White Hall and for eleven years served as a salesman here, during which time he gained practical experience and comprehensive knowledge of the business that have well qualified him to carry on merchandising on his own account. On the expiration of his service as a clerk he entered into partnership with A. Davis, under the firm style of A. Davis & Company in 1862. I. D. Vedder, the venerable justice of the peace of White Hall, was also a member of the firm for two years. In 1878, after a business experience of sixteen years in which their efforts were crowned with prosperity, Mr. Vosseller purchased the interest of Mr. Davis and soon afterward James Cochrane and Aaron O. Vosseller were admitted to the firm. In 1892 Mr. Cochrane retired and was succeeded by Albert E. Vosseller, son of our subject. Thus since 1851, covering a period of more than half a century, Mr. Vosseller has been continuously identified with mercantile pursuits in White Hall. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won him success and no history of the commercial development of this place would be complete without the record of his career. He became active in the organization of the White Hall National Bank, which opened its doors for business on the 1st of January, 1904, and was chosen its president.

On the 19th of April, 1855, Mr. Vosseller was married to Miss Rachel Davis, a native of Greene county. They traveled life's journey happily together for about twenty years and then Mrs. Vosseller was called to her final rest October 8, 1874. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Albert, James and Frank are now living. Albert is associated with his father in the mercantile business. He is married and has three children: Edna, Clarence and Gilbert. James resides in Jacksonville, where for twelve years he has occupied a position in the Jacksonville National Bank. He is married and has one child, Aurelius. Eliza became the wife of Harry Bradbury and died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 17, 1894. George G. died at the age of seven years. Frank resides upon the farm near White Hall and has one son, Harold.

In his political views Mr. Vosseller is a Democrat, but has never time nor inclination for public office, preferring to concentrate his energies and attention upon his business interests. He is independent in his religious views, his preference being for the Presbyterian church, in which he was reared. Mr Vosseller is a notable example of the self made man and though he started out in life empty-handed when but a young lad, he has amassed quite a fortune through his business, which has been conducted along honorable lines. He thus enjoys the esteem, respect and confidence of all and is especially hon-

ored in the business community. He is a small man, plain and unassuming in manner, yet his genuine worth has won for him the good will and high regard of those with whom he has been associated. He has built for himself an enviable reputation second to none in the county and through perseverance has gained a foremost position in mercantile and financial circles through a course that never seeks nor requires disguise.

RICHARD C. FISHER.

Richard C. Fisher, who is now living a retired life in Greenfield, was long identified with agricultural pursuits in Illinois, farming at different times in Sangamon and Jersey counties. His residence in the state dates from 1845 and in Greene county since 1874. The development of Illinois has been so rapid as to seem almost marvelous, for it is within the memory of Mr. Fisher and other early pioneers that all this section of the country was largely unimproved, the work of civilization and progress being scarcely begun.

He was born in Boundbrook, New Jersey July 10, 1827, and his father, William B. Fisher, was also a native of New Jersey, and in that state the grandfather, Isaac Fisher, was born. The great-grandfather, Hon. Jeremiah Fisher, was one of the prominent men of New Jersey, serving in the legislature prior to the Revolutionary war and taking an active part in molding the affairs of the colony. He was a minister of the Presbyterian church and through his labors contributed to the moral development of that part of the country. It was in New Jersey that he reared his family and there his descendants remained for some time. Our subject's great-great-grandfather, Henderich Fisher, came to America prior to 1700 and landed in New York. In 1703 he purchased what became of the old Fisher homestead of the original proprietor, William Cockwood, who in the year 1682 had bought nine hundred acres on the south side of Raritan river at Boundbrook, New Jersey, of the English government. This was the old home of the Fisher family for over a century.

W. B. Fisher spent the days of his boyhood and youth in New Jersey and was married there to Catherine S. Coriell, also descended from an old Revolutionary family. Mr. Fisher began farming in his native state and in 1845 he came to Illinois, settling in Jersey county in the city of Jerseyville. There he purchased a claim and later he entered land in Sangamon county from the government, developing therefrom a good farm, on which he reared his family. He died prior to the Civil war and his wife survived him for a number of years. Richard C. Fisher is the eldest in a family of nine children: William and Mary, both deceased; Mrs. Sarah Christopher, who resides in Kansas; Isaac Fisher, a resident of Waverly, Illinois; Mrs. Emeline Hatfield, who died in Kansas; Mrs. Eliza Jane Burch, a resident of Virden, Illinois; Mrs. Ella Dupy, of Waverly, Illinois; and Charles A. Fisher, of Litchfield, Illinois.

Richard C. Fisher was reared to manhood in Jersey county and is largely self-educated, for his advantages in youth were very meager. He was a student in an old log schoolhouse seated with board benches and supplied with other primitive furnishings. The work of the home farm became familiar to him in his youth and he gained practical knowledge of the vocation which

he made his life work. He was married near Jerseyville in 1852 to Miss Catherine Christopher, who died in the year 1881.

Following his marriage Mr. Fisher located in Greenfield. He bought and owned a farm in Sangamon county and also had a tract of land in Jersey county, together with eight hundred acres in Nebraska. At one time his landed possessions comprised over twenty-three hundred acres. He entered one thousand and forty acres in Nebraska and the remainder of his farm property was secured through purchase. He has been a very active and successful business man, energetic in his agricultural pursuits and as the result of his capable direction of his business affairs he has won a large measure of success.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have been born three children: Clara McClintock, deceased; Mary C., now the wife of Jacob Dohn, of Greenfield; and Hattie Dell Rohrer, of Burk, Idaho. Mr. Fisher was again married in Greenfield, his second union being with Eliza Jane Edwards, a native of Illinois, who was reared in this county. She first became the wife of David Harvey Edwards and following his demise gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Fisher's study of the political questions of the day led him to give his support to the Republican party for a number of years, but he is now identified with the Prohibition party, feeling that the temperance question is one of the dominant issues before the people of the country to-day. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fisher hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Greenfield. Through fifty-nine years of residence in the state he has seen central Illinois develop from a wilderness and swamp to one of the richest agricultural districts of the entire country, also famous as a stock-raising center. In this business he was deeply interested and his labors proved very gratifying as dominant elements in winning the success which is the goal of every man's endeavor.

LUTHER LYNN.

Luther Lynn, who came to Carrollton in 1864 and entered upon his business career as a clerk in the store of Robert Clark, has steadily worked his way upward until he stands at the head of one of the leading department stores of Carrollton, and his enterprise has been a valued factor in the commercial development and consecutive business progress of the city.

A native of Kingsport, Tennessee, he was born on the 15th of July, 1847, and is a son of William Lynn, a native of Ireland. His grandfather, John Lynn, also born on the Emerald Isle, came to America about 1796, only a short time after the establishment of the republic. He resided for a year at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and then removed to Tennessee, where he spent his remaining days as a merchant and planter. William Lynn came to the United States in early boyhood and throughout his business career was a merchant, conducting a dry-goods business for a long period in Kingsport, Tennessee. There he met and married Miss Mary Everett, a native of that city, and they became the parents of seven children.

Luther Lynn, the youngest of the family, spent the days of his early youth under the parental roof and in 1864, when seventeen years of age, he started out in life on his own account, making his way northward to

Carrollton, where he had relatives living and where he attended school for a time. In that city he secured a position as clerk in a dry-goods store and was employed in the capacity of salesman by various houses until the spring of 1876, when he entered the store of McFarland & Robinson. The following year Mr. Robinson retired and in January, 1878, Charles H. Weagley entered into partnership with Mr. McFarland under the firm name of McFarland & Weagley. Four years later the firm was changed to McFarland, Weagley & Company, Mr. Lynn becoming one of the partners. In January, 1886, Mr. Weagley retired and business was carried on under the firm style of McFarland & Lynn for six years or until 1892, when the name was changed to the McFarland & Lynn Dry Goods Company. In 1897 it was changed to Lynn, Davis & Fain, and in 1903 the business was incorporated under the style of Lynn, Fain & Davis Dry Goods Company, with Luther Lynn as president; Richard G. Fain, vice-president; and Edward L. Davis, secretary and treasurer. It is now conducted under this management and the business has become so extensive that their establishment ranks with the leading commercial enterprises of the county. They carry a large line of dry goods, boots and shoes and men and women's wearing apparel, and their trade has constantly grown, fostered by progressive and modern business methods and the enterprising spirit of the members of the firm. They occupy three adjoining stores with a frontage of sixty feet on West Main street, extending from the northeast corner of the square, and their stock occupies two floors of the corner store. They have done a most satisfactory business and their sales annually return to them a good income.

In November, 1872, Mr. Lynn was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Carter, of Greenfield, Illinois, who died in August, 1901. For his second wife he chose Addie Hubbard, a native of this county and a daughter of William Hubbard and a sister of William A. Hubbard, editor of the *Gazette*.

Fraternally Mr. Lynn is an Odd Fellow, and politically a Republican. He has served as alderman but prefers to promote the city's interests in other ways than as a public official. His co-operation, however, can always be counted upon to further any movement for the general good and he has been the champion of many measures which have had a far-reaching and beneficial influence. As he has prospered in his business he has made judicious investments in real estate and he now owns valuable property adjoining the corporation limits of Carrollton, as well as his attractive home in the city. He stands to-day as a splendid type of a self-made man, watchful of opportunity and steadily advancing in his business career, his history proving what can be accomplished through determined and honorable purpose, guided by sound judgment.

CHARLES BRADSHAW.

Charles Bradshaw, the editor of the *Carrollton Patriot*, and the president of the Illinois Press Association for the year 1904, was born in Sheffield, Illinois, December 30, 1856. His father, James F. Bradshaw, was a native of Kentucky, learned the cabinet-maker's trade in early life and in connection with following that pursuit became a furniture dealer. He married Mary M.

CHARLES BRADSHAW.

Smith, who was born in Fulton county, Illinois, and his death occurred in 1895. Mrs. Bradshaw resides with her son.

In the common schools Charles Bradshaw acquired his education, attending at Kirkwood, where the parental home was established in his early boyhood. A natural predilection for journalistic work was manifest in his early life. He was local correspondent for country papers and afterward became local reporter for a town paper between the years 1876 and 1881, and on the 1st of January, 1882, he purchased a half interest in the *Kirkwood Leader* at Kirkwood, Illinois, of which he subsequently became sole owner. He continued the publication of that paper until the spring of 1888 and on the 9th of April of the same year he purchased from Clement L. Clapp *The Patriot of Carrollton.* Careful management enabled him in a few years to pay off all indebtedness and his ownership of *The Patriot* has proved a profitable investment. With a fair local advertising patronage and a constantly growing circulation he has made his business a success, at the same time giving to the public a journal which is creditable alike to the city and the district.

In April, 1892, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Carrollton board of education and in April, 1893, was re-elected for the full term of three years. He joined the Illinois Press Association in 1883, the earliest date at which he was eligible to membership, and he has attended every annual meeting of the association with one exception in twenty-one years. He was elected its president at Cairo in May, 1903, and presided at the Galesburg meeting in February, 1904. His political affiliation he has given to the Republican party and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church.

THOMAS C. HUSSEY.

Thomas C. Hussey, the oldest grain shipper along the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, having continued in the business for thirty-seven consecutive years, has gained the success which always crowns earnest, persistent effort, when supplemented by keen discrimination and sagacity. Without any family or pecuniary advantages to aid him at the outset of his career he worked his way steadily upward and is today one of the most respected and valued citizens of Carrollton.

A native of Highland county, Ohio, Thomas C. Hussey was born February 16, 1841, his parents being William and Ann (Clauser) Hussey, the former a native of Highland county, Ohio, and the latter of Ross county, that state. The ancestry of the family in America can be traced back to the time of the arrival of the Mayflower off the coast of Massachusetts, one of its passengers being the progenitor of the Hussey family in the new world. The grandfather, Joshua Hussey, was born in New England and at an early day in the settlement of Ohio went to that state, settling in what is now Highland county. He cast in his lot among its pioneer settlers, his nearest neighbor being five miles away. The county was heavily timbered and in the forest were wolves and other wild animals, while wild game could be had in abundance. There were many hardships and trials to be endured and the family lived in true pioneer style, the grandfather following the occupation of farming. He was very successful for his time and he aided materially in opening up Highland county for the purposes of civilization. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Cox and was a native of South Carolina.

William Hussey was reared amid frontier scenes and environments and inherited a part of the old family homestead in Ohio. He also received from his brother the latter's share of the original homestead and later he purchased land until he had three hundred acres, constituting a fine farm, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. He was quite successful in his agricultural pursuits and was accounted one of the public-spirited men of his community, ever looking to the best interests of the county. He married Miss Ann Clauser and as the years passed they became the parents of nine children.

Thomas C. Hussey, the fourth member of the family, acquired his education in the public schools, which he attended through the winter months, and in the summer seasons he aided in the labors of the farm. He remained in Ohio until 1861, when he came to Greene county, Illinois, with his brother Simon, who had located in the county four years previously and was engaged in farming. At the time of Thomas Hussey's arrival they purchased a steam thresher, the first in the county, and continued its operation for five years, making money in this undertaking. They then bought a portable sawmill and sawed a large amount of walnut timber on the Eldred property. In 1867 they built an elevator on the railroad in the eastern part of the town, near the Chicago & Alton depôt, and Thomas C. Hussey has since engaged in the grain trade, covering a period of thirty-seven years, making him the oldest shipper in years of continuous business on this road. His brother died in 1872, the partnership between them continuing to that time with mutual pleasure and profit. The brother left three children, one of whom is Horace, now a resident of Quincy, Illinois.

Thomas C. Hussey was married January 1, 1868, to Miss Nana J. Sanderson, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, and a daughter of Joel and Olive Sanderson, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. The family home is an elegant residence near the square, tastefully and attractively furnished and an air of hospitality pervades the place.

Mr. Hussey is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and in his political views is a Republican. He has been prominent and influential in public affairs here, has been connected with the municipal government and has filled the office of mayor, giving to the city a public-spirited and business-like administration. Coming to Greene county when twenty years of age, the entire period of his manhood has been passed within its borders as an active factor in industrial and commercial life. He is entirely free from self-laudation or ostentation but the real worth of his character and his justice in all his dealings with his fellowmen have made him known and honored throughout the community with which he has so long been identified.

R. G. FAIN.

R. G. Fain is a representative of commercial interests in Carrollton, who in his business career has won creditable and gratifying success. He was born in Rogersville, Tennessee, May 21, 1852, and is a son of R. G. Fain, whose birth occurred in Hancock, Tennessee. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas Fain, became a merchant and planter and was a man of much prominence in his community, exerting strong influence

in public affairs and leaving the impress of his individuality for good upon the puble life of the commonwealth. He filled a number of state offices and was accounted one of the distinguished men of Tennessee in his day. R. G. Fain, reared in his native state, pursued his education in McMinn Academy in Rogersville, Tennessee. He was afterward selected as a cadet to go to West Point and when he had completed a full course of study there he was graduated. He was then appointed commander of the militia of Tennessee. After a few years he resigned and engaged in merchandising and in railroading, being thus closely identified with the business interests of his community until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted, becoming colonel of the Sixty-third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. His health failed and he returned home. For some time he was an invalid and not only suffered the loss of his health, but also lost all of his possessions through the ravages of war. He continued to reside in Tennessee until his death, which occurred in the year 1882. He had married Miss Eliza Anderson, a native of Sullivan county, Tennessee, and they became the parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom reached years of maturity, and five sons were in the Southern army.

R. G. Fain spent his boyhood days in Tennessee, was educated in the public schools and in the home learned lessons that have proven of the utmost value to him in his career in later life. In 1872, then a young man of eighteen years, he came to Illinois, settling first in Jersey county, where he engaged in teaching for four years. He was married about that time, April 21, 1879, to Miss Julia Brace, a native of Kane, Greene county, and a graduate of the schools of Carrollton. They now have one son, Brace L., now at Lake Forest, Illinois.

After his marriage Mr. Fain turned his attention to general merchandising in Kane and continued in business there until 1884, when he removed to Fulton, Kansas. He engaged in the same line of business there until September, 1885, when he became a resident of Liberty, Missouri, where he also opened a mercantile establishment, being a representative of the trade interests of that place until 1887, when he returned to Greene county. He remained in Kane for a year and then removed to Carrollton, where he was first engaged in clerking. At the end of four years he became a stockholder in the McFarland & Lynn Dry Goods Company. This relation was maintained until 1897, when with his present partners he organized the Lynn, Fain & Davis Dry Goods Company. Theirs is one of the leading commercial enterprises of the city, located in one of the best business blocks of Carrollton, and they carry a large and well selected line of dry goods, boots and shoes and men and women's wearing apparel. The business methods established by the house are in keeping with the strictest commercial ethics and the reputation enjoyed by the firm is unassailable. The partners are men of long experience and of enterprising and progressive spirit who are now meeting with very gratifying success.

Fraternally Mr. Fain is a Mason, having been initiated into the order in 1904 at Carrollton, and he now belongs to Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M. In manner pleasant, courteous and genial, with kindly disposition and deference for the opinions of others, he has gained the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

JOHN C. RAFFETY.

John C. Raffety, whose life record covers sixty-seven years, has always been a resident of Greene county, his birth occurring on the old family homestead, March 23, 1837. In the paternal line he is of Irish descent and in the maternal line is of Scotch lineage. His grandfather, Richard Raffety, was a native of Tennessee and after residing for some time in Kentucky he removed to Illinois, becoming one of the early settlers whose labors proved an important factor in the early development and upbuilding of this part of the state.

William M. Rafferty, the father of John C. Raffety, was born in Kentucky and in 1836 came to Illinois, settling near Wrightsville, where he entered eighty acres of land from the government and began the arduous task of developing a new farm. As time passed and his financial resources increased he extended the boundaries of his property until he was the owner of four hundred acres at the time of his death. He was a carpenter by trade but during the greater part of his life he followed the occupation of farming. In his last years, however, he lived retired in Roodhouse. His political support was given the Democratic party. He married Martha Robinson, who died in 1848, at the age of forty years, while his death occurred in 1887, when he had attained the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. Raffety was a daughter of Ezra Robinson and the family was of Scotch lineage.

John C. Raffety, reared to the occupation of farming, made that pursuit his life work. He was educated in the public schools of the home neighborhood and in his boyhood, when his time was not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom, he gave his attention to the labors of field and meadow. After attaining his majority he began farming on his own account. In 1868 he purchased one hundred acres of land and has since added to that property until he now has a valuable and well improved farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, pleasantly located within two and a half miles of Wrightsville. There he resided until September 8, 1893, when he put aside the more arduous duties of the farm and retired to private life to enjoy the fruits of his former toil. On the 7th of October of that year he was injured in a railroad accident, his ribs being broken, and he received from the railroad company twenty-five hundred dollars indemnity.

On the 14th of January, 1863, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Raffety and Miss Nancy Jane Johnson, who was born September 10, 1845, and is a daughter of John L. and Wilmouth L. (Jones) Johnson. Her paternal grandfather, John Johnson, was born in North Carolina in March, 1792, and came to Illinois in 1812. After his marriage he located at Edwardsville, this state, where he engaged in farming. As a Ranger he took an active part in the early Indian wars and fought with John Huitt, of Greene county. Mrs. Raffety's father was also a farmer by occupation and was a life-long Democrat in politics. He served one term as justice of the peace and was re-elected to that office but died soon afterward.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Raffety were born seven children: Minnie Etna, born July 24, 1864, was married September 21, 1886, to William Harvey Smith and died in Iowa, February 11, 1885, leaving two children, Reta J., born March 16, 1882, and Anna E., born July 20, 1884. Louis H., born Au-

gust 27, 1866, is a resident of Greene county, Illinois. He was married October 23, 1895, to Ora Flower, a daughter of J. W. Flower, and they have three children: Vera F., born April 28, 1897; Glen A., born June 18, 1899; and John W., born March 31, 1902. Martha A., born April 16, 1868, was married November 4, 1885, to Frank Kesinger, a son of Chester Kesinger, of Wrightsville, who is engaged in the grain business. Frank Kesinger is a farmer, operating sixty acres of land. He and his wife have three children, Ross, Ellis and Olin, aged respectively seventeen, fourteen and nine years. Lula B. Raffety, born February 16, 1870, is the wife of Francis Bradshaw, son of Marion Bradshaw. They were married February 22, 1888, and their first child, born dead, had a full set of teeth. Their other children are Juanita, thirteen years of age; Leona, eight years old; and Gladys, five years of age. Ida Alice Raffety, born December 24, 1872, died April 10, 1880. John W., born June 23, 1874, died on the 3d of September of the same year. George A., a twin brother of John, resides upon the home farm, which he has rented from his father since 1895. He was married October 30, 1900, to Lillian Benear.

In his political views John C. Raffety has always been a Democrat and was a stanch supporter of the Union cause. In fact his patriotic spirit and loyalty prompted his enlistment and service in defense of the Union cause and he now holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Since the age of nineteen years he has been a member of the Baptist church, to which his wife also belongs, and they are true to its teachings and exemplify in their lives their religious faith. Honorable and upright, Mr. Raffety's warmest friends are those who have known him from boyhood, and he is one of the esteemed citizens of the county in which he has made his home for sixty-seven years.

CHARLES RAINEY THOMAS, M. D.

Dr. Charles Rainey Thomas, who was born December 12, 1863, on his father's farm three miles southwest of Carrollton, is a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished pioneer families of this county, but as a life work he chose a profession in which family or pecuniary advantages count for little or naught but where advancement must depend solely upon individual merit, and as a member of the medical fraternity, he has, through careful preparation and conscientious performance of his daily duty, steadily worked his way upward until he now has a large practice in Roodhouse and enjoys as well the regard of his professional brethren throughout this part of the state, by reason of his strict conformity to a high standard of professional ethics.

The family is of English or Scotch lineage and was founded in America by his great-grandparents, Irwin and Elizabeth Thomas, who established their home in South Carolina in the seventeenth century. Irwin Thomas was a farmer and was a shrewd trader. It is told of him that on one militia day he traded horses, always getting something to "boot" and when evening had come he had gotten back his original horse and also had three cows and calves. He died when his son Samuel, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the youngest of five children, was only a year old. The mother worked hard to support her children

for a year and then married William Hamilton, a currier, shoemaker and farmer. They became the parents of five children and about 1802 they removed with their family to Caldwell county, Kentucky, where Mr. Hamilton died when Samuel Thomas was seventeen years of age. Later Mrs. Hamilton married John Flint, by whom she had one son, Jesse Flint, a resident of Caldwell county, Missouri. Mr. Flint died in Kentucky and his widow afterward came to Greene county, Illinois, where she lived for a year. In 1823 she went to Adams county, this state, where her death occurred in 1840.

Samuel Thomas was born in Pendleton county, South Carolina, September 13, 1794, and spent his youth upon a farm in Caldwell county, Kentucky. He had little opportunity to attend school but his training at farm labor was not meager. In 1813 he came to Illinois with his two married sisters and their families and settled at the fork of Wood river. The following year he joined a company of rangers under Captain Judy and later served with Captain Whiteside until peace was declared. On one of these trips he crossed Greene county, in 1816. It was on the 4th of June, of that year, that Samuel Thomas married Elizabeth Isley, who was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, September 2, 1796, a daughter of Philip and Margaret Isley. In August, 1818, he came to Greene county and built a cabin on the section on which he long lived, and on the 9th of November he installed his family in their new home, making the first settlement in the county north of Macoupin creek. The Indians were frequently hostile, and on the 10th of July, 1814, a band of red men slaughtered the settlers on Wood river, Mrs. Reagan, a sister of Samuel Thomas, and five of her children being among this number. The male portion of the population had gone with Captains Judy and Whiteside to quell the Indian bands then on the warpath, leaving the women and children near the forts for safety. Though the Thomas family were in danger, as were the other settlers, they were unmolested, but in establishing a home in Greene county they had to endure all the hardships and privations that fall to the lot of frontier settlers. The marriage ceremony of Samuel Thomas and his wife was performed by the Rev. William Jones, a Baptist minister, for they were of that religious faith and were among the founders of the church in this county. Samuel Thomas possessed considerable mechanical ingenuity and many articles of his workmanship were seen in the homes and on the farms of the early settlers. He lived in his first cabin for two years and cleared seventeen acres of land, after which he sold the place for one hundred dollars. He then removed from the Wood river settlement to Greene county, where he built his second cabin and on that farm he lived and died. He was a man of undaunted courage and strong purpose, well fitted to cope with pioneer conditions. The family subsisted largely upon corn bread, wild honey, wild meats, etc. It was several years after he removed to Greene county before Samuel Thomas owned a wagon or a plow, but he made a wooden cart for himself and afterward had a plow with a wooden mold board. He dug his first well in 1827 and it was sunk deeper in 1872. In 1839 he built a commodious brick residence, although all of his twelve children were reared in the log cabin. As the years passed he added to his landed possession, which, increasing in value, made him a wealthy man. He cast his first vote for James Monroe and became

an ardent Democrat. He served his country in the war of 1812. He was a man of natural ability, a good reasoner, self-reliant and a worthy pioneer. He was the founder of the first Old Settlers Association of Greene county, for which he issued a call October 21, 1871, and in response to which a large concourse of people gathered at his residence. The meeting was called to order by David Pierson, the Carrollton banker, and Jacob Bowman was made temporary chairman. Many progressive movements owed their inauguration to Samuel Thomas, who contributed in large measure to reclaiming this district for the purposes of civilization. He was among the early stock-breeders of the county and raised more young cattle than any other man in the county. His death occurred about 1873. His wife died about 1875.

William D. Thomas, son of Samuel Thomas, was born in 1835, and throughout his entire life carried on agricultural pursuits, his death occurring upon his farm near Carrollton, in November, 1902. He wedded Mary Rainey, who was born January 1, 1838, and who died March 23, 1891.

Dr. Thomas pursued his education in the public schools of Carrollton until he had completed the high school course and then became a student in the preparatory department of the Missouri University, where he spent one year. His professional training was received in the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887. He is the only member of the family that has entered upon a professional career, and in no calling is success more largely attributable to individual merit. After careful preparation he located for practice in Roodhouse, in April, 1887, and has here remained, building up a large patronage as his ability has become recognized through his able handling of important and complicated cases.

Dr. Thomas was reared in the faith of the Christian church, to which his parents belonged, and his wife belongs to the Baptist church. On the 10th of November, 1895, he was married to Miss Lida Thomas, who though of the same name was not a relative. They now have two daughters: Mary A., who was born October 24, 1897; and Lida Lucile, born August 11, 1900. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas have many warm friends in Roodhouse and other parts of the county, the hospitality of the best homes being cordially extended to them, and he is equally prominent professionally.

JOHN GIMMY.

John Gimmy, who is living on section 11, Rockbridge township was for many years actively identified with farming interests and with stock-raising but is now living a retired life. He is yet the owner of six hundred acres of rich and valuable land which is well improved and constitutes one of the best farming properties of Greene county. He dates his residence in Illinois from 1850 and throughout this entire period has lived in the county which is still his home, so that he is well acquainted with its history and has intimate knowledge of its growth and progress.

Mr. Gimmy is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Hesse-Darmstadt on the 9th of December, 1836. His father, Frederick Gimmy, was also a native of Germany, and in 1850 he emigrated with his family to the new world, making his way to

Greene county, Illinois. He located in Carrollton, and under the parental roof his son John Gimmy of this review spent the days of his boyhood. He was a lad of fourteen years when he came with his parents to the new world and he remained with his father until thirty years of age. He was married in this county in 1868 to Miss Catherine Weber, also a native of Germany, in which country she spent the days of her girlhood.

Following his marriage, John Gimmy located on the farm where he now resides. He began with one hundred acres of land and with characteristic energy devoted his time and attention to the development and improvement of the fields. As the farm was covered with timber and brush he had to clear the land before he could plow it but he worked hard and persistently and in the course of time had his farm under a high state of cultivation. He fenced the property and as his financial resources increased he bought more land until he became the owner of nearly nine hundred acres. He also built a good house, substantial barns and outbuildings and carried forward the work of improvement along practical and modern lines. He afterward gave to his son one hundred and sixty acres of land and to his nephew a tract of one hundred and twenty acres. The remainder he still retains in his possession and is therefore one of the largest land owners of his county. He made a business of raising, feeding and fattening stock for the market and has been one of the active and successful agriculturists. For many years he carried on his work but is now living a retired life, enjoying a well earned rest.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gimmy were born five children but four are now deceased: Fred, who died at the age of sixteen years; Henry, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Louis, who died at the age of one month; and another son who died in infancy unnamed. The only surviving member of the family is John, a substantial farmer of Rockbridge township. He is married and has two children, Leon and Lloyd A.

Mr. Gimmy has been a resident of Greene county from his youth to the present time and has been thoroughly identified with the development and improvement of this section of the state. He has proved himself a successful business man and farmer, conducting his affairs with enterprise and diligence that has resulted in success. He is a man of upright character, ever straightforward and honorable in all his business dealings, and those who know him entertain for him warm regard.

HENRY C. WITHERS.

Henry C. Withers, whose strong mentality, careful preparation have gained him a position of prominence at the Greene county bar, was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, on the 10th of January, 1839, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Bruce) Withers. His paternal ancestors came originally from England, and his maternal ancestors from Scotland, locating in the Old Dominion prior to the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather was William Withers, his grandfather, Abijah Withers. His father, William Withers, Jr., was a farmer by occupation and in early manhood married Miss Elizabeth Bruce, a daughter of Hon. Horatio Bruce, a distinguished politician of Kentucky, supporting the Democratic party. The Bruce family was represented in the

HON. H. C. WITHERS.

Revolutionary war, some of its members serving with Washington in the struggle for national independence. Horatio Bruce, who served his country in the war of 1812, was a cousin of Henry Clay. He had eight brothers who were lawyers and four of the number became legislators.

In the year 1846 William and Elizabeth (Bruce) Withers removed with their family from Kentucky to Greene county, Illinois, settling upon a farm and there Henry C. Withers was reared to manhood, while in the public schools he acquired his early education. When seventeen years of age he entered Berean College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he spent two years, pursuing a classical course. He afterward engaged in teaching school, but regarded this merely as an initial step to further professional labor, for it was his desire to become a member of the bar. He studied law with Hon. James W. English as his preceptor and was admitted to practice in 1866. He then opened an office and has since been a representative of the legal profession in Carrollton. In 1867 he entered into partnership with Hon. David M. Woodson, this relation being maintained until the death of his partner in 1877. Mr. Withers was then alone in practice until 1884, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Henshaw and they were together until Mr. Henshaw was elected state's attorney. His next partner was Hon. Henry T. Rainey, present member of congress from Greene county, and since the dissolution of this partnership in 1894 Mr. Withers has been alone in practice. He is one of the capable members of the Greene county bar and on account of his excellent command of the language and his persuasive eloquence he makes a strong advocate before the jury. His arguments, too, are based upon the facts of the case and the law applicable to them and he displays comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence.

Mr. Withers has also been a factor in political circles as a Democrat, upon his party's ticket was elected to the house of representatives in 1866 and in 1872, and was chosen a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1874 he was elected state's attorney of Greene county. He had the support of his county Democracy for four successive conventions for nomination to congress in a strong Democratic district, his successful opponent in the first two conventions being General James W. Singleton of Quincy, by a close final vote, and he was supported by his county Democracy for nomination as supreme judge of the state upon the death of Judge John Schofield.

On the 18th of March, 1863, Mr. Withers was married to Miss Fanny Woodson, a daughter of Hon. D. M. Woodson. Their children are Meade W., who died at the age of sixteen years; and William K., who is now engaged in business at Dallas, Texas. In his fraternal relations Mr. Withers is a Mason, having attained the Knight Templar degree. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In manner he is free from ostentation and self-laudation and his many good qualities have made him popular with his fellow citizens. His ability as a lawyer is recognized by the profession and his numerous important causes won by him in the supreme court are matters of record. He has been the leading agitator in conventions and otherwise for the removal of the Kampsville dam, and for the making of the Illinois river a deep waterway, which contentions are now approaching fulfillment.

He now represents the valley people in the court of claims at Washington and is busy with other important litigation.

B. F. McGREW.

B. F. McGrew, a member of the school board of Greenfield and a leading citizen connected with one of the most important productive industries of the county, having for eight years been connected with the milling business in Greenfield, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 26th of December, 1859. His father, Jacob McGrew, also a native of that county, was born in 1816 and was a son of Joseph B. McGrew, one of the early settlers of Ohio. The father was a miller by trade and owned and operated a flouring mill in Jefferson county, being connected with that business throughout his active life. He was married there to Margaret Culp, also a native of the Buckeye state, and they reared their family in Ohio and eventually passed to their final rest there. In their family were seven children, of whom five are yet living: Mrs. Anna Householder, who resides in Ohio; Mrs. Ella Henderson, also living in Ohio; William, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; James; and B. F. Joseph is deceased.

Under the parental roof B. F. McGrew spent his boyhood and youth, attending the public schools and afterward learning the milling business with his father in Ohio. He entered the mill when but a lad and became familiar with every department of the business both in principle and detail, continuing to act as his father's assistant until he had attained his majority, when thinking that he might have better business opportunities further west he came to Illinois in 1880 and took charge of a mill at Nokomis. He conducted the plant there for fifteen years or until 1895, when he turned his attention to the operation of an electric light plant at Nokomis, filling that position for two years. In 1897 he arrived in Greenfield, where he entered into partnership with John W. Shoemaker and purchased the Greenfield roller mills. He took charge of the mill here and has since been engaged in the merchant milling business. The firm has built up a very fine business and manufactures a high grade of flour, having at the present time more orders than they can fill. This is one of the most important industries of Greene county and the proprietors are well known in business circles.

Mr. McGrew has intimate knowledge of the business in which he embarked as a young tradesman and to which his entire life has been devoted, and his long experience as well as his laudable ambition has been a leading factor in his success since he began milling on his own account in Greenfield.

Mr. McGrew was married in Nokomis, October 2, 1882, to Miss Lizzie Yarnell, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, but was reared in Montgomery county, Illinois, becoming a resident of that locality in 1862. There were two children born unto Mr. and Mrs. McGrew, but the elder, Willie, died at the age of six months. The younger, Ethel, is now the wife of G. H. Sheffield, a young man of sterling character and worth, who resides in St. Louis.

Mr. McGrew exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but at a former date was a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, while his last ballot was cast for Theodore Roose-

velt. Mr. McGrew has never been an office seeker nor has he cared for political preferment, desiring rather to give his undivided attention to his business interests. He is, however, a friend of education, believing in securing good schools and employing competent teachers and he is now serving on the Greenfield school board. Mr. McGrew is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the organization at Nokomis, where he still retains his membership. He has filled all of the chairs in that lodge and is now a past grand. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Greenfield and has filled all of the chairs in that lodge. A public-spirited citizens, his efforts have been discerningly directed along lines that have furthered public progress as well as individual advancement.

JAMES A. McPHERON.

James A. McPheron, a well known florist of Carrollton, was born in Tennessee, on the 8th of February, 1826. His parents were Amos and Hettie (Morris) McPheron. The father was born in Knox county, Tennessee, December 12, 1797, while the mother's birth occurred in Virginia. The paternal grandfather was William McPheron, but it is not definitely known whether he was born in the north of Ireland, where lived the ancestors of the family, or in Virginia, but it is certain that the family was established in America in colonial days. The grandfather became a planter of Tennessee and resided for many years in that state. In 1829 the father removed to Morgan county, Illinois and in the winter of 1830-31 he came to this county, where he entered a tract of land from the government, his farm being located seven miles east of Carrollton in Linder township. With characteristic energy he began transforming the wild land into a cultivable tract and continued its further improvement and development throughout the remainder of his active business career. He also resided upon that place until 1889, when he was called to his final rest in his ninety-second year. He was a good citizen and a lover of home—a man who was respected by all who knew him. In his family were three children when he came to Illinois and seven were added to the household after the arrival in Greene county.

James A. McPheron, the third in order of birth, spent his early boyhood days in Linder township, being reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life and sharing with the family in all the hardships and trials incident to a pioneer existence. He early gained practical knowledge of the best methods of developing and cultivating new land and he continued to assist in the operation of the home farm until his marriage, which occurred on the 4th of November, 1847, the lady of his choice being Miss Amanda C. Cato, also a native of Tennessee. Her father, George E. Cato, was one of the pioneer residents of Greene county and continued to reside within these borders up to the time of his demise. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McPheron have been born six children: Edwin Newton, who is now engaged in the jewelry business in Greenfield, Illinois; Ella the wife of John Scruby, of Roodhouse; Annie E., the deceased wife of Leverett Loomis; Laura, who married John Clough; Robert A., who is now living in Litchfield, Illinois; and J. Clint, who resides on the homestead farm and married Miss Edna Hunt, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs.

James McPheron resided in Linder township from 1847 until 1858, when he sold his property there and removed to Carrollton. In 1860 he came to his present place south of the city, the land being now within the corporation limits of Carrollton. Here he and his son are engaged extensively in the raising of fruit, vegetables and flowers. They have secured a large trade, placing upon the market excellent products in these various lines and their honorable business methods have secured to them a large and gratifying patronage. Mr. McPheron's life has passed uneventfully, but has been characterized by the full performance of the duties that have devolved upon him. He has taken an active part in church work and for twenty-five years was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school. In matters of citizenship he is also loyal and his family and friends recognize in him the possession of many admirable traits of character.

WALTER L. WILLIAMS.

Walter L. Williams, one of the prosperous and enterprising agriculturists of Kane township, was born within the borders of this township, May 9, 1876, his parents being David J. and Adelina (Witt) Williams, the former born in Kane township, Greene county, in 1829, while the latter was also a native of the same locality. They were married in the year 1856. The family was established in Virginia at an early period in the colonization of the new world. The grandfather, David Williams, was born in the Old Dominion, whence he removed to Ohio, when that state was still a frontier district. There he married Miss Sarah McKinsey and remained in Ohio for a number of years. Later he removed to Missouri, where he resided until 1821, when he came to Greene county, Illinois, locating on Macoupin creek. There he erected a cabin, and although he was a blacksmith by trade and had previously followed that pursuit, he now turned his attention to farming, securing a tract of land, which he cultivated for a number of years, being quite successful in his work. By his first marriage there were three children: Matilda, Lewis and John, but all have now passed away. Lewis, who was the last survivor, resided in Rockbridge township and died in the '90s. His widow is still living at Rockbridge. The grandfather, David Williams, married Margaret Stout, who was a daughter of John Stout, a native of Virginia and of German lineage. Clarissa, the eldest child of the second marriage of David Williams, first married Joshua Clarke and after his death wedded Aaron Flatt, while her third husband was John Snyder. Sarah Ann became the wife of Ambrose Griswold, of Litchfield, Montgomery county, Illinois, and died a number of years ago, while Mr. Griswold passed away in 1903. David J. is the youngest of the family and was the father of Walter L. Williams

David J. Williams was one of the prosperous and extensive farmers of Greene county. At the time of his marriage he owned considerable property, to which he added as opportunity afforded until at the time of his death, which occurred September 19, 1902, he was the owner of a valuable homestead, comprising three hundred and sixty acres and extensive landed possessions elsewhere. By the terms of his will he disposed of fourteen hundred acres of land equally among his children and prior to this time he had deeded considerable property to

MR. AND MRS. W. L. WILLIAMS

MR. AND MRS. D. J. WILLIAMS.

MR AND MRS T. S TOMPKINS.

his sons. In 1879 he erected a fine residence on the old homestead now occupied by his son, William H. Williams and his daughter Emma.

David J. Williams married Adelina Witt, a native of Kane township, and their children were Saphronia, who died in infancy; Emma, who since her mother's death has managed the household affairs on the old homestead, of which she is a part owner; George C., who married Laura E. Wright, of Kane township, and was a resident of Rockbridge township until his death, which occurred June 9, 1904; Lewis F., who wedded Mary D. Carter and is living in Rockbridge township; William H., who remained on the homestead in the later years of his life and took charge of his farming and stock raising interests; and Walter L.

Walter L. Williams, the youngest member of the family, acquired his education in the district schools, after which he attended the high school in Carrollton and subsequently entered the Jacksonville Business College. When not engaged with the duties of the school room he devoted his attention to the work of the farm and continued with his father until the 25th of August, 1897. It was on that date that he was united in marriage to Miss Lula I. Tompkins, of Kane township, Greene county, and a daughter of T. S. Tompkins, one of the respected citizens of this county residing east of Kane. Their children are Vesta Olive, Buella Mildred, Grace Adeline, and David Kentner.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Williams located on the old Nelson Greene property, about two and a half miles northwest of Kane, having over one hundred acres of land. He also owns three hundred acres elsewhere in Kane township and he is now extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, having large numbers of hogs to which he gives especial attention. His farm is improved with a fine residence, commodious and substantial outbuildings and all modern equipments. He enjoys the entire respect of the business community and has a large circle of warm friends who esteem him highly for his sterling worth.

JOHN R. SHEFFIELD.

Throughout an active business career John R. Sheffield has maintained a reputation that has won for him a place among the honored as well as the prosperous citizens of Greene county. For thirty-four years he has been engaged in the banking business and he enjoys the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellowmen not only because of the success which he has achieved but also because of the straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He was born in Greenfield, November 4, 1846, and is a son of George T. W. Sheffield, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this work.

John R. Sheffield is an only son in a family of seven children. Three of his sisters are still living. He was reared and educated in Greenfield, attending the public schools here. When he attained a sufficient age he entered his father's store, spending three or four years there and thus receiving a thorough business training. Upon the organization of the bank in 1870 he became one of its stockholders and, in fact, was one of its founders. He was also the first cashier, which position he held up to the time of his father's death. The present owners of the bank are John R. Sheffield, Ralph Metcalf and the M. A. Hutchison estate. The

bank is a strong financial institution, receiving a good patronage and conducting a general banking business.

John R. Sheffield was married in Greene county in 1872 to Miss Mary A. Robards, who was born and reared near Carrollton and is a daughter of Jesse Robards, one of the leading business men of that place. They now have two sons: Clyde R., who occupies a position in the bank and is a graduate of a business college; and George H., who is a teacher in St. Louis. Both sons are married.

Politically Mr. Sheffield is an earnest Republican, deeply interested in the welfare and success of his party, yet never seeking office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are deeply interested and active in its work, contributing generously to its support. Mr. Sheffield is always to be counted upon in matters relating to the welfare of his community and as a citizen he has exerted a strong influence in behalf of public progress.

JOHN M. MILLION.

In taking up the personal history of John M. Million we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Greene county, and who by his many friends is called "Uncle John." He resides on section 21, Rubicon township, and is one of the early pioneers of the county, dating his residence here from the fall of 1846. He had at that time been a resident of Illinois for sixteen years. His birth occurred near Richmond in Madison county, Kentucky, March 10, 1823, so that he was but seven years of age when he came to this state. His father, Elijah F. Million, was a native of Virginia and was there reared and married. Removing to Kentucky he settled in Madison county, where several of his children were born. In 1830 he brought his family to Illinois, establishing his home at Jacksonville, Morgan county, where he worked as a carpenter and joiner, being identified with early building interests in that city. Later, however, he took up his residence upon a farm and there reared his family. Subsequently he spent his last years with his son John who died at his home in Rubicon township, at eighty-one years of age.

John M. Million was reared in Morgan county, having few advantages in his youth, educational or otherwise. He had to work during much of the time, assisting his father in the development of the home farm, and thus he was engaged until twenty-three years of age, when he came to Greene county and started upon an independent business career. It was in this county in March, 1845, that he was joined in wedlock to Miss Barbara Drum, a native of Greene county and a daughter of John Drum, formerly of North Carolina and one of the early settlers of this state. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm where he yet resides, having a tract of forty acres of land. This Mr. Million developed and improved and in his farming operations he prospered, so that in course of time he was enabled to add to his property, and he now owns one hundred and eighty acres. This constitutes a very valuable farm, for the price in land has continually risen because of the rapid settlement of the state and also because of the splendid improvements which he has placed upon the land. There is a good residence and other substantial buildings and the

farm is pleasantly and conveniently located about three miles north of Greenfield. He has for many years raised and fed stock in addition to tilling the soil and in all of his business life he has been energetic, diligent and persevering.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Million was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife. There were five children of that union, but only one is now living: Rebecca, the wife of Andy McCants, of White Hall. Mr. Million was again married in this county, his second union being with Mrs. Samaramis King, a widow. They had three daughters who are yet living: Jennie, now the wife of Hugh L. Hart; Ruth, the wife of Henry Havens, a resident farmer of Macoupin county; and Maud S., the wife of Benjamin Mason, who resides upon the home farm. Mr. Million lost his second wife about 1895.

When age gave to Mr. Million the right of franchise he proudly cast his first presidential vote for the candidate of the Whig party and remained one of its supporters until 1860, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln. Since that time he has been a stanch advocate of Republican principles, but at local election, where no issue is involved, he casts his ballot for the man whom he thinks best qualified for office regardless of affiliation. He has served on the school board but has never sought or desired office. He belongs to the Baptist church and is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual and moral upbuilding of his community. He has been a resident of Illinois for seventy-four years and of Greene county for fifty-eight years and has seen the county emerge from a wilderness and swamp to take its place with the leading counties of this great state. Matters of pioneer history are familiar to him not because he has heard of them but because his experience has connected him with such events. He remembers with pleasure the hospitable spirit and the happy times of former days and at the same time he takes great delight in what has been accomplished through modern progress. He has a very wide and favorable acquaintance in Greene county, where he has lived for more than a half century.

WILLIAM C. RAINEY.

William C. Rainey, a representative of the agricultural interests of Greene county, was born in Carrollton on the 7th of November, 1861, a son of John and Catherine (Thomas) Rainey, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume in connection with the sketch of their son Hon. Henry T. Rainey. At the usual age William C. Rainey entered the public schools and in 1881 was graduated from Jones Commercial College, of St. Louis. When he had put aside his text books he became connected with mercantile life as a partner in his father's grocery store, under the firm name of Rainey & Son and continued in that business for four years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to farming, taking charge of his mother's land in the northwestern part of Kane township, having here a farm of two hundred and twenty-six acres, to the further development and improvement of which he has since given his undivided attention. He carries on general farming and has raised large quantities of grain and stock, practically feeding all of the products to the cattle which he fattens for the market. He follows the most progressive methods of

farming, uses the latest improved machinery in caring for the fields and in the conduct of his business displays keen foresight and enterprise that have been substantial factors in winning him desirable success.

On the 15th of March, 1892, Mr. Rainey was married to Miss Nettie Linder, of Greene county, Illinois, a daughter of Johnson Linder and a granddaughter of Isham Linder, one of the old and highly respected citizens of this locality. Mr. and Mrs. Rainey now have two children, John and Mary.

While residing in Carrollton Mr. Rainey served as alderman of the city for three years and since his removal to the farm he has filled the position of school director in his district. He is a highly respected man, enjoying the good will and confidence of his fellow townsmen by reason of his honorable life and sterling traits of character. In politics he is a Democrat and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

ISAAC CONLEE.

Isaac Conlee, called to public office by the vote of his fellow townsmen, is proving, by his capable and efficient service in the office of county clerk, that the trust reposed in him is well placed. His official service, however, was not unknown at the time of his election, for he had previously been county sheriff and his public record is above reproach.

Mr. Conlee was born in Morgan county, Illinois, January 1, 1857, and is a son of William and Nancy (Antle) Conlee, who were also natives of Morgan county. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Conlee, was born in Kentucky and in 1815 removed to the territory of Illinois, for this was three years prior to the admission of the state into the union. Locating in Madison county, he there remained for two years, after which he established his home in Morgan county and devoted his life to the work of the ministry, remaining there until he was called to his final rest. William Conlee, reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, remained a resident of Morgan county until 1870, when he removed to Macoupin county, where he continued for some time. About 1880 he removed to Missouri, where he spent four years, and then returning to Illinois, settled in Greene county, at Roodhouse, where he has since lived. He is now practically retired from business cares.

Isaac Conlee, the eldest in a family of seven children, acquired his education in the public schools of Morgan and Macoupin counties and in Blackburn College. He was thus well equipped by mental training for life's practical duties and after putting aside his text-books he returned to the old homestead and began farming. Later he engaged in teaching for five years and then he again engaged in agricultural pursuits at Roodhouse. He next became connected with the express business as agent for the United States Express Company, and was acceptably serving in that capacity when elected sheriff, which office he held for four years, discharging his duties without fear or favor and aiding largely in maintaining law and order by bringing many offenders to justice. In 1902 he became the Democratic nominee for county clerk and was again elected, so that he is still on the roster of public officials.

On the 1st of July, 1870, Mr. Conlee was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Taylor, a

ISAAC CONLEE

native of this county and a daughter of M. Taylor, formerly a resident of this county, but now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Conlee have been born five children, namely: Florence, Charles, Hubert, Roy and Cecil.

Mr. Conlee is well known in fraternal circles and is a representative member of the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in August, 1899, and at present belonging to Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M.; Carrollton chapter, No. 77, R. A. M.; and Hugh De Payens commandery, all of Carrollton. He is also connected with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks at Alton, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Roodhouse camp of Modern Woodmen of America. He is popular with his brethren of these organizations, having many social and business qualifications that recommend him to friendship and regard.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. FRY.

No history of Greene county would be complete without mention of the Fry family. Captain William M. Fry, still one of the respected and valued citizens of the county, was born in Carrollton on the 16th of August, 1831, and is a son of General Jacob Fry, who built the first house in the county seat. A sketch of the latter appears elsewhere in this volume.

Captain Fry spent his school days in Lockport, Illinois, and in 1850, when nineteen years of age, he started across the plains with his father and two friends from Lockport, arriving in Sacramento, California, on the 1st of August, 1850. Although the train was a long one over the hot sandy plains and over the mountain passes, the party had no trouble with the Indians. General Fry and his uncle, J. D. Fry, who had gone to California in 1849, opened a store in the mining districts and General Fry assisted in the conduct of this commercial enterprise. Subsequently, however, they disposed of their store there and removed to Sacramento, where they opened a general mercantile establishment, which they conducted for some time. In 1856 the father and son returned to Illinois and for two years General Fry resided in Ottawa, LaSalle county, but Captain Fry returned at once to his home in Greene county in 1856, locating on the old Fry homestead, six miles south of Carrollton, where he was joined by his father in 1858.

Theirs was an elegant residence, well built, and it is now occupied by Thomas S. Parker. It continued to be the home of General Fry, however, until his death. Captain Fry remained there until 1870, when he removed to Carrollton, which has since been the place of his abode, and he now occupies a nice residence in the north part of the town. He owns a farm of eighty acres, which yields him a good income.

During the period of the Civil war Captain Fry served as provost marshal for the tenth congressional district. He had previously filled the office of deputy sheriff and in public matters he has ever been loyal in citizenship and progressive in promoting all measures which he has deemed would prove of benefit to his community. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1854, and is today one of the honored pioneer residents of the county, the history of which is familiar to him through almost the entire period of its existence.

DANIEL T. OZBUN.

The attractiveness of Greene county as a place of residence is indicated by the fact that many of its native sons have continued to remain as its citizens after reaching manhood. Among this number is Mr. Ozbun, who is now successfully carrying on farming near Carrollton. He was born in Roodhouse township, Greene county, on the 7th of October, 1839, and is a son of Benjamin F. Ozbun. The family is of Scotch and Welsh lineage and was established in America in early colonial days. Representatives of the name removing to Tennessee became owners of large plantations there. The grandfather, Bartholomew Ozbun, who was born in North Carolina on the 10th of March, 1776, went to Tennessee, where he remained for a number of years and some of his brothers became residents of Indiana. The grandfather, however, accompanied by his son Benjamin F., came to Illinois in 1834, his son Daniel having previously located in Greene county. In 1816 the grandfather had made a trip to the southern portion of Illinois, where he remained for a year, but later returned to Tennessee and afterward spent a short time in Indiana. In 1832, however, he again went to Indiana and located in Greene county, where he remained until 1834, when he came to Greene county, Illinois. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Abbott, who was born November 16, 1785.

Among their children was Benjamin Ozbun, the father of our subject, whose birth occurred in Sumner county, Tennessee, November 18, 1810. With his father he came to Illinois in the fall of 1834, becoming a resident of Greene county. At that time he had a cash capital of fifty cents and he also owned a horse, which he had ridden from Tennessee to Indiana and afterward to this state. He began work for Samuel Thomas for twelve dollars per month and was employed in the neighborhood as a farm hand for about two years. He was then married on the 9th of July, 1837, the lady of his choice being Miss Nancy McCool, a native of Polk county, Tennessee. They became the parents of ten children, of whom four are now living. After their marriage the young couple settled on a tract of land which he had entered from the government in the northwestern part of the county and he at once began to cultivate and improve what hitherto had been raw prairie. He resided thereon until 1854, when he sold the property and for a few years rented land from Samuel Thomas. In 1857, however, he purchased one hundred and twenty acres in the northwestern part of Kane township and continued to make his home thereon throughout his remaining days. As his financial resources increased he added to this from time to time until he became the owner of two hundred and forty acres. He was there engaged in general farming and his enterprise and business activity were salient characteristics in his life. He was also a good citizen and kind and devoted husband and father. He passed away July 18, 1885, amid the deep regret of many friends. His son Robert then took up the management of the farm for his mother, who resided upon the old homestead until her death, which occurred on the 7th of March, 1895.

Daniel T. Ozbun, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, was sent to the subscription schools at an early day and when he had put aside his text-books he learned the carpenter's trade, living at home up to the time of his marriage, which im-

portant event in his life was celebrated on the 7th of April, 1875. He wedded Susan J. Summers, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Tunnell) Summers, also natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Ozbun had five children: Charles U., who is now living on the old homestead; Alice E., now the wife of H. W. Forman, clerk of Carrollton township, and a resident of Carrollton; Jackson L., who was born February 6, 1881, and died July 30, 1903; Allen Tunnell, who was born November 6, 1885, and died July 8, 1886; and Elmer, who was born September 3, 1889, and is at home with his parents.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Ozbun purchased eighty acres of land, upon which he now resides. It was a timber tract and, clearing away the trees, he plowed the fields, planted his crops and in due course of time developed rich tracts. He inherited forty acres of the homestead property and he purchased sixty acres in addition to the homestead. He has altogether at the present time one hundred and eighty acres of land, which is very arable and productive and he is now successfully carrying on general farming. He also raises cattle and hogs and has added to his income in this way. There are good buildings on his place, well located, and there is also excellent bearing orchards. Mr. Ozbun has served as a school director and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend, for he realizes the value of instruction as a preparation for the practical and responsible duties of life. He and his family have long been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church as faithful and helpful members, and he gives his political allegiance to the Democracy. He is a man of firm convictions, of strong purposes and honorable motives, and his life record is in many respects well worthy of commendation.

JOHN E. WYATT.

John E. Wyatt, who is engaged in the livery business in White Hall, was born on the 2d of February, 1862, in Morgan county, Illinois. His paternal grandparents were Neddie and Martha Wyatt, the former a native of Todd county, Kentucky, and the latter of the same state. Their son, James L. Wyatt, father of our subject, was also born in Kentucky and twice served his country as a soldier. He was with Grant in the Mexican war and afterward became captain of Company F of the One Hundred and First Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the period of hostilities between the north and the south. He enlisted as a private and meritorious conduct on the field of battle won him promotion to the rank of second lieutenant. He was afterward commissioned first lieutenant and later captain and he served continuously from 1861 until 1865, participating in a number of important engagements, including the battle of Lookout Mountain, Peachtree Creek and others. Making his home in Morgan county, Illinois, he there carried on farming for many years and his death occurred in 1881, when he was sixty-five years of age. He married Jane S. Tunnell, who died in 1894. She had one brother, R. M. Tunnell, a graduate of Illinois College.

John E. Wyatt was reared under the parental roof and is indebted to the public-school system of Illinois for the educational

privileges which he enjoyed. He engaged in farming on the old homestead in Morgan county until 1900, when he turned his attention to his present business, purchasing the lot and building and also the livery stock of P. Brantzell, at White Hall. Here he has since remained, conducting a well equipped livery barn, and he now has a very desirable patronage, owing to his earnest desire to please his customers and his straightforward business methods.

On the 8th of November, 1882, Mr. Wyatt was united in marriage to Miss Maggie B. Strang, a daughter of C. F. Strang, of Morgan county, Illinois. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows society and the Knights of Pythias lodge, and he also belongs to the Sons of Veterans camp at Jacksonville. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the Democratic platform, but he has never been active in search of public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs.

DEACON ROBERT R. COOPER.

Sixty-eight years have come and gone since Robert R. Cooper located in Illinois and this covers the greater part of the period of the progress and development of the state, so that Mr. Cooper may well be classed with the pioneer residents, living to see the forests and the swamp give way before the culformed the wild tracts of land into richly tivation of the husbandman, who has transcultivated fields. Mr. Cooper was closely associated with agricultural interests in Greene and Macoupin counties and now having acquired a handsome competence he is living a retired life.

Kentucky has furnished many worthy citizens to Illinois and among this number is Robert R. Cooper, whose birth occurred in Christian county of the former state on the 22d of January, 1828. His father, Judge E. L. Cooper, was born in Virginia, September 24, 1799, and was there reared. He removed to Kentucky, locating in Christian county and there he opened up a farm, clearing a tract of land and making it a very productive place. He was married in Christian county to Miss Mary M. Perry, whose birth occurred in Virginia, August 28, 1793. The young couple began their domestic life in Kentucky but in 1836 came to Illinois, settling in Greene county, where Mr. Cooper purchased a farm. Later he entered and bought other land until he became the owner of more than four hundred acres, all in one body near Wrightsville. Upon that place he reared his family, continuing there until about 1856, when he removed to Greenfield. Later he lived in the country with a widowed daughter, Mrs. E. E. Cunningham, but in 1893 returned to Greenfield, where he resided until his death in 1900, when he had reached the very venerable age of one hundred years and six months lacking two days. His wife had died about twelve years prior to his death and although she was not a centenarian she was almost ninety-four years of age at the time of her demise. Mr Cooper was one of the prominent men of his locality and he served in various positions of honor and trust, wielding a wide influence in public affairs and at the same time assisting in the material development of his county. His family numbered four sons and two daughters, all of whom reached years of maturity, while three are still living. The eldest, Mildred, became the wife of Clark Stephens and is now deceased; W. T. died

on the old homestead; Robert R. is the third of the family; Emeline E. became the wife of Samuel M. Cunningham and the mother of George W. Cunningham, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Edmund M. is living in Girard, Illinois; and Adrian A. died in Kansas City, Missouri.

Robert R. Cooper was reared upon the old family homestead and in his youth received but meager school privileges, so that the knowledge that has made him a well informed man has been largely acquired since he attained adult age. He remained with his father until he had reached his majority and during that period received ample training in farm labor. Following his marriage he began farming on his own account in Greene county and after three or four years he removed to Macoupin county, where he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. This he cultivated and improved, erecting thereon good buildings and he developed a valuable property. In all of his farm labors he was progressive, continuing his active farming operations until 1898. He likewise engages in the raising and feeding of stock and was classed with the well-to-do agriculturists of his community. He was one of the promoters of two railroads in the county and has been deeply interested in all that has pertained to its material upbuilding. He continued to reside upon his farm until 1898, when he rented the property and removed to Greenfield, where he purchased the residence that he now occupies.

In 1850 Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Parks and they traveled life's journey together until 1868, when Mrs. Cooper was called to her final rest. There were seven children by that marriage, of whom two are living: Herny E., a resident farmer of Greene county; and Adrian E., who is living upon the old family homestead. For his second wife Deacon Cooper chose Elizabeth Ridings and they had two children, of whom one is yet living: Frank, a resident farmer of Macoupin county. The wife and mother died in 1871. In Macoupin county Mr. Cooper was again married, having in 1871 wedded Mary J. Bacon, a native of Tennessee, who was brought to Illinois during her girlhood days and was reared in Macoupin county. There are six children by this marriage: Dora, the wife of John A. Ross, of Hettick, Illinois; Fred and Edgar, who are resident farmers of Macoupin county; Charles L., who is living in Virden, Illinois; Hattie, the wife of George W. Shane, a farmer of Macoupin county; and Pearl, a young lady at home.

Politically Mr. Cooper was originally an old line Whig, casting his first presidential ballot for General Winfield Scott in 1852. His first Republican vote supported Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and he has since voted for each Republican presidential nominee. He is deeply interested in the cause of public education and he has served for a number of years on the school board and as school director and has also been township trustee. He belongs to the Baptist church, has filled various church offices and for some years has been a deacon. Residing continuously in Illinois from 1830 there is little that concerns its material progress and improvement that is unknown to him, his knowledge coming not as a matter of history, but because he has witnessed the events that have shaped its policy and molded its destiny. He has lived the quiet honorable life of the farmer, taking from the soil the competence which many men win through the labors of others and by

his straightforward career gained the good will, trust and high regard of those with whom he has been associated.

THOMAS P. THAXTON.

Thomas P. Thaxton, living on section 9, Rubicon township, where his farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres gives evidence in its well cultivated appearance of his careful supervision and practical methods, was born in Wrights township, Greene county, September 13, 1858. His father, P. J. Thaxton, was born October 29, 1832, on the farm on which he still resides in Wright township, the family having been established here in pioneer times. The grandfather, Dr. Clay Thaxton, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1797, was reared there and after arriving at years of maturity came to Illinois, casting in his lot with the early settlers of Greene county. He entered the land from the government and developed the farm upon which his son P. J. Thaxton now resides, and there he reared a large family. He died September 19, 1890, at the age of ninety-two years.

P. J. Thaxton was reared and married here, Miss Mary Davidson becoming his wife. She was born in Wrights township, and her father, John Davidson, died when she was a child. Mr. Thaxton succeeded to the ownership of the family residence and a part of the land which his father had entered from the government. He has resided upon this place throughout his entire life, devoting his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, and he is now a hale and hearty man of seventy-two years, respected by all because of his fidelity to principles and right. His wife is also well preserved, and they are much respected in the community where they make their home.

Thomas P. Thaxton, one of a family of three sons, was educated in the public schools and remained upon the home farm until nineteen years of age, when he made preparations for having a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Mary Flowers, a native of Johnson county, Missouri, and a daughter of Garrett Flowers, who was a soldier of the Union army and died in the service. Mrs. Flowers then returned with her family to Illinois, settling in Greene county. Mrs. Thaxton was therefore reared in this county. Following their marriage the young couple removed to Johnson county, Missouri, where Mr. Thaxton engaged in farming until 1880. In March, 1881, he returned to Greene county and began farming on a tract of land of one hundred acres. This he began to farm and improve and later he bought more land, having now one hundred and thirty-eight and a half acres of land. He has remodeled and made additions to his house, has built a large barn and other outbuildings, and an orchard of his own planting affords a liberal supply of fruits for the winter's use. He raises good crops and also feeds stock, and he deserves much credit for the success he has achieved because he started out empty-handed, without financial assistance from any one. What he has gained has come as the direct result of his own labors, and he is now one of the substantial agriculturists of his community, having a rich tract of land under a high state of cultivation.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thaxton has been blessed with four sons and four daughters: George F., Cora, Viola, Lucy, Bessie, Charles C., Ira B. and Perry G. The parents

are members of the Pleasant Point Baptist church and Mr. Thaxton belongs to Garfield camp, M. W. A. He has always supported the Democratic party, as his father did before him, his first presidential ballot being cast for Grover Cleveland. He was elected and served as constable, has been a member of the school board for a number of years, and is now acting as its president. He puts forth earnest effort in behalf of the improvement of the schools and is the champion of all community interests which are of a beneficial character. His long residence in Rubicon township and his devotion to the general good have made him a valued citizen, while his untlagging and well directed industry have won him a comfortable competence.

THEODORE DILL.

Hon. Theodore Dill, serving for the third term as mayor of Roodhouse, engaged in the grocery business and in the development of the coal regions of this part of the state, is a man whose intense and well directed activity makes him one of the leading citizens of his adopted town, contributing through his business affairs not only to its material upbuilding but also giving tangible support to many progressive public measures whose effect on the general welfare has been far-reaching and beneficial.

Theodore Dill was born in Johnson county, Indiana, December 15, 1854, a son of R. M. and Matilda (Lang) Dill. The Dills are of Holland Dutch and Welsh descent. Peter Dill, the grandfather, was a native of Holland and coming to America became the founder of the family in the new world. He died at a very advanced age. He married a Miss Patton, a native of Wales. Their son, R. M. Dill, was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 24, 1833, and removing to Indiana settled at Morgantown, where for many years he engaged in milling. He devoted his attention to farming for several years and then retired from business life and during the past few years has enjoyed a well earned rest from further labor. He was the first one to operate a steam mill in southern Indiana. He has been very prominent and influential in public affairs in his community, especially in political circles as a supporter of the Democracy. He has served as justice of the peace for more than thirty years and his decisions have ever been strictly fair and impartial, and he has ever been prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties—a fact indicated by his long incumbency. He married Miss Matilda Lang, who was born in Indiana, in 1835, a daughter of William Lang. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dill became the parents of five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of one who was killed in a railroad collision.

Reared in Morgantown, Indiana, Theodore Dill acquired his education in the public schools and afterward learned the miller's trade with his father. He came to Roodhouse as a journeyman miller, June 10, 1885, and on the 5th of August, of that same year, he purchased an interest in the grocery business of Heaton & King, succeeding the latter in forming the firm of Heaton & Dill. His relation was maintained for three years, when Mr. Dill became sole proprietor by buying his partner's interest, and he has since dealt in groceries and provision and queensware. He owns the large double store, a two-story building, on the west side of the square, also the large

Dill Hotel building on the southwest corner of the square. In January, 1903, he purchased the Campbell coal pockets of block coal and organized the Dill Coal Company, which operates in the fall and winter in order to supply the local trade. Before coming to Illinois he was with the American Express Company, as special messenger in Indianapolis, for several months, and also at other places, thus serving until his removal to Roodhouse. Here he has prospered in his business undertaking. Energetic, prompt and notably reliable, he has carried forward his mercantile and industrial interests with growing success, and is to-day one of the substantial citizens of Roodhouse.

Mr. Dill was married, November 15, 1876, to Miss Harriet C. Foster, a native of Lake county, Indiana, and a daughter of Alfred D. Foster, of that state, whose wife, in her maidenhood was a Miss Hathaway. Mr. and Mrs. Dill have become the parents of three children: Cloyd C., who was born November 16, 1877, and conducts the Dill Hotel, one of the best two dollar per day houses in Illinois; Edna Ora, who was born October 8, 1881, and is the wife of Alfred H. Barnes; and Rae Foster, who was born October 9, 1884, and is with his father in the store.

Mrs. Dill is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Dill belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and to the Mutual Protective League, an insurance organization of Litchfield, Illinois. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, and since April, 1886, he has served continuous, through reelection, as mayor of Roodhouse, now filling the position for the third term, a fact which is highly complimentary, being indicative of his ability and his fidelity to the interests of the city, to which he has given a public-spirited, progressive and practical administration. His business interests and his public service have made him a valued citizen of Roodhouse.

FRANK FRECH.

This is an age of great business progress and the leading men of a community are those who are in control of its industrial, commercial and professional enterprises. Frank Frech is therefore classed with the prominent citizens of White Hall, where as the senior member of the firm of Frech & Johnson he is extensively and successfully engaged in the milling business. His birth occurred in St. Clair county, Illinois, on the 26th of September, 1857, his parents being Jacob and Catherine (Reddick) Frech, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to America in the year 1850, settling in St. Louis, Missouri, where he resided for fourteen years. He then removed to St. Clair, Illinois, where he spent one year, and in 1865 he came to Greene county, locating at Jalappa on Macoupin creek. He was a shoemaker by trade and long followed that pursuit, but during his last twenty-five years devoted his energies to the occupation of farming. He finally located on a farm near Kane, Greene county, where he has a valuable tract of land of two hundred acres. He was but nine years of age when he came to America and throughout his entire life he has always been most loyal to the institutions of his adopted land. His home is about three miles northeast of Kane and he is one of the respected agriculturists of his locality. Losing his first wife, he was married again in 1892 and there are

FRANK FRITCH.

two children by that union. There were eight children by the first marriage and with one exception all are living, namely: Mrs. Rose Allen, who resides southeast of Carrollton and has three children; Blanche Darr, deceased; Mary; Lucy; Henry, who is married and resides southeast of Carrollton, and has three children; William, a retired farmer of Carrollton, who is married and has two children; Jacob, head miller of the Advance flour mill, who is married and lives in Carrollton with his wife and three children; and Frank.

Frank Frech acquired his education in the common schools of Illinois and in the German schools of St. Louis, Missouri. He spent seven years in the latter city during his parents' residence there and then accompanied them on their removal to this state. He continued under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age. He then went to Belleville, Illinois, to learn the miller's trade and when he had completed his term of apprenticeship he entered the employ of H. C. Yeager, a mill owner of Kane, with whom he continued for a year. On the expiration of that period he located on Macoupin creek, where he purchased a water mill known as the old Empire mill, this being one of the oldest plants of the kind in the county. It was built in 1845 by Massey Van Meter, who had operated it for ten years. During the next few years it passed through various hands and in March, 1885, it became the property of Mr. Frech and John T. Briggs. It had been known at one time as the United States, but Mr. French changed the name to the Empire mill. There were great alterations made in the plant, which hitherto had been operated by water power, but it now became a new process mill with a roller system, making it one of the best equipped milling plants in the county at that time. It had a capacity of thirty barrels per day and was located at Conwaysville on Macoupin creek, five miles south of Carrollton. After operating the Empire mill for a year Mr. Frech went to Carrollton, where he organized a new milling company and purchased the Advance flour mill. He became president of the company and also acted as head miller, continuing in this business until 1897, when he sold his interest in Carrollton and in May of that year purchased the White Hall mill, which had been operated under the name of the M. E. Blatchley Mill Company. He then changed the name to the Superior flour mill and under this name the business has since been conducted with constantly increasing success. He was for some time in partnership with Mr. Wilton, who in 1892 sold his interest in the mill to William A. Johnson, who had been with Mr. Frech as bookkeeper since 1890. The capacity of the mill is one hundred and twenty barrels a day and a large local and shipping trade is conducted. This is the only mill in White Hall. Mr. Frech is a practical miller and oversees the actual work of the mill and the output of the products, while Mr. Johnson is bookkeeper and attends to the management of the business affairs of the firm.

On the 15th of March, 1883, Mr. Frech was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Stevens, a daughter of Clark Stevens, a farmer living near Kane, Illinois. They now have one son, Lee O., who was born in September, 1886, and is now attending school in White Hall. The family are prominent socially in White Hall and their old home is noted for its attractive and cordial hospitality. Mr. Frech, with a full realization of the fact that in America labor

is king, has put forth strenuous effort to reach the goal of success and as the years have passed he has gradually advanced until his labors have been rewarded with a fair measure of prosperity. Moreover, his business record is such as any man might be proud to possess, for he has ever been careful to fill every engagement and meet his obligations.

ALLEN C. GRISWOLD.

Allen C. Griswold, one of Greene county's substantial farmers, was born in Scott county, Illinois, near Manchester on the 1st of February, 1860. His father, Loyal P. Griswold, was born in a log cabin in Greene county, Illinois, on the 14th of August, 1833, and was a son of Harry and Maria (Post) Griswold. He is represented on another page of this volume.

Allen C. Griswold spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads. He worked in the fields through the summer months and in the winter seasons attended the public schools. He has resided upon his present farm since 1897 and here owns two hundred acres of rich land, adjoining the city limits, known as Middlebrook stock farm, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He is now regarded as one of the well-to-do farmers of his community and in cultivating his fields he follows modern methods of farming, using the latest improved machinery and doing everything that would facilitate his work and render his fields more productive. He has likewise extended his business efforts to other lines of activity and is a stockholder in the First National Bank at White Hall and also in a Sewer Pipe & Stoneware Company there.

In 1895 Mr. Griswold was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Lorton, only child of Harvey and Rebecca (Dinwiddie) Lorton. Her father is one of the very early settlers of Greene county. He was a son of Thomas and Frances Lorton. Her grandfather was of Welsh and Irish lineage and served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding the colonists in their struggle for independence. He lived to enjoy the fruits of his labor for many years, passing away in 1833, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His wife was a relative of William Ganaway, who figured prominently in the annals of Tennessee. Harvey N. Lorton had but little opportunity for acquiring an education, save that he learned valuable lessons in the school of experience. In his younger days it was his intention to make his home in Texas, but he came to Illinois on a visit and secured employment in this state. After eight years he purchased fifty acres of land and began the operation of his own farm and from that time forward gave up all idea of becoming a resident of the south. At the time of the Civil war he responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting on the 18th of August, 1862, as a member of Company I, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, with which he served for three years. His regiment was assigned to the Gulf department and with others of his command he was captured in Kentucky by Morgan's troops. He remained in the south until after the close of hostilities and was mustered out July 12, 1865, having made an excellent record as a soldier and a fearless defender of the Union cause. His daughter, Mrs. Griswold, was born at what is known as Lorton's Prairie in Greene county, March 4, 1867, and unto our subject and his wife have been born two children: Lee Post,

born April 22, 1866; and Curtis Harvey, born May 14, 1869.

Mr. Griswold gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, thus being able to support his position by intelligent argument. Both he and his wife are widely and favorably known in Greene county and the circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintances. As a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive, deeply interested in the welfare of his home town and of the county and giving his co-operation in unstinted measure to promoting their upbuilding and progress. His efforts in this direction have been of such a practical character that the results have proved far reaching and beneficial.

W. A. BROWN.

W. A. Brown, whose energetic nature, laudable ambition and unfaltering diligence have been prominent factors in his successful career, is now dealing in lumber in Carrollton and is accounted one of the representative business men of the city. He was born in Rubicon township, Greene county, Illinois, on the 11th of November, 1868, and is a son of Peter A. and Lenora (Robinson) Brown, both of whom were born in Linder township. His paternal grandfather, Peter M. Brown, was a native of Virginia and became one of the pioneer settlers of Greene county, establishing his residence here when the work of progress and improvement seemed scarcely begun. He at once began the task of developing a good home for his family and he aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the locality. Both he and his wife are still living, their home being two miles east of Carrollton.

During his youth W. A. Brown accompanied his parents on their removal to Linder township and began his education in the public schools, continuing his studies in the Carrollton high school, where he completed the course by graduation in the class of 1889. He afterward took a course in the Jacksonville Business College and then entered a dry-goods store in Jacksonville, where he remained for a year. He afterward engaged in farming in Linder township for three years and was quite successful in his undertakings there, but preferring commercial to agricultural pursuits he came to Carrollton and purchased the lumber business previously conducted by L. S. Bushnell near the Chicago & Alton depot. He became proprietor of the yard in 1894 and since that time has conducted the business, also extending the scope of his labors by dealing in coal, hardware and building supplies of all kinds. He has an extensive lumberyard and buildings, and his business is steadily increasing, having already reached a large and profitable proportions. He is found straightforward in all transactions and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

On the 11th of January, 1898, W. A. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Martha Lanning, a native of Greene county, Illinois, and a daughter of T. P. Lanning, now a resident of Morgan county. They have one son, George Dennis. Mr. Brown is a Mason in his fraternal relations, [illegible] taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter [illegible] and Commandery. He is [illegible] informed concerning the tenets [illegible]

of the craft and his interest in the society is deep and sincere, while in his life he exemplifies many of the splendid principles which the fraternity inculcates. He stands to-day as a strong man, strong in his honor and his good name, in the success which has attended him and in his fidelity to duty in all life's relations.

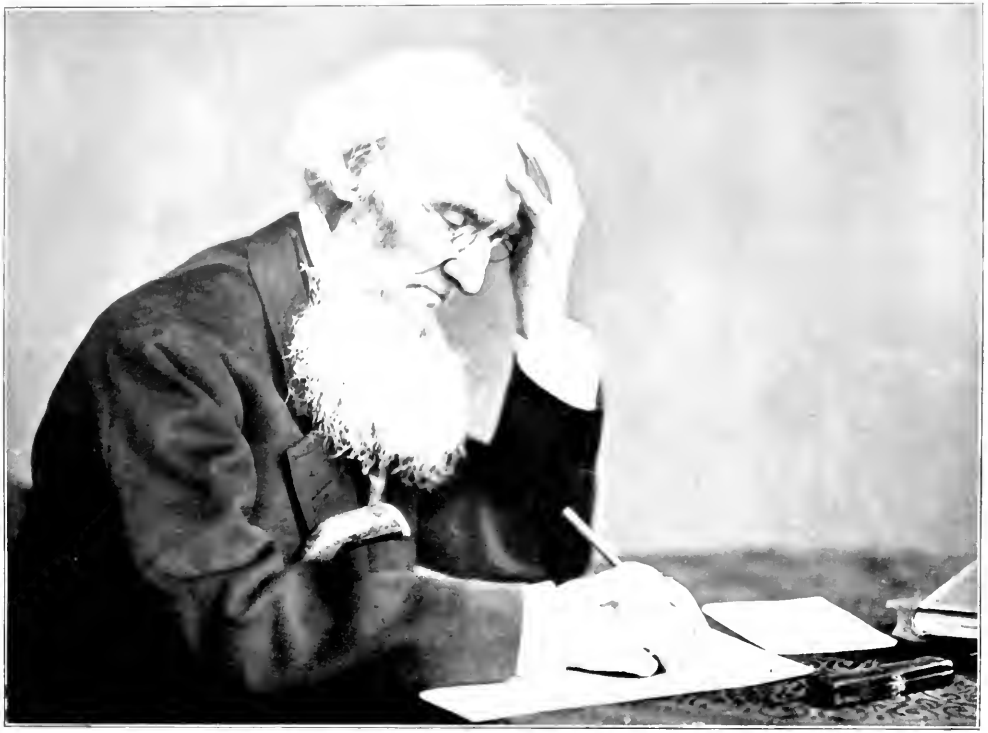
GENERAL JACOB FRY.

General Jacob Fry, who built the first house in Carrollton and was one of Greene county's most honored citizens, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, September 20, 1790, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native state and in early manhood went to Edwardsville. About 1819 he first visited Greene county and at that time it is said that he made from boards split from a walnut tree the first coffin constructed in the county. Following his return to Alton, Illinois, he hewed the timber for the first mill erected at that place. He had, however, been favorably impressed with Greene county and its possibilities and returned to this locality about the beginning of 1821. An account of the founding of Carrollton is given in a souvenir edition of the *Patriot*, in which it was said:

"On the 20th day of February, 1821, five sturdy pioneers met at a cabin on the Illinois prairie and proceeded in solemn and dignified horseback procession. They had an important duty to perform. They had been appointed by the law-making body of a new state to locate the capital of a newer county.

"On January, 1821, a bill had been introduced in the Illinois legislature, then in session at Vandalia, to organize the county of Greene, fixing the boundaries and providing for the location of the county seat. The bill was passed on January 18, and was signed by Shadrack Bond, first governor of Illinois, on January 20. The county as then organized included the territory now comprising both Greene and Jersey counties, and to it was temporarily attached by this act the present counties of Scott, Morgan and Macoupin. Prior to this time the territory, and in fact all the northern portion of the state, formed part of Madison county. The new county was named for General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. The commissioners appointed to give the same some appropriate name; provided the owner or owners of the land whereon said seat of justice is about to be fixed give to the county commissioners a good deed of conveyance, in fee simple, for not less than twenty acres of land, for the use of the county. After some consultation, it became evident that the commissioners were unanimous in their opinion that the court house should be built on the land of Mr. Carlin. The town was immediately laid out and named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland."

Mr. Carlin offered to Jacob Fry the land if he would build thereon a house and the offer was accepted. He was a prominent man in the new county of Greene, promoting many of the movements which resulted in substantial growth and improvement and taking a very active part in its public life. He was a member of the first grand jury, was deputy sheriff in 1822 and was elected sheriff in 1828, filling the office for ten years. He was married to Miss Emily Turney, daughter of Attorney-General James Turney, in May, 1826. It was not many years after this that the Indians



GENERAL JACOB FRY.

went upon the warpath and General Fry served as colonel in the Black Hawk war, while after its close he was elected a major general of the militia. Further official honors awaited him, for in 1837 he was appointed commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan canal and in 1856 was collector of customs at Chicago. During the Rebellion he commanded a regiment which did valiant service at Shiloh.

In 1850 he crossed the plains to California and assisted J. D. Fry in the conduct of a store in the mining districts for a time. Subsequently they sold out and removed to Sacramento, where they opened a general mercantile establishment, which they conducted for some time. In 1856 he and his son Captain Fry returned to Illinois and for two years the General resided in Ottawa, La Salle county, but in 1858 he again located on the old homestead, six miles south of Carrollton, where he died in 1882.

The important part which he bore in the early development and later growth and progress of his county entitled him to distinctive mention as one of its most honored pioneers and one to whom the county owes a debt of gratitude.

In his family were five children, but Captain William Fry is the only surviving son. James B., who was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy and continued in the regular army, took an active part in the war of the Rebellion, during which time he was provost marshal general with headquarters at Washington, D. C. He was also actively engaged in the war. Sarah was the second of the family and William M. the third. Edward became a resident of Chicago and afterward of San Francisco, California, where he died. Julia, the youngest is now living in Jerseyville.

SAMUEL ELMER SHANNON.

One of the fine farms of Linder township is the property of Samuel Elmer Shannon, who resides on section 16. He is accounted one of the thrifty and successful agriculturists and stockraisers, owning one hundred and forty-six acres of land. He was born near Carrollton, May 21, 1862. His father, Thomas Shannon, was a native of Lancastershire, England, born July 29, 1825, and his father was William Shannon, who came to the new world in 1836, settling first in Canada, whence he afterward removed to New York. He lived near Lake Champlain for a few years and subsequently removed to Illinois, settling there about 1844. He took up his abode in Greene county near Carrollton, where Thomas Shannon was reared to manhood. The father was a man of good education and became one of the pioneer teachers of Greene county, also following that profession in Jersey and Montgomery counties. He was married here to Rebecca King, a native of Alabama, who spent her girlhood days in Greene county. Mr. Shannon purchased land and engaged in farming for many years, following that pursuit through the summer months, while in the winter seasons he followed teaching. He lived in different towns in Greene, Jersey and Montgomery counties, and then bought land in Greene county. He located in Greenfield, where he spent his remaining days, enjoying a well earned rest from further labor. He died there September 17, 1893. His first wife had passed away some years prior to that time and he afterward contracted a second marriage.

Samuel Elmer Shannon is one of a family of four sons and two daughters, of whom

three sons reached mature years. His brother William is engaged in farming in Colorado, and Edgar is a farmer of Linder township. Mr. Shannon of this review was largely reared in Jersey county and pursued his studies in the public schools of that county and of Montgomery county. He worked at farm labor in his youth, early becoming familiar with the best methods of caring for the fields and cultivating the crops. After arriving at years of maturity he started out in life on his own account, locating on a farm in Linder township, and as a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Edna J. Johnson, a native of Greene county and a daughter of Andrew Johnson, one of the early settlers and prominent farmers of this part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon were married October 20, 1897, and afterward located on the farm where they now reside. He built a nice farm house, also two good barns and other outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He likewise planted an orchard and has made splendid improvements on his place so that it is a well developed farm property. He not only cultivates the fields but also raises and feeds good grades of stock.

Politically Mr. Shannon is a Republican, deeply interested in the welfare of his party, yet he has never sought or desired office for himself. He was elected and served, however, as school trustee in his township for nine or ten years and for one term was township collector. He has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions of his party and has served as central committeeman of this township. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he is serving as a deacon, and he takes a most active and helpful interest in the various departments of church work. He is recognized as one of the prominent young farmers of Linder township and is an active, progressive, public-spirited man, whose efforts in behalf of his community along line of material, intellectual, social and moral progress have been of direct benefit to his fellowmen.

GREENE DRIVER.

Greene Driver, who is now living a retired life in Greenfield, was for a considerable period actively connected with agricultural interests in Greene county, owning and operating a farm of three hundred acres in Rubicon township. He is a native son of this county, his birth having occurred near Carrollton, February 3, 1847. His father, Greene Driver, Sr., was born in Smith county, Tennessee, in 1808 and his father, William Driver, removed from Tennessee to Illinois, settling in Greene county in 1828. He made his home near White Hall, becoming closely identified with the early pioneer development of the locality. The family shared in all of the hardships and trials incident to frontier life and upon the old family homestead Greene Driver, Sr., was reared, acquiring his education in the primitive schools of the time. He was married near White Hall to Miss Margaret Grace Hazelwood, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Squire Hazelwood, one of the early settlers that Kentucky furnished to Illinois. In 1838 Greene Driver, Sr., located upon a farm near Carrollton, where he owned a good tract of land, and thereon reared his family. He continued to make his home there until his death, which occurred

on the 13th of September, 1902, when he was ninety-three years and ten months of age. He had lost his first wife many years before, her death occurring in 1849, when their son Greene was only two years old. In 1851 he had married again. He was a respected farmer, living a busy, useful and honorable life, and was long classed with the leading agriculturists of his community.

Greene Driver of this review was one of a family of six children, five of whom reached years of maturity, while four are now living. He spent his youth upon the homestead farm and was educated in the district schools. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and he continued to assist his father until his marriage, which occurred in January, 1884, the lady of his choice being Miss Mattie Bowman, a native of Cass county, Missouri, and a daughter of A. L. Bowman, who resided in Greene county for a number of years and afterward removed to Missouri, whence he returned to this county at the time of the Civil war. In fact the Bowmans were pioneer residents of this part of the state, coming to Illinois from Ohio.

After his marriage Mr. Driver located upon what became his home farm on section 21, Rubicon township. He began there with one hundred and forty acres of land, the improvements were very few and the farm was in a run town condition, but he at once began to develop this and continued the work of cultivation until he had one of the best improved farms of the township. As his financial resources increased he added to the place until he now has three hundred acres, all in one body and the entire farm is under a high state of cultivation with the exception of a tract of about forty acres, much of which is covered with timber and is used for pasturage purposes. Mr. Driver erected a good residence, planted an orchard and added other modern equipments, using the latest improved machinery to facilitate his farm work. In addition to the raising of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate he also engaged in the raising and feeding of stock and in both branches of his business met with gratifying success. He continued in the active operation of his farm until 1902, when he rented the place and removed to Greenfield, where he purchased residence property. This he remodeled and has made a comfortable home. His time is now devoted to the supervision of his farming interests and he is enjoying a well merited rest from the active and arduous duties of an agricultural life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Driver have been born four children: Judson E., Clyde C., Walter G. and Gladys G. In his political views Mr. Driver is a stanch Republican and cast his first presidential ballot for General U. S. Grant in 1868, supporting each presidential nominee of the party since that time. He has served for fifteen years as a member of the school board and the cause of education found in him a stalwart friend and he champions every progressive measure for raising the standard of education in his county. His wife is a member of the Baptist church and both are highly esteemed people, enjoying the warm friendship and favorable regard of many friends. Mr. Driver has spent his entire life in Greene county and has therefore been a witness of its development and progress through fifty-seven years. He has watched with pride the work of improvement and has witnessed a wonderful transformation as the years have gone by, for the beautiful homes have long

since replaced the pioneer cabins, the crude farming implements have given way before the improved machinery of the present day and all of the evidences of an advanced civilization are here found.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.

William A. Johnson is the junior member of the Frech & Johnson Milling Company at White Hall. He was born in Hardin, Calhoun county, Illinois, on the 13th of August, 1840. His paternal grandfather was Richard Johnson, of English lineage and a native of England. Henry L. Johnson, the father of our subject, was also born in England and followed various pursuits, including milling, farming and the grocery business. He likewise conducted a livery stable at one time. He married Miss Martha Hutchinson, a native of Ohio and a daughter of W. T. Hutchinson, who died in the year 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson removed from their home in Calhoun county, Illinois, to Jerseyville, this state, where Mr. Johnson owned and operated a flouring mill. Subsequently they became residents of Carrollton, where he conducted a similar enterprise for a time. Eventually he became interested in the grocery trade with his son William A., this relation being maintained until 1886. The father died in 1892 at Carrollton, aged sixty-seven years, and the mother died in 1860, at the age of sixty-five years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were deeply interested in its work and the moral development of their community.

William A. Johnson pursued his education in the schools of Jerseyville, Carrollton and Jacksonville, Illinois, and was thus well fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. He engaged in clerking in his father's store for fourteen years and thus gained broad experience concerning business methods. He also learned something of the milling business while his father was conducting a mill in Jerseyville and later while carrying on the same line of business in Carrollton. In 1871, however, he joined his father as proprietor of a grocery store in Carrollton, which they conducted with success until 1886. In 1890 he became bookkeeper for the Advance Flouring Mill Company, of Carrollton, with whom he continued for seven years, and in 1897 he became bookkeeper for the firm of Frech & Wilton, of White Hall, filling that position until 1902, when he purchased Mr. Wilton's interest and became a partner of Mr. Frech. The mill is a well equipped plant, having the latest improved machinery and excellent facilities for turning out a high grade of mill products. The business is conducted under the name of the Frech & Johnson Milling Company and Mr. Johnson has charge of the business management, while Mr. Frech superintends the active operation of the mill.

On the 15th of August, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Mary E. Lowe, a daughter of R. E. Lowe, who is a fruit farmer of Greene county, now living at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Johnson was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church and still attends its services. In politics he is a Republican, but is not active in the work of the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge. In the community he is regarded as a safe, reliable business man, is a jovial, genial gentleman and his uniform courtesy and kindly consideration for others have won him the respect of all.

W. A. JOHNSON.

GEORGE C. TUNISON.

George C. Tunison, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser living in Greene county, has traveled extensively abroad and in this country and although interested in foreign scenes and events he feels perfectly satisfied with Illinois as a place of residence, realizing that it affords to its citizens excellent opportunities for business progress and for successful accomplishment. He was born in White Hall township, August 13, 1850, upon the farm on which he now resides and is a representative of one of the old families of this state.

His paternal grandfather, Henry Tunison, was a native of New Jersey and emigrating westward to Illinois in July, 1838, he located on the Kendall farm two miles south of White Hall. He thus became a pioneer settler and interested in the early development of his adopted county he assisted materially in the work of improvement and progress. In the spring of 1840 he bought one hundred and eighty acres of land in White Hall township, where he resided until 1845. He then removed to a farm four miles northwest of his old home, continuing to make it his place of residence up to the time of his death, which occurred October 12, 1864. He was then eighty-one years of age and his life had been an honorable and upright one, crowned with the desirable measure of success. His wife died July 28, 1844. In their family were six sons and two daughters.

Henry Tunison, son of Henry and Sarah Tunison and the father of George C. Tunison, was born on the 2d of March, 1828, in New Jersey. He remained at home until twenty years of age and then started out upon his business career. In connection with his brother Jacob he purchased a separator and they engaged in threshing for five years, theirs being the third thresher in the county. Their business proved very remunerative and at the end of that time Mr. Tunison secured a tract of land and began farming on his own account. In 1840 the two brothers purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead, which they cultivated together for a year, and then Henry Tunison purchased the brother's interest and continued sole owner of the farm throughout his remaining days. He placed it under a very high state of cultivation, added to it many modern improvements and transformed it into one of the attractive and valuable properties of White Hall township. While on a tour in the west in 1866 he purchased land in Kansas. At one time he bought a half interest in a flouring mill, known as Bell's mill, and operated it until 1870, when he traded it for land in Missouri. At the time of his demise he was the owner of fourteen or fifteen hundred acres of land in addition to town property. He was very successful in his business affairs and in connection with general farming he engaged in dealing in graded stock, handling shorthorn cattle mostly. He displayed keen discrimination in business affairs and his unfaltering enterprise was one of the sole factors in his splendid success.

On the 14th of June, 1848, Henry Tunison was united in marriage to Rosetta Griswold, a daughter of Cyrus and Abbie (Post) Griswold, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tunison became the parents of six children, of whom three are now deceased: Addie F., who died at the age of eleven years; Laura A.; and an infant son. Laura A. lived to be twenty-nine years of age and became the wife of

James H. Kirby, but at her death left no children. She was a student in the schools of Greenview, Illinois, while Abbie L. pursued her education in the Methodist Episcopal College at Jacksonville, Illinois. The living children are George C., Harry O. and Abbie L. The last named is the wife of Charles B. Roodhouse, of White Hall. Harry O. Tunison is a prominent lawyer and business man of White Hall, actively connected with important enterprises which contribute in large measure to the prosperity of the city. He is first vice-president of the White Hall First National Bank and is interested in the White Hall Sewer Pipe Company. The father, Henry Tunison, departed this life February 17, 1897, and the mother is now living in White Hall with her daughter. In his death the community lost one of the most valued and representative citizens of Illinois, whom to know was to respect and honor, and whose success won him the admiration of his fellow citizens while his honorable business methods gained him an unassailable reputation.

George C. Tunison, reared under the parental roof, obtained his education in the common schools of White Hall township and also in the graded schools of White Hall, where he remained as a student for two terms. Later he entered the Illinois State University at Champaign and there completed his education. He has carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life and yet resides upon the old homestead farm where he was born. He here has three hundren and twenty acres of rich and arable land, equipped with fine modern buildings and supplied with the latest improved machinery necessary to facilitate the work of the farm. He has also made investments in bank stock and at the present writing is vice-president of the First National Bank of White Hall.

Mr. Tunison has traveled quite extensively. In 1888 he visited Mexico and witnessed one of the famous bull fights of that country. In 1889 he visited England, Ireland, Scotland and France, viewing many points of modern and of historic interest as well. He was upon the battle-field of Waterloo, saw Blarney castle in Ireland, visited points of interest in Belguim and spent some time at the world's fair in Paris. He wrote a series of letters concerning his travels which were published in the home papers. He has always kept a record concerning his travels not only on the continent and in Great Britain, but also in the United States and Mexico, this constituting an excellent account of places he has visited and the points of interest found therein. He is an excelent writer, master of the art of oratory and his facile pen enables him to present with great vividness the sights and scenes he has witnessed in his travels. Most of his traveling was done prior to his marriage, but since that time he has visited Colorado, spending some months in that wondrous state in 1903. He has visited the various world's expositions held in America, including the Centennial at Philadelphia, the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

After all his travels Mr. Tunison returns to his home thoroughly content with Greene county as a place of residence and with deep interest in his business affairs here. He gives personal attention to all of the varied departments of farm labor, attending largely to his own work, feeding his cattle and performing much of the labor incident to the cultivation of the

fields and the marketing of his crops. It is not necessity but choice that prompts him to follow this course, for in his business career he has acquired a competence that would enable him to put aside further business cares did he so desire. He is, however, deeply interested in his farming and stock-raising operations and he has upon his place one hundred and thirty-five head of fat cattle. He largely raises shorthorn cattle and has a fine registered shorthorn bull at the head of his herd. He likewise has splendid horses upon his place and a large number of Poland-China hogs.

On the 19th of November, 1891, Mr. Tunison wedded Miss Mary A. Whiteley, a daughter of Robert Whiteley, a prominent citizen of Macoupin county, Illinois. He was born near York in Yorkshire, England, in August, 1819, representing one of the old families of his native country. In 1844 he came to America, establishing his home in Macoupin county, Illinois, and in 1849 he visited his native land, but returned soon afterward to this country and has ever manifested the strongest attachment for its institutions. Although now eighty-five years of age he visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in the summer of 1904, spending a week there. Unto Mr. and Mrs Tunison has been born one son, George Ennis, whose birth occurred February 2, 1899. He is a fine healthy boy and is the constant companion of his father as Mr. Tunison goes about his work on the farm.

Mr. Tunison is an advocate of Democratic principles, giving stalwart support to the party, yet never seeking office. For twenty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and his life has been in harmony with the beneficent spirit of the craft. His native talents and endowments have been supplemented by the culture and knowledge which only travel can bring, and he is a most entertaining companion, his mind enriched with many reminiscences of his sojourn abroad and his visits to various parts of interest in his native land. He is, moreover, recognized as one of the prominent representatives of agricultural life in Greene county, a man whose business record is in harmony with his private history, being characterized by all that is honorable and straightforward in his dealings with his fellowmen.

W. T. SCOTT.

W. T. Scott, a public-spirited citizen always willing and ready to co-operate in any measure for the public good, is well known in Greene county, and his genial nature and cordial disposition have gained him many friends, by whom he is always called "Tom." He is now one of the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of the county, and he was born upon the farm where he now resides, his birth occurring September 27, 1852. His father, Benjamin Scott, was a native of Kentucky, born in Casey county, April 29, 1813. The paternal grandparents, Welcome and Elizabeth (Allen) Scott, were also natives of Kentucky, in which state they were reared and married. The family is of Scotch lineage and was founded in America at an early day.

Benjamin Scott was the only son in a family of four children. His mother removed to Illinois in 1830, locating in Scott county, and in 1832 came to Greene county. Here Benjamin Scott entered eighty acres of land from the government with money earned from selling his deceased father's

house and also from the sale of his discharge papers, which had been given him at the close of his service in the Black Hawk war. Locating on that tract of land Benjamin Scott opened a farm and developed a good property. His mother resided with him for many years but spent her last days with a daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Lewis. She was a noble pioneer woman and endured many hardships and trials in connection with the establishment of a home in this state. She and her children, with the exception of the youngest, walked all the way from Kentucky to Scott county, and all the ready money she had was twelve dolars, while her son Benjamin had seven dollars, and on reaching their destination their united capital was but seven dollars. Benjamin Scott was an energetic and thrifty farmer, and though he started out in life empty-handed he continually worked his way upward, his economy and industry contributing to his success. He made judicious investments in land and at one time was the owner of twenty-seven hundred acres, but he sold much of this, also gave some to his children and retained five hundred and thirty-six acres for himself. He was married October 17, 1834, to Miss Lucinda Ruyle, a native of Montgomery county, Illinois, and a daughter of Henry and Betsy (Smith) Ruyle, who were pioneer settlers of this state, removing from Virginia to the west in 1813. They settled in Macoupin county. Mr. and Mrs. Scott became the parents of nine children, namely: James; Elizabeth M., Edward, Sally J., Louisa F., Maggie, Mary I., William T. and Anna. The father died at the old home, January 15, 1895. He was well known in Greene and adjoining counties as one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of the locality. In his political views he was a Republican and he took quite an active interest in local politics, filling a number of official positions of honor and trust, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. He not only won prosperity but also made for himself an honored name as a man and citizen. His wife still survives him and is a well preserved lady of eighty-seven years.

W. T. Scott was reared upon the old homestead farm and assisted his father in the cultivation of the fields and the care of the stock. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools and afterward he spent two years as a student in Blackburn University. When he had completed his studies he returned to the home farm and remained with his father until the latter's death. He then took charge of the home place and, in fact, has virtually been the manager of the business for several years. He is an active, enterprising agriculturist and is now the owner of three hundred and seventy-six acres of the old home farm, which is a valuable tract of land, well improved. He is engaged in breeding and selling pure blooded shorthorn cattle. He feeds and fattens stock for the market, shipping between five and six carloads of cattle annually. He buys mostly in Missouri and Illinois, and his business has reached extensive proportions. In fact he is now one of the best known and most successful stock-raisers, feeders and dealers of Greene county.

Mr. Scott was married in Greene county, in January, 1884, to Miss Alice Kemper, a native of Jersey county, Illinois, born in the town of Kemper, which was named in honor of her father, Squire Kemper, one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have an attractive home, and the hospitality which there prevails is greatly en-

joyed by their many friends. They have one of the two automobiles now in use in Rubicon township, and Mr. Scott is a most progressive man, keeping up with modern ideas. This is particularly manifest in his farm with its splendid improvements and fine facilities for carrying on his farming and stock-raising interests.

Politically he has been a Republican since he voted for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876. He has never cared for or held office, content to do his duty as a private citizen. He gives liberally to the support of the church and worthy enterprises and endorses every movement or measure for the general good. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge and in all life's relations has been found true to manly principles. He is a typical American of the age, alert, enterprising and progressive, and his farm with its equipments indicates that he stands foremost among the agriculturists of Greene county.

F. M. MARSH.

F. M. Marsh, who owns and operates a farm in Roodhouse township, was born in Greene county, Illinois, one mile east of Patterson, on the 5th of August, 1852. He represents one of the old and honored pioneer families of his county. His paternal grandparents were Joseph C. and Clarissa Marsh, and their son John B. Marsh became the father of our subject. He was a farmer, devoting his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and he died in 1868. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary M. Gourley and was a daughter of Joseph Gourley, is still living and makes her home with her son W. H. Marsh.

Reared to the occupation of farming, F. M. Marsh acquired his education in the public schools, and when not busy with the duties of the schoolroom he assisted his father in the labors of the home farm, so that he brought to his work, when he entered agricultural life on his own account, marked enterprise and practical knowledge. He has always carried on general farming and he now has a well developed tract of land, the well tilled fields yielding to him good harvests, for which he finds a ready sale on the market.

In 1873 F. M. Marsh was united in marriage to Miss Francis L. Ballard, a daughter of A. J. Ballard, a native of Tennessee. He married Martha Smith, who is still living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have been born three children, but they lost two: Buel Christina, who died in Patterson township, at the age of two years; and Marie Luella, who died at the age of eleven years. The living child, Harold, is now seventeen years of age and assists his father in his farming operations. The parents are members of the Baptist church and are highly esteemed in the community. Mr. Marsh votes with the Democratic party but has never sought or desired office.

W. H. MARSH.

W. H. Marsh, whose valuable farm of one hundred and ninety acres gives every evidence, in its neat and thrifty appearance, of the supervision of a careful and painstaking owner, was born February 28, 1851, in Patterson township, upon the farm which was his parents' home. He is a son of John B. and Mary M. (Gourley) Marsh, and he was reared to farm life, early becoming fa-

miliar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He has never sought to change his occupation, being pleased with the opportunities offered on the farm, and his labors have brought to him a gratifying financial return. His landed possessions now embrace one hundred and ninety acres, of which eighty acres is devoted to general farming and produces good crops, for he is familiar with and follows the best methods of tilling the soil. Upon his place are substantial buildings and he has good grade of stock. In fact none of the modern equipments of a model farm of the twentieth century are there lacking.

On the 27th of September, 1887, Mr. Marsh married Mrs. Mary Owdom, a daughter of Adam and Katherine (Eppert) House, who still reside in Patterson township, her father having come to Illinois at an early day and assisted in the pioneer development of the state. Mrs. Marsh was first married in 1877 to Leonard Owdom, who died in 1884, leaving one daughter, Nellie, who was born in 1882 and was married March 10, 1901, to Stanley Roberts. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have been born four children: Hubert, born January 8, 1889; Alma, born March 23, 1892; Ethel, born May 5, 1894; and Floyd, born in August, 1897.

W. H. Marsh exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of Democracy and attends and supports the Baptist church, of which he is a member. He has always lived in this county and is therefore well known to many of its citizens, drawing his circle of friends from among the acquaintances of his youth as well as of later years—a fact which is an indication that he has always been worthy the public regard and confidence.

MICHAEL L. CARMODY.

Michael L. Carmody, one of the early residents of Greene county, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1820, a son of Peter Carmody, also a native of that land. Reared and educated in his native country he came to America in 1849, leaving home on the 8th of October, of that year. The vessel on which he took passage sailed to New Orleans and he thence came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, by packet to Alton and by wagon to Carrollton, where lived his uncle Patrick, who with his son had come to America the year previous.

Mr. Carmody turned his attention to farm labor and was employed in this way until 1852, when he began working on the Cairo & New Orleans Railroad. He had worked six days when he was driven out by the mosquitoes, so thick were these pests in that locality. He spent the winter in work on the Mississippi and in the spring he returned to Carrollton, where he was engaged in farm labor, being thus employed until 1854, when he began renting farm land. He thus carried on agricultural pursuits on his own account for two or three years, after which he purchased a tract of land, buying eighty acres and entering forty from the government. The latter adjoined the first tract. He entered into partnership with his brother Connor in the ownership and cultivation of the farm, but after two years he purchased his brother's interest and later bought two forty acre tracts so that his home place comprised two hundred and eighty acres, which is pleasantly located about three and a half miles west of Carrollton. There he continued to engage in agricultural labor and later he purchased one hundred and twenty acres near the home

farm. He afterward invested in one hundred and eighty-seven acres of land, so that his farm comprises nearly seven hundred acres. He has carried on general agricultural pursuits and has been very successful, owing to his unfaltering diligence and perseverance. In 1900, however, he put aside the arduous duties incident to the development and cultivation of a farm and has since made his home in Carrollton. He has, however, purchased eighty acres adjoining the town and to the operation of this tract he gives his supervision. Indolence and idleness have ever been utterly foreign to his nature and his strong purpose and capable management have made him a prosperous citizen.

In 1855 occurred the marriage of Michael L. Carmody and Miss Anora Neagle, who was born in Clare County, Ireland, and died in the year 1896. She was a daughter of John Neagle, who remained in Ireland, but she had several brothers and sisters who came to Carrollton, but all are now deceased.

The children of this marriage are Mary; Margaret; one that died in infancy; Michael; Ellen, who is living with her father; and Timothy, who is residing on the old homestead farm.

Mr. Carmody has served as a member of the board of supervisors and is interested in the county and its welfare, although he has never been active as a politician or seeker for office. He takes a helpful interest in the church and he has reared a family of which he has every reason to be proud. His business career demonstrates the opportunities that are open to young men in America and through capable and well directed labor Mr. Carmody has gradually advanced from an humble financial position to one of affluence.

CHARLES B. ROODHOUSE.

Charles Benjamin Roodhouse, interested throughout his entire life in agricultural pursuits and still superintending his farming interests from his home in White Hall, was born upon his father's farm near this city, May 16, 1860, his parents being Benjamin and Abigail (Wales) Roodhouse. The father came from Yorkshire, England, in December, 1830, and settled on a farm, a part of which is now in possession of Charles B. Roodhouse and on which the latter was born. Throughout his entire life he carried on farming and stock-raising and was regarded as one of the most progressive, practical and prosperous agriculturists of his community. He was one of the organizers and also became the president of the Carrollton Bank, in which capacity he served for a number of years, and for a considerable period he was the president of the Greene County Fair Association and did much to foster a spirit of enterprise and advancement in the farming community in this way. He was also supervisor for Carrollton township and his labors furthered many movements for the good of the county. In 1849 he was married to Miss Abigail Wales, who in her girlhood days came with her parents from Ferrisburg, Vermont, to Illinois. She was a daughter of Charles and Elathea Wales and her grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Roodhouse was a lady of most kind and gracious spirit, quiet and womanly, with the natural refinement and culture that is manifest in consideration and helpfulness to others. Benjamin Roodhouse died September 8, 1893, respected by all who knew him, and his wife passed away November 2, 1898. Her influ-

ence was like the fragrance of the modest violet, unobtrusive yet far-reaching, sweetening and purifying all the atmosphere.

Charles B. Roodhouse, reared under the parental roof, attended the common schools and the Carrollton high school and throughout his entire life he has followed farming, manifesting that enterprise, close application and unfaltering energy without which there is no success. In 1865 he removed with his parents from the farm on which he was born to a farm two and a half miles north of Carrollton, and there he lived until 1885, when he returned to the old homestead, his eldest sister acting as his housekeeper. There he lived until 1893, when he removed to White Hall, where he still resides and from this point he superintends his farming interests, having rich and arable land, which under his practical system of cultivation is very productive and yields him a good financial return annually.

In the year in which he left the farm Mr. Roodhouse was married to Miss Abbie Tunison, at White Hall, April 19, 1893. Their respective parents were early neighbors and they had been acquaintances from their school days. They have become the parents of four children: Henry B., Charles E., Russell W. and Ernest T., all at home.

Mr. Roodhouse is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp and was at one time affiliated with the Knights of Honor. His political support has always been given to the Republican party, but he is without personal political aspiration, preferring to give his undivided attention to the supervision of his business interests. A resident of the county throughout his entire life, the fact that he is uniformly respected is an indication of an upright career.

Ella M. Roodhouse, sister of Charles B. Roodhouse, was born May 1, 1852, and died November 29, 1900. Her whole life was devoted to her brothers and sisters, she giving almost her entire time to the care of her mother's family of nine children, to whom she was most devoted, counting no personal sacrifice on her part too great if it would promote the welfare and happiness of those near and dear to her. She left behind her a memory most precious to the members of the household.

W. E. DRESSEL, D. O.

Dr. W. E. Dressel, who is engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Carrollton and has been very successful in introducing this comparatively new method of cure into Greene county, was born in Kane, this county, on the 13th of May, 1880, a son of Joseph Dressel, who resides in Kane at the present time. There at the usual age Dr. Dressel began his education as a public-school student and when he had mastered the elementary branches of learning he entered the Jerseyville high school. He prepared for his profession in the College of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated with the class of June, 1901, and while pursuing his studies there he received special instruction from Dr. Still, who is the founder of the science and of whom Dr. Dressel was a special favorite. He was thus particularly fortunate in his equipment for his chosen calling, and after his graduation he opened an office in Kane, where he spent six months, removing then to Carrollton. He established his office in the Kergher building on the south side of the square and has since enjoyed a successful

DR. W. E. DRESSEL.

and constantly growing practice. He is the only osteopath in the county and his skill in the treatment of disease is manifest in the excellent results which have attended his efforts. Dr. Dressel is also interested in agricultural pursuits, owning one hundred and sixty acres of rich farm land adjoining Fayette, in this county.

Dr. Dressel is a member of the Anchor Society, a college fraternity, and he also became a member of the Elks Lodge, No. 464, at Kirksville, Missouri; and the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 72, of the same place. He is a young man of exemplary habits, of social nature, genial disposition and high principles, and in his native county he stands high socially, while professionally he is winning an enviable position and gratifying success. The Doctor has at present in his office the only X-ray machine in the county and it is one of the finest in the state.

RALPH METCALF.

Honored and respected by all, the business record of Ralph Metcalf is such as any man might be proud to possess, for throughout his entire identification with financial interests in Greene county he has commanded the unqualified confidence of the business community, never making an engagement that he has not met or incurred an obligation that he has not filled. The position which he occupies to-day as a financier and business man is creditable alike to himself and the community which he represents. He has for twenty years been closely associated with banking interests in Greenfield and it was in this locality that he first opened his eyes to the light of day, his birth having occurred four miles east of Greenfield in Macoupin county, Illinois, on the 8th of December, 1861. He is a son of Richard J. Metcalf, and a brother of Hon. George B. Metcalf and of E. K. Metcalf, both of whom are mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

His youth was passed in the city of Greenfield, its schools affording him his educational privileges, and he advanced through successive grades until he became a high-school student and finished the course there by graduation with the class of 1880. After completing his studies he engaged in teaching school for three years, spending two winters in Macoupin county, while for one term he was a teacher in Greene county. He then accepted a position in the bank of Metcalf & Johnson, becoming the first cashier of that institution, which position he filled until the bank sold out to the firm of Sheffield & Company. Mr. Metcalf became a stockholder in the Sheffield Bank, with which he has been continuously connected since the sale of the firm of Metcalf & Johnson. His identification therewith dates from 1891 and he is thus closely associated with financial interests of the county, capably assisting in controlling the affairs of the institution. In addition to banking he has extended his efforts to the field of real-estate operation, purchasing and improving considerable farm property in Greene county.

On the 8th of October, 1884, Mr. Metcalf was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Rives, a daughter of Judge J. H. Rives, one of the prominent farmers and business men of Greenfield, now deceased. Her father died at his home on the farm June 24, 1904. He was an extensive landowner and left a large estate, of which by the terms of the will Mr. Metcalf became one of the executors and he is now settling up the estate.

In his political views Ralph Metcalf is a Republican, firm and unfaltering in his support of the principles of the party. He served for fifteen years as school treasurer in Rubicon township and has also been city treasurer, yet has never been active in seeking public office, nor has he desired such a reward for party fealty.

Mr. Metcalf purchased a plat of eight or nine acres of ground in the north part of Greenfield, upon which he erected an attractive and commodious residence, built in modern style of architecture. It is indeed one of the most pleasing homes of Greenfield and it is celebrated for its gracious hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have two children, Merrill B., who is now a student in the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana; and Mary E., who is attending the Greenfield high school.

The parents hold membership relations with the Greenfield Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Metcalf is one of its official members, now serving as church treasurer. His liberal contribution to the building fund at the time of the erection of the new house of worship showed his deep interest in the cause. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge and chapter at Greenfield and to the commandery at Carrollton, thereby becoming a Knight Templar Mason. He served as master of Greenfield lodge for five years and as high priest of the chapter for three years and has represented each respectively in the grand lodge and in the grand chapter. He has given his financial, material and moral support to other enterprises calculated to benefit his community. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellow men.

JACOB DOHM.

The farming interests of Greene county find a worthy representative in Jacob Dohm, whose capably conducted agricultural interests class him with the enterprising farmers of Rockbridge township. There he has a valuable and well improved tract of land, conveniently and pleasantly situated about two miles south of Greenfield. His home is an attractive residence in the city of Greenfield and from that place he superintends his agricultural interests.

Jacob Dohm was born near Carrollton in Greene county, on the 20th of August, 1841. His father, Jacob Dohm, Sr., was a native of Germany, in which country he spent the days of his boyhood and youth, coming to America when a young man. For a few years he remained a resident of Ohio and then returned to Germany, where he was married to Miss Margaret Keller, a native of that country. About 1838 he located in Greene county, Illinois, and continued one of its residents until his death, which occurred about 1845. His widow afterward married Peter Achenbach, one of the old time residents and extensive landowners of Greene county.

Jacob Dohm was reared to manhood in this county and remained with his step-father until twenty-one years of age, when he began working for him by the month.

being thus employed for three years. In 1864, however, he put aside all business and personal consideration in order that he might respond to his country's call for aid, enlisting in 1864 as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, with which he was associated for ninety days, doing active service at Rock Island in guarding prisoners there.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his services, Mr. Dohm returned to Greene county and was soon afterward married. It was on the 15th of November, 1866, that he wedded Miss Louisa M. L. Brentle, a native of Germany, in which country she spent her girlhood days. After their marriage the young couple located on a farm near Greenfield, Mr. Dohm devoting his energies to the cultivation of a tract of eighty acres of timber land. He at once began to clear away the trees and place the farm in a cultivable condition. He built a log house, in which he lived for several years, and after he had cleared all of the land he purchased more land and kept adding to his place as his financial resources would permit until he had four hundred and sixty acres all in one body. The good buildings which he erected, together with the cultivation which he placed upon the farm, made his labors notable in the production of a well improved farm property and he continued to reside thereon until 1890, when he sold his farm and purchased another place, comprising one hundred and sixty-five acres. Upon this he has built a nice house, barn, sheds and cow stable, in fact, has made permanent improvements that are in keeping with the most progressive ideas of modern agriculture. In addition to the cultivation of the fields he has engaged in trading, feeding and shipping stock and is one of the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of Greene county. In 1890 he removed to Greenfield where he built a nice residence and there he makes his home while giving his personal supervision to his farming interests. He also owns another place north of the town which is also well equipped with good buildings. His success is all the more remarkable from the fact that he started out in life empty-handed, having no capital save strong purpose and a laudable determination to win success. He saved four hundred dollars through working by the month for three years and this he invested in making his first purchase of land.

While living upon that farm Mr. Dohm was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. There were seven children by that marriage, of whom four are living: Maggie, the wife of E. E. Burrows, of Greenfield; Anna, the wife of Ernest W. Willute, of Greenfield; Jacob L., who is carrying on the home farm; and Mary, who is with her father. For his second wife Mr. Dohm chose Miss Mary Brown, a native of Macoupin county. She is a lady of education and culture and was an accomplished music teacher prior to her marriage. This wife died about 1892. On the 22d of July, 1904, Mr. Dohm was married in Greenfield to Mrs. Mary C. Piper, a widow who was a daughter of R. C. Fisher, represented elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Dohm was a teacher in the Greenfield schools for a number of years prior to her marriage.

In his political views, which have been evolved through earnest consideration of the questions and issues of the day, Mr. Dohm has become a stanch Republican. He was elected and served on the school board for sixteen years and has been president of the district but otherwise he has [illegible] sought

or desired office. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is now senior past commander of the post at Greenfield, having occupied the position for several years. Realizing that in America labor is king he has placed his dependence not upon any fortunate combination of circumstances, but upon consecutive, earnest labor and as the result of his diligence and energetic efforts he is today numbered among the more successful agriculturists of Greene county.

E. W. FENITY, M. D.

Dr. E. W. Fennity, who in the practice of medicine and surgery has given evidence of ability that well entitles him to the extensive patronage which he now receives, was born in Kane, Greene county, in March, 1861, his parents being Dr. Peter and Helen (Cory) Fenity, who are represented elsewhere in this volume. Our subject acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town, pursued a preparatory course in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Illinois, and subsequently matriculated in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, where he pursued a three years' course of study. He then entered the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, and was graduated with the class of 1885. Whether early environment, inherited tendencies or natural predilection had most to do with influencing him in his choice of a life work it is impossible to determine, but it is an incontrovertible fact that Dr. Fenity chose a calling for which he is well fitted. He was president and valedictorian of his class in the university and after careful preparation for practice he returned to Greene county, opening an office at Rockbridge, where he remained for about eighteen months. He then removed to Fayette, where he continued in practice for three years. In the spring of 1890, following his father's death, he located in Kane to take charge of his father's practice and has since made his home in this place, enjoying an extensive and lucrative patronage. He is a genial practitioner, having a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine. During the summer of 1884 he served for a term of six months in the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis—a most valuable experience for a young physician, as he frequently had charge of the institution during that time. Reading and investigation have continually broadened his knowledge and increased his efficiency, and the profession as well as the public acknowledge his ability and accord him a prominent place in the ranks of the most skilled and successful members of the medical fraternity in Greene county.

In March, 1887, Dr. Fenity was married to Miss Alice Williams, a native of Rockbridge, Illinois, and a daughter of Louis F. Williams, one of the prominent and respected pioneer citizens of Greene county. Five children grace this marriage: Carl L., Earl C., May, Nettie and Paul.

While in Shurtleff College Dr. Fenity became a member of the Alpha Zeta and belonged to the Gnothantii at Knox College. He was the winner of a prize offered by the Women's Christian Temperance Union for the best essay upon the effect of alcohol on the human system. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and has been promi-

DR. E. W. FENITY.

nent in community affairs in Greene county. He served as a member of the village board of Kane for seven consecutive years and was secretary of the Democratic central committee for two years. Dr. Fenity has a wide acquaintance in the county where his entire life has been passed and where he has so directed his efforts as to gain recognition as a successful physician and leading citizen.

C. G. EDWARDS.

C. G. Edwards is one of the most popular as well as one of the most enterprising farmers of Greene county. His property interests comprise five hundred and thirty acres, constituting a well improved farm, and in conducting his business affairs he manifests the progressive spirit of the modern agriculturist. He was born in Rubicon township, Greene county, near the city of Greenfield, June 3, 1854. His father, David H. Edwards, was a native of Vermont, born in 1824, and was a son of David S. Edwards, also a native of the Green Mountain state. With his family the grandfather removed to Illinois in 1827 and was one of the early settlers of Greene county, establishing his home near Greenfield in 1828. He entered a tract of land from the government and at once began opening up a farm, transforming the wild prairie land into richly cultivated fields.

David H. Edwards came to Illinois with his parents when only three years old and was reared upon the old home farm near Greenfield. He married Josephine Jordan, a native of this county, and the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm, Mr. Edwards continuing to engaged in general agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. He died in 1874, while his first wife died in 1854, and later he married again.

C. G. Edwards, whose name introduces this review, was reared in Rubicon township on the old homestead farm. He received good educational advantages in the schools of Greenfield and under his father's directions was trained to farm work, assisting in the development of the old home place until twenty-three years of age. He then went to White Hall, where for seven months he was employed in a lumberyard and at the end of that time he purchased a lumberyard in Greenfield, where he conducted business with success until 1885, being one of the enterprising merchants of that place. He then sold his lumber business and located on the farm where he now resides, since which time he has given his attention to the cultivation of the soil and to the raising and fattening of stock. He makes a specialty of hogs and sheep, which he feeds and fattens for the market. He has on his farm a large, neat and substantial frame residence together with good barns and outbuildings, and everything about the place is kept in substantial repair.

Mr. Edwards was married on this farm, November 9, 1881, to Mrs. Ida Hills, a widow, who is a resident of Greene county and was born upon this place. Her father, John Rhodes, was one of the pioneers of the county and developed this farm from the primitive condition in which the land came from the hand of nature. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are the parents of four children, three of whom are still living, Letta M., Nellie K. and Harland Dunham. They lost one son, John, who died at the age of three years.

Mr. Edwards has always been an earnest

Republican and proudly cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876. He has since voted for each presidential nominee of the party, save at one election when he was ill with typhoid fever. He served for several years on the school board and has always been deeply interested in the cause of education, recognizing that it is one of the bulwarks of our national existence. He became a stockholder in the Greene County Fair Association, assisting in its reorganization and served as one of its directors for five years. Progress and patriotism may well be termed the key note of his character. His entire life has been characterized by devotion to duty whether of a public or private nature, and his business career has ever been honorable and straightforward, while in social life he manifests those traits which make him a popular man and gain for him warm and enduring friendships.

EDGAR McCONATHY.

Edgar McConathy, who follows farming and stock-raising in White Hall township, was born October 12, 1851, in Greene county and is a son of Perry and Matilda J. (Alverson) McConathy, the latter a daughter of Benjamin Alverson. Perry McConathy was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, born there on the 17th of August, 1813. His parents were Jacob and Eunice McConathy and of their children he was the youngest. When fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade and completed his full term of service. When twenty years of age he became a journeyman and was thus employed for some time when he opened a shop of his own. Following his marriage he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Benjamin Alverson and in 1830 removed to Greene county. Here he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and was engaged in farming on rented land for several years, after which he purchased a farm of his own and eventually became the owner of three hundred acres. In 1846 he was appointed agent of the International Improvement Fund. He was a man of unusual business ability and executive force, as was manifested in his control of important interests of both a public and private character. His capability being recognized by his fellow townsmen he was elected to public office, being chosen first to the position of county assessor and afterward county treasurer of Greene county. For more than twenty years he served as justice of the peace and notary public. He left behind him an honorable record, having been faithful to every duty and trust reposed in him, and he is yet held in grateful and kindly remembrance by his fellow citizens. He was noted for his liberality and generosity, his heart being quickly touched by a tale of distress, and his sympathies were strongly aroused in behalf of all who needed aid. As a citizen he was public spirited and patriotic and the county benefited by his efforts in her behalf. He reared a large family and of his fourteen children nine are yet living, namely: John M., Mary Jane, Emma V., Clarissa, Jacob, Edgar, Robert P., Joseph H. and Samuel R. Of these Samuel is now living in California; Mary Jane is the wife of Charles Simonds; and Clarissa is the wife of Joseph Barnett, a son of William Barnett.

Edgar McConathy, whose name introduces this record, was reared upon the home farm and acquired his education in the public schools. Throughout his entire life he has

engaged in the tilling of the soil and is recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of his locality. He has placed his land under a high state of cultivation and the fields annually return to him a golden harvest for the care and labor he bestows upon them.

Mr. McConathy has been married twice. He first wedded Elizabeth Allen, who was born January 1, 1855, and became his wife August 27, 1876, while her death occurred October 20, 1900. They became the parents of the following named: Mary R., who was born January 27, 1878, is now the wife of Edgar Bradshaw, by whom she has one child, Alma. John R., born May 3, 1881, attended the public schools of the neighborhood, afterward the high school at Roodhouse, and still later the Gem City Business College at Quincy. He is now assistant cashier and bookkeeper of The Bank of Roodhouse. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Masonic fraternity and in his religious faith is a Baptist. His political support is given to the Democracy. As a young man of superior intelligence and marked business capacity he has already made for himself an honorable name in financial circles and has the trust and confidence of all with whom he has associations. N. Albert, born September 20, 1870, was married April 30, 1902, to Annie Gollier. Jesse G. was born July 4, 1886. Allen R. was born December 15, 1896.

Mr. McConathy became a member of the Baptist church in 1868 at Martins Prairie, where his parents resided for several years, and he has since been loyal to the teachings of that denomination. In politics he has been a Democrat, always advocating the principles of the party, yet he has never sought or desired office. He belongs to the Roodhouse lodge, No. 133, M. P. L. of Litchfield, in which city the headquarters of that organization are maintained. In his business life he has made a creditable record for he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction. He has always lived in Greene county and for more than half a century has been a witness of its growth and progress, taking a deep and commendable interest in what has been accomplished along the lines of material, intellectual and moral advancement.

J. W. REDWINE, M. D.

Dr. J. W. Redwine, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at White Hall, was born in Scott county, Illinois, in 1858, his parents being Isaac D. and Allie (Pruitt) Redwine, both of whom are still living. The mother was a daughter of Robert Pruitt.

Dr. Redwine attended the common schools in his early youth and in 1874 he left home, going to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he became a college student. When he had acquired a good literary education he began preparation for the practice of medicine and surgery, matriculating in the St. Louis Medical College. He afterward entered the Missouri Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. In 1879 he became a resident of White Hall and since his graduation has practiced in this city, having a good patronage. Reading, observation and experience have added greatly to his knowledge and promoted his efficiency and through his perusal of medical journals he keeps in touch with the progress that is continually being made as

the members of the profession contribute from their experience to the sum total of learning concerning the medical science.

In 1882 Dr. Redwine was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Tunison, a daughter of Jacob D. Tunison, who was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, on the 4th of October, 1825. He was a son of Henry and Sarah (Castner) Tunison, also natives of New Jersey. The Tunisons came to Greene county in 1838, locating in White Hall, where the father resided until 1845. He dealt in thoroughbred cattle, carefully conducted his business affairs and was highly esteemed in business circles for his enterprise and fair dealing. In his family were ten children and it is one of the most prominent old families of the county, its members having taken an active and helpful part in the work of upbuilding and progress in this section of the state.

Dr. Redwine endorses the principles of Democracy and casts his ballot for the men and measures of the party. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge. He has a wide acquaintance in this county and his social worth, as well as his professional skill, has gained him the warm regard and friendship of many with whom he has been brought in contact.

E. A. ELDRED.

E. A. Eldred is one of Greene county's native sons and respected citizens, who in his business career has so directed his energies that he has won prosperity and a good name. His birth occurred upon the Eldred homestead about two and a half miles west of Carrollton on the 11th of July, 1842, his parents being William and Ruth (Brace) Eldred, who are represented on another page of this volume.

E. A. Eldred, the youngest in his father's family of twelve children, acquired a public school education and in his youth remained upon the old home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When the father died an elder son, L. E. Eldred, took charge of the farm and continued its management until E. A. Eldred attained his majority, when the latter assumed control. His brother is now in Canon City, Colorado. The subject of this review continued on the old homestead, giving his time and energies to its cultivation and improvement and when his brother went to Colorado he purchased his interest. The farm is one of the finest in the county, splendidly improved and comprising six hundred and twenty acres of valuable land. Mr. Eldred continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1899, when he removed to Carrollton, where he erected an elegant modern residence, which he now occupies. He then entered into partnership with W. H. Siverling and they carry a large line of hardware, stoves, wagons and harness. They have built up a good business and are numbered among the reliable merchants of the city, whose progressive methods have been factors in promoting the commercial prosperity of Carrollton.

On the 4th of February, 1879, occurred the marriage of E. A. Eldred and Martha A. Robertson, a native of Morgan county, Illinois, and a daughter of John Robertson, a banker and farmer of that county. In his political affiliations Mr. Eldred is a Republican and he served as county commissioner for a number of years, proving a capable officer, prompt and faithful in the discharge

ELON A. ELDRED.

of his duties. In Masonry he has attained to Royal Arch degree. A worthy representative of one of the most prominent families of Greene county, the name being closely associated with the history of permanent progress and improvement here since 1820, he is, moreover, because of his personal worth, entitled to distinction as one of the leading residents of Carrollton.

EDWIN A. BELKNAP.

Edwin A. Belknap, one of the prominent capitalists and financiers of Greene county who for forty years has been an active business man of Greenfield, has contributed in such large and substantial measure to the commercial development of this city that his life record forms an integral chapter in its history. His efforts have at all times been discerningly directed with an objective point in view toward which he has continuously made his way and thereby gained the success which is the goal of all business endeavor. A man of distinct and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and mature judgment he has left and is leaving his impress upon the financial world of Greene county.

His birth occurred in Greenfield, January 22, 1841, and the family is of English lineage, having been established in America at an early period in the development of the new world. Abram Belknap, Sr., the grandfather, was born in Rhode Island as was the father, who likewise bore the name of Abram Belknap and whose birth occurred in the town of Johnson, Rhode Island. There he was reared to manhood and after reaching adult age he wedded Miss Lydia Hatch, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Squire Hatch, whose birth occurred in France. Their marriage was celebrated in the Green Mountain state. Abram Belknap was a mechanic who in early life learned the trade of a saddler and harness maker and also the trade of shoemaking, following these pursuits throughout his active business career. In 1839 he came westward to Illinois and made a permanent location in Greenfield, being one of its first settlers. Here he opened a shoe shop and carried on business, his trade growing with the development of the little town. He made the journey to the west alone but after completing his arrangements for having a home here he was joined by his wife and they were numbered among the worthy pioneer residents of this part of the state. Mr. Belknap continued to carry on business here until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1852. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in 1850. At the time of the Civil war he had manifested his loyalty to the government by enlisting as a soldier in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. He served for about two years and was then honorably discharged on account of disability. In the family were two children, the daughter being Abbie E., the wife of Imri Dunn, a resident of Bloomington, Illinois.

Edwin A. Belknap, the only son, was reared to manhood in Greenfield, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof. At the usual age he entered the public schools here and continued his studies until he had reached the age of twelve years, after which he started out to earn his own livelihood. His school privileges were therefore very meager and the knowledge that he possesses has been acquired largely through reading and observation since attaining man's estate. He earned his first money by

working on a farm at twenty-five cents per day. He later drove a hack and carried the mail from Jacksonville to Brighton, being thus engaged for one year. In 1857, when a youth of sixteen years he entered the store of E. L. & A. A. Cooper in Greenfield as a clerk and thus worked as a salesman for twelve years, during which time he gained a practical business training and worked his way steadily upward until he was made manager, having charge of the store for four years. On the expiration of that period he entered the store of I. R. Ostrom as clerk and four years later entered into partnership with his employer, this relation being maintained until 1882, when Mr. Belknap withdrew, selling his interest. He was then out of active business for a time, after which he opened a new store with a new stock of goods. Later he entered into partnership relations with R. L. Metcalf and they carried on business under this connection until 1893, during which time the firm erected a new business block, a fine brick building containing a double store room which was utilized for their stock of dry-goods and clothing, which is to-day the best in the city. The store is now conducted under the name of the R. L. Metcalf Dry Goods Company. Mr. Belknap and Mr. Metcalf carried a very extensive and well selected line of dry-goods and clothing, in fact, had a general stock of merchandise and enjoyed a large and prosperous business. Since dispensing of his mercantile business Mr. Belknap has spent his time in collecting and settling up his affairs and in buying and dealing in farm lands in Greene county. He is to-day the owner of three good farms. He also purchased a residence lot, on which he erected a comfortable brick dwelling that he afterward sold. He has since built a frame residence which is one of the best residence properties of the city. His efforts have materially advanced the work of improvement in Greenfield.

Mr. Belknap was united in marriage in Macoupin county, in May, 1867, to Miss Narcissa Metcalf, a daughter of Richard J. Metcalf, one of the early settlers of Greenfield and for years a prominent business man of this city. Mrs. Belknap was born, reared and educated in Illinois and by her marriage has become the mother of one daughter, Lelia, now the wife of W. G. Burnett, a prominent business man of Jerseyville.

Mr. Belknap's political position is not a matter of duty for he stanchly announces himself as an advocate of Republican principles, although he was reared in the Democratic faith. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 and has since endorsed the men and measures of that party. He was elected and served as the second mayor of Greenfield, acting in that capacity for two years, and at a later date he was again chosen for a two years' term. He is a believer in good schools and teachers and for a long period acted on the school board, serving for some time as president of the school board of Greenfield. He is in hearty sympathy with the teachings and tenets of Masonry and belongs to Greenfield lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Greenfield chapter, R. A. M.; and Carrollton commandery, K. T. He has filled all of the positions in the blue lodge and is now a past master. He also belongs to the Litchfield Order of Elks. Mr. Belknap has been a resident of Greenfield throughout his entire life and is well known to the people of this and adjoining counties as a man of superior business qualifications and at the same time belongs to that

class of representative American men who while advancing individual interests also contribute in large measure to the general welfare. He and his estimable wife rank high socially and he is numbered among the leading, influential and honored citizens of Greenfield. In his youth he displayed the enterprising spirit of the west, which has been the dominant factor in producing the wonderful development of this section of the country. Brooking no obstacles that honest effort could overcome he has steadily worked his way upward until having long since left the ranks of the many he stands among the successful few.

SUMNER GAY.

Sumner Gay, who is now living a retired life in Greenfield, where he has resided for some years, has for more than a half century been a citizen of Illinois, having arrived in this state in 1849. A native of Vermont, his birth occurred in Windsor county, on the 19th of March, 1827. His father, Dwight Gay, was a native of Massachusetts, born near the city of Boston, and in his childhood he removed to the Green Mountain state, where he was married to Persis Weber, whose birth occurred in Vermont. Later Dwight Gay established his home in St. Lawrence county, New York, and then went to Ohio. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, locating in Cass county, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1863. His wife survived him until August, 1865. Sumner Gay is of a family of four brothers and three sisters, one of whom, Dr. Norman Gay, was a surgeon in the army and served throughout the Civil war. He later located in Columbus, Ohio, and became a demonstrator in a medical college, acting in that capacity for several years. His death occurred in Columbus in 1899. Another brother, Justin Gay, is a retired farmer living in Franklin county, Ohio.

In 1834, then a lad of seven years, Sumner Gay accompanied his parents on their removal to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he was reared to manhood. He received good common-school advantages in early life and removing westward he spent one summer in Ohio, after which he came to Illinois. The first winter was passed in Cass county and he attended school at Virginia. The following spring he returned to Ohio and was there engaged in building cisterns, but in 1851 he again came to this state, once more locating in Cass county, devoting his energies to building cisterns in Scott and Cass counties in connection with his brother Dwight Gay. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California he made an overland trip to the Pacific coast in 1852, traveling with a party having four yoke of oxen and a horse. He spent one year in the mining district, meeting with fair success in his search for the precious metal. In the fall of 1853 he returned by way of the isthmus route to New York city and thence to the Buckeye state, where he continued to reside for three or four years. On the expiration of that period he went again to Cass county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for a few years, after which he raised three crops in Greene county. He subsequently went to Missouri, buying land in Cass county, that state, and continuing its cultivation for two or three years, when he sold the property and removed to Jackson county, Missouri. He then bought a farm near Napoleon, where he resided until 1875. He then sold out and

returning to Illinois established his home in Greenfield. He brought with him a fine Percheron stallion which he used for breeding purposes for eight or nine years and then sold. In 1884 he went west to Nebraska and spent one winter in Hastings, purchasing a farm in that locality. For a number of years he engaged in the breeding of fine horses and was the owner of some very fine stallions, these being pure-blooded registered animals. He owned chiefly the Percheron and Cleveland bays and as a breeder of fine horses he gained a wide reputation and in the business met with very desirable success. Purchasing a neat residence property in Greenfield, he is now living retired there in the enjoyment of a competency earned through careful management and well directed business interests.

In the fall of 1884 in Jacksonville, Illinois, Mr. Gay was united in marriage to Mrs. Jane Summers, nee Black. She came to Illinois with her father, John Black, in her early girlhood days, the family home being established in Alton in 1844. Mrs. Gay was reared in Illinois and in early womanhood gave her hand in marriage to Peter James Summers, a farmer of Cass county, Illinois. Subsequently they removed to Cass county, Missouri, where Mr. Summers' death occurred. There were four children by that union, but only one is now living, Ed Summers, a railroad engineer residing in Springfield, Illinois. He is married and has three children, Ethel and Edna, twins, and Nina.

In his political views Mr. Gay is a stanch Republican, although he was reared in the Democratic faith and for some time advocated its principles. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield and are well known and much esteemed in the city and throughout the county where they have many friends. Their own home is the abode of hospitality and good cheer and all who know them entertain for them the warmest regard.

FRANK P. WILLIAMS.

Frank P. Williams is proprietor of a well conducted and equipped drug store in Carrollton, his native city. He is indebted to the public-school system of Carrollton for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. He entered upon his business career in the capacity of a clerk in a grocery store, where he was employed for several years. He later became a drug clerk and pursued a course in the Chicago College of Pharmacy. In 1892 he opened a drug store on the west side of the square, where he continued until 1895, when he removed to the store on the north side formerly occupied by S. A. Vedder, retired. Here he has built up a most successful business, employing several assistants, and he carries a large and complete stock of drugs and druggist's sundries. It is a thoroughly modern establishment, well equipped, and its neat and attractive appearance is also one of the elements in bringing trade to the store. In addition to drugs he carries a large line of stationery, paints and oils. His business methods will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and his prosperity is certainly well merited.

On the 24th of September, 1889, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Susie Rainey, a sister of Henry Rainey, congressman for this district. They occupy a prominent position socially and enjoy the warm friendship of many. Mr. Williams

was a school director and socially is connected with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree. He also belongs to the I. D. K. lodge and in his fraternal relations has won the regard and goodwill of many.

EDWARD J. STOCK.

Edward J. Stock, a practical mechanic who has been engaged in contracting and building in Greenfield for more than thirty years and who has contributed in large and substantial measure to the improvement of the city, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of October, 1844. His father, Frederick J. Stock, was also born in Philadelphia, his natal year being 1810, and in that city occurred the birth of Frederick Stock, Sr., the grandfather of our subject. The family is of English origin and was established in America at an early day. The grandfather was a well educated man, prominent in local affairs. His son, Frederick Stock, Jr., was reared in Philadelphia and at the age of seventeen years was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner, at which he served a four years' term. He later worked at his trade for several months in the east and then went to Michigan, where he remained for three years, being engaged in contracting and building at Detroit. He afterward returned to Philadelphia, where as a contractor and builder he was connected with the improvement of the city during two years. He had charge of all of the buildings and the repair work of the Girard estate.

In 1857 Mr. Stock arrived in Illinois, locating first at Alton, where he remained about eighteen months, when he removed to Greenfield, since which time he has been an active factor in the substantial improvement of the city, erecting some of the finest business blocks and finest residences here. He has improved unsightly vacancies by building thereon commodious and substantial residences and through his efforts added much toward beautifying the city and making it the attractive place of residence which it is to-day. His three sons learned the trade with their father and were later associated with him in business. He was an active, energetic business man, a thorough and practical mechanic and in trade circles commanded the unqualified confidence of all with whom he was associated. He spent his last years in Greenfield, passing away August 7, 1897, at the ripe old age of almost eighty-six years.

Frederick Stock was married in Philadelphia to Miss Christina Fay Kahler, a native of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. She died several years prior to her husband's demise.

Edward J. Stock was reared in Greenfield, having been brought to this county during his youth. He learned the trade with his father and worked with him for some years as a partner, carrying on a contracting and building business. He has always been identified with the improvement of the city in this way. He has erected some of the finest residences here and a large number of substantial business houses and has also taken and executed the contract for the erection of many good dwellings throughout the county. He has done more building than any other man in the town and his capability and fairness in his business transactions have caused him to prosper.

On the 28th of October, 1866, in Greenfield, Mr. Stock married Miss Agnes [illegible]

daughter of Davis Liles, one of the first settlers of Greene county and a native of Illinois, born near Cairo. Mrs. Stock, however, was born and reared in Greenfield and by her marriage has become the mother of one daughter, Nina, now the wife of B. M. Kincaid, of Greenfield.

Politically Mr. Stock has been a life-long Democrat, unfaltering in his advocacy of the principles of the party, and he has served on the town board as alderman. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and both have taken an active part in its work, Mr. Stock serving as one of the officers of the church, while his wife has been a teacher and worker in the Sunday-school. The prosperity of any community, town or city depends upon its commercial activity, its industrial interests and its trade relations, and therefore the real upbuilders of a town are those who stand at the head of the leading enterprises. In this connection Mr. Stock well deserves mention as one of the representative citizens of Greenfield and while his efforts have benefited the town they have also brought to him desirable business success.

ISAAC D. VEDDER.

Isaac D. Vedder, formerly identified with industrial interests in White Hall and now serving as justice of the peace, was born in Onondaga county, New York, on the 5th of June, 1820. He is of Holland-Dutch and French-Canadian lineage. His father, Aaron F. Vedder, was a native of New York and was a carpenter by trade, following that pursuit for many years in order to provide for his family. His wife, Mrs. Nancy Vedder, was a native of Canada. The parents came to Illinois in 1847 and after residing here for four years returned to New York in 1851. The father died in 1860 at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife passed away in 1878 at the very advanced age of ninety-three years.

In the public schools of Lysander, New York, Isaac D. Vedder acquired his early education and after putting aside his text-books he accepted a clerkship in a country store, at Fulton, Oswego county, New York, where he was employed for a year. In early life he also learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for three years.

On the 15th of February, 1849, Mr. Vedder was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Prettyman, who was of English lineage, her ancestors having located in Virginia at a very early day. Her father died in the year 1837, but her mother reached the very advanced age of ninety years, passing away in 1901. Mrs. Vedder was educated in the Georgetown College for Women in Georgetown, D. C., and by her marriage she became the mother of nine children: Nannie, now deceased; Ada, who became the wife of Dr. George B. Millard, of Vergennes, Vermont, and died leaving four children, Sarah, Amelia, George and Delana; Minnie; Thomas A., who lives in Oklahoma and has one child; Francis L., who is married and has four children; Isaac D.; Richard P., who is married and has two children; Mrs. Nellie Stevens; and Charles.

Mr. Vedder has been a resident of White Hall for more than sixty-four years, having come to this county from the east in 1840. He has since resided in White Hall and in its development and progress has felt a deep interest and taken an active part. Only once has he left White Hall for any extended

length of time. In 1847 he went to Washington, D. C., where he occupied a position in the land office until 1850. In that year he returned to White Hall and entered the dry-goods business as a partner of A. Davis, this relationship being maintained for six years. In the meantime upon his return to White Hall he had been elected justice of the peace and he served in that capacity until he resigned in order to become a factor in the mercantile circles here. He was associated with A. Davis and G. S. Vosseller until 1861. In 1866 he was appointed notary public, in which capacity he has since served. In 1872 he purchased a wagon and carriage factory from Judge Worcester and after conducting that enterprise for five years sold out. In the meantime he had become interested in real estate operations and in 1868 he laid out Vedder's addition to White Hall, owning in all about eleven acres of land, which he subdivided and sold as town lots.

Fraternally Mr. Vedder is a Mason and he attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife and family are members. He has long been a resident of Illinois, living in the state through the period of its early pioneer development as well as its later-day progress and improvement. He was personally acquainted with Lincoln and John Bell and heard many of the famous orators of the early day, including Clay, Webster and Calhoun. He has been a life-long Democrat, although not a politician. He is, however, a stanch party man, unfaltering in his loyalty to the principles of the Democracy and in citizenship he is always loyal, having been the champion of many measures for the public good and given substantial assistance to movements which have resulted beneficially to the county. He is now one of the venerable citizens of Greene county and he receives the respect which should ever be accorded to one who has traveled thus far on life's journey and his career has been characterized by all that is honorable and straightforward in his dealings with his fellowmen. Mr. Vedder is particularly fond of a game of checkers and this proves his principal source of recreation. His office is a favorite rendezvous with many of his old friends and the early residents of Greene county and their reminiscences present a most interesting account of pioneer life and experiences in White Hall and this portion of the state. What to many are matters of history concerning Greene county are to Mr. Vedder affairs of personal knowledge or experience and throughout the long years of his residence here there has been no more loyal or progressive citizen of Greene county.

ROY E. DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. Roy E. Davis, the youngest regular physician and surgeon of White Hall, whose success, however, does not seem to be limited by this fact, was born in Carbondale, Illinois, December 14, 1875, his parents being the Rev. Thomas J. and Mary (Lacey) Davis, the former a representative of an old Southern family, while the Laceys are of French descent. John Davis, the grandfather, was related to Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy. He died in 1857, at the age of fifty-five years. Rev. Thomas J. Lacey was a member of the Southern Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty years, devoting seven years of his life to evangelistic work. He was born in Virginia, Illinois,

in 1842, and has been most active and efficient in the ministry. He now makes his home in Mount Vernon, Illinois. His wife is a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Caulk) Lacey, both of whom are still living.

Having completed his literary course in the public schools Roy E. Davis prepared for the practice of the profession which he had determined to make his life work by pursuing a course in Barnes Medical College, at St. Louis, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1899. He located in South Dakota, where he lived for three and a half years, and in addition to the practice of his profession he performed the duties of county coroner of Charles Mix county, South Dakota, for two years, and was surgeon for a coal company. He afterward went to New York city, where he entered Bellevue Hospital and further prepared himself for his work. He was also a student in the Georgetown University, near Washington, where through hospital training he greatly broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency. He then came to White Hall on the 1st of March, 1904, and is now building up a fine practice among its best citizens, his business gradually increasing in volume and importance. He is thoroughly conversant with the latest discoveries in relation to the medical science and in his practice is demonstrating his ability to cope successfully with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician.

On the 16th of April, 1902, Dr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Mae Hissong, a daughter of James H. and Mary (Wilson) Hissong, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They now have one child, Dennead. Socially they are prominent, enjoying the hospitality of the best homes of the city, and the circle of their friends is constantly increasing. Dr. Davis, well known as a studious, scholarly, refined and cultured gentleman, has already built up a fine practice and undoubtedly has a successful future before him.

E. B. PEGRAM.

E. B. Pegram, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and in buying and selling stock, is numbered among the representative men of his community. He has a well cultivated farm of two hundred and seventy-eight acres in Bluffdale township and in addition to operating this he is cultivating a rented farm of one hundred and fifty-nine acres. Besides his home farm he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in Bolivar county, Mississippi.

Mr. Pegram was born in Bluffdale township, four miles north of his present home, on the 25th of November, 1846, his parents being Nathaniel H. and Amanda (King) Pegram, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of South Carolina. The father was a son of Edward and Marie Pegram, who were likewise natives of Virginia and who died before the birth of Mr. Pegram of this review.

Nathaniel H. Pegram spent his early days in Virginia and Alabama and when a young man came to Illinois, locating in Carrollton about 1830. It was the period of early development and progress here and Carrollton was then a little hamlet containing only four houses. Mr. Pegram turned his attention to farming and devoted his remaining days to agricultural pursuits in Greene county. At the time of the birth

MISS ROSALIA PEGRAM.

E. B. PEGRAM.

MRS. E. B. PEGRAM.

WALTER A. PEGRAM.

of our subject he was farming in Bluffdale township, where he continued to reside throughout the remainder of his life. He bore a helpful and substantial part in the upbuilding and development of this section of the state, aiding in reclaiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization. He was married in Alabama to Miss Amanda King. They became the parents of the following children. Alvin, who married Minnie Cook, died in Carrollton in 1901, leaving a family of three daughters and one son. Martha J. became the wife of Hubbard Taylor of Carrollton and is now living in that city. Maria is the wife of Samuel Graham, a resident of Missouri. E. B. is the fourth of the family. John died at the age of four years. James B. married Elizabeth Rollins and is a resident farmer of Bluffdale township. Franklin died at the age of five years. Mary E. is the wife of Richard Kelly and they make their home in Greene county. Caroline is the wife of John Vingard. Virginia, a twin sister of Caroline, died at the age of four years. Nathaniel married Lucy Vingard and is living in Bluffdale township. One child died in infancy.

E. B. Pegram acquired his education in the schools of Greene county, studying there for some time. During the months of vacation he assisted in the work of the home farm and remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Douglas county, residing there for four years. On the 25th of January, 1870, he wedded Miss Rosalia Watson, a daughter of George and Melvina (Hammond) Watson, whose great-grandparents were banished from England during the conscription of the Christians. They were titled people of that country. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pegram were born three children, but the eldest son, Edward Clifton, is now deceased. He is represented elsewhere in this volume. The other children are Walter A. and Rosalia, who are now students in the high school at Carrollton.

After his marriage Mr. Pegram began farming on his own account and for many years he has carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He buys in the market and brings his stock to his home farm to fatten and then sells again. In 1884 he also began buying grain in connection with his brother at Hurricane Station and five years later they built an elevator at that place, but sold the same to the National Bank of Carrollton in 1896. Our subject has a well improved farm of two hundred and seventy-eight acres known as Locust Grove farm, his fields being rich and productive, and in addition to this he cultivates a rented farm of one hundred and fifty-nine acres. In the control of his property and his agricultural interests he displays business ability and keen discernment, and moreover he has gained for himself an enviable reputation by his straightforward methods.

Mr. Pegram has always given his political support to the Democracy and he served as supervisor of his township for seven terms proving a most capable officer as is indicated by his re-election. Since 1871 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and he now belongs to Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., while he took the chapter degrees at Oakland, Douglas county, Illinois. His wife is a member of the Methodist church and they are people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard of all with whom they have been associated either through business or social relations.

FRANK L. VEDDER.

Frank L. Vedder, who is engaged in the drug business at Roodhouse, was born at White Hall, Illinois, on the 12th of February, 1859. His father is Isaac D. Vedder, who resides at White Hall, and the mother bore the maiden name of Sarah E. Prettyman and was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Pelton) Prettyman.

Frank L. Vedder spent his boyhood days in his native city and acquired his education at the public schools and in the College of Pharmacy at St. Louis. Wishing to engage in the drug business as a life work he pursued the course in the latter institution and was graduated with the class of 1881. He spent the following year in Washington, D. C., and then removed to Winchester, Illinois. In 1883 he returned to White Hall and was employed in the store of Mr. Mytinger. On the expiration of that period he embarked in business for himself, conducting a store in White Hall for three and a half years. He afterward located in Marshall, where he remained for six months and in August, 1889, he removed to Roodhouse, where he has since lived, conducting a well equipped drug store. He receives a liberal patronage not only because of the excellent line of goods which he carries, but also owing to his earnest desire to please his patrons and his honorable business dealings. After reaching Roodhouse he worked for one year for Dr. Moore and in November, 1891, he opened the store which he now conducts.

On the 18th of December, 1883, Mr. Vedder was united in marriage to Miss Tillie Clement, a daughter of E. C. and Elizabeth (Barnes) Clement. Mrs. Vedder was born in Vermont and with her parents came to Illinois, the family home being established in Jacksonville, where she was reared and educated. Mr. Vedder is a Democrat in his political affiliations and socially is united with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Having spent almost his entire life in Greene county he has a wide acquaintance here and enjoys the warm regard of many friends.

JOHN A. LUDLUM.

John A. Ludlum, the senior member of the firm of Ludlum & Crist, hardware dealers of Roodhouse, was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, on the 20th of October, 1870. His paternal grandparents were Henry and Martha Ludlum, who were of German parents. Lewis Ludlum, his father, who was born in 1847, died in Yuma, Colorado, in 1898. His wife bore the maiden name of Martha Smith and was a daughter of John Smith, of Scotch ancestry.

John A. Ludlum acquired his education in the public schools and afterward learned the tinner's trade in Pindar, Nebraska, under Thomas Critle, the leading hardware merchant of that place. He became a capable workman, thoroughly familiar with the business in every department, and in 1891 he founded the hardware business of the present firm in Roodhouse, entering into partnership with Charles H. Crist, under the firm style of Ludlum & Crist. They have prospered from the beginning and have a well equipped store, in which they are meeting with excellent success, having secured a large and constantly growing patronage. For seventeen years Mr. Ludlum has been connected with the tinning business and hardware trade and his long experience as a journeyman well equiped him for the work which he now conducts.

Mr. Ludlum is a believer in the Adventist doctrine and holds a membership with that society. In politics he is a Republican but has no political aspirations or ambitions for himself. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married April 11, 1899, to Miss Stella M. Gibson, of this place, and they have a wide and favorable acquaintance, enjoying the warm regard of many friends, while Mr. Ludlum has the entire confidence of the business community.

BENJAMIN F. MANN.

Benjamin F. Mann, a retired farmer, who is now filling the position of marshal at White Hall, was born in Ohio in 1846. The Mann family is of German lineage and the grandfather, Jacob Mann, died in 1868 at the age of seventy years. His son, Captain Martin J. Mann, was a farmer by occupation and very successful in business. At the time of the Civil war, however, he responded to the call for troops and joined the Union army. At the battle of Shiloh he suffered wounds, the effects of which caused his death in February, 1871. During the war he was taken prisoner and later was paroled. When hostilities had ceased he returned to Greene county and resumed his farming operations, but soon afterward located in White Hall and in 1866 he established his home in Kansas, purchasing land where the town of Baxter Springs is now located. He became quite wealthy through his investment there, but he lost heavily in the financial panic which swept throughout the west in 1870. He married Elizabeth Baldwin, a daughter of Judge Benjamin and Martha (Varner) Baldwin. Both the Baldwin and Varner families were of German and Scotch lineage. Judge Baldwin was one of Greene county's most distinguished and honored citizens. He was a Virginian by birth and in 1840 came to Illinois, settling in Greene county upon the Henry Robley farm. His wife, who was born in Newtown, Ohio, in 1814, died upon that place in 1858. Two years later Judge Baldwin left the farm and took up his abode in White Hall, where his death occurred February 13, 1865. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1885. Their daughter, Mrs. Martin J. Mann, died in 1858.

Benjamin F. Mann, son of Captain Martin and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Mann, remained upon the home farm until about fourteen years of age, when his father removed with the family to White Hall. After completing his own education he engaged in teaching school, following that profession between the years 1874 and 1884. He served as teacher and principal of the high schools in Belltown, Virden, Appobona and other schools and was very successful and popular as an educator. Subsequently he purchased a farm and carried on agricultural pursuits for fourteen years with creditable success, at the end of which time he removed to Carrollton in the year 1897.

He was married in July, 1876, to Miss Laura Bowman, a daughter of Dr. A. Bowman, now a retired physician of White Hall. Mrs. Mann died in 1898 and the following year Mr. Mann removed to White Hall, where he has since made his home. Six children were born of this union, namely: Ernest, Lillian, Myra, Benjamin, Abbie and Howard.

Mr. Mann was reared in the faith of the Universalist church but does not belong to

any religious or fraternal organization. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He has always had the respect and esteem of his neighbors and has been honored by election to public office. He served as school director while living upon the farm, acting in that capacity for six years, and from 1888 until 1892 he was justice of the peace. He has been marshal during the greater part of his residence in White Hall and though now fifty-eight years of age he is yet a young man, well preserved and having the vigor and appearance of one much younger. The greater part of his life having been passed in this locality, his history is well known to many and those who are acquainted with him entertain for him high regard.

O. F. GRISWOLD.

O. F. Griswold, who has long occupied a prominent position in business circles in Greene county and after many years' connection with its agricultural and financial interests is now living retired, was born in this county March 20, 1846, his parents being Sylvester and Elizabeth (Hodges) Griswold, while his grandparents were Adonijah and Mary (Barton) Griswold. His grandfather was born in Waltham, Addison county, Vermont, and on seeking a home in the west he made a settlement on Apple Creek prairie in White Hall township, Greene county, Illinois, in 1828. He was induced to remove to this state by some of his children who had preceded him here. While this country was engaged in the second war with England he became a soldier in defense of American interests and was taken prisoner by the British. After he had been incarcerated for some time he made his escape by scaling the prison walls, but he was recaptured, given twenty lashes and again imprisoned for a term of three years. When the war closed, however, he was released. Becoming connected with agricultural pursuits in Greene county he transformed a wild tract of land into a well improved farm and continued its cultivation up to the time of his death, which occurred on the old family homestead in Patterson township, September 1, 1841. In early manhood he wedded Mary Barton, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom Sylvester was the youngest.

Sylvester Griswold was born in Vergennes, Vermont, May 8, 1808, and came to Illinois when twenty-one years of age. He secured a claim in Jersey county, and also one hundred and sixty acres of land in Greene county, these tracts being now in possession of O. F. and Emma A. Griswold. Throughout his entire business career he was interested in agricultural pursuits and the loaning of money and he prospered. His last years were spent in honorable retirement from labor, his earnings in former years enabling him to enjoy in the evening of life all the comforts and luxuries which go to make life worth the living. He died in September, 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In early manhood he married Elizabeth Hodges, who died when her son O. F. Griswold was a young lad. She also left a daughter, Miss Emma A. Griswold, who is a resident of White Hall. The father afterward married again, his second union being with Mrs. Martha Post, a sister of his first wife, and she passed away in 1893.

SYLVESTER GRISWOLD.

O. F. Griswold, whose name introduces this review, began his education in the common schools of Greene county and was afterward a student in the State Normal school at Platteville, Wisconsin. He went to that state for the benefit of his health and when it had sufficiently improved he continued his studies as before stated. It was in 1867 that he went to Wisconsin and he remained a resident of that state for a number of years. In 1869 he embarked in the book and stationery business at Platteville, but after two years sold out and returned to White Hall, where he remained one year. On the expiration of that period he again went to Wisconsin and entered the Platteville Bank as cashier. In 1889 he made arrangements to open a bank in Michigan, but his father became ill and he abandoned that plan. He returned to White Hall in 1892 to manage his father's affairs. He has since been a resident of this city and is now a stockholder in the White Hall Electric Light & Power Company. He assisted in organizing the White Hall Tile & Pottery Company, which established its plant in 1903, but he has since disposed of his interests. In 1904 he became connected with the White Hall National Bank, of which he is still a director and stockholder. He owns valuable farm lands which he rents and is now living retired, save that he gives his personal supervision to his private investments.

In June, 1872, Mr. Griswold was united in marriage to Miss Emma Hodges, a daughter of Isaac and Lucetta (Crist) Hodges, of Platteville, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold now have two children: Harry H., the elder, born October 25, 1874, is assistant cashier in the White Hall National Bank. He attended the schools of Platteville, Wisconsin, and of Jacksonville, Illinois, and was graduated from the University of Chicago in the class of 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Jessie E., the daughter, was educated at Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois, one of the oldest and best schools of the west, completing a four years' classical course there in 1897. She was also a student of art in that institution.

In May, 1903, Mr. Griswold began the erection of one of the fine residences of White Hall on Main street and it was built with all modern equipments and conveniences, is tastefully furnished, and the house is surrounded by a fine lawn, adorned with beautiful shade trees and flowering plants. Mr. Griswold is a Republican in politics, but the honors or emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. His attention has been given to his business affairs in former years and although not yet in the prime of life he has acquired through inheritance and through capable business management a property that enables him to live retired. He has ever maintained an honorable relation with his fellowmen, has been loyal in citizenship and has manifested a public-spirited and progressive interest in everything pertaining to the county's upbuilding. He is popular with a large circle of friends and has the high regard of all with whom he has been associated.

CHARLES H. CRIST.

Charles H. Crist, identified with the commercial interests of Roodhouse as the junior member of the firm of Ludlum & Crist, hardware merchants, was born in Greene county, September 15, 1870, upon a farm not far from Roodhouse. He repre-

sents one of the old families of the county. His grandfather, David Crist, who became one of the pioneer settlers of this county, was born near Cincinnati, in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1809, and was of German descent. He was a son of Moses Crist, who had a family of eleven children, but nearly all died in infancy. David Crist, in 1833, when about twenty-three years of age came to Illinois, and for a short time was engaged in merchandising in White Hall. He afterward purchased a farm covering the present site of Roodhouse and continued its cultivatoin until 1847, when he sold that property and became the owner of forty acres about two and a quarter miles southeast of Roodhouse. He also entered three hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, and he built there a substantial house and barn, made other improvements and devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising. He was deeply and actively interested in the early development of the county and throughout his life was the champion of all progressive measures which promised practical benefit for the community. His death occurred in 1890. He was three times married. He first wedded Maria Jackson, whose father lived southwest of White Hall, on the old McCallister farm. They had three children: Louisa became the wife of B. D. Strong and died two years later, leaving a child that also died in infancy. Sarah married Amboy Campbell by whom she had eight children and they lived on the old homestead until 1902. They now reside in Shawnee, Oklahoma. The third member of the family was Jacob Crist, the father of our subject. For his second wife David Crist chose Lucinda Blevins, a native of Greene county, Illinois, and they had four children but all died young, the eldest being but six years of age. The third wife of David Crist was Sarah Campbell, a native of Greene county, who died in 1880, ten years prior to her husband's death. David Crist, although not a member of any church, was a man of high principles and upright life, commanding the respect and confidence of all who knew him. His political allegiance was given the Democracy.

Jacob Crist, father of our subject, was born in 1843, on the old home farm near Roodhouse and in the summer months assisted in its cultivation, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools, being thus engaged until eighteen years of age, when in the winter of 1864-5 he was employed in Platteville, Wisconsin. He then returned to the farm and in November, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Wales, who was born in 1847, and was descended from an old New England family. Her father, Harman Wales, was born in the state of New York and was married there to Lydia Anderson, who is now living in Atchison, Kansas. He brought his family to Illinois when his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Crist, was but eight years of age. His death occurred in 1892.

Mr. Crist had a house built and furnished before his marriage and he at once took his bride to the home that he had prepared. For thirty-three years they resided upon the old homestead farm in Greene county, and then removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, where they remained for a year, and then came to Roodhouse, where they made their home until 1903, since which time they have been residents of Shawnee, Oklahoma. Mr. Crist is a Democrat in his political affiliation and while living in Roodhouse township he served as assessor for many years and was also justice of the peace for a long

period. He engaged in teaching school for fifteen years and was always deeply and actively interested in the work of public education. He has always kept well informed on the political questions and issues of the day and in matters of citizenship has ever been helpful and public-spirited. He has long held membership in the Christian church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crist have been born six children: Mrs. Louisa Wyatt, a widow, who has one child, Harold, and resides with her parents; Charles H.; Carrie, the wife of J. H. Harp, who is engaged in clerking in Roodhouse; Mary, at home; Fannie, now Mrs. I. E. Rawlins, living near McCloud, Oklahoma; and Frank, who is living in McCloud. The father was the owner of an excellent farm of two hundred acres in this county and now owns two hundred and forty acres in Oklahoma, but leaves the active work of the farm to his children there.

Charles H. Crist was reared on the old home farm, pursued his early education in the public schools and continued his studies in the high school of Roodhouse, but did not graduate. After completing his course of study, he engaged in farming. In 1899 he removed to the old homestead farm, which he operated for three years, when it was sold, prior to the removal of his parents to Oklahoma. In 1903 he entered the hardware business, becoming a member of the firm of Ludlum & Crist. Although but four years have passed since the establishment of the business by Mr. Ludlum, the senior member of the firm, they enjoy a trade second to none in the town. Their location is especially advantageous, for they are situated on the northeast corner of the square. Their business policy commends them to the public patronage and their trade is constantly increasing.

Politically Mr. Crist was formerly identified with the People's party, but is now independent in politics. He was married October 11, 1893, to Miss Loodie Nichols, who was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, and was educated in White Hall and Roodhouse, completing the high school course in the latter place by graduation with the class of 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Crist are widely known and their pleasant home in Roodhouse is noted for its pleasing and generous hospitality. Mr. Crist, although one of the younger merchants here, is classed with the leading business men and in the conduct of his mercantile interests displays marked enterprise and ability.

JAMES W. CASEY.

James W. Casey, now engaged in the grocery business in Roodhouse, where he has made his home for more than a third of a century, and who for a long period was actively connected with railroad service, is a native of Marion county, Ohio, born on the 30th of June, 1833. The Casey family is of Irish lineage. His grandfather, Daniel Casey, was a native of Ireland and after living for some time in Maryland and Virginia, removed to Ohio, his death occurring in Iberia, of the latter state. His wife was Nancy Francis.

William Casey, father of James W. Casey, was born in Maryland, in January, 1802, but was reared in Virginia. He married Sarah Campbell, who was of Scotch descent and was born in Tennessee in 1805. Her parents were James and Mary (Jackson) Campbell, and the former died in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1840, while the lat-

ter died in 1856. William Casey passed away February 2, 1893, while his wife's death occurred December 28, 1846.

To the public school system of his native state James W. Casey is indebted for the educational advantages he enjoyed in his youth. For thirty-five years he was connected with the operative department of the railroad service as locomotive engineer. He was first connected with the Rock Island Railroad Company for two years, then with the Wabash Company for a year, and later entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, with which he continued for thirty-two years, working over its entire system and retiring in 1897. He was one of its most trusted and reliable employes, with a just appreciation of the great responsibility that devolved upon him as the custodian of human life, and his fidelity to duty was the distinguishing feature in his business career. On leaving the employ of the railroad he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, establishing a grocery store in Roodhouse, where he has since conducted a profitable enterprise.

Mr. Casey has lived in Roodhouse for thirty-three years, coming here in 1872 when there were only ten houses in the town and there was only a sidetrack here, with room for seven cars. He is a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and is now chief of local division, No. 220. He has been a member of the board of adjustment and representative to six of the national conventions. He has been secretary of the insurance department of the local division for nine years and is very popular in railroad circles ever laboring for the welfare of those connected with the order. His political views are in accord with the principles of Democracy.

On the 10th of November, 1861, Mr. Casey was united in marriage to Miss Margaret George, who was born in Ohio. They have eight children: Mabel C., who in 1896 was married to Monzo Griffin, of Granite City, Illinois, and has one son, Walter C.; Walter S., a locomotive engineer of Springfield, Missouri; Isolin, who married C. A. Timlin, of Chicago; William E., who is married and has two children; Minnie L., the wife of W. A. Aldridge, of Rock Island, Illinois, by whom she has one son, William J.; Donizetta, who married C. A. Draper, of Roodhouse; Amazion B., living in Chicago; and Florence V., who married H. M. Israel and they reside in Granite City. They have one son, also named William J.

EDWARD CLIFTON PEGRAM, M. D.

Dr. Edward Clifton Pegram, deceased, was born in Woody, Greene county, Illinois, October 12, 1875, and was a son of E. B. and Rosalia (Watson) Pegram. After attending the Woody school for a number of years, he became a pupil in the Carrollton high school and later entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, as a student in the preparatory department. Subsequently he pursued a thorough course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1896, and in August of the same year he located at Duncan, Mississippi, where he succeeded in building up a remunerative practice ere his death. He died in 1899 at the age of twenty-three years, eight months and two days.

The Doctor was a young man of great energy and seemed to display special adaptation for the practice of medicine and was

DR. E. C. PEGRAM.

winning marked success and an enviable reputation in the place he had chosen as his field of labor. His death came as a great blow to his parents and family and was also deeply regretted by many friends both in Greene county and in the south where he had located.

JOHN A. BOEHM.

John A. Boehm is one of the leading citizens of foreign birth who have found in America the opportunities they sought for advancement along business lines. Mr. Boehm was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1825, his parents being John and Margaret (Kinter) Boehm, who were married in Bavaria in 1815. The father was a shoemaker and also served as land agent for the German government for ten years. He came to the United States in 1838, locating in Belleville, Illinois, where two years later he was joined by his family. Because he came on a "visit" and did not return the German government confiscated his estate in that country. His family afterward sold all of their household effects, including a number of fine musical instruments (violins of great value) and thus secured the money necessary to pay the passage of the mother and children to the new world, save that John Boehm sent one hundred dollars for this purpose. They arrived in St. Louis in January, 1841. On the long voyage a brother of our subject, also named John, was ill, but he recovered his health and served in the Mexican war. The father continued to reside at Belleville, Illinois, until his death, which occurred in 1843, when the subject of this review was eighteen years of age. In the family were nine brothers and sisters, all born in Germany. Three died in infancy, but the others came to America, namely: Margaret, Conniguuto, Christopher, Christina, John and Frank. Of this number Margaret died in 1840, at the age of thirty-four years, leaving a daughter. Conniguuto died in Peoria in 1884, at the age of sixty-nine years. Christina, now Mrs. Lanman, lives in Sedalia, Missouri, and has eight children. Christopher made his home in Missouri until his death, which occurred in 1874, when he was sixty years of age. John died in Missouri at the age of sixty-two years, leaving a family. Frank died in 1876. He had been appointed master of the Seventh corps of the state militia.

John A. Boehm was granted good educational privileges in his native country and when a boy he was noted for his skill as a neat, legible penman and bookkeeper, his father requiring him to do the clerical work in making out the reports for the government during the ten years that he served as land agent for Germany. He was also attendant under the various priests under whose jurisdiction he served and his proficiency in his duties was warmly commended. He accompanied his parents to the new world and later he removed to Fayette, Missouri. Subsequently, however, he returned from Missouri to Morgan county, Illinois, where he lived for a few years and afterward settled in Madison county, this state. His next home was in Pike county, followed by a residence in Woodford county and in 1858 he came to Greene county, where he opened his shoe store and shop which he still conducts. His life has been one of untiring activity and in all of his business career his labors have been characterized by unfaltering diligence and perseverance.

In January, 1846, Mr. Boehm was united

in marriage to Miss Frances Elizabeth Rourk, a daughter of Timothy and Nancy (Wriston) Rourk. Her parents were natives of Tennessee and came to Illinois in 1823, her father dying of consumption while in Springfield. Mrs. Boehm was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1827, and by this marriage there are ten children: Frank, born in St. Louis, in 1848; Robert C., who was born in Woodford county, Illinois, in 1850, and is now postmaster of White Hall; John, who was born in 1852, in Pekin, Illinois; Jennie, who was born in Bloomington, Illinois, and became the wife of a Mr. Rich, her death occurring in 1901 in Chicago, she leaving two children; Thomas, who died at the age of six years; Mary, who died at the age of two years; Theodore, who died at the age of six months; Charles E., who was born in March, 1857; William A., who was born in 1860 and is now chief clerk in a large jewelry establishment in St. Louis, Missouri; and Lena, who was born in 1868 and is at home. The second son, Robert C., married Matilda Mann, and they have three children: Clyde, Harry and Lillian. Their mother was a niece of E. V. Baldwin, who died in 1904, and made Clyde executor of the estate, although he is but a young man.

In his political views Mr. Boehm is a stalwart Republican. In the early days he was acquainted with both Douglas and Lincoln and at different times voted for each, but he became a stanch Republican and has always adhered to the party. He was offered the postoffice at Edwardsville, but has never sought or desired political preferment, content to do his duty as a private citizen. He was long a member of the Catholic church and for twenty years was a member of the Odd Fellows Society. Now in his eightieth year he has discontinued active connection therewith. His life has been well spent, characterized by activity and industry in business, and throughout the long years of his residence in Greene county he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. He possesses many of the sterling characteristics of his German ancestry and is numbered among the valued adopted sons of Illinois.

ANDREW J. LAWSON.

Andrew J. Lawson, who is connected with industrial interests in White Hall, where he is following the carpenter's trade, was born September 12, 1844, in Tennessee. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Lawson, father, Jesse Lawson, was of Scotch lineage was of Scotch lineage. The father, John Lawson, after arriving at years of maturity married a daughter of William Miller, who was of Holland-Dutch lineage. Andrew J. Lawson pursued his education in the public schools of his native county and there remained until the beginning of the Civil war. He came to White Hall in 1863, but previous to this time he had enlisted as a soldier in Company E, Twenty-eighth Tennessee Infantry. He was captured in Kentucky, was brought to Louisville and there released on parole, after which he made his way northward, establishing his home in Greene county. He became a resident of White Hall in 1871 and has lived here continuously since, following the occupation of carpentering, to which he was reared.

On the 10th of June, 1872, Mr. Lawson was united in marriage to Miss Amanda J. Aldridge, a daughter of William Aldridge, a native of Tennessee. They have six chil-

dren: Mary J., Clarissa, Albert, Eva, Lydia and William. The eldest daughter is the wife of James England and they have one child. Clarissa is the wife of John Axley and they have two children.

Mr. Lawson exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, honesty and industry and has made for himself an excellent reputation during the third of a century in which he has been a resident of White Hall.

JOSEPH C. WIESER.

Joseph C. Wieser, a jeweler and watchmaker at Roodhouse, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 26, 1830. He attended the public schools of his native land and afterward received private instruction in Latin. Later he attended a polytechnic school at Amberg, where he was graduated with the class of 1843. He afterward spent three years in learning the jeweler's and watchmaker's trade completing his apprenticeship in 1847. The following year he enlisted in the German uprising or rebellion against Brigadier-General Franz Seigel, of the regular army, but the movement did not prove successful and the soldiers who fought against the government were obliged to flee. Mr. Wieser made his way to France but afterward returned to Germany for his discharge from the army and soon afterward followed his former commander, General Seigel, to America and like him fought in the Civil war.

It was in 1850 that Mr. Wieser sailed from the fatherland and after thirty-six days spent upon the water landed at New York, whence he afterward made his way westward to St. Louis in 1853. A year later he went to Jerseyville, Illinois, where he also spent a year and then removed to Winchester, Illinois, where he resided until 1879, since which time he has made his home in Roodhouse. While living in Winchester, Mr. Wieser enlisted, in 1862, in defense of the Union cause, becoming a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He served as a private for a year and was then detailed to act as bugler at headquarters. He also worked at his trade to some extent while in the army. He was in the Army of the Cumberland under General Joseph Hooker, with the Twentieth Corps, participated in a number of engagements, went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, was in the grand review in Washington, and received his final discharge at Camp Fry, in Chicago, marching all the way there from the capital city in the fall of 1865. After the war was over Mr. Wieser returned to Winchester, Illinois, where he remained until 1879, when he came to Roodhouse, where he is now engaged in business as a jeweler and watchmaker. He has superior skill in the latter line and is doing an excellent repair business. He also carries a well-selected stock of jewelry and is enjoying a gratifying patronage, while his business methods and principles commend him to the generous support and trust of the public.

In 1856 Mr. Wieser was married to Miss Margaret E. Van Winkle, a daughter of Abner Van Winkle, and a native of Monticello county, Kentucky. They were the parents of two children: Sylvester, who

was born in 1858, married Annie Ewen and is a resident farmer of Scott county, Illinois; and Homer J., born in 1862, is now engaged in the jewelry and watch-making business in California. For his second wife Joseph C. Wieser chose Miss Mary Longnecker, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Longnecker, natives of Pennsylvania, who now reside in Winchester, Illinois. They have seven children: Nannie, who was educated in the Valparaiso Normal School of Indiana, was for fifteen years a successful and competent teacher, filling positions in the schools of Winchester and of Roodhouse, and is now the wife of Carl Savage, who is acting as a salesman in the store of Gilmore & Jordan at Roodhouse; F. J. resides in St. Louis; Nellie is at home; Lutie, who was also a student in the Valparaiso Normal School, engaged in teaching for three years in Winchester and for three years has been a teacher in Roodhouse; Joseph C. is in St. Louis; and Charles E. and Ella, twins, were born in December, 1886. The son has been attending school in St. Louis since the 1st of October, 1904, and the daughter was graduated from the high school of Roodhouse in 1904. Nearly all of the older members of the family have also been graduated from the high school of Roodhouse. Mr. Wieser has provided his children with excellent school privileges, fully appreciating the value of education.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Wieser is a Democrat in his political views. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in 1856 he was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Winchester, with which he still affiliates. He has filled all the offices in the lodge there and has several times been representative to the grand lodge. In 1858 he was made a Mason at Winchester and in 1879 he demitted and became a charter member of E. M. Husted Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Roodhouse. He also belongs to the chapter and commandery in Jacksonville. He is now senior warden in the local lodge and has been past master. He is in hearty sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft and is a man honored in business and in citizenship as well as in fraternal and social circles. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world for he has found business conditions that he could utilize and while acquiring a comfortable competence through his well directed commercial efforts he has enjoyed the benefits of a life in a free country. As a citizen he has always been loyal to his adopted land and her institutions and he rendered to the country signal service at the time of the Civil war.

ALONZO M. HANNAFORD.

Alonzo M. Hannaford, who is serving as police magistrate at Roodhouse, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 1, 1842, his parents being James and Rebecca (Bennet) Hannaford. The father was born in Peterboro, New Hampshire, in 1801, and died there at the venerable age of ninety-nine years. When a young man he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, controlling a cotton manufacturing plant, and, working his way upward, he eventually became superintendent. He was afterward sent to Macon, Georgia, as the representative of the company, and after

two years he returned to Lowell, where he remained until 1857, when he again became a resident of Peterboro, New Hampshire, living at the old homestead, where he died in 1900.

Alonzo M. Hannaford was educated in the public schools and when a youth of fifteen years enlisted in the United States Navy on the frigate Independence, as wardroom boy, thus serving until 1861, when he enlisted in the Second New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He joined this command on the 26th of April and was with the Army of the Potomac for three years. He was wounded at Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, 1862, and again at Gettysburg, on the 2d of July, 1863. He participated in twenty-seven battles and twelve skirmishes and was mustered out at Concord, New Hampshire, June 21, 1864. In the same year, as a civilian, he entered the quartermaster's department, where he remained until May 19, 1865.

In August, 1866, Mr. Hannaford became connected with railroad operation at Cleveland, Ohio, as a fireman. In May, 1867, he became an employe of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the following year located in Jacksonville, Illinois. He has been a resident of Roodhouse since 1877. He remained in the active service of the railroad company until he was obliged to retire on account of physical disability brought on by his service in the Civil war.

Mr. Hannaford is quite prominent in fraternal circles. He is a member of E. M. Husted Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he has served as secretary since 1900. Since 1892 he has been first assistant engineer of Division 220, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is commander of Jacob Fry Post, No. 193, G. A. R. His political allegiance is unfalteringly given the Republican party and in 1897 he was elected justice of the peace, in which position he served for one term. He was then chosen police magistrate and re-elected in 1904 for a term of four years, in a Democratic precinct. His personal worth and popularity are widely acknowledged and as an officer he is as true to his duties as he was to his country when he followed her banners upon the battlefields of the south.

On the 5th of February, 1868, Mr. Hannaford was married to Miss Mary A. Swan, a daughter of Charles A. Swan, formerly foreman of the roundhouse at Roodhouse. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Hannaford was a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. Unto them have been born thirteen children; Frank G. is now living on a ranch twenty miles from Texarkana, Texas; Charles A., who is now following railroading, lives in Roodhouse and is married and has six children; Arthur B. is at San Bernardino, California; Henry B. is at Springfield in the employ of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company; Maud B. is at home; Gertie M. and Adelaide M. are also with their parents; James R. died in 1898; George W., Oscar M., Clara and Jessie are all at home; and one child died in infancy. Gertie and George are graduates of the high school of Roodhouse.

Mr. Hannaford had meager educational privileges but his travels and experiences have made him a man of intelligence and wide observation has added largely to his knowledge. He is very popular in railroad circles in Roodhouse and his many sterling traits of manhood have gained for him the regard and friendship of a large majority of those with whom business, political and social relations have brought him in contact.

WILLIAM A. WINN.

The business interests of White Hall find a worthy representative in William A. Winn, who is superintendent of the electric light and power plant. He was born November 9, 1856, at or near Carrollton, in this county. His ancestors are of Welsh lineage in the paternal line and at an early period in the development of the new world the Winn family was established in what is now West Virginia. The great-grandparents of our subject were William and Elizabeth (Ford) Winn, the former born in Wales, while the Fords were of Scotch origin and representatives of the name emigrated to America. Mr. and Mrs. Winn, crossing the Atlantic to the new world, established their home near Richmond, Virginia, where they spent their remaining days. Their son, William Winn, Jr., the grandfather of our subject, was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 17, 1803, and emigrated to Lexington, Kentucky, where he resided for a short time. He afterward took up his abode in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, where on the 3d of March, 1825, he was united in marriage to Miss Phœbe Osborne, a daughter of Aaron and Eleanor (Frazier) Osborne. Her father died in Grandview, Indiana, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years and his wife passed away in Ohio. After their marriage William and Phœbe Winn became residents of Indiana, settling near Rising Sun, where they remained until 1820, when they came to Greene county, Illinois, casting in their lot with its early residents. Her father secured a tract of land which William Winn developed into a productive farm, making his home thereon until his death, which occurred November 27, 1867, while his wife passed away April 22, 1858. Their remains were interred in Ridgewood cemetery and in their demise the county lost two of its representative pioneer residents.

George W. Winn, father of our subject, was born near Rising Sun, Indiana, May 3, 1827, and was therefore but two years of age when his parents removed to Illinois. His educational privileges were limited. He attended school in a building erected of round logs and his principal text-book was the Webster speller. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, serving a regular apprenticeship and becoming a superior workman. He followed that pursuit until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He was married three times. On the 30th of April, 1849, he had wedded Mary A. Tucker, whose death occurred August 3, 1852. She left one child, John A., born March 29, 1850. On the 3d of November, 1852, Mr. Winn married Sarah Tucker, a sister of his first wife, and their only son is William A. of this review. The mother died February 7, 1859. The patriotic spirit of George Winn was aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union and he enlisted as a member of Company I, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry. He was detailed to do general ward service in the hospital at St. Louis. While he was there his two little children died and his wife then became connected with the army as a nurse, thus aiding in the relief of the wounded boys in blue. It was on the 20th of October, 1859, that George W. Winn had married Miss Mary C. Boggess, who was a daughter of Madison and Elizabeth (Reddin) Boggess. Her people had come to Carrollton in the summer of 1818 and her father there followed the trade of wagon-making. He was a native of Kentucky and belonged to a sur-

veying party at the time he established his home in Illinois. Here he took an active part in the pioneer development of the state and served his country as a soldier in the Black Hawk war. His death occurred June 7, 1877, and his wife passed away in January, 1854. Their daughter, Mary C., became the third wife of George Winn, and they had the following children: James M., Charles D., Mary E., Julia E., Craig Walter and one that died in infancy.

After the Civil war George W. Winn returned to Greene county and in connection with his brother, Richard B. Winn, established the Carrollton Machine shop, which they successfully conducted until 1877, when they removed to White Hall. Here they started the foundry and machine shop and in conducting this business met with very gratifying success, George W. Winn remaining at the head of the enterprise until his death, which occurred in the year 1896. He was a very temperate man, never using liquor or tobacco in any form, nor was he ever heard to use profane language. He was a devoted and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic and enjoyed in high measure the regard of his brethren of this organization. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party and he was one who at all times was true to his honest convictions and loyal in advocacy of what he believed to be right. His name was a synonym for integrity and straightforward dealing and he commanded the unqualified confidence of friends, neighbors and business associates.

William A. Winn spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Carrollton, acquiring his education in its public schools and in 1877 when in his twenty-first year he came to White Hall. He had previously learned the machinist's trade and here he entered the employ of his father and uncle, with whom he continued from 1877 until 1895. His uncle died in May, 1903, and William A. Winn and his brother, G. E. Winn, then took charge of the partnership property, which they conducted for fourteen months. On the expiration of that period it was purchased by Mrs. R. B. Winn, who still owns it. Mr. Winn of this review accepted the superintendency of the White Hall electric light and power plant and has since remained in that position, giving excellent satisfaction to the stockholders of the company by his capable service and progressive management.

In 1879 Mr. Winn was united in marriage to Miss Clara B. Wright, a native of Greene county, educated in White Hall and a daughter of Lyman C. and Caroline (Pierce) Wright. They have four children: George L., born in March, 1881; Clarence C., in July, 1883; Vera, September 10, 1885; and Bennett, August 14, 1895. The eldest son married Etta Hamilton, who was born in Bryanshoro, Kentucky, and is a daughter of W. B. Hamilton. This marriage was celebrated in 1904. George L. is now in business with his father as assistant superintendent of the electric light and power plant of White Hall. The elder children of the family are graduates of the White Hall high school, George having completed the course in 1899, Clarence in 1903, and Vera in 1904. Mr. Winn exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but is not an active partisan, although his fitness for office is recognized as is his loyalty in matters of citizenship. He was a member of the city council from 1895 until

1807 and he has served for three terms as a member of the White Hall school board. Fraternally he is a Mason. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving as a trustee. Moral development, educational progress and the material upbuilding of his town are all causes dear to his heart and his co-operation may be counted upon when he can aid in advancing measures for the benefit of his community.

WILLIAM WITHERS.

William Withers, who at one time was engaged in general farming in Greene county and now resides at Mineral Wells, Texas, was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, October 27, 1819. His paternal grandfather was William Withers, of Virginia. The father, Abijah Withers, was born November 27, 1783, and died in 1823. He was a farmer by occupation but was skilled in many trades. He married Clara Bruce, who was born April 1, 1786, and died in 1823. She was a daughter of John Bruce, a native of Virginia and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. When an infant she was carried from Virginia to Kentucky, in 1787, by her mother, who rode horseback, following the Indian trails over the mountains.

William Withers attended the subscription schools of Kentucky, studying the usual branches of English learning and also surveying. He was seventeen years of age when he began farming in Garrard county, Kentucky, owning some land and some negroes there. He was married April 10, 1837, to Elizabeth Bruce, a daughter of the Hon. Horatio Bruce, a prominent lawyer of Kentucky, and in 1846 they removed to Greene county, Illinois, Mr. Withers purchasing a farm on Apple Creek prairie, near White Hall, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits. There he resided for about nine years, when he sold that property and removed to a farm near Carrollton, Illinois, which he purchased in 1855. In 1859 he sold that farm and began conducting a general store in Carrollton, but his liberal spirit led him to give credit to so many people that he soon found that his capital was scattered all over the county and he was unable to recover much of it. Accordingly he sold his store in 1866 and bought a small farm and vineyard in Champaign county, Illinois, where he resided until 1879, when he removed to Mineral Wells, Texas, where he now resides.

Mr. Withers has never held nor sought office. He was a Whig and afterward a Democrat in politics. He has always lived a peaceable and orderly life, his word being as good as his bond, while all who know him respect him. He was made a Master Mason in 1855 and he has been a member of the Christian church or Church of the Disciples for fifty-five years.

Mr. Withers was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife March 13, 1903, her death occurring at their home in Mineral Wells, Texas. They reared six children to be grown, namely: H. C. Withers, Dr. H. B. Withers, Z. T. Withers, Mrs. Eliza B. Baker, George M. Withers and Mrs. Clara Parker. Mrs. Baker died in 1890, leaving four sons, but all of the others are now living. They have thirty-four grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren now living. Mr. Withers is yet remembered by many of the early settlers of Greene county, whose

WILLIAM WITHERS

acquaintance he formed during the years in which he was connected with its agricultural and commercial interests.

WILLIAM J. KREIDER.

William J. Kreider, whose business qualification and accommodating manner have already made him one of the representative citizens of Roodhouse, although he has made his home here only since 1903, is proprietor of the electric light and power plant, and his education well fitted him for the conduct of an enterprise of this character. He was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, June 2, 1877. His paternal grandfather was Michael Zimmerman Kreider, who became a resident of Illinois. His wife, who was born in 1800, died in Jacksonville, in 1886. Their son, Edmund C. Kreider, father of our subject, is a very prominent citizen of Jacksonville, where he is now serving as postmaster. He married a Miss McDowell, a daughter of John T. McDowell, who was a native of Ohio and lived and died in Portsmouth, that state.

Following the mastery of the elementary branches of learning in the public schools of his native city, William Kreider entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. Subsequently he matriculated in Illinois University, completing his studies there by graduation in 1897. He was thus well prepared for the responsible duties of life, having completed a full scientific course and a course in civil engineering, and he then returned to Jacksonville. In September, 1903, he came to Roodhouse and purchased the electric light plant from W. P. Gilmore, putting it in excellent repair, adding new machinery and otherwise improving it, but already it has become too small for the demands of a constantly increasing patronage, and a new plant will soon be added. Mr. Kreider employs several men and also gives his personal supervision and assistance to the business, for which he is thoroughly qualified, understanding the practical workings as well as the great scientific principles which underlie the business.

On the 30th of June, 1903, Mr. Kreider was married to Miss Nellie C. Hall, a daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Holmes) Hall. She was born at Barry, Pike county, Illinois, and they now have one son, Howard Clinton Kreider, born September 13, 1904. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Roodhouse and Mr. Kreider belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, while in his political views he is a Republican. Concentrating his energies upon his business, he is meeting with the success which is the goal of all business endeavor.

H. L. McFARLAND.

H. L. McFarland, one of the well-known representatives of industrial interests in White Hall, where he is engaged in wagon-making and blacksmithing, was born in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on the 24th of May, 1843, and, as the name indicates, is of Scotch lineage. His grandfather was Reuben McFarland, and his parents were H. C. and Elizabeth R. (Robinson) McFarland, the latter a daughter of Philip R. and Mary (Moore) Robinson. Her father was born February 26, 1797, and removed from Kentucky to Indiana. He died Sep-

tember 10, 1875, and his wife, who was born March 4, 1801, died September 24, 1859. The parents of Mr. McFarland removed from Cape Girardeau to St. Francis county, Missouri. The father died in 1886, but the mother is still living and makes her home with her son, H. L. McFarland.

In the public schools of St. Francis county, Missouri, H. L. McFarland acquired his education and while there he also served a six months' apprenticeship to the trades of wagon-making and blacksmithing. In 1864, while his parents were residing in Washington county, Missouri, and he was working at the blacksmith's trade, it was learned that General Price was at Pilot Knob. Fearing for him, his mother told him she wanted him to get away at once. A neighbor desiring to ship sixty mules to St. Louis, Mr. McFarland agreed to take the mules if his expenses were paid. While in St. Louis he heard of a position which he could secure in White Hall, Illinois, and made his way by train to Godfrey and thence by stage to Carrollton, where he worked for a short time. He then came to White Hall and entered the employ of John Higbee, in his wagon and blacksmith shop. For thirteen and a half years he remained in that position and then began business on his own account. In 1870 he bought his house for seven hundred dollars, making only a partial payment, but one by one he has paid off the notes and he now has a comfortable home.

On the 1st of March, 1871, Mr. McFarland married Miss Mary J. Amos, a native of White Hall. They have had four children: L. A., Nellie A., H. A., and C. A. Two of the sons have gained fame in the baseball world. C. A. is the noted pitcher of the Cardinals, the St. Louis professional baseball players of the national league. He began to play on the commons at White Hall, and became a professional in 1896, first with the Des Moines club, afterward with the New York club, and is now with the St. Louis team. He has gained renown as a pitcher and has gained a wide reputation throughout the country. He married Nettie Hocking, of Jacksonville, Illinois, where her father has conducted a hotel for many years. They now reside in St. Louis and they have one child, Mary Eugenia. L. A. McFarland is also a professional base ball player. He entered the national league and was with Anson of Chicago in 1896. He has played at different times with the teams of Fort Worth, Louisville, Cedar Rapids, Youngstown and Toronto. In 1903 he became manager of the Decatur club, one of the best of the "3-I" league, starting in as pitcher but playing at any position. He is a favorite with the friends of base ball. H. A. McFarland, residing in St. Louis, has been in the employ of Swift & Company, but at the time of the recent strike, in 1904, he entered the employ of the Stickney Cigar Company. He was married in 1901 to Edna, daughter of H. S. Avery, a popular merchant of White Hall. They reside in East St. Louis.

Mr. McFarland was reared in the Presbyterian church and has been a member of its choir, but does not belong to the church. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat. He is a man of strong will and good common sense. At one time, acceding to his wife's request, he gave up drinking, although he had been used to the habit for years, and his strong purpose has enabled him to persevere in this course. He is equally loyal to everything that he believes to be right and he is one of the much respected citizens of White Hall, where he has

carried on business for about forty years. His word is as "good as gold," and all who know him have implicit confidence in him, and respect him for what he has accomplished in the way of character-building and the acquirement of a competence.

JOHN A. BALDWIN.

John A. Baldwin, one of the prosperous and prominent farmers and stockraisers of Greene county, after almost fifty years' residence in this county, feels perfectly satisfied with Illinois as a place of residence, appreciating its advantages and business opportunities, and through the careful direction of his individual interests, adding to the general prosperity and upbuilding of the community, especially along agricultural lines. He was born in White Hall township, June 26, 1855, a son of Benjamin F. and Hannah (Severs) Baldwin. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Baldwin, Sr., was the founder of the family in this state, coming to Illinois from Marion county, Ohio. He was a splendid type of the self-made man, for though he started out in life empty-handed he accumulated several thousand acres of land in Illinois and also left to his son Benjamin a tract of eighty acres in Ohio. He possessed splendid business ability and keen discernment, which enabled him to make judicious investments, and as the years passed he became one of the most extensive landowners in this part of the state.

Benjamin F. Baldwin was long a man of prominence in public life in Greene county, active and influential along many lines which promoted the welfare of his community. For thirty years he acted as marshal at the annual county fairs held in Carrollton and was noted for his efficiency and the promptness with which he discharged his duties. He always carried on farming and in the development of the fields and the care of his crops he showed the spirit of the progressive agriculturist. Unto him and his wife were born seven children: Marilla, deceased; Lou S., who is living in White Hall township; Mary, who resides in St. Paul; George, a resident of Bluffdale; Alice, the wife of H. Porter; John A.; and A. C. Baldwin, a stock farmer of Greene county.

At the usual age John Baldwin became a public-school student, and when not occupied with his text-books he assisted in the cultivation of the home farm or enjoyed the pleasures in which farmer lads of the period indulged. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Clara E. Robley, a daughter of Vilroy and Katherine (Spencer) Robley, the latter a daughter of Hiram and Jane Spencer, of White Hall Hall township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have been born two children: Edith S. and Edna A., twins, who were born June 23, 1896.

Mr. Baldwin resides upon a farm which formerly belonged to his father-in-law and is engaged extensively and successfully in stock-raising. He makes a specialty of what is known as the Thin Rind breed of hogs, a kind that is now recognized among hog raisers as a well defined breed of the bacon producers. It originated in Kentucky and was developed in Pike county, Missouri. The hogs are distinguished by a white band around a black body. The sows are prolific and good mothers and cross well with other breeds. The stock is now registered and is raised in many parts of the United States. Mr. Baldwin also raises potatoes of the finest variety, covering them with straw only and

thus saving cultivation and the labor of digging. He is also a believer in modern methods of farming, and while quick to adopt a new idea, it must be one which his judgment tells him will prove practical. His labors have been carried energetically forward and he has accomplished much as a farmer and stock-raiser, being now one of the prosperous men of his community.

GEORGE E. BUNDY.

George E. Bundy, who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Roodhouse, was born July 2, 1866, one mile north of White Hall, his parents being Elijah S. and Mary (Rice) Bundy. His grandfather Bundy was a native of New York and at an early day removed to Wisconsin, settling at Black River Falls. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Henry, died in 1874 and is remembered by George E. Bundy, who at the time of her death was a lad of eight years. Elijah S. Bundy was born in the state of New York, April 9, 1847, and was quite young when he came with his parents to the middle West, locating in Wisconsin. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade and in 1865 he came to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, where he was engaged in building pursuits for a time, but later conducted a furniture and undertaking business. Subsequently he removed to Walkerville and later to White Hall, where he became a partner of Paul Lang, and when the latter died the business was sold and Mr. Bundy removed to Murraysville, where he lived for four years. He then came to Roodhouse, where he followed carpentering until the fall of 1882, when he established the furniture and undertaking business now conducted by his son George. He continued to conduct his store until his death, which occurred June 8, 1900, when he was fifty-three years of age. His wife died October 26, 1897.

George E. Bundy accompanied his parents on their various removals and acquired his education in the public schools. He assisted his father through the period of his youth and upon the latter's death he succeeded to the furniture and undertaking business, which he now conducts in Roodhouse, having a good store, in which he carries a large and carefully selected line of goods, to meet the popular demand. There are two furniture stores in Roodhouse and Mr. Bundy receives a good patronage from the town and surrounding districts. In May, 1900, his store was destroyed by fire, but he immediately erected a fine brick building on Palm street, thirty by one hundred feet, and continued business on a larger scale than before.

On the 22d of December, 1887, Mr. Bundy was united in marriage to Miss Mattie I. Hunt, a daughter of John P. Hunt and Evaline (Baldwin) Hunt, the latter a sister of Mayor Baldwin, of White Hall. Her mother, Mrs. Martha Baldwin, died October 10, 1888. Mrs. Bundy was born in Greene county, a mile and a half from Roodhouse, and by her marriage she has become the mother of one son, George H., born December 6, 1889. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Bundy belongs to several fraternal organizations, being a representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. His political views accord with the principles of the Democratic party. Connected with the furniture trade from early

hood, he is well prepared for carrying on a profitable business, for with a recognition of the fact that diligence is the basic element of success, he applies himself earnestly to the upbuilding of a good and profitable trade.

JOHN C. WOODS.

John C. Woods, one of the energetic, practical and progressive agriculturists of White Hall township, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 12th of November, 1864, his parents being Isaac and Martha (Baker) Woods, the former a son of William Woods, who was of English descent, while the mother was a daughter of C. B. Baker. Mr. Woods of this review is a nephew of William C. Baker, of White Hall. The Bakers have ever been industrious and respected people and for many years have been valued citizens of Illinois, upholding the moral and political status of the state and at the same time contributing to its material upbuilding. Oscar Woods, a brother of our subject, resides at Berdan, Greene county.

John C. Woods acquired his education in the public schools and was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has made his life work. He resides on a farm, which was formerly the property of his father-in-law, William Ridings, and here he has a good tract of land which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He located here soon after his marriage and is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the raising of Thin Rind hogs, having recently purchased a fine registered male of this breed from William Strang. He also operates much of the land belonging to his father-in-law, who is an extensive property holder, and who finds in Mr. Woods a most dutiful and helpful son.

On the 22d of May, 1884, Mr. Woods married Miss Nellie Ridings, a daughter of William and Mary Ann Ridings. Her great-grandfather, John Ridings, was born in Wales and became the progenitor of the family in America, establishing his home in North Carolina, where he died in 1832. His son, Isaac Ridings, grandfather of Mrs. Woods, married Susanna Chinn, of a noted Kentucky family of that name. Her father was born in 1822, in Surry county, North Carolina, and there acquired a meager education. In 1835 he came to Illinois with his parents, the family home being established in White Hall township, Greene county. Throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits and he now owns over seven hundred acres of land in Greene county and two hundred and forty acres in Christian county. His prosperity has come to him as the result of careful management, unfaltering diligence and judicious investment. His home is a comfortable brick house, with frame addition, and is surrounded with apple and peach orchards. He is a genial gentleman, hospitable and kind hearted, keeps well posted on public affairs and is yet deeply interested in the general topics of the day. In early life he was a Democrat, and at the time of the war he became what was known as a Douglas Democrat, following the example of Stephen A. Douglas in supporting Lincoln in his war policy. He has long been a Republican, supporting Garfield, who was of the same religious faith, both being members of the Christian church. He has since been unfaltering in his advocacy of the Republican party and by his ballot always upholds its platform. He wedded Mary Ann Allen, a

daughter of William Allen, a native of North Carolina, and they became the parents of three children: Sarah, the wife of Pleasant Edward Driver, by whom she has three children; Mrs. Woods; and Frank, who lives on a farm near Wrightsville and has one child.

Mrs. Woods, the younger daughter, is a model housekeeper, a kind neighbor and a devoted wife and mother. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woods have been born five children: William T., who was born June 7, 1885; Myra, born in 1887; Edward, in 1891; Sarah, in 1896; and Lucy, in 1899. The parents have many warm friends in the locality where they reside and their own home is a most hospitable one.

ELISHA C. BARNARD.

Elisha C. Barnard, who, engaged in farming, is making a specialty of the raising of pure white Shanghai chickens and Duroc hogs, has spent his entire life in Greene county. He was born November 2, 1849, upon a farm one mile west of Athens, in Athens township, his parents being Elisha and Mahala (Mayberry) Barnard. His father died in 1877.

In the common schools of the county Elisha C. Barnard acquired his education and in his youth was trained to farm labor, which he has always followed. He has been connected with W. H. Barrow and his son, A. H. Barrow, for the past ten years and has resided in a fine farm residence near Roodhouse. Here he carried on general agricultural pursuits, the fields giving every evidence of his careful supervision, while everything about the place indicates the manager to be a man of business discernment and thrift. He is now raising some fine pure bred Shanghai fowls and also Duroc hogs.

In 1872 Mr. Barnard was married to Miss Lou Ella Pope, who was born in Scott county, Illinois, near Manchester, December 15, 1854. Her parents were Thomas M. and Mary Jane (Billings) Pope, who still reside in Manchester. Her maternal grandfather was Abraham Billings. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard never had any children of their own, but reared an adopted daughter, Berdie Ann Nichols, who was born November 20, 1880, and whose mother, Mrs. Jane Nichols, died when her daughter was very young. Her father, who worked for Mr. Barnard, is now living near Kane. She is a niece of George Witte, now representative from this district in the state legislature and formerly sheriff of Greene county. Berdie Nichols was married, in March, 1900, to Orrin Doyel, a nephew of L. C. Doyel, of Roodhouse township, and they reside on the E. L. Kemp farm. They have one son. Mrs. Doyel is a graduate of the high school of Roodhouse, of the class of 1899.

Mr. Barnard has been a life-long Democrat, supporting the principles of the party since age gave to him the right of franchise. He affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the Christian church. His life has been a busy and useful one and whatever success he has enjoyed has come as the direct result of his own labors.

HARRY A. ROBLEY.

Harry A. Robley is a representative of one of the most prominent and honored pioneer families of Greene county, and his own personal worth entitles him to a position in

the foremost rank where his father and grandfather stood. The latter, Captain Richard Robley, was born in Swansea, New Hampshire, May 12, 1791, and was a son of Matthew and Mary (Scott) Robley, who were natives of England and became the progenitors of the family in America. Captain Robley remained a resident of New England until the spring of 1820, when he came to Illinois and selected lands in Bluffdale township, Greene county, on which he settled, erecting a residence and other buildings in 1821. The old log cabin which he built there was known as the Buckeye cabin. A bear had been killed upon that site just before he began building, and everything was wild and unimproved, indicating the frontier conditions of the locality. On the 11th of August, 1814, in Vergennes, Vermont, he had married Desire Griswold, and it was to this pioneer home that he brought his wife and little family, she nobly sharing with him in all the hardships and trials of the frontier. With characteristic energy, however, Captain Robley began the development of a farm and for half a century resided upon the old homestead, making it a valuable property by reason of the excellent improvements which he placed upon it. He won his title by serving as captain of a militia company in the Black Hawk war in 1832. He died January 3, 1870, when more than eighty-seven years of age, his birth having occurred May 12, 1791. His wife passed away July 22, 1836. They were the parents of the following children, as follows: Henry G. married Caroline Griswold, of Carlinville, Illinois; George B. wedded Mary Jordan, of this county; Eliza A. married Thomas J. Brown and died December 20, 1834; Charles was born November 6, 1822; Emily married J. Twitchell and died in 1872; Vilroy was the next of the family; Walter S. died November 6, 1830; and Mary became the wife of T. Bruce.

Vilroy Robley was born in Greene county, Illinois, August 20, 1827, and was reared upon the home farm, assisting in its cultivation up to the time of his marriage, which occurred April 27, 1854, Miss Katherine Spencer becoming his wife. She was the only daughter of Stephen and Katherine (Walker) Spencer, natives of Vermont. Her father was born in Bennington and was of English parentage. He was educated in the schools of his native state and was there married to Miss Katherine Walker, a daughter of Johnson Walker, one of the early residents of the Green Mountain state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were born five children. In 1833 Mr. Spencer started by wagon for Illinois, arriving at his destination October 28. He settled at Bluffdale and in 1834 he erected a brick house on a fine tract of land, this being one of the best of the early residences of the county. He was not only a progressive and prosperous agriculturist but also a public-spirited citizen and he encouraged public education and built a schoolhouse for the use of his own and his neighbors' children. He, too, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and he took part in the battle of Plattsburg. He was well educated for his day and was a splendid type of the New England character, sturdy and upright, well fitted to cope with pioneer conditions and taking an active part in the early development of the county. He died November 26, 1846, and his wife died September 9, 1873.

After the marriage of Vilroy Robley and Katherine Spencer he devoted his energies to farming, which he successfully conducted until his death, and he became the owner of

fifteen hundred acres which were in his possession at the time of his death. He figured prominently in educational circles, and his life work was crowned with a high measure of prosperity. He died in 1886, at the age of fifty-eight years, and his wife passed away the same year, at the age of fifty-four. They were the parents of seven children: Edward V.; who lives on the old homestead; Charles A., who was killed in a runaway accident when twenty-four years of age; Mary E., who died at the age of one year; Cora M., the wife of F. Baldwin; Clara E., who married John Baldwin; Lettie A., who married A. C. Baldwin; and Harry A.

Harry A. Robley was born in 1875, on his father's old homestead southwest of his present place of residence, and his youth was passed in a manner similar to that of most lads of the period. Following the acquirement of a good education in the public schools he began farming on his own account and he now owns what is known as the old A. C. Baldwin farm of one hundred and sixty acres, the greater part of which he rents. He is a breeder of the white Plymouth Rock and red Leghorn poultry, as well as the Thin Rind hogs and his sales of poultry and stock bring to him a good annual income. He uses his fine farm to the best advantage without actively engaging in the tilling of the soil, and his business interests are well managed and prove profitable.

In January, 1897, he was married to Miss Bertha Barnes, a daughter of Robert and Nannie (Cotton) Barnes. She has a brother Rob Barnes, who resides in White Hall, and a brother David, who is living in California. The year prior to his marriage Mr. Robley took up his residence upon his present farm and has resided here continuously since with the exception of the year 1898. Unto him and his wife have been born two interesting children: Elon, born October 2, 1900; and Porter, born December 21, 1902. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Robley is a Democrat in his political views, interested in the growth and success of his party. He is an expert marksman and takes great delight in hunting, indulging his love of the sport on frequent occasions. He is a popular, genial, young man, of social nature, and has many friends in the county where he has always made his home and where the family name has figured through more than eight decades.

STEPHEN FLATT, M. D.

Dr. Stephen Flatt, who is now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Hardin, Calhoun county, Illinois, and is also conducting a drug store at that place, was born in Greene county on the 5th of June, 1872, and is a son of Daniel Flatt, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. His primary education was obtained in the district schools of this county and he later attended the Carrollton high school, where he was graduated with honors in 1895, being valedictorian of his class. Desiring to enter the medical fraternity he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis and was graduated at that institution March 16, 1898, standing third in a class of one hundred and five. He then located for practice at Hardin, Calhoun county, Illinois, and for a time was in partnership with Dr. McGiddins, both in the practice of medicine and in the drug business, but later bought out his partner and is now alone. As a drug-

DR. STEPHEN FLATT.

gist he has built up a good trade and as a physician he stands high among his professional brethren, securing a liberal share of the public patronage.

On the 10th of April, 1901, in St. Louis, Dr. Flatt was married by Bishop Tuttle to Miss Marie E. Carruthers, a daughter of George and Hattie Carruthers. Her father is a commission merchant of St. Louis. The Doctor and his wife have a little son, S. Ford, born December 26, 1901.

Politically Dr. Flatt is a Democrat, religiously is a member of the Baptist church, and fraternally is connected with Hardin lodge, A. F. & A. M. He has in his possession a certificate of Masonry issued to his great-grandfather, John Gibson, in England, and a silver medal given to the same gentleman, June 15, 1815, for bravery while in the king's service in the battle of Waterloo.

JOHN W. WYATT.

John W. Wyatt, engaged in general farming in White Hall township, was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, near Chesterfield, in 1849. His paternal grandfather, William Wyatt, was a native of England and on coming to America settled in Kentucky, whence he removed to Illinois. He was a farmer by occupation as were the maternal ancestors of our subject. On coming to this state he located in White Hall township, Greene county, near Bradshaw Mound. The father of our subject was Thomas Wyatt, who followed farming in White Hall township. He married Nancy Dunham, a daughter of William Dunham, a farmer of Greene county, noted for his religious zeal. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt held membership with the Baptist church and were earnest Christian people. Mr. Wyatt died in 1896, at the age of seventy-six years, while his wife passed away in 1900, at the age of seventy years.

John W. Wyatt was reared on the old family homestead in White Hall township and in his youth attended the public schools through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he aided in the work of the fields. He has since followed various pursuits, but is now giving his attention to farming and is living upon what is known as the W. W. Hubb farm, upon which he located in 1901. It is a tract of one hundred and twenty acres and no farm in White Hall township shows better thrift and prosperity, for his labors are of a most practical character and he is thoroughly conversant with the best methods of cultivating the soil so that it will yield excellent returns in good harvest. He raises good crops each year and also has some of his land seeded down to clover and timothy.

Mr. Wyatt was united in marriage to Miss Margret A. Spencer, a daughter of Elisha and Emily (Armstrong) Spencer. They have become the parents of seven children: Lucy, who died at the age of sixteen months; Roy Lee, who died at the age of two years; Andy O., who was born March 24, 1881; David, twenty-two years of age; Thomas J., born June 9, 1883; Mary, born April 12, 1887; and Nancy E., born October 10, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt hold membership with the Baptist church and are interested in its work and the extension of its influence. He has been a Democrat since age gave to him the right of franchise and although he

never seeks office earnestly desires the adoption of the party principles. His entire life has been passed in Greene county, where he has a wide and favorable acquaintance.

GEORGE M. CUNNINGHAM.

George M. Cunningham, who is engaged in general farming in Roodhouse township, was born in Greene county, near Patterson, May 7, 1847. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Cunningham, was a native of South Carolina, and his son, Joel Cunningham, was also born in that state. He married Miss Clara C. Marsh, a daughter of Ezekiel and Lydia (Whittier) Marsh, natives of Tennessee. Joel Cunningham removed from South Carolina to Tennessee, and came from Lincoln county, in the latter state, to Illinois about 1830 or 1831. Settling in Greene county, he was one of the pioneer farmers of this part of the state and aided in reclaiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization. Throughout his entire life he followed farming, and he died in 1872, at the age of sixty-nine years, while his wife passed away in 1888, at the age of eighty-eight years.

George M. Cunningham is indebted to the public schools for the educational privileges he enjoyed, and when not busy with his school books he aided in the labors of the home farm. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits and now farms the J. W. Smith land in Roodhouse township, making his home thereon. He was married in 1874 to Miss Virginia Davidson, and they have become the parents of six children: Mary A., who was born in 1875 and is the wife of Elmer Bollard, a member of one of the oldest families of the county, by whom she has three children, Orrin, aged eleven, Virgil, aged eight, and Rubie, aged one year; Nona, who was born in 1878; Emma, who was born in 1879 and is the wife of John Coates, a resident of Barrow, by whom she has one child, Clara; Alma, born in 1883; Hubert, born July 10, 1889; and Burline, born August 12, 1895.

In his religious faith Mr. Cunningham is a member of the Baptist faith, and in his political views is a Prohibition-Democrat. He advocates temperance principles and in fact supports all measures which promote law and order, truth, justice and the right.

J. W. DRIVER.

J. W. Driver, head dairyman for A. H. Barrow, at Roodhouse, was born in Leeds county, Canada, February 16, 1860, and is a son of Joseph E. and Mary Ann (Gilbert) Driver. His paternal grandfather was John Driver, who was of Irish lineage, while the Gilberts were descendants of an old New England family. The mother of our subject died in 1869, but the father is still living and makes his home in Eldred, Greene county, Illinois.

J. W. Driver came with his parents to the United States when nine years of age, the family settling east of Carrollton. He was early trained to the work of the farm and has always engaged in general farming and dairying. On the 1st of July, 1903, he began working for William H. Barrow and his son, A. H. Barrow, as dairyman, and on the 11th of March, 1904, he became foreman of the dairy of A. H. Barrow and has since acted in this capacity. He now has super-

vision over the labors of five men and the care of one hundred and thirty cows. He also feeds seventy-five head of Red Duroc hogs.

Mr. Driver gives his political allegiance to the Democracy, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business duties. He was married July 4, 1886, to Miss Rose B. Davidson, a native of Greene county, and they have three children: Walter E., Roy H. and Tony B., aged respectively seventeen, sixteen and twelve years.

WILLIAM M. BRADSHAW, JR.

William M. Bradshaw, Jr., a practical and energetic farmer of White Hall township, was born on the old Bradshaw homestead in this county, February 12, 1875. At an early period in the settlement of the new world his ancestors located in South Carolina and later generations of the family removed westward. Joel Bradshaw, the great grandfather, was a native of Tennessee. Charles Bradshaw, the grandfather, was born March 26, 1785, in Tennessee and came to Illinois in 1818. He spent one season here in Greene county and raised a crop but later returned to Tennessee. He married Mary Ann Baker, a native of North Carolina.

William M. Bradshaw, Sr., the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee, July 28, 1826, and was only two years old when his parents came to Illinois, settling in Morgan county, about a mile and a half east of Jacksonville, where they remained until 1831, when they came to Greene county, and here William M. Bradshaw, Sr., was reared and educated. The first farm of the family was a tract of eight acres of land, on which was located Bradshaw's Mound, one of the notable features of the district. Mr. Bradshaw kept adding to his property until he became the owner of five hundred acres of land. Reared to the occupation of farming, the father has always carried on agricultural pursuits and is the owner, today, of a valuable and well improved tract of land of four hundred acres. He is yet classed among Greene county's prosperous and prominent agriculturists, although he does not engage actively in the cultivation of his farm. He is seventy-eight years of age—a jovial, genial man, hale and hearty, who appears much younger than he is. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his life has ever been upright and honorable. His early political views were in accord with the principles of Democracy, but later he became a stanch Republican and for many years has supported the latter party. His residence in the county has been continuous save that in 1853 he removed to Texas, where he spent the winter and then returned to Greene county. His first home here was a primitive log cabin, in which he lived until 1861, when he erected his present substantial two-story frame residence.

On the 30th of December, 1847, Mr. Bradshaw was married to Miss Susan P. Looton, a daughter of Thomas Looton, who was one of Greene county's best and most prominent farmers. He was born in 1784 and died in 1863. Mrs. Susan P. Bradshaw died December 10, 1848, and on the 3[illegible] of December, 1850, Mr. Bradshaw was married to Elizabeth Chipman, a daughter of Seth and Sarah (Looton) Chipman, the latter a sister of Thomas Looton. There were three children of this marriage, [illegible] an

two are living: Mary Ella, who married John B. Hutton, a resident of Kansas, by whom she has five living children; and Orville, who married Leonora Hart Henry and resides in White Hall township, about two and a half miles east of our subject. For his third wife William Bradshaw, Sr., wedded Mary Baker, a daughter of John Baker, who died in Kansas. Her mother, Mary (Code) Baker, belonged to one of the old families of Virginia. A son of the third marriage, Albert Bradshaw, was born January 24, 1857, and married Ella B. Whitehead, a daughter of Henry and Ellen (Wyatt) Whitehead, her parents being among the earliest settlers of the county. For his fourth wife Mr. Bradshaw married Elizabeth Stewart, a daughter of William Stewart, a native of North Carolina, who died in California. His wife was Nancy Sabrie Williams, also a native of North Carolina. There have been eight children by this marriage: Joel C., who was born November 26, 1862, is married and lives in Kit Carson county, Colorado, and has four living children: Ida Bell, born November 25, 1864, was married to Samuel Elliott, now deceased, lives in Roodhouse and has four children; Nancy Lucy, who was born in August, 1867, is the wife of Charles Helm, of Greene county and has three children; Charles, who was born March 25, 1870, and lives in this county, is married and has three children; Clara Ann, who was born in June, 1872, is the wife of John Ballard, of Greene county; William M., Jr. is the next of the family; and Edgar, born February 27, 1877, is the youngest. William Bradshaw has forty-nine grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. He and his wife now live alone in the old home, their children having all gone to homes of their own. They are among the most highly respected people of the community and as one of the honored pioneers and worthy citizens of this county Mr. Bradshaw well deserves mention in this volume.

William Bradshaw, Jr., was born upon the old family homestead and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth, working in the usual manner of lads of the period and acquiring his education in the public schools. He was married on the 12th of March, 1901, to Miss Ella R. Pinkerton, who was born near Virden, Illinois, and is a daughter of Willis R. and Mary (King) Pinkerton, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw now have one child, Harold Stewart, who was born September 17, 1903.

Mr. Bradshaw has purchased and operates a farm of his own and also rents his father's land. He is a young man of marked thrift, industry and unfaltering determination and in the management of his affairs has displayed marked business ability. He has provided a good home for his little family and is also watchful of the interests of his parents, who reside not far distant.

MATT SIMONS.

Matt Simons deserves much credit for what he has accomplished for in his youth he had no advantages, and it has been entirely through his own labor, determination and perseverance that he has acquired a cozy home and a tract of land, the cultivation of which brings to him a comfortable living. He resides in White Hall township and is a native son of Scott county, Illinois, where his birth occurred on the 6th of September, 1855. His parents were Martin and Isabella (Lawson) Simons, the former a native of

Tennessee, and the Lawson family were also natives of that state. Mr. Simons died in the spring of 1888, at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife departed this life in the fall of 1888, at the age of sixty years.

Matt Simons received no educational privileges and the lessons that he learned were mastered in the hard school of experience. At an early age he started out in life to earn his own living and since that time has depended exclusively upon his own resources and unflagging industry. He now owns a small farm of six acres, through which runs a little stream and this gives him an excellent place on which to raise hogs, and he annually sells a number of fine porkers. He also raises corn and potatoes, and he rents other lands whereon he raises the crops best adapted to the soil and climate. He keeps a cow and five head of horses and altogether has a comfortable little home and moreover has the satisfaction of knowing that it has been honorably won through persistent labor and perseverance.

In 1880 Mr. Simons was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia Eubanks, and unto them have been born four children, three sons and a daughter: Charles, Fred, Otis and Pearl, aged respectively twenty-two, twenty-one, seventeen and fifteen years of age. Charles and Fred are away from home, at work for themselves, the latter being in Winchester, Illinois. Otis is trap tender and weightmaster at Market's Coal bank, near home; and Pearl is attending school. Mr. Simons is a firm believer in the cause of education and has given to his children every advantage in this direction within his means, and their father's life furnishes to them a good example of the power of industry and honesty in conquering difficulties and winning success.

BENJAMIN F. McMAHAN.

Benjamin F. McMahan, who is engaged in general farming in Roodhouse township and resides upon the old Benjamin Williams homestead, was born in Greene county, July 25, 1862, and is a son of Thomas and Emaline (Williams) McMahan. His mother died in 1871, and the father, long surviving her, passed away in 1882.

Benjamin F. McMahan was only nine years of age at the time of his mother's death and was reared by his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Williams. His grandfather was one of the most prominent, influential and respected citizens of the county and for many years was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Roodhouse township. At his death, which occurred in 1898, when he was seventy-six years of age, Mr. McMahan was made one of the heirs of his valuable estate and he now lives upon the Williams homestead. He was educated in the public schools, was trained to the duties of the farm in all its various departments and has always engaged in the tilling of the soil. He has a fine little farm of very arable and productive soil, and his wife also inherited forty acres of land from her father, so that from their united property, which he keeps in excellent condition, placing the fields under a high state of cultivation, they derive a very gratifying income. The land is very productive and is worth from one hundred to a hundred and thirty dollars per acre.

On the 6th of October, 1897, Mr. McMahan was married to Miss Laura Steelman, a daughter of Ashley L. and Martha J. (Ford) Steelman, who had a family of twelve children, all yet living, and the first death in the family was that of the mother,

which occurred on the 16th of August, 1904, when she was seventy-nine years of age. The father, now eighty-one years of age, was born in North Carolina, April 19, 1824, and when seven years of age removed with his parents to Tennessee, where he lived until twenty years of age. In 1843 he came to Illinois, reaching Bridgeport, Scott county, with thirty-five cents in his pocket. He went to work upon a farm at ten dollars per month. Later he came to Greene county and after a year he enlisted in the Mexican war, in which he served for thirteen months, being discharged at Alton, Illinois. He was in the battle of San Juan and he now receives a pension of twelve dollars per month. On the 8th of July, 1849, he was married to Martha J. Ford and they came to Greene county, living for a time in Patterson, but they soon removed to his present farm, comprising eighty acres. He also followed the blacksmith's trade, which he had previously learned, and thus he worked year after year, taking his pay in trade, in such products as the farmers of the locality raised. Some patrons paid him in fresh pork, which sold for a dollar and a quarter per hundred weight. As he prospered he added to his land until he had seven hundred and sixty acres of land, much of which he bought at a low price but it is now very valuable. He has given much of this to his children, retaining possession of only eighty acres, on which stand the house, barns and other farm buildings. He engaged in buying and selling stock and found that a very profitable source of income, for he is an excellent judge of stock and was therefore enabled to make judicious purchases and to sell to good advantage. At the age of eighty-one years he is still a jovial, whole-souled man, with open, frank expression, and genial manner. He has never used tobacco, has never taken intoxicants to excess, in fact, has not been inside a saloon in thirty years, and because he has not abused nature's laws he has been granted a long lease of life. He lives with an unmarried son, and the other children all live within a radius of five miles, in what is known as the Steelman community.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. McMahan has been blessed with one child, Olive, born February 4, 1869. Mr. McMahan gives his political support to the Democratic party. He and his wife are held in high esteem and enjoy the warm regard of many friends throughout the county in which they have always resided.

GEORGE B. MORROW.

George B. Morrow, who is interested in the operation and improvement of two fine farms in Roodhouse township, and is one of the wide-awake, progressive agriculturists of his community was born in the village of Roodhouse, December 30, 1875, and is a son of John A. and Ella (Thaxton) Morrow, the former born in 1849 and the latter in 1854. The father has long been classed among the leading farmers of this part of the county and as one of the representative and influential citizens.

Under the parental roof George B. Morrow spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and his early education was acquired in the schools of Roodhouse, while later he became a student in the high school of White Hall, completing his course there by graduation with the class of 1893. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of life for him in his youth. He assisted his father at times and more largely as the

years went by, and he grew in strength and efficiency. He has always engaged with his father in agricultural pursuits and is now associated with his father and brother, William A. Morrow, in the cultivation and improvement of two fine farms in Roodhouse township, upon which are excellent residences and outbuildings, and in fact all modern equipments and accessories. Their methods are practical and productive of good results, and their work is bringing to them a satisfactory financial return.

George B. Morrow was married August 6, 1900, to Miss Stella C. Johnson and they have many warm friends in this community, and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of Roodhouse and the surrounding district. Mrs. Morrow is an earnest member of the Congregational church. Mr. Morrow belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and gives his political support to the Republican party, warmly espousing its principles because he believes that its platform contains the best elements of good government.

WILLIAM M. MORROW.

William M. Morrow, who was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years, is one of the notable examples of a self-made man in Greene county. Through his force of character, his clear understanding of the value of labor and his excellent use of the opportunities which have been afforded him, he has steadily progressed in the business world and to-day ranks with the representative citizens of White Hall, connected with several leading enterprises and acting as superintendent of the White Hall Pottery & Sewer Pipe Factory.

Born near Athensville, Greene county, on the 1st of December, 1842, he is a son of Abner and Mary (Ward) Morrow. His early youth was spent upon his father's farm but at the age of thirteen years he was left an orphan and went to live with Peter Roodhouse, with whom he remained for four years. When seventeen years of age, he started out upon an independent career, working by the month as a farm hand until November, 1861, when he was married to Emeline Smith, a daughter of James Smith. He then began farming on his own account and in 1863 he purchased the old homestead which had belonged to his father. A year later, however, he sold this property at a profit of one thousand dollars. During the war he made other deals in land and thus gained a good start financially. He also engaged in shipping horses and other stock and his business proved profitable, enabling him to extend his efforts into other fields of activity, which have proved still more remunerative. For a number of years he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits and real estate speculation, but later was called to public office and gave undivided attention to the discharge of the duties that thus devolved upon him. For some time he has been a director in the Carrollton Bank and also of the Greene Cunty Building & Loan Association, and he has been superintendent for the White Hall Pottery & Sewer Pipe Company, thus having charge of one of the leading productive industries of the city.

Mr. Morrow has always given unfaltering support to the Democracy, has labored earnestly to promote the growth and secure the success of his party and by his fellow townsmen has been elected to several important local offices. He was chosen county commissioner and served for three years; in 1882 was elected county sheriff, at which

time he left his son James to manage his farm and removed to Carrollton; and popular suffrage also gave him the office of county treasurer.

In 1860 Mr. Morrow was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died leaving four children: Mary P., who was born March 18, 1863, is the wife of Z. D. Morrow, and they had a son who died at the age of two years. James A., born January 6, 1865, is married, resides in Seattle, Washington, and has five children, two daughters and three sons. Harry C., born January 13, 1867, is at home. Olive Anna, born November 10, 1869, is the wife of C. T. Bates, cashier of the Bank of Roodhouse, and they have three children. In August, 1872, Mr. Morrow was again married, his second union being with Miss Ellen Mayberry, a daughter of William Mayberry, and they have four children: Edith, who was born August 21, 1873, and is the wife of D. C. Akin, of Phœnix, Arizona; Winifred Blanche, who was born November 17, 1877, and is now in Seattle, Washington; Claude S., who was born June 15, 1879, and is also in Seattle; and William Ernest, born June 30, 1881, who is married and has one child, Charles E.

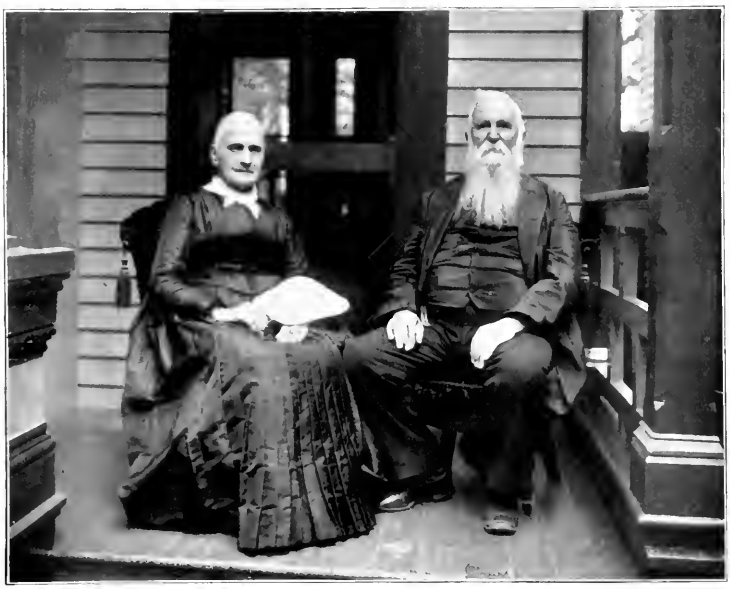
Mr. Morrow belongs to several fraternal organizations and enjoys the highest esteem of his brethren. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias and shapes his life in harmony with their beneficent spirit and tenets. Activity, honesty and liberality have been the crowning features in his career and have made him an honored citizen. His public service has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty and in all life's relations, in business, in political circles and in social life, he has commanded uniform confidence and regard.

JOHN HATHEWAY HUDSON.

John Hatheway Hudson, who was well known in Greene county, was born October 14, 1815, at Menham, Morris county, New Jersey. His father, Abraham Hudson, was a carpenter by trade and on the 23d of January, 1812, was married to Hannah Hatheway. The family of John H. Hudson have records of their ancestry back to the seventeenth century, when a family of brothers came to America from England. One settled in Southport, Long Island, where he followed the occupation of farming, and there his son, Samuel Hudson, the ancestor of John H. Hudson, was born, although other generations of the family intervened.

John H. Hudson received but a limited education, attending only the home schools, for it was necessary that he begin work when quite young, he assisting his father at the carpenter's trade. On his last visit to the east in 1890 he made it a point to see some of the buildings in New York city, which he had helped to erect during the years between 1835 and 1840. It was in 1840 that he went to Michigan, settling in Milford, Oakland county, and in 1856 he became a resident of Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, where he resided for about four years. He then went to Kane, where he conducted the old Union House, one of the early landmarks of that part of the state, being an old hostelry which stood on the stage road between Alton and Jacksonville. In 1870 he removed to Alton, where he resided up to the time of his death, although he spent considerable time in Greene county and in Kane at the home of his daughter Mrs. Joseph Dressel.

In early life he served as orderly sergeant in the state militia and while living in Kane he filled the positions of postmaster and jus-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN HUDSON

tice of the peace. In his younger days his political support was given to the Whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the Republican party, which he continued to support until a few years prior to his death, when he became a pronounced Prohibitionist. In early life he was a Methodist, but later joined the Unitarian church, with which he was connected at the time of his demise.

In 1835 Mr. Hudson was married to Miss Phœbe Wade L'Homme-lien, in Newark, New Jersey. Their children were: Freddie L., who died in early manhood; Marcus E., who died in infancy; and Emeline T., the wife of Ulrich Everhardt. After losing his first wife Mr. Hudson was married to Mary C. Hodge, at Milford, on the 12th of October, 1843, and the children of this union are: Minerva H., the wife of Joseph Dressel; Adelaide H., the wife of Nathaniel O'Haver; Sara E.; and Abraella C., the wife of William Cartwright.

ALFRED H. BARROW.

The name of Barrow has been closely associated with the history of Greene county from a very early period in its development and various members of the family have contributed to the growth, progress and improvement of this part of the state. The work which his ancestors began Alfred H. Barrow is still carrying on, and he is to-day one of the leading and prominent business men of the county, having extensive agricultural and dairying interests, although he makes his home in Roodhouse. He also has large property holdings, and is accounted one of the most reliable as well as most successful men of his community.

Born February 21, 1871, on his father's farm west of Roodhouse, Alfred H. Barrow is a son of William H. and Mary Jane (Bigham) Barrow. The Barrow family was originally from Kentucky. The great-grandfather was Benjamin Barrow, who was born and died in Kentucky, having spent his entire life there. He was the father of twenty-one children, of whom Joseph Barrow, the grandfather, was the youngest. This family is related to the Jones, Holiday, Allen, Brown and other leading families of Greene county. The first settlement made by the Barrow family in Illinois was at Alton, representatives of the name locating on Shoal creek at a very early day. Joseph Barrow was born in Kentucky and in 1820 became a resident of Illinois, entering a claim of eighty acres on section 11, township 12, range 12, whereon he built a log cabin and established his home, there residing until his death, which occurred in 1830. He was married July 13, 1826, to Elizabeth Taylor, who was a native of Tennessee and was brought to Illinois in her girlhood days. She was a daughter of John Taylor and he and David Barrow were the first settlers north of White Hall, in Greene county. John Taylor's wife was the first white woman to die north of Apple Creek prairie. In the Taylor line as well as through the Barrows, the subject of this review is connected with some of the oldest families of this part of the state. Joseph Barrow, the grandfather, continued to aid in the early agricultural development of the county until his death, which occurred in 1839, when he was sixty-five years of age, while his wife died in 1871. Her father, John Taylor, died in 1854, at the age of sixty-five years.

William H. Barrow, born in Roodhouse, June 7, 1832, was only seven years of age

at the time of his father's death. His mother was left with six small children to rear and educate, and she did weaving in order that she might support them and send them to school. When his mother died William H. Barrow left home and started upon an independent business career. Throughout his active life he carried on farming, but is now living retired, making his home in Roodhouse, where he owns an elegant residence, his former toil enabling him to enjoy the comforts of life. He was married November 25, 1856, to Miss Mary Jane Bigham, and they became the parents of five children, of whom Alfred H. is the eldest. He was married again November 29, 1903, to Nora Witty.

The town of Barrow was named in honor of Alfred Barrow, an uncle of our subject, who owns a fine farm of four hundred acres and a residence there. He laid out the town in 1870 and continued to make his home there for some time, but is now living in Roodhouse.

Alfred H. Barrow acquired his early education in the schools of Roodhouse and later attended the Jacksonville Business College, from which he was graduated in 1892, while subsequently he studied in the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso. After leaving school he engaged in farming and dairying with his father for a time, and is now very extensively engaged in the dairy business, having one of the largest and most complete dairies in Illinois. His farm comprises five hundred and twenty acres of very rich and arable land, which he bought of his father, and he also has about four hundred acres more near White Hall. Upon the former he employs five dairymen, a head farmer, Pat Reynolds and a head dairyman, John Driver. They separate the cream and milk and ship on an average of one hundred and seventy-five gallons of cream daily to the Walker-Gordon Lavatory Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, or the St. Louis Dairying Company. They have about one hundred and thirty cows,—seventy-five milkers at the present time—and a test is made and a record kept of each cow. Mr. Barrow keeps only high grade cows, but does not attempt to keep registered stock exclusively, but retains only those which stand the test. At each milking the cows are tested, and the milk and the cream both weighed. All of the cows are kept scrupulously neat and clean and the milking is done by hand, there being five men to do the work. Although Mr. Barrow lives in Roodhouse he gives his personal attention and supervision to his farming and dairying interests and is considered a model business man, enterprising, alert and progressive, and is meeting with excellent success. The fine residence on his farm is occupied by E. C. Barnard and his family, Mr. Barnard having been a trusted employe of Mr. Barrow for many years.

In addition to his farming land, which is among the most valuable tracts of the state, Mr. Barrow owns a storeroom, two houses, a milk station or depot and an elevator at West Roodhouse, as well as other house and buildings for tenants and employes on his farm. The distinctive feature of his farm, aside from the dairying interests are the large white Brahma chickens and Duroc Jersey hogs there raised. The buildings are most modern and no equipment of the model farm is lacking.

On the 7th of May, 1901, Mr. Barrow was married to Miss Edna Ora Dill, who is a daughter of the Hon. Theodore Dill, mayor of Roodhouse, and is a graduate of

the high school of Roodhouse. A sketch of her father is given elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Barrow now have one son, William H., born in 1901. Prominent socially, they have a very extensive circle of warm friends, to whom they freely accord the hospitality of their own beautiful home in Roodhouse. Mr. Barrow gives his political support to the Democracy and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Descended from old families of the county, Mr. Barrow, displaying all the qualities of the strong and successful business man, has through the promotion of his private business interests, also contributed to the welfare and prosperity of his native county.

WILLIAM LEVI WHITESIDE.

Willim Levi Whiteside, a respected and prominent citizen of Roodhouse, was born in Patterson township, Greene county, October 31, 1852, his parents being Samuel M. and Mary (Giles) Whiteside. He is a representative of one of the leading and influential pioneer families of this part of the state and is descended from Thomas S. Whiteside, of North Carolina, the family having been established in the south during the colonial epoch in our country's history. From North Carolina Thomas Whiteside and his family made their way to the little French settlement of St. Louis, which city had not then become a part of the United States through the Louisiana purchase. They took up their abode at what was known as Whiteside's Station or Fort.—a place used for protection against the Indians.

Hon. James H. Whiteside, son of Thomas Whiteside and grandfather of William L. Whiteside, was born in Rutherford county, North Carolina, and was a young lad when his parents removed to St. Louis, where he was reared. In early life he learned the trade of making saddlery and harness and followed that pursuit for many years, while later he turned his attention to farming. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he enlisted in the American army and was elected major of a Missouri regiment. He remained a resident of St. Louis until June 10, 1817, when he came to Illinois, settling first near Jerseyville, where he remained for three years, when he removed to that part of Morgan county now included within the borders of Scott county, making his home near Geneva until 1831. In that year he removed to Apple Creek prairie, in Greene county, settling four miles west of White Hall. He was one of the first two settlers in this county, the other being David Stockton, who arrived about the time Mr. Whiteside made his advent here. The latter remained on Apple Creek prairie for many years, or until his death, which occurred May 13, 1863, when he was eighty-three years of age. He was a valued and helpful pioneer citizen, who assisted materially in the upbuilding and progress of this part of the state, aiding in reclaiming the wild district for the uses of the white man. Public-spirited, his worth widely acknowledged, and among his associates he was known as a sincere and trustworthy friend. He married Sarah Tanzuey, who was of French descent. He died May 13, 1863, at the advanced age of eighty three years. He was a cousin of the distinguished border ranger and orator

of the war of 1812, of the name of Whiteside, whose record added luster to the family history.

Samuel M. Whiteside, son of Hon. James H. Whiteside, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, in 1819, and throughout his entire life followed the occupations of farming and teaching school. Reared amid the scenes and environment of pioneer life he aided in the arduous task of developing a new farm and later successfully carried on agricultural pursuits on his own account. He wedded Mary Giles, who was born in Scotland, November 3, 1828, and was educated in the common schools. His death occurred in 1869.

William Levi Whiteside is a nephew of Hon. Levi T. Whiteside, who was the father of Mrs. Seth N. Griswold, of White Hall, Illinois, reported to be the wealthiest woman in Greene county, while her husband had extensive interests, real and personal, in his own right.

William Levi Whiteside spent the days of his boyhood and youth in a manner similar to that of most farmer lads of the period. His education was obtained in the public schools and in his vacation periods he assisted in the tilling of the soil on the old homestead farm. The occupation to which he was reared he chose as his life work, and he has always followed farming, owning and operating eighty acres of land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. There are good improvements upon his farm and in fact all the modern equipments and accessories which indicate the owner to be a practical and progressive farmer and which facilitate his work. He recognizes the value of industry and enterprise in winning success and has always prosecuted his labors with diligence and determination.

On the 20th of November, 1878, Mr. Whiteside was united in marriage to Miss Emma V. Johnsten, a native of this county, and they have become the parents of four children, namely: Guy K., born November 1, 1879; Alena, aged twenty-one years, who is now the wife of Earl E. Hicks, a son of William Hicks; Levi, twelve years of age; and Russell, aged nine. The eldest son, Guy Kenneth, is a printer and issues a neat, semi-monthly journal, from his office at home. He is an intelligent, manly young man, possessing considerable inventive genius and mechanical ingenuity, as a well equipped railroad, upon which is a train in motion, indicates,—the toy being evidence of his skill. His paper is also printed on a homemade handpress. Mr. Whiteside has given his children good educational privileges and encourages them in all the work which indicates their natural trend of tastes and talents.

Mr. Whiteside is a Democrat in his political affiliation and manifests a public-spirited interest in all that pertains to the general welfare. The work which his pioneer ancestors began he carries on, being the champion of any movements that tend to benefit the county, whose pioneer development was largely promoted through the labors of earlier generations of the name.

ESTAS EDWARDS.

Estas Edwards, who is carrying on general farming in Roodhouse township, was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, February 10, 1875, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state. His paternal grandfather was Isham Edwards, a natives of Kentucky, who came to Illinois

when twenty-five years of age and devoted his attention to general farming and stock-dealing. He was not only reliable in business and active in the early development of the locality in which he made his home but displayed so many other sterling traits of character that he commanded the highest respect and confidence of all with whom he was associated. He lived at Barrow for twenty years and his last days were spent in Walkerville township. His son, Joseph L. Edwards, was born in Greene county, in 1854 and he, too, has always followed farming. He married Miss Jane Wells, who was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1854.

Mr. Edwards was educated in the school of Barrow, and under his father's direction received his business training, working in the fields when not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom and through the long summer vacations. Since attaining his majority he has carried on farming on his own account and is now operating land in Roodhouse township, cultivating his fields with energy, discretion and good management, so that the result is desirable and his labors are thus rendered profitable.

On the 24th of February, 1895, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Mettie Barnhart, who was born in Walkerville, Greene county, and their union has been blessed with three interesting children: Edith, Leona and Ernest, aged respectively nine, five, and two years. The parents are members of the Christian church and are highly respected, having a wide acquaintance, for they have spent their entire lives in the county and the qualities which they have manifested in all life's relations have commended them to the confidence and good will of those with whom they have been associated. Mr. Edwards is a wide-awake young business man, watchful of opportunity and making the most of his advantages and has already attained desirable success.

A. P. LOVELACE.

A. P. Lovelace, who follows farming and for the past twelve years has also been successfully engaged in the raising of poultry, was born in Patterson township, Greene county, and is a son of Price and Sarah (Hubbard) Lovelace. Both were representatives of old families of Kentucky. The father was born in that state and died in 1859. The mother, also a native of Kentucky, was a daughter of John Hubbard.

A. P. Lovelace is indebted to the public schools for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth and which fitted him for life's practical duties. He was trained to farm labor and has always engaged in the tilling of the soil, being now engaged in the further cultivation and improvement of his land. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, he has been engaged in the raising of poultry for the past twelve years, and has some very fine breeds of chickens.

On the 24th of April, 1864, Mr. Lovelace was united in marriage to Miss Ioletha Cotter, a daughter of John and Rebecca Cotter, who were natives of Kentucky and belonged to old families of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Lovelace have three children: Etta, born February 17, 1865, is the wife of A. T. Clarke, a resident of Patterson township and they have six children; Abbie, born February 20, 1867, is the wife of Denver Coates, a resident of Seattle, Washington, and they have two children; Ada, born Oc-

tober 20, 1874, is the wife of E. E. Steelman and has four children. Mr. Lovelace is a Democrat in his political views and is a stanch advocate of the principles of the party.

HENRY M. WALLS.

Henry M. Walls, who is engaged in carpentering and contracting in Roodhouse, was born in Scott county, Illinois, on the 10th of March, 1864, and is a son of George and Sarah J. Walls, who are still residents of Scott county, where they have made their home for many years, the father devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits.

Henry M. Walls is indebted to the public schools for the educational privileges he enjoyed and since putting aside his text-books and entering upon business life he has followed farming and carpentering. He rented land in Scott county until 1901, and in addition to the cultivation of the fields, he also engaged in building to some extent. In the year mentioned he removed to Roodhouse, where he has since conducted business as a carpenter and contractor, and he receives a liberal share of the public patronage, because he is a good workman and conscientious in the performance of any work that devolves upon him.

In 1885 Mr. Walls was united in marriage to Miss Emma Pryor, a daughter of Isaac Pryor, who with his family is living in Glasgow, Illinois. Mrs. Walls was born in South Carolina and in early girlhood was brought by her parents to Illinois, being reared in Scott county, where she was married and where her death occurred. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Walls were born three children, four sons and a daughter, all [illegible]

[illegible] years of age; William [illegible], thirteen years [illegible] eleven; and Ida May [illegible] twelve years. The children [illegible] in Roodhouse [illegible] schools.

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patronage which he draws from the town and surrounding districts. He pays special attention to the selection of goods when he makes his purchases and thus studying the public wishes is able to secure a good trade.

On the 30th of August, 1874, Mr. West was married to Miss Eliza Baker, and they have one son, William E. West, born February 28, 1876. They have a wide and favorable acquaintance in the community in which they reside and Mr. West is numbered among those whose labors have been of direct benefit to the locality in promoting its material, intellectual and moral interests. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church and fraternally is connected with the Masonic lodge. His political allegiance is given the Republican party, and since September 1, 18[illegible], he has been postmaster of Barrow, serving under Democratic and Republican administrations alike.

AKERS.

A. E. Akers, who owns and operates eighty acres of land in Roodhouse township, where he is engaged in the cultivation of grain and the raising of stock, was born in Scott county, Illinois, January 20, 1864, and is a son of Stephen and Martha A. (Barnes) Akers. His paternal grandfather, Uriah Akers, was of Holland Dutch descent, and was the father of Stephen Akers, who was born in the state of Tennessee in 1824. He became a farmer of Scott county, Illinois, where for many years he carried on agricultural pursuits. He married Martha A. Barnes and among their children was A. E. Akers of this review. The father died in 1899, at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother, still surviving him, is now living in Roodhouse, at the age of sixty-eight years.

At the usual age A. E. Akers began his education, attending what was known as the Akers school—one of the district schools of Scott county. He was early trained to farm labor and when twenty-one years of age he started out in life on his own account. He then removed to Greene county, where he spent four years, and next went to Macoupin county, where he spent nine years. His first farm comprised a tract of forty acres in Greene county, which he afterward sold and became the owner of one hundred and five acres of land in Macoupin county, continuing its cultivation until he took up his abode permanently in Greene county, in 1902. He located upon the farm where he now resides and the day after he contracted to purchase the farm, the old house which stood upon the place was destroyed by fire. He immediately erected a good and comfortable residence, built in modern style of architecture, and now has a pleasant home. In November, 1904, he built a large barn thirty-two by thirty-two feet, and has made other improvements which indicate the owner to be a man of practical and progressive spirit. He has eighty acres of land, on which he raises grain and stock, and the well-tilled fields return to him golden harvests for the care and labor he bestows upon them.

On the 25th of February, 1885, Mr. Akers was united in marriage to Miss Nora B. Young, a native of Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, and they have four children: Frank, who was born June 28, 1886; Clarence, born January 31, 1889; Delos, born December 15, 1896; and Mildred, born April 19, 1904. Mr. Akers gives his political sup-

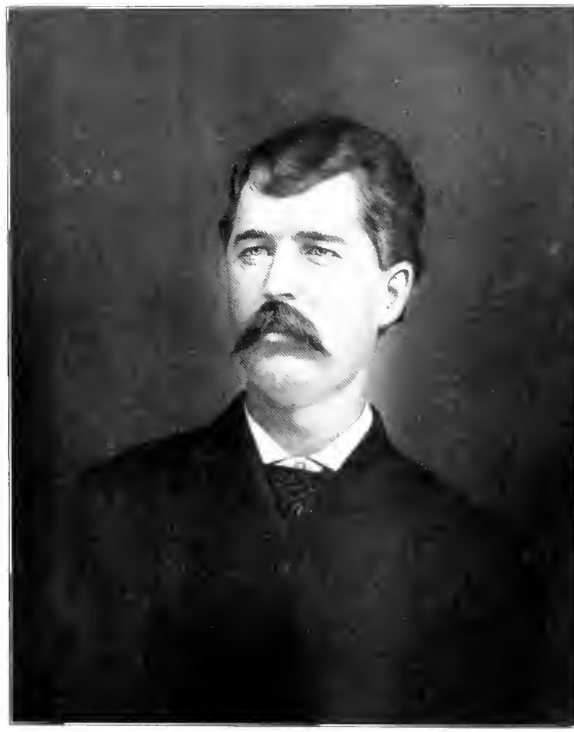
port to the Democracy, which he has supported since attaining his majority, but he has never sought or desired office in recognition of his party fealty. He belongs to the Christian church and favors every progressive movement for the general good.

MRS. LODELIA BUSHNELL.

Mrs. Lodelia Bushnell, who is now residing on a farm about a half mile south of Eldred and is widely and favorably known in Greene county, was born in White Hall, Illinois, on the 26th of August, 1858, her parents being W. W. and Mary (Morgan) Sutton, both of whom were early settlers of Greene county, arriving here in March prior to the birth of Mrs. Bushnell. They were natives of Kentucky and on taking up their abode in Illinois became residents of White Hall. The father was a cooper by trade and followed that pursuit for many years, but in his later life lived retired. He died on the 2d of March, 1899, while his wife passed away during the early girlhood of Mrs. Bushnell, dying about thirty-seven years ago. They were the parents of the following children: Georgie, who is now the wife of M. N. Price, formerly a resident of Carrollton, but now living at Zion City, Illinois; Lucinda, who died when nineteen years of age; Mrs. Bushnell; Mary, the wife of George A. Jones, of St. Louis; William S., who resides with his sister, Mrs. Bushnell; and Richard O., who married Miss Mary Stiles, of Greene county, and is now living in Girard.

Mrs. Bushnell spent her early girlhood days in her father's home and is a graduate of the Carrollton high school of the class of 1879. On completing her course in that institution she began teaching and for three years followed that profession with good success, at the end of which time she gave her hand in marriage to William Rutledge Bushnell, a son of Curtis and Zerilda Bushnell, of Greene county. They were married on the 20th of April, 1882, and began their domestic life upon a farm, Mr. Bushnell devoting his energies to general agricultural pursuits. He was also the main merchant at Eldred and acted as station agent at that place. He conducted his store in the old "stone jug" school house, where Mrs. Bushnell had taught school prior to her marriage. This historic old building, which was one of the landmarks of the county, was burned down about two years ago. Mr. Bushnell remained in business at Eldred until his death and was very successful in the conduct of his different enterprises there. His house in Eldred was destroyed by fire about twelve years ago and he then removed to Carrollton, but continued to superintend his business interests in Eldred. In all trade transactions he was strictly reliable, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business affair. He was also energetic and progressive and forming his plans readily he was also determined in their execution. He continued to reside in Carrollton until his death, which occurred on the 19th of April, 1894, and was the occasion of deep regret throughout the community. The funeral services, however, were held at Eldred and interment was made in the Eldred cemetery.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell had been born five children: Lena Mae, who was born in 1883 and is now living in Carrollton; Mary Zerilda, who was born in 1884 and is engaged in teaching school; Loraine, who



WILLIAM R. BUSHNELL.

MRS. LODELIA BUSHNELL

was born in 1886 and is at home; Benjamin S., who was born in 1889 and is with his mother; and William Rutledge, who was born in 1891 and died at the age of seven months.

Mrs. Bushnell now resides with her children upon a farm about a half mile south of Eldred, where she has a good property and comfortable residence. The care and cultivation which are bestowed upon the farm bring to her a good financial return. She is a member of the Eastern Star at Carrollton and belongs to the Methodist church there, of which Mr. Bushnell was also a member. Like her husband she is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and the hospitality of many of the best homes of the county seat and of Eldred and other districts of Greene county is cordially extended to her.

EDWARD S. GOOCH, M. D.

Edward S. Gooch, possessing the ambitious spirit and undaunted energy without which there is no success, is now successfully practicing medicine in Carrollton, where he has been located since 1896. He was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, on the 1st of December, 1866, his parents being Munroe M. and Mary (Tipton) Gooch, who were also natives of that county. The paternal grandfather, William Gooch, was a native of Kentucky and the family was founded here at a very early day, the progenitor in America landing at New York when this country was still one of the colonial possessions of Great Britain. The great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, fighting for the independence of the nation. William Gooch removed from Kentucky to Missouri, where he spent his remaining days. During the progress of the war of the Rebellion he went out hunting one day and was killed by bushwhackers, his remains not being found for some time. He was a farmer by occupation and through his agricultural pursuits provided for his family, numbering thirteen children.

Munroe W. Gooch, reared and educated in Missouri, also followed the occupation of farming and is now living in Audrain county, Missouri, being numbered among the successful agriculturists and representative men of that locality. Unto him and his wife were born five children, of whom Dr. Gooch is the eldest. His only brother is a practicing physician of Lawton, Oklahoma.

At the usual age Dr. Gooch entered the public schools near his father's farm and completed his education in the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Missouri. His study there, however, was not continuous, for at intervals he engaged in teaching. When his literary course was completed he entered upon the study of medicine in the Hospital College of Medicine, in Louisville, Kentucky, where he pursued the regular course and was graduated with honors, being valedictorian of the class of 1896. He completed the course in June and in October of the same year he came to Carrollton and opened an office in the Hodges building, where he has since been located, enjoying a constantly increasing patronage. He has a fine practice, among the best class of citizens, and ranks high as a physician and surgeon, his careful training and devotion to his chosen calling enabling him to leave the ranks of the many to stand among the more successful few. He belongs to the Greene County Medical Society, the Northwestern Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical

Society, and through the interchange of thought and experiences he has added to his knowledge and thereby increased his efficiency in practice.

On the 24th of May, 1903, Dr. Gooch was united in marriage to Miss Tempest Johnstone, a native of Kentucky. Dr. Gooch belongs to the Masonic fraternity and in his life has many times exemplified the beneficent, helpful spirit of the craft. He is a man of broad sympathy, which supplementing his strong intellectual force and careful preparation for his profession, has made him a skilled physician, commanding a practice of large proportions in his adopted city.

JOHN L. KESINGER.

John L. Kesinger, living on section 8, Rubicon township, is a practical, energetic farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Wrights township, this county, January 4, 1858, and is a representative of an old Kentucky family. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Kesinger, was a native of Kentucky and in 1844 came with his family to Illinois, settling in Greene county among its pioneer residents. His son, William Kesinger, father of our subject, was born in Hart county, Kentucky, in 1830, and was therefore a lad of fourteen years when the family removed to Illinois. He was reared in Greene county, assisting in the arduous task of developing a new farm and sharing with the family in all the hardships and trials as well as the pleasures of pioneer life. When he had attained his majority he began farming and stock-raising on his own account and for many years lived in Wrights township, being one of its respected agriculturists. He married Cassandra Davidson, a native of Greene county, and his death occurred July 8, 1904, while his wife passed away in July, 1903.

John L. Kesinger was reared upon the old home farm in Greene county and obtained his education in the schools of Wrightsville. He received practical training in agricultural work under the direction of his father and with him remained until he had attained his majority. After his marriage he located on the home place and continued to farm there for several years. About 1887 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he now resides, and taking up his abode thereon has since given his attention to its further improvement. He built a good neat residence, which is surrounded by a well kept lawn inclosed within a good fence. There are ample outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and good modern machinery is used in cultivating the fields. Mr. Kesinger has likewise planted an orchard and, in fact, all the modern equipments of a model farm are found upon his place. He bought seventy-seven and a half acres adjoining his farm and also a tract of forty acres devoted to pasture lands and covered with timber in Wrights township. He annually harvests good crops and at the same time he raises, feeds and fattens stock, shipping about two carloads of steers each year, together with a number of hogs. His business affairs have been capably conducted and in no transaction has he been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen, but is always straightforward and honorable.

In 1878 Mr. Kesinger was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bethard, a native of Greene county, born near Wrightsville and a daughter of J. C. Bethard, formerly of

Marion county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Kesinger have four children: Lula, James William, Troy and Lynne.

Mr. Kesinger, whose worth and capability have been recognized by his fellow-townsmen, has been called to several local positions. He was elected and served for three years as highway commissioner and for one year as township collector. He has always been a stanch Democrat since casting his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland and he has been a delegate to the county and state conventions. He and his wife belong to Hickory Grove Baptist church and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp. His life has been well spent in honorable labor, and a genial manner and sterling worth have gained for him the good will and friendship of many with whom he has been associated.

JAMES M. SMITH.

James M. Smith, whose farm of two hundred acres is pleasantly situated in Linder township, about three miles from Carrollton, has been a resident of Greene county since March, 1863. He was born in Knox county, Tennessee, August 31, 1847. His father, John Smith, was also a native of Tennessee, and the grandfather, William Smith, was born in Belfast, Ireland. The former was reared in the state of his nativity and was married there to Nancy Golston, whose birth occurred in that state. They began their domestic life upon a farm in Knox county, Tennessee, and eight children were born to them there. In 1863 they removed to Illinois, settling in Greene county, where the father spent his remaining days.

James M. Smith went to Greene county when a youth of sixteen years and he remained under the parental roof until he had attained adult age. He had a fair common-school education and was thus well equipped for life's practical duties. When he had reached manhood he rented a tract of land and began farming on his own account. In 1884 he made his first purchase of land, becoming owner of two hundred acres where he now resides. This he began to cultivate and improve and has since carried on the work of the farm with excellent results, being now one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community. He has improved his residence, has built substantial outbuildings, and has equipped his farm with modern accessories and the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields. He raises wheat, corn and other cereals, and he also raises and feeds stock, annually fattening and shipping about two carloads of cattle and two carloads of hogs. He makes a specialty of pure blooded Poland-China hogs.

In 1874 in this county Mr. Smith was married to Miss Fannie Landis, who was born in Greene county and is a daughter of William Landis, one of the early settlers of this part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Smith now have six children: Arthur, who is living at Carrollton; Harry, at home; Nina, the wife of Herbert David, editor of a paper at Winchester, Illinois; Grace, Laura and Philip S., all at home.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Smith is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Carrollton. He votes with the Republican party and has never faltered in his allegiance thereto since casting his first presidential ballot for U. S. Grant in 1868. He has never sought or desired office for himself, but

served on the school board for six years. His residence in Greene county covers more than four decades, during which time he has done his full duty as a citizen, being a public-spirited man, interested in whatever tends to promote the general welfare. His business career has also been crowned with success and proves that prosperity may be attained through well directed and persistent effort.

WILLIAM H. STRANG.

William H. Strang, a retired farmer living in White Hall, is one of the native sons of Greene county, his birth having there occurred on the 23d of October, 1839. He is thus a representative of one of the old pioneer families and his life record has been in harmony with that of his father, who for many years aided in the substantial improvement of this section of the state. The Strang family had its origin in England. The grandfather, Daniel Strang, came to America from England at an early day, landing at New York, whence he afterward went to Baltimore, where he engaged in merchandising for many years. It was there he was joined by his wife Sarah, who, also a native of England, had become a resident of Baltimore on crossing the Atlantic. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years, while his wife was ninety years of age at the time of her death.

Solomon Strang, their son and the father of our subject, was born in Woolworth, England, in 1802, and when only three years old was brought to America. He was reared in Baltimore, Maryland, and after arriving at years of maturity he married Eliza Robinson, who was born in Rockland county, New York, a daughter of Alexander Robinson, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Ann McNeil, was also a native of Glasgow. At an early day Solomon Strang came to Greene county, Illinois, and here followed the occupation of farming, transforming a tract of wild land into a richly cultivated farm. He died, however, in 1847, when his son William was but eight years of age. His wife, surviving him for some time, passed away at the age of sixty-five years.

As has been indicated, William H. Strang is of English and Scotch lineage, and in his career has manifested many of the sterling traits inherited from his ancestors of the Anglo-Saxon race. He was but eight years of age at the time of his father's death. He remained, however, upon the old homestead farm, upon which he had been born and which is still in his possession, acquiring his education in the public schools, and early becoming familiar with the labor incident to field and meadow. As his age and strength increased he more and more largely assumed the management of the property until he was in full charge and for many years he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits there, placing his fields under a high state of cultivation and annually adding to his income through the sale of excellent crops. He continued the operation of his farm until 1899 and in 1903 he became a resident of White Hall, where he is now living a retired life and richly merits the rest from further business cares which he is now enjoying.

In 1866 Mr. Strang was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Morrow, a native of this county, and they have four children: Frank who is living in Greenfield, Illinois, and is married and has five children; Mary E., the

wife of M. Baldwin; Ella, the wife of T. A. Giller, a resident farmer of this county, by whom she has two children; and Howard, who is living on the homestead farm.

Mr. Strang's father was a Whig in his political views and served as a delegate to the state convention of his party held at Peoria in 1844. The son has become a stanch Republican and has served as school director and supervisor of his township, but while keeping well informed on the issues of the day, he has never been an aspirant for political honors, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs, whereby he has won signal success. He is a Presbyterian in his religious faith, and his belief has prompted considerate treatment of his fellowmen, straightforward dealing and honorable conduct in all life's relations and thus gained him an unassailable reputation.

E. L. HANKS.

E. L. Hanks, who is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Roodhouse township, was born February 19, 1865, upon his father's farm in that township. He is a son of John and Eliza Ann (Roberts) Hanks. His paternal grandfather, Joshua Hanks, was a native of North Carolina and became a resident of this state when the work of settlement had been underway for but a brief period, and as one of the pioneer residents of the state he contributed to the improvement and development of the locality in which he made his home. He was of English lineage, while the Roberts family was of Irish extraction and was founded in North Carolina at a very early day.

John Hanks was born in Madison county, Illinois, November 23, 1819, and is one of the oldest native sons of the state still living within its borders, his home being now in Roodhouse. He was reared to the occupation of farming, which he always followed throughout his active business career, and at an early day he purchased the land on which his son E. L. Hanks now resides. With characteristic energy he began its development and improvement and continued its cultivation until he retired from active farm life. He has since lived in the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He married Eliza Ann Roberts, who was also born in Kentucky, in 1819, and was a daughter of Lewis Roberts, a native of Kentucky. They are the oldest married couple now living in Greene county. In their family were seven children: Lawson R., who lives in Colorado and has nine children; Homer L., who makes his home in Scott county, Illinois, and has four children; Henry L., who lives in Beardstown, Illinois, and has two children; Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Hillman, of Kansas, and the mother of five children; Julia Ann, the wife of Joseph McDonald, of Washington, by whom she has three children; and Effie Loretta, the widow of William Cameron.

The other member of the family is E. L. Hanks of this review, who has spent his entire life in Greene county. He pursued his education in the public schools and was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has made his life work. Upon his father's retirement, he assumed the management of the old homestead property of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Roodhouse township, and is carrying on general farming and stock-raising with good success.

On the 3d of January, 1892, Mr. Hanks

was united in marriage to Miss Eugenia Raines, a daughter of Captain Raines, and after a happy married life of nine years she died on the 23d of April, 1901, leaving two children: Helen, who was born in April, 1898, and Eugenia Kenneth, born February 10, 1901. These children are now in the family of John B. Baird, of White Hall. Mr. Hanks still remains upon his farm, having a man and woman to help him. His business interests are well conducted and his farm bears every evidence of the supervision of a thrifty and painstaking owner who is practical, yet progressive, in his business.

WALTER A. CAMPBELL.

Walter A. Campbell, who is engaged in the grocery business in Roodhouse, was born in Greene county, southwest of White Hall, on the 18th of December, 1877, a son of G. F. and Harriet (Lewis) Campbell, who were natives of Missouri. His maternal grandfather, Jason Lewis, is a merchant of Walkerville, this county. G. F. Campbell is at present in the employ of the United States post office department, acting as mail carrier on rural route, No. 1.

In the schools of Roodhouse Walter A. Campbell acquired his education and in 1899 he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, as brakesman, acting in that capacity until September 28, 1903, when he retired from that position. He was for a time in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, running an oil wagon at Roodhouse, and at one time he was also proprietor of a soda fountain and confectionery store. In this and other ways he prepared himself for the mercantile life in which he is now engaged. On the 10th of October, 1903, he opened a fine stock of new groceries at Roodhouse, at a very favorable location and by his accommodating and courteous manner of dealing with the public he has already secured a good trade and is fast building up a large and profitable business.

On the 17th of October, 1892, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Sue V. Goodyear, a daughter of John Goodyear, of Bloomington, Illinois, and they now have one child, John Eugene, who was born March 10, 1904. Fraternally Mr. Campbell is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Tribe of Ben Hur. He affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church and gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, but does not desire nor seek office. He is a wide-awake young business man, possessing commendable ambition and unfaltering energy—an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of success.

WALTER A. SCOTT.

Walter A. Scott, freight brakeman at Roodhouse for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, was born in this town, November 27, 1877, and is a grandson of William Scott, a native of Ohio and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Lorenzo Scott, father of our subject, was connected with the educational interest of Greene county for some years prior to his death, successfully teaching in Roodhouse. He married Alice J. Hutcher, a representative of an old Kentucky family, her grandfather having been a native of that

state. Mr. and Mrs. Scott became residents of Roodhouse in 1870, and soon won many friends, who held them in high esteem. In his political views Mr. Scott was a stanch Republican and was elected a justice of the peace of Roodhouse, filling that position up to the time of his death, which occurred November 28, 1890, at the age of forty-four years. His widow, still surviving him, yet resides in Roodhouse and is a member of the Congregational church here.

Walter A. Scott pursued his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and afterward attended the State Normal School, at Normal, Illinois, near Bloomington. He has been connected with the railroad service for some time and is now freight brakeman at Roodhouse. Interested in all that pertains to the city's welfare and progress he has been the champion of many measures for the general good. He has been a member of the Baptist church here since 1890, taking an active part in its work. Socially he is connected with the Tribe of Ben Hur and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his political views are in accord with the principles of the Republican party.

On the 24th of May, 1901, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Myrtle Teeple, a daughter of James and Dora (Whiteside) Teeple. Mrs. Teeple's father was a cousin of Levi H. Whiteside. Mrs. Scott is a sister of William T. Teeple, of Roodhouse, and was born April 14, 1878, near White Hall. She came with her parents to Roodhouse and obtained her education in the public schools of this place. Like her husband she is a member of the Baptist church, and their work and support have aided the church materially. They have one child, Theodore B., who was born April 20, 1902.

CONNOR CARMODY.

Connor Carmody, who is now living a retired life, gained through his own labor the competence which enables him to put aside further business cares. His life has been characterized by marked energy, diligence and strong determination and he eventually became the owner of a valuable farm of four hundred acres, which he still owns. He also has town property, including business blocks and residences.

Mr. Carmody was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1830, his parents being Peter and Mary (Layden) Carmody, the former a son of Thomas Carmody and the latter a daughter of Cornelius Layden. Both the maternal and paternal grandparents remained in Ireland. Mike Carmody, a brother of our subject, came to the United States in 1849 and made his way to Greene county, Illinois, where he has since resided, his home being in the western part of Carrollton.

In the year 1850 the subject of this review arrived in the new world. He had crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which after six weeks and two days spent on the broad Atlantic, dropped anchor in the harbor of New Orleans. He continued his way up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, thence to Alton, and from the latter place walked to Carrollton. In the vicinity of this city he began work as a farm hand and was thus employed for some time, after which he entered the service of General Carlin, with whom he continued for a year. He was afterward employed by Looman Curtis, east of Carrollton, for six months and on the expiration of that period he removed to Alton, where he was employed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and while in that service he was promoted in recogni

tion of his capability. Returning to Carrollton he again began farm labor and later he rented land and engaged in farming on his own account. Subsequently, in connection with his brother Tom, he purchased four hundred acres of land from William Dotson. He lost his health from excessive work and because of this he removed to Carrollton, where he purchased two lots and built a house. He was confined to his home for a few months and then opened a grocery store. Afterward he purchased eighty acres from William Davis, the town limits beginning at the depot and extending south a half mile and east of the railroad. He afterward bought forty acres adjoining his other tract and later he purchased a property on the east side of the square for forty-five hundred dollars. He also bought another business block in the east side now occupied by a grocery store. The farm land had cost him from one hundred to two hundred dollars per acre. He also owned several residences in the city and has thus made judicious investment in property, which has returned to him a good annual income. In business affairs he is sagacious and his keen discrimination and enterprise have been the salient features in his prosperous career.

Mr. Carmody was united in marriage to Miss Bridget Hynes, who was born in Alton, Illinois, and died April 23, 1861. They had two children: Kate and Elizabeth, who are deceased. For his second wife he chose Anna Cannole, and was married at Jerseyville, Illinois, May 24, 1862. Their children are as follows: Peter, Mary, Thomas and John, all deceased; Mary Agnes, at home; Margaret; Anna Honora; Cornelius and Mary, twins; and Emma. Margaret and Emma are graduates of the high school at Carrollton and are now public school teachers. Anna Honora has been the organist at St. John's church for some years and is a teacher of violin and piano music and is an especially fine performer on the violin.

In his political affiliations Mr. Carmody is a stanch Democrat and his fitness for office has been recognized by his fellow townsmen in election to the positions of alderman and justice of the peace. He has been interested in the public welfare to the extent that he has co-operated in many measures for the general good. He is generous in his support to the church and he possesses many sterling traits of character which command for him the good will and respect of those with whom he has been associated.

ANDREW J. STEELMAN.

Andrew J. Steelman, a resident farmer of Roodhouse, whose well improved farm of eighty acres indicates his careful supervision and practical methods, was born in September, 1852, upon the old homestead farm which is yet the place of residence of his father, Ashley L. Steelman. The Steelman family is of Dutch lineage and at an early day representatives of the name settled in North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Ashley Steelman married Martha J. Ford and they had twelve children, all yet living, and the first death in the family was that of the mother, which occurred on the 16th of August, 1904, when she was seventy-nine years of age. The father, now eighty-one years of age, was born in North Carolina, April 19, 1824, and when seven years of age removed with his parents to Tennessee, where he lived until twenty years of age. In 1843 he came to Illinois, reaching

Bridgeport, Scott county, with thirty-five cents in his pocket. He went to work upon a farm at ten dollars per month. Later he came to Greene county and after a year he enlisted in the Mexican war, in which he served for thirteen months, being discharged at Alton, Illinois. He was in the battle of San Juan and he now receives a pension of twelve dollars per month. On the 8th of July, 1849 he was married to Martha J. Ford and they came to Greene county, living for a time in Patterson, but they soon removed to his present farm, comprising eighty acres. He also followed the blacksmith's trade, which he had previously learned, and thus he worked year after year, taking his pay in trade, in such products as the farmers of the locality raised. Some patrons paid him in fresh pork, which sold for a dollar and a quarter per hundred weight. As he prospered he added to his land until he had seven hundred and sixty acres of land, much of which he bought at a low price but it is now very valuable. He has given much of this to his children, retaining possession of only eighty acres, on which stand the house, barns and other farm buildings. He engaged in buying and selling stock and found that a very profitable source of income, for he is an excellent judge of stock and was therefore enabled to make judicious purchases and to sell to good advantage. At the age of eighty-one years he is still a jovial, whole-souled man, with open, frank expression and genial manner. He has never used tobacco, has never taken intoxicants to excess, in fact, has not been inside a saloon in thirty years, and because he has not abused nature's laws he has been granted a long lease of life. He lives with an unmarried son, and the other children all live within a radius of five miles, in what is known as Steelman community.

Andrew J. Steelman was reared upon the old homestead farm and in his youth attended the public schools of the neighborhood. During the summer months and other vacation periods he assisted in the labor of the fields and learned the best methods of tilling the soil and raising stock. He continued upon the old homestead up to the time of his marriage and then began farming on his own account. In 1880 he removed to the farm upon which he now resides, and has since devoted his time and energies to its further improvement. In 1902 his father divided his land among his children and our subject received as his share this eighty-acre farm which he is now successfully cultivating. He has built a neat and attractive residence, also a good barn and has added other modern equipments, including the latest improved machinery for the cultivation of the fields and the care of the crops. He is a very energetic, industrious man, realizing that labor is the basis of all success. He is now carrying on general farming and stock-raising, and both branches of his business are proving profitable. He has also, during the past twelve years, made a specialty of raising fine poultry.

On the 10th of March, 1874, Mr. Steelman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Allen, who was born in Patterson township, Greene county, Illinois. Unto them have been born eight children, of whom five are yet living: Mittie A., the wife of George A. Taylor, a resident of Jacksonville, Illinois, and the mother of two children; Thomas O.; Ida; and Iona and Nona, twins, nine years of age. With the exception of the eldest daughter all are at home and

constitute an interesting family of children.

Mr. Steelman gives his political support to the Democratic party and socially is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, while religiously he is a Baptist. He is a man of strong purpose, reliable and enterprising in business, public-spirited in citizenship and trustworthy in all life's relations.

JOHN HOOD RIVES.

Judge John Hood Rives, viewing the world with its opportunities and its duties, from a practical and also a humanitarian standpoint, so lived as not only to gain success in business but also win the regard and respect of his fellowmen. His enterprise and energy gained him a place with the more prosperous citizens of Greene county, while his charity and kindliness won the gratitude of many and caused his death to be deeply deplored.

Mr. Rives was born in the eastern part of North Carolina, on the 4th of August, 1826, a son of Rev. James and Elizabeth (Hood) Rives. The father was one of the zealous and influential local ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church and instilled into the minds of his children lessons which in due time bore rich fruit. He removed with his family to Christian county, Kentucky, when his son John was only three months old, making the journey through a thinly settled country in a cart drawn by one horse. Reaching his destination he secured a tract of wild land which he at once began to improve, continuing its cultivation until the fall of 1834, when he removed to Illinois, settling in Greene county on section 24, town 10, range 10. The family bore the difficulties and hardships incident to settlement in a frontier region, the sons assisting in the arduous labors of cultivating the first crops on a hitherto unplowed tract of land, while the daughters performed the many household tasks which came to the early pioneers, when most of the spinning and weaving was done in the home, as well as fashioning the cloth into garments. The mother died in 1851 and the father, leaving the old homestead in 1853, removed to Greenfield, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1866. His influence had been an active factor in the moral development of the community, his labors in the church greatly promoting the cause of Christianity, and at the same time he had assisted in the material development of this part of the state in pioneer times, aiding in reclaiming the wild land for the uses of civilization.

John Hood Rives, but eight years of age at the time of the removal to Greene county, was reared on the old family homestead, sharing with the others in the privations as well as the pleasures of this frontier existence, at a time when the homes were widely scattered and the work of improvement and progress seemed scarcely begun. His educational privileges were somewhat limited, but in the school of experience he learned many valuable lessons, and observation and reading broadened his knowledge, bringing him into touch not only with local affairs, but with the great questions of national progress and policy.

Farm labor early became familiar to him through the active assistance which he rendered in the work of the fields, doing more and more each year to improve the home place as his age and strength increased. He sought a companion and helpmate for life's

journey in 1848, and was married, on the 23d of August, of that year, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Randle, a daughter of Rev. George and Lucy Randle, the wedding ceremony being performed in the little log cabin which stood on the hill a mile south of Rockbridge, near where the wagon road crosses Macoupin creek. The young couple with little of this world's goods but with stout hearts, began their domestic life on section 30, Barr township, Macoupin county, purchasing the farm of Dr. Milton Metcalf, and there they lived until 1853, when they became occupants of the old Rives homestead, at the father's removal to Greenfield. There where his boyhood days were passed John H. Rives continued farm work until his life's labors were ended in death. They lived in the old house until February, 1868, when they took up their abode in a new brick residence which he had erected, a short distance east of the old homestead. Here they reared their family and Mr. Rives carried on agricultural pursuits with continually increasing success, adding again and again to his landed possessions until he had fourteen hundred acres in Greene county and four hundred and eighty acres in Cumberland county. His business career proves the force of industry and honesty in winning success. He was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen, was always just and straightforward, and through the legitimate process of trade and the tilling of the soil he accumulated a competence that enabled him to became one of the most extensive landowners of the county. Generosity was ever one of his salient traits and he was charitable almost to a fault. Such a career is unconsciously a critical commentary on those who claim that success can not be honorably won and who selfishly guard their own interests, caring not if they intrench on the rights of others.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rives were born ten children, of whom two died in infancy, while Ella died in 1870, at the age of fifteen years, and Edward N., the second son, died in Morrisonville, Illinois, February 28, 1904. Those surviving are: Andrew J., of Greenfield; Charles W., of Greenfield; John, of Palmyra, Illinois; Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Metcalf, of Greenfield; George, of Fayette; and Robert of Muldon, Mississippi. The wife and mother died January 31, 1894, after forty-five years of happy married life. Mr. Rives continued upon the home farm and actively assisted in the operation of the farm until about a year prior to his death. During that time, while his health compelled him to remain indoors, he supervised the farm work. He passed away June 24, 1904, when almost seventy-eight years of age, while his residence in Greene county covered the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten. His life formed a connecting link in this county between the primitive past and the progressive present, joining pioneer experiences with modern advantages. He was always public-spirited and supported any worthy cause which he deemed would prove beneficial to the county. He was a strong believer in civic virtue and put forth every effort possible to secure honorable men in office. He himself served for a time on the board of county commissioners, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity, and he was the first supervisor from Rockbridge township when township organization was established in Greene county. While attending McKendree College, in the winter of 1857-8, he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was ever after a faithful adherent, and the church found

him a supporter of its various activities, his aid proving a helpful factor in its advancement. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degrees; it is doubtful if ever he weighed a single act in the scale of policy and throughout his long life he wrought along the lines of great good, his career distinguished by diligence, by charity and by honor.

J. W. CARTER.

J. W. Carter, whose farm is pleasantly located about two and a half miles south of Carrollton, where he has well cultivated fields and rich pastures, together with good buildings and modern improvements, all combining to make one of the attractive farms of the county, was born in Garrett county, Kentucky, on the 25th of April, 1853. His paternal grandfather, who followed farming and stock-raising, died about 1830. The father, John C. Carter, was born in Kentucky, in 1826, and spent the days of his boyhod and early manhood there. He was married in that state to Miss Jane T. Stanton, also a native of Kentucky, and in 1856 they removed to Greene county, Illinois, settling on the Keech farm, where they resided for two or three years. Mr. Carter then bought the Steven Taylor property, two miles south of Carrollton, and spent his remaining days in that locality, save for a year passed in Springfield, Missouri. He afterward bought the Joseph Stove property, adjoining the farm near Carrollton on which he had previously resided, and there he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1884, while his wife passed away in 1905. They were the parents of nine children, of whom J. W. Carter was the second in order of birth.

Upon the old homestead farm Mr. Carter of this review was reared, early becoming familiar with the work of field and meadow, and his education was acquired in Carrollton. He was married on the 16th of November, 1876, to Miss Mattie King, a native of Greene county, Illinois, and a daughter of John and Charlotte King and a cousin of Judge King, of Carrollton. Their union has been blessed with the following named: William Thomas, deceased; Mrs. Mary E. Kleinau, a resident of Bloomington, Illinois; John S., deceased; James Edward; Robert Lee; Eber Clinton and Harold Cleburn.

After his marriage Mr. Carter purchased his present home, two and a half miles south of Carrollton, the land lying partly in Carrollton and partly in Kane townships. He has since added largely to the original tract, buying sixty acres adjoining, sixty-three acres in Carrollton township, fifty-three acres on the main road to Kane and other property, having in all about four hundred acres of valuable farming land. His fields bring forth rich crops, owing to his careful cultivation. He feeds all that he raises, for he is extensively engaged in the live stock business, and he also has to buy feed for the cattle and hogs, which he sells in large numbers. He also has a fine apiary of one hundred hives and practically supplies the Carrollton market with its honey. He raises his own nursery stock and has an orchard of forty acres and in 1898 he engaged in threshing, having a fine and complete outfit and doing an extensive business along that line. He is one of the most progressive agriculturists of the county, using the latest improved machinery and keeping everything

about his place in harmony with the most advanced ideas of farming. Moreover, he is intensely practical and by the careful husbanding of his resources and judicious investment in stock and lands he has prospered in his business career. There is a good barn and substantial outbuildings upon his place and his home is one of the fine residences of the county.

While leading a busy life as a farmer, Mr. Carter also finds time to devote to public affairs and has ever given hearty endorsement to and co-operation to the measures which he believes will contribute to the public good. He has been officially connected with the schools for fifteen years and his enterprising spirit has been a potent factor in securing public progress along many lines that have proved beneficial to the county.