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PORTRAIT AND

BIOGRAPHICAL

ALBUM

—OF—

DeKalb County, Illinois,

CONTAINING

Full-page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative
Citizens of the County.

TOGETHER WITH

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS,
AND OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALSO CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CHICAGO:
CHAPMAN BROTHERS.

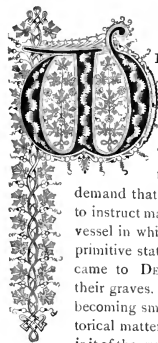
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PREFACE



WE HAVE completed our labors in writing and compiling the **PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM OF DE KALB COUNTY**, and wish, in presenting it to our patrons, to speak briefly of the importance of local works of this nature. It is certainly the duty of the present to commemorate the past, to perpetuate the names of the pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and to relate the story of their progress.

The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age, and this solemn duty which men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity,

demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In local history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this region from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the noble men, who in their vigor and prime came to **DE KALB COUNTY** and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the history of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of historical matter without delay, before the settlers of the wilderness are cut down by time. Not only is it of the greatest importance to render history of pioneer times full and accurate, but it is also essential

that the history of the county, from its settlement to the present day, should be treated through its various phases, so that a record, complete and impartial, may be handed down to the future. The present the age of progress, is reviewed, standing out in bold relief over the quiet, unostentatious olden times; it is a brilliant record, which is destined to live in the future; the good works of men, their magnificent enterprises, their lives, whether commercial or military, do not sink into oblivion, but, on the contrary, grow brighter with age, and contribute to build up a record which carries with it precedents and principles that will be advanced and observed when the acts of soulless men will be forgotten, and their very names hidden in obscurity.

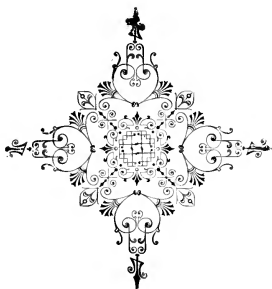
In the preparation of the personal sketches contained in this volume, unusual care and pains were taken to have them accurate, even in the smallest detail. Indeed, nothing was passed lightly over or treated indifferently, and we flatter ourselves that it is one of the most accurate works of its nature ever published.

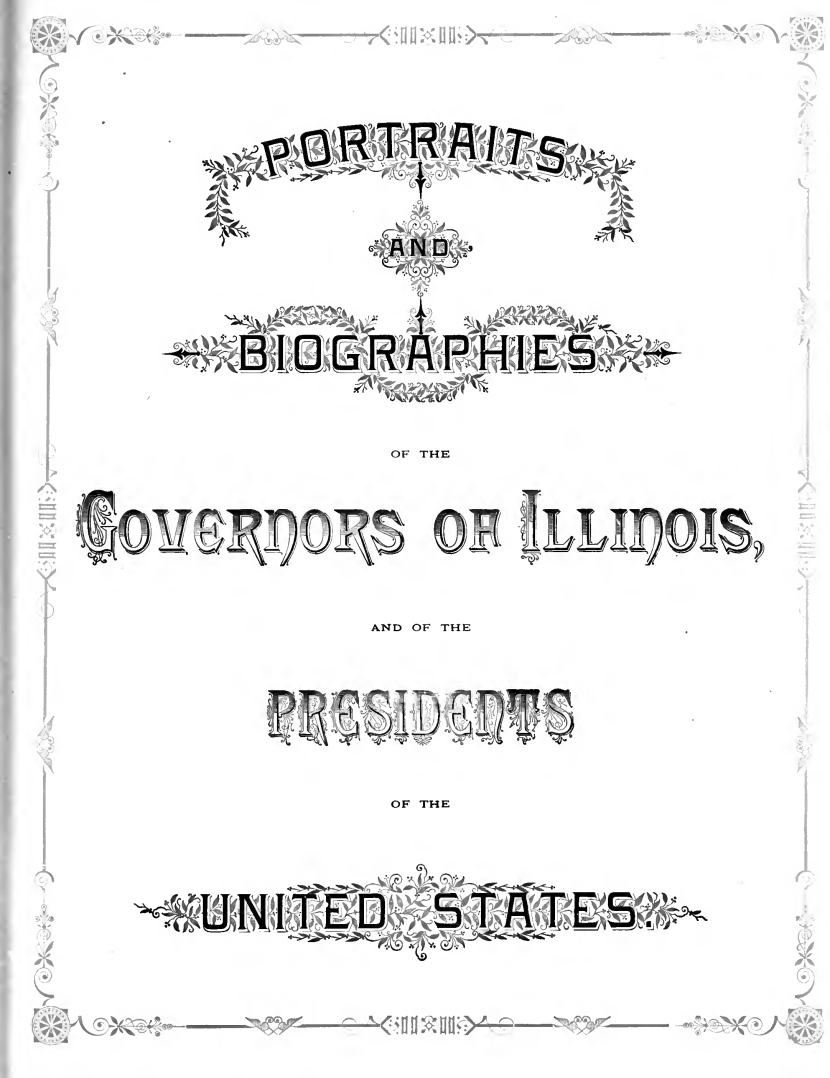
As one of the most interesting features of this work, we present the portraits of numerous representative citizens. It has been our aim to have the prominent men of to-day, as well as the pioneers, represented in this department; and we congratulate ourselves on the uniformly high character of the gentlemen whose portraits we present. They are in the strictest sense representative men, and are selected from all the callings and professions worthy to be represented. There are others, it is true, who claim equal prominence with those presented, but of course it was impossible for us to give portraits of all the leading men and pioneers of the county. We are under great obligation to many of the noble and generous people of **DE KALB COUNTY** for kindly and material assistance in the preparation of this **ALBUM**.

CHAPMAN BROTHERS.

CHICAGO, *May*, 1885.

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PORTRAITS
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OF THE

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS,

AND OF THE

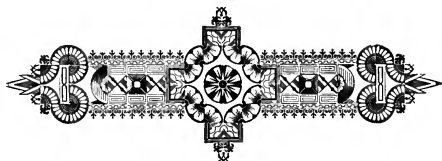
PRESIDENTS

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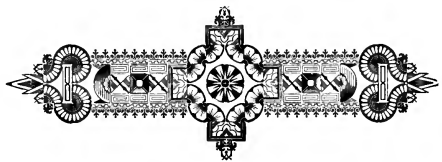
UNITED STATES

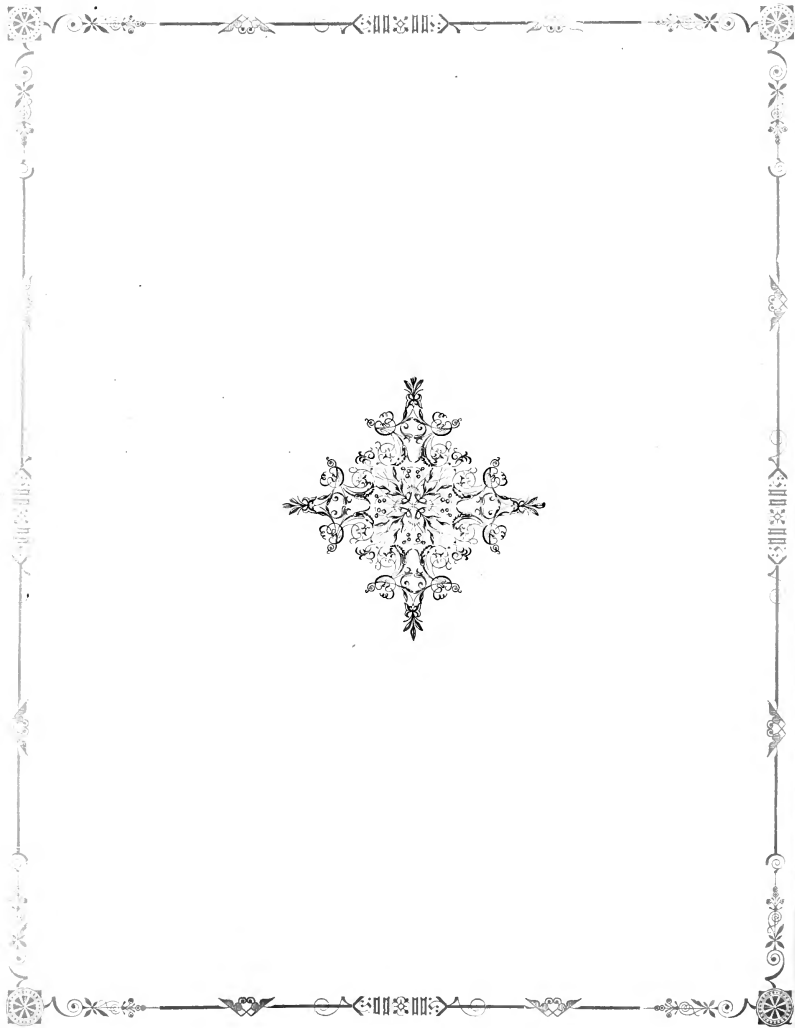


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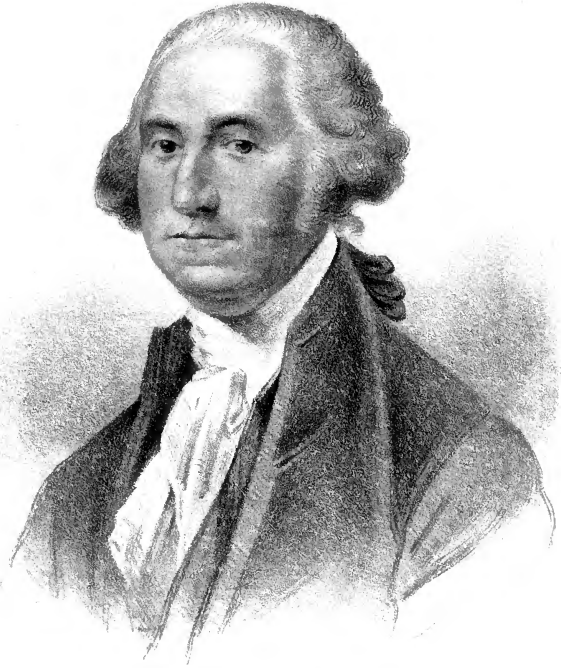


PRESIDENTS.





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George Washington.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE Father of our Country was born in Westmorland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Patomac, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective.

Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was 14 years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only 19 years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The

trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit him.

After having been five years in the military service, and vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On Dec. 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his

commission as commander-in-chief of the army to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mount Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials from want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife. He was no partisan. His clear judgment could discern the golden mean; and while perhaps this alone kept our government from sinking at the very outset, it left him exposed to attacks from both sides, which were often bitter and very annoying.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, at the expiration of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the fourteenth. On the eighteenth his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

The person of Washington was unusually tall, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.

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John Adams



JOHN ADAMS.



JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John

graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvinistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, (1765), the attempt of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolu-

tions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows,

games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France, and to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britain, as soon as the British Cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposals. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed Jan. 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustrious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice President. Again at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

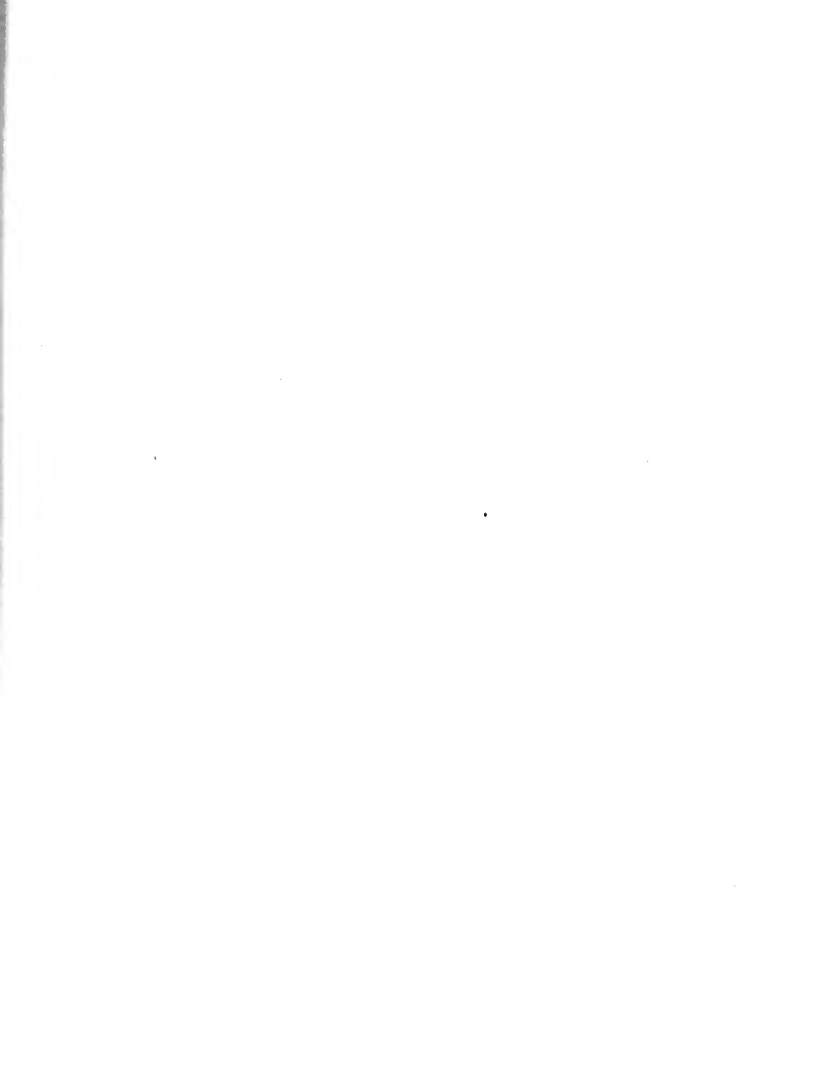
While Mr. Adams was Vice President the great

French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhorred the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France.

The world has seldom seen a spectacle of more moral beauty and grandeur, than was presented by the old age of Mr. Adams. The violence of party feeling had died away, and he had begun to receive that just appreciation which, to most men, is not accorded till after death. No one could look upon his venerable form, and think of what he had done and suffered, and how he had given up all the prime and strength of his life to the public good, without the deepest emotion of gratitude and respect. It was his peculiar good fortune to witness the complete success of the institution which he had been so active in creating and supporting. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.

The fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes; it is the glorious fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourtous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson.





Th. Jefferson.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albermarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and

there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and accuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained, soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow.

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon, became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that

man—what the emotions that swelled his breast— who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, sovereign and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family, ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, Vice President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second administration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This has been generally supposed was a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bid farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

Mr. Jefferson was profuse in his hospitality. Whole families came in their coaches with their horses,—fathers and mothers, boys and girls, babies and nurses,—and remained three and even six months. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a fashionable watering-place.

The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniversary

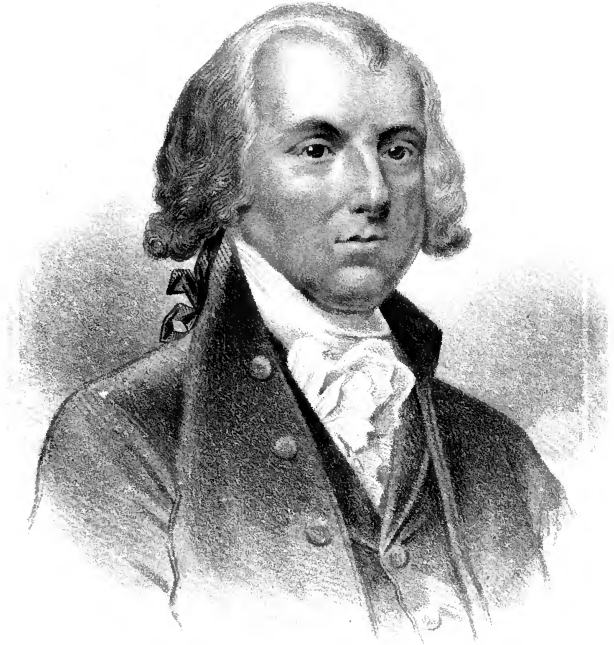
of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer, and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the second of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants, entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told it was the third of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,—the birthday of a nation,—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record his life.

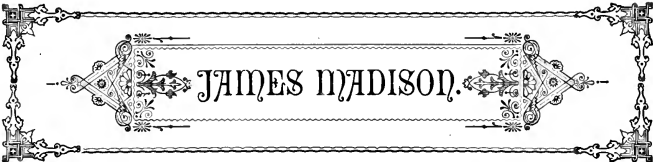
Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country; and now hand in hand they depart. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.

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James Madison



JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but 15 years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange Co., Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of South-west Mountain, at the foot of Blue Ridge. It was but 25 miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men, from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most im-

prudent zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman. Being naturally of a religious turn of mind, and his frail health leading him to think that his life was not to be long, he directed especial attention to theological studies. Endowed with a mind singularly free from passion and prejudice, and with almost unequalled powers of reasoning, he weighed all the arguments for and against revealed religion, until his faith became so established as never to be shaken.

In the spring of 1776, when 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council; and their appreciation of his

intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

For three years Mr. Madison continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of that Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote 87 to 79, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war.

British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to, upon the ocean, by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into his boat; and places them on the gun-deck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on Feb. 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.

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James Monroe



JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britain, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence. Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife

for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harleam Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion, by becoming an officer in the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued, with considerable ardor, the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag; but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer, during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county, a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens at 23 years of age; and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterwards employed with unremitting energy for the public good,

he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition secured its adoption. In 1789, he became a member of the United States Senate; which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant. The Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

The leading Federalists and Republicans were alike noble men, consecrating all their energies to the good of the nation. Two more honest men or more pure patriots than John Adams the Federalist, and James Monroe the Republican, never breathed. In building up this majestic nation, which is destined to eclipse all Grecian and Assyrian greatness, the combination of their antagonism was needed to create the right equilibrium. And yet each in his day was denounced as almost a demon.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the Province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressions of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times, the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's administration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri Compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine."


This famous doctrine, since known as the "Monroe doctrine," was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempting to subdue portions of the American Continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.

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J. Q. Adams



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing on upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe,

through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of ennobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence,

in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent; examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, a residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive; but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

Upon leaving Harvard College, at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britain. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged,—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London; a lady endow'd with that beauty and those accomplishments which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts, from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston, in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which

was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast, seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to Congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the proslavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

It has been said of President Adams, that when his body was bent and his hair silvered by the lapse of fourscore years, yielding to the simple faith of a little child, he was accustomed to repeat every night, before he slept, the prayer which his mother taught him in his infant years.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "*This is the end of earth;*" then after a moment's pause he added, "*I am content.*" These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."

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Andrew Jackson.

ANDREW JACKSON.



ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very

little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes,—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange,

and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with the Sharp Knife.

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he rode to Philadelphia, where Congress then held its

sessions,—a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's administration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britain commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez; and after a delay of several weeks there, without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinions; and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayetteville, Alabama.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March 1814. The bend

of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breast-work of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample supply of arms were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the nine hundred warriors were killed. A few probably, in the night, swam the river and escaped. This ended the war. The power of the Creeks was broken forever. This bold plunge into the wilderness, with its terrific slaughter, so appalled the savages, that the haggard remnants of the bands came to the camp, begging for peace.

This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians. No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue. Immediately he was appointed major-general.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson came to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans, and the battle of New Orleans which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was two thousand six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of the government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life, were that of a devoted Christian man.

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Arvan Bimus



MARTIN VAN BUREN.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered

or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village,

he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican party was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights; though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing reputation led him, after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years, constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's administration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had

the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; and in the same year, he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the Administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned

home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.

He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect of the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.

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W. H. Harrison

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

Mr Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed

in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from Presi-

dent Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the North-western Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory north-west of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then 27 years of age, was appointed by John Adams, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after, also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his administration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About

the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnese tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting-grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

But the Prophet was not merely an orator: he was, in the superstitious minds of the Indians, invested with the superhuman dignity of a medicine-man or a magician. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms.

The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accoutrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with gun and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompanied by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and an entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned: they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept every thing before them, and completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm-house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. The war-whoop was resounding everywhere in the forest. The horizon was illuminated with the conflagration of the cabins of the settlers. Gen Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-in-chief of the North-western army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage; but General Harrison was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

He won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

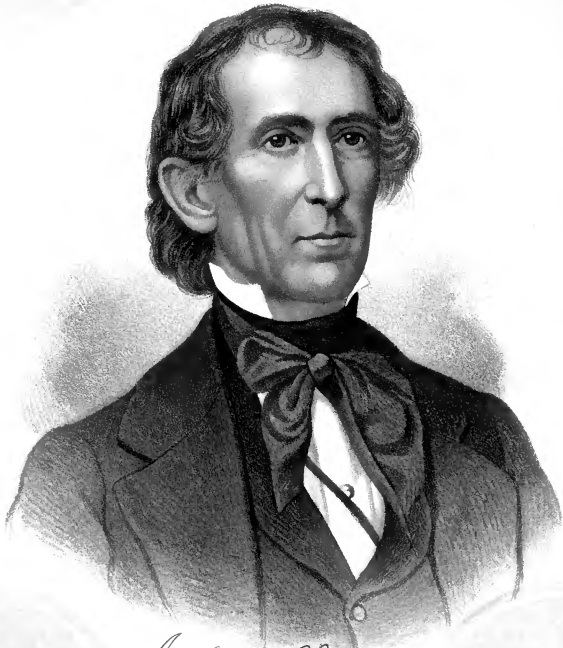
In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member; and whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United-States Senate.

In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.


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John Tyler



JOHN TYLER.



JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote or his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Govern-

ment, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus constantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signally a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress,—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic

party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. His career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder; and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the culture of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the Southern Whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the Southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North; but the Vice President has but very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President, and, in reality, a Democratic Vice President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole Nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occurred. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of President Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counsellors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats. He recommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would

approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Bots, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler were at an end.

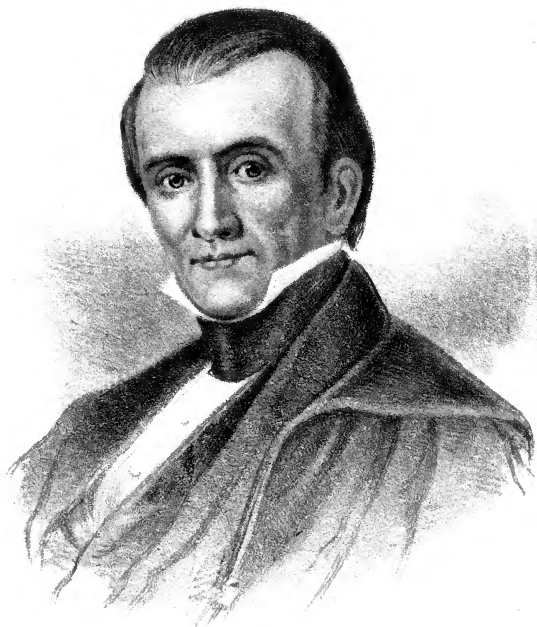
Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, President Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home,—Sherwood Forest, Charles-city Co., Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State-rights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.

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James A. Baker



JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury Co., they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth until

he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a

sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him, and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and

courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him,—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress, Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House. Strong passions were roused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr. Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on the 14th of October, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas, exerted its influence upon Congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent

with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. The day of judgement alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

"To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right: there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war, we expended twenty thousand lives and more than a hundred million of dollars. Of this money fifteen millions were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.

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Zachary Taylor



ZACHARY TAYLOR.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary

could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison, on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken

company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no imagination can conceive the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defence, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no in-

tellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on. Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty, had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of such wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased, near Baton Rouge. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the Nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops, the *sobriquet* of "Old Rough and Ready."

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name

had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy, expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people; and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character:—"With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like, and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket,—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.'

"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind."


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Millard Fillmore



MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise,

though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small village, where some

enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate; and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was kindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed, educated man.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied, that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters through university halls and then enters a law office, who is by no means as

well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice of course was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorning any station she might be called to fill.—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly, of the State of New York, as a representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits, was then raging.

His term of two years closed; and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State, and in the year 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State.

Mr. Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-President. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

Mr. Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan Expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874.

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Franklin Pierce



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian wom-

an. Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play-ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely-developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and

genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the fascinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty, and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associated.

In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States; taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the

three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined, in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce in the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, he embarked, with a portion of his troops, at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that this Nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did every thing he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years' term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world, without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his town-people were often gladdened by his material bounty.

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James Buchanan



JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghenies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his

own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers en-

abled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar; and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more lucrative practice.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making repri-

sals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received; and that the reply should be returned, that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such, took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed prin-

ciples, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared, that if he were elected, and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them, as they retired, the National Capitol at Washington, and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the South had professed to ask of the North was non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active co-operation of the Government to defend and extend the institution.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860; nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumpter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military-stores were plundered; and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike marvelous. The Nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away, and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness. At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.

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A. Lincoln.

ABRAHAM

LINCOLN.



ABRAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States

whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

Of course no record has been kept of the life of one so lowly as Thomas Lincoln. He was among the poorest of the poor. His home was a wretched log-cabin; his food the coarsest and the meanest. Education he had none; he could never either read or write. As soon as he was able to do anything for himself, he was compelled to leave the cabin of his starving mother, and push out into the world, a friendless, wandering boy, seeking work. He hired himself out, and thus spent the whole of his youth as a laborer in the fields of others.

When twenty-eight years of age he built a log-cabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaims the grateful son "I owe to my angel-mother."

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his

cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana. Where two years later his mother died.

Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Mr. Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon Co., Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log-cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education, and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adven-

ture his employers were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem, His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back, and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the Convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the Woody death, to which that nomination doomed him: and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country, which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good

and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterwards brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged, upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Ford's Theater. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater.

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Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally

lost his life while heroically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner,

pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs; identifying himself with the working-classes, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished abil-

ity, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennessee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4th, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent

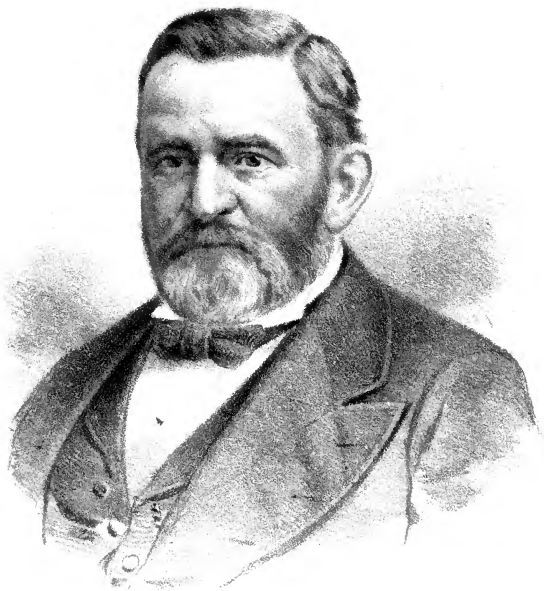
opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress; and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it, in everything possible, to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied, with enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On Jan. 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator in the forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was attended at Geenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.

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U. A. Grant



ULYSSES S. GRANT.



ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown Co., O. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man of fair abilities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he past in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety.

From Monterey he was sent, with the fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was brevetted captain at Chapultepec.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,—“Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too.”

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of

June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one-hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and tactical measures put the Union army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the Rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defence. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the Nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States. It is not too much to say that his modest, courteous, and dignified demeanor in the presence of the most distinguished men in the different nations in the world, reflected honor upon the Republic which he so long and so faithfully served. The country felt a great pride in his reception. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1879, the city authorities gave him a fine reception. After lingering in the Golden State for a while, he began his tour through the States, which extended North and South, everywhere marked by great acclamation and splendid ovations.

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Sincerely
R. B. Hayes



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was

born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and opened-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he choose to undertake. He was a member of the Church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the

subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

"You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes. "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet." The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition, and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which are marked traits of his character.

His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marriage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase,

Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress, from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was impurported to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one.


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J. A. Garfield



JAMES A. GARFIELD.



JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death, but undoubtedly very much. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, O., near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family to-

gether. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Disciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, says of him in reference to his religion:

"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity.'"

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, Nov. 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lincoln, on his success commissioned him Brigadier-General, Jan. 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff."

The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with

his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the Major-General.

Without an effort on his part Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President in 1880. Of his labors in Congress Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunal of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U. S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard round the world" Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.


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C. J. Arthur



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with \$500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant

Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in an appeal. Wm. M. Everts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the People, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slave-holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs. Everts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly

followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, each of the gentlemen composing it were able lawyers, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July, 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering,—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized na-


tions were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly God-like. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and be it said to his credit that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he has happily surprised the Nation, acting so justly, so wisely, so well, that but few have criticised his administration. Should he continue during the remainder of his term to pursue the wise policy he has followed thus far, we believe President Arthur's administration will go down in history as one of the wisest and most satisfactory our country has ever enjoyed. His highest ambition seems to be to do his duty to the whole Nation, even to the sacrifice of his warmest personal friends. With the good of the people at heart, and guided by the wisdom already displayed, he will surprise his opponents, gratify his friends, and bless the American Republic, during the years he occupies the Presidential chair.



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Grover Cleveland



S. Grover Cleveland.



STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark the humble birth-place of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian min-

ister, with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good, old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys, in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of 14 years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most

emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid \$50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive \$100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time. Otherwise he did not exhibit as yet any particular "flashes of genius" or eccentricities of talent. He was simply a good boy.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of 500 or 600 people, 15 miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his

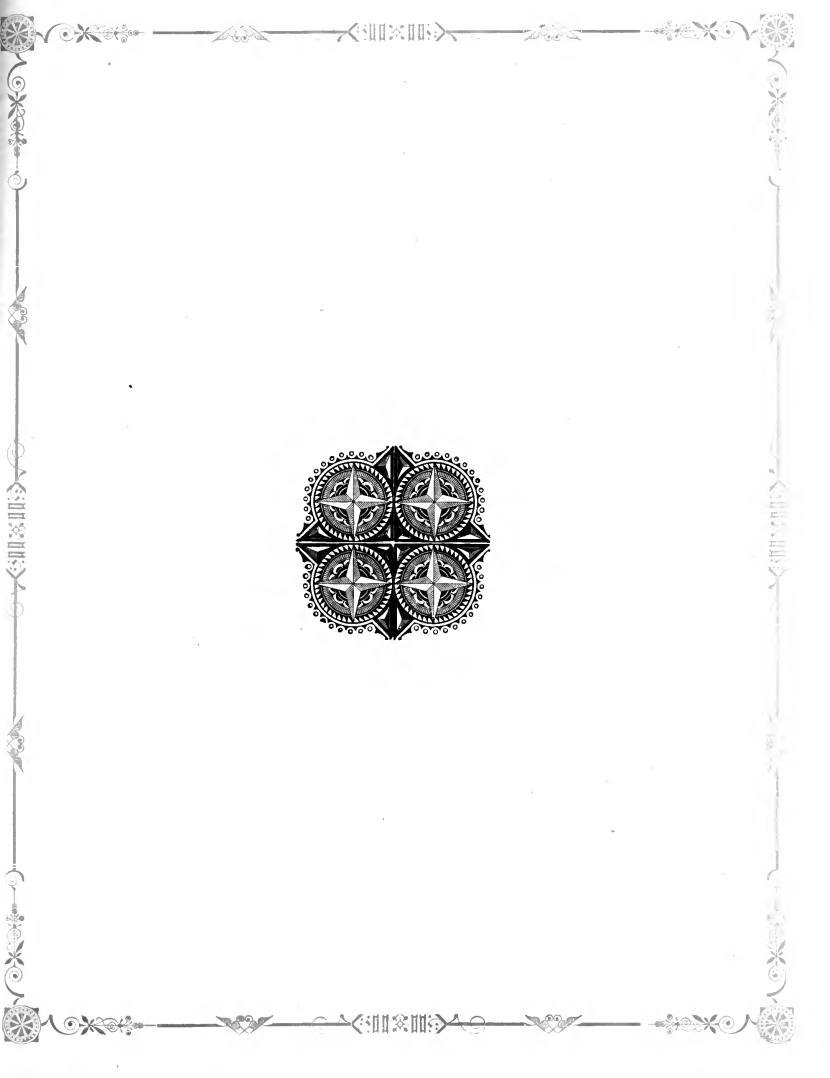
calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask the advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply. "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? What ever put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

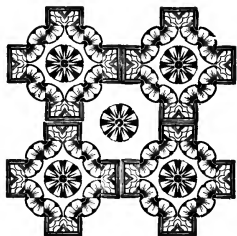
After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at \$50 a year, while he could "look around." One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, for the nominal sum of \$3 or \$4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and, although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair and his overcoat—he had none—yet he was nevertheless prompt and regular. On the first day of his service here, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms

in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions which were ferreted out and magnified during the last Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The *New York Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885. For his Cabinet officers he selected the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.

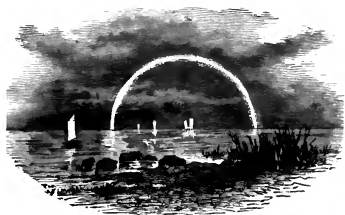






GOVERNORS.





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Madrach Bond-

SHADRACH BOND.

SHADRACH BOND, the first Governor of Illinois after its organization as a State, serving from 1818 to 1822, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in the year 1773, and was raised a farmer on his father's plantation, receiving only a plain English education. He emigrated to this State in 1794, when it was a part of the "Northwest Territory," continuing in the vocation in which he had been brought up in his native State, in the "New Design," near Eagle Creek, in what is now Monroe County. He served several terms as a member of the General Assembly of Indiana Territory, after it was organized as such, and in 1812-14 he was a Delegate to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses, taking his seat Dec. 3, 1812, and serving until Oct. 3, 1814. These were the times, the reader will recollect, when this Government had its last struggle with Great Britain. The year 1812 is also noted in the history of this State as that in which the first Territorial Legislature was held. It convened at Kaskaskia, Nov. 25, and adjourned Dec. 26, following.

While serving as Delegate to Congress, Mr. Bond was instrumental in procuring the right of pre-emption on the public domain. On the expiration of his term at Washington he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia, then the capital of the Territory. In company with John G. Comyges,

Thomas H. Harris, Charles Slade, Michael Jones, Warren Brown, Edward Humphries and Charles W. Hunter, he became a proprietor of the site of the initial city of Cairo, which they hoped, from its favorable location at the junction of the two great rivers near the center of the Great West, would rapidly develop into a metropolis. To aid the enterprise, they obtained a special charter from the Legislature, incorporating both the City and the Bank of Cairo.

In 1818 Mr. Bond was elected the first Governor of the State of Illinois, being inaugurated Oct. 6, that year, which was several weeks before Illinois was actually admitted. The facts are these: In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature sent a petition to Congress for the admission of Illinois as a State, Nathaniel Pope being then Delegate. The petition was granted, fixing the northern line of the State on the latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan; but the bill was afterward so amended as to extend this line to its present latitude. In July a convention was called at Kaskaskia to draft a constitution, which, however, was not submitted to the people. By its provisions, supreme judges, prosecuting attorneys, county and circuit judges, recorders and justices of the peace were all to be appointed by the Governor or elected by the Legislature. This constitution was accepted by Congress Dec. 30. At that time Illinois comprised but eleven counties, namely, Randolph, Madison, Gallatin, Johnson, Pope, Jackson, Crawford, Bond, Union, Washington and Franklin, the northern portion of the State being mainly in Madison County. Thus it appears that Mr. Bond was honored by the naming of a

county before he was elected Governor. The present county of Bond is of small limitations, about 60 to 80 miles south of Springfield. For Lieutenant Governor the people chose Pierre Menard, a prominent and worthy Frenchman, after whom a county in this State is named. In this election there were no opposition candidates, as the popularity of these men had made their promotion to the chief offices of the State, even before the constitution was drafted, a foregone conclusion.

The principal points that excited the people in reference to political issues at this period were local or "internal improvements," as they were called, State banks, location of the capital, slavery and the personal characteristics of the proposed candidates. Mr. Bond represented the "Convention party," for introducing slavery into the State, supported by Elias Kent Kane, his Secretary of State, and John McLean, while Nathaniel Pope and John P. Cook led the anti-slavery element. The people, however, did not become very much excited over this issue until 1820, when the famous Missouri Compromise was adopted by Congress, limiting slavery to the south of the parallel of 36° 30' except in Missouri. While this measure settled the great slavery controversy, so far as the average public sentiment was temporarily concerned, until 1854, when it was repealed under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas, the issue as considered locally in this State was not decided until 1824, after a most furious campaign. (See sketch of Gov. Coles.) The ticket of 1818 was a compromise one, Bond representing (moderately) the pro-slavery sentiment and Menard the anti-slavery.

An awkward element in the State government under Gov. Bond's administration, was the imperfection of the State constitution. The Convention wished to have Elijah C. Bery for the first Auditor of Public Accounts, but, as it was believed that the new Governor would not appoint him to the office, the Convention declared in a schedule that "an auditor of public accounts, an attorney general and such other officers of the State as may be necessary, may be appointed by the General Assembly." The Constitution, as it stood, vested a very large appointing power in the Governor; but for the purpose of getting one man into office, a total change was made, and the power vested in the Legislature. Of this provision the Legislature took advantage, and de-

clared that State's attorneys, canal commissioners, bank directors, etc., were all "officers of the State" and must therefore be appointed by itself independently of the Governor.

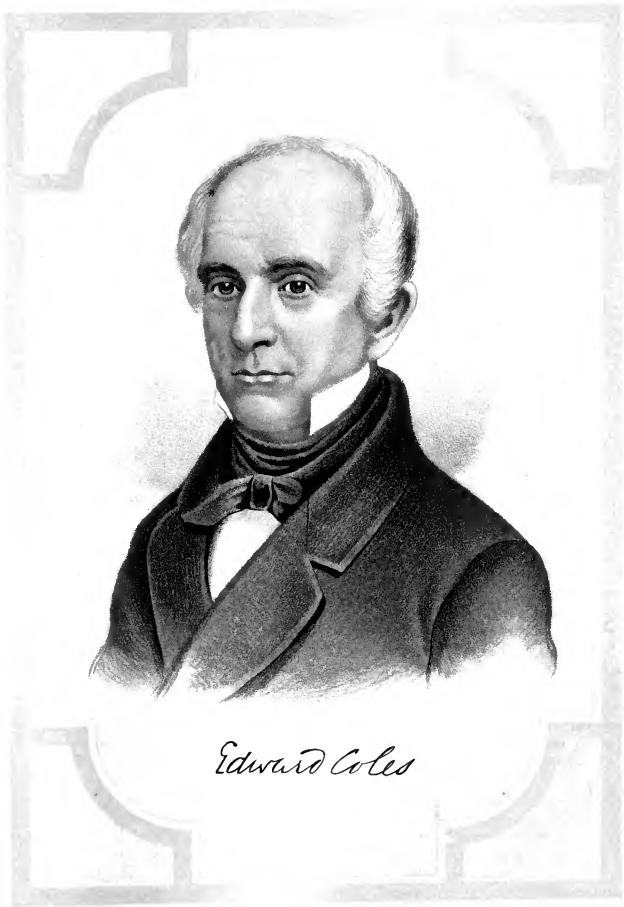
During Gov. Bond's administration a general law was passed for the incorporation of academies and towns, and one authorizing lotteries. The session of 1822 authorized the Governor to appoint commissioners, to act in conjunction with like commissioners appointed by the State of Indiana, to report on the practicability and expediency of improving the navigation of the Wabash River; also inland navigation generally. Many improvements were recommended, some of which have been feebly worked at even till the present day, those along the Wabash being of no value. Also, during Gov. Bond's term of office, the capital of the State was removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia. In 1820 a law was passed by Congress authorizing this State to open a canal through the public lands. The State appointed commissioners to explore the route and prepare the necessary surveys and estimates, preparatory to its execution; but, being unable out of its own resources to defray the expenses of the undertaking, it was abandoned until some time after Congress made the grant of land for the purpose of its construction.

On the whole, Gov. Bond's administration was fairly good, not being open to severe criticism from any party. In 1824, two years after the expiration of his term of office, he was brought out as a candidate for Congress against the formidable John P. Cook, but received only 4,374 votes to 7,460 for the latter. Gov. Bond was no orator, but had made many fast friends by a judicious bestowment of his gubernatorial patronage, and these worked zealously for him in the campaign.

In 1827 ex-Gov. Bond was appointed by the Legislature, with Wm. P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne, as Commissioners to locate a site for a penitentiary on the Mississippi at or near Alton.

Mr. Bond was of a benevolent and convivial disposition, a man of shrewd observation and clear appreciation of events. His person was erect, standing six feet in height, and after middle life became portly, weighing 200 pounds. His features were strongly masculine, complexion dark, hair jet and eyes hazel; was a favorite with the ladies. He died April 11, 1830, in peace and contentment.

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Edward Coles



Edward Coles.

EDWARD COLES, second Governor of Illinois, 1823-6, was born Dec. 15, 1786, in Albemarle Co., Va., on the old family estate called "Enniscorthy," on the Green Mountain. His father, John Coles, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. Having been fitted for college by private tutors, he was sent to Hampden Sidney, where he remained until the autumn of 1805, when he was removed to William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va. This college he left in the summer of 1807, a short time before the final and graduating examination. Among his classmates were Lieut. Gen. Scott, President John Tyler, Wm. S. Archer, United States Senator from Virginia, and Justice Baldwin, of the United States Supreme Court. The President of the latter college, Bishop Madison, was a cousin of President James Madison, and that circumstance was the occasion of Mr. Coles becoming personally acquainted with the President and receiving a position as his private secretary, 1809-15.

The family of Coles was a prominent one in Virginia, and their mansion was the seat of the old-fashioned Virginian hospitality. It was visited by such notables as Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the Randolphs, Tazewell, Wirt, etc. At the age of 23, young Coles found himself heir to a plantation and a considerable number of slaves. Ever since his earlier college days his attention had been drawn to the question of slavery. He read every-

thing on the subject that came in his way, and listened to lectures on the rights of man. The more he reflected upon the subject, the more impossible was it for him to reconcile the immortal declaration "that all men are born free and equal" with the practice of slave-holding. He resolved, therefore, to free his slaves the first opportunity, and even remove his residence to a free State. One reason which determined him to accept the appointment as private secretary to Mr. Madison was because he believed that through the acquaintances he could make at Washington he could better determine in what part of the non-slaveholding portion of the Union he would prefer to settle.

The relations between Mr. Coles and President Madison, as well as Jefferson and other distinguished men, were of a very friendly character, arising from the similarity of their views on the question of slavery and their sympathy for each other in holding doctrines so much at variance with the prevailing sentiment in their own State.

In 1857, he resigned his secretaryship and spent a portion of the following autumn in exploring the Northwest Territory, for the purpose of finding a location and purchasing lands on which to settle his negroes. He traveled with a horse and buggy, with an extra man and horse for emergencies, through many parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, determining finally to settle in Illinois. At this time, however, a misunderstanding arose between our Government and Russia, and Mr. Coles was selected to repair to St. Petersburg on a special mission, bearing important papers concerning the matter at issue. The result was a conviction of the Emperor (Alex-

ander) of the error committed by his minister at Washington, and the consequent withdrawal of the latter from the post. On his return, Mr. Coles visited other parts of Europe, especially Paris, where he was introduced to Gen. Lafayette.

In the spring of 1819, he removed with all his negroes from Virginia to Edwardsville, Ill., with the intention of giving them their liberty. He did not make known to them his intention until one beautiful morning in April, as they were descending the Ohio River. He lashed all the boats together and called all the negroes on deck and made them a short address, concluding his remarks by so expressing himself that by a turn of a sentence he proclaimed in the shortest and fullest manner that they were no longer slaves, but free as he was and were at liberty to proceed with him or go ashore at their pleasure. A description of the effect upon the negroes is best described in his own language:

"The effect upon them was electrical. They stared at me and then at each other, as if doubting the accuracy or reality of what they heard. In breathless silence they stood before me, unable to utter a word, but with countenances beaming with expression which no words could convey, and which no language can describe. As they began to see the truth of what they had heard, and realize their situation, there came on a kind of hysterical, giggling laugh. After a pause of intense and unutterable emotion, bathed in tears, and with tremulous voices, they gave vent to their gratitude and implored the blessing of God on me."

Before landing he gave them a general certificate of freedom, and afterward conformed more particularly with the law of this State requiring that each individual should have a certificate. This act of Mr. Coles, all the more noble and heroic considering the overwhelming pro-slavery influences surrounding him, has challenged the admiration of every philanthropist of modern times.

March 5, 1819, President Monroe appointed Mr. Coles Registrar of the Land Office at Edwardsville, at that time one of the principal land offices in the State. While acting in this capacity and gaining many friends by his politeness and general intelligence, the greatest struggle that ever occurred in Illinois on the slavery question culminated in the furious contest characterizing the campaigns and elections of 1822-4. In the summer of 1823, when a new Governor was to be elected to succeed Mr. Bond, the pro-slavery element divided into factions, putting forward for the executive office Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice of the State, Thomas C. Browne and Gen. James B. Moore, of the State Militia. The anti-slavery element united upon Mr. Coles, and, after one of the most bitter campaigns, succeeded in electing him as Governor. His plurality over Judge Phillips was only 59 in a total vote of

over 8,000. The Lieutenant Governor was elected by the slavery men. Mr. Coles' inauguration speech was marked by calmness, deliberation and such a wise expression of appropriate suggestions as to elicit the sanction of all judicious politicians. But he compromised not with evil. In his message to the Legislature, the seat of Government being then at Vandalia, he strongly urged the abrogation of the modified form of slavery which then existed in this State, contrary to the Ordinance of 1787. His position on this subject seems the more remarkable, when it is considered that he was a minority Governor, the population of Illinois being at that time almost exclusively from slave-holding States and by a large majority in favor of the perpetuation of that old relic of barbarism. The Legislature itself was, of course, a reflex of the popular sentiment, and a majority of them were led on by fiery men in denunciations of the conscientious Governor, and in curses loud and deep upon him and all his friends. Some of the public men, indeed, went so far as to head a sort of mob, or "shiveree" party, who visited the residence of the Governor and others at Vandalia and yelled and groaned and spat fire.

The Constitution, not establishing or permitting slavery in this State, was thought therefore to be defective by the slavery politicians, and they desired a State Convention to be elected, to devise and submit a new Constitution; and the dominant politics of the day was "Convention" and "anti-Convention." Both parties issued addresses to the people, Gov. Coles himself being the author of the address published by the latter party. This address revealed the schemes of the conspirators in a masterly manner. It is difficult for us at this distant day to estimate the critical and extremely delicate situation in which the Governor was placed at that time.

Our hero maintained himself honorably and with supreme dignity throughout his administration, and in his honor a county in this State is named. He was truly a great man, and those who lived in this State during his sojourn here, like those who live at the base of the mountain, were too near to see and recognize the greatness that overshadowed them.

Mr. Coles was married Nov. 28, 1833, by Bishop De Lancey, to Miss Sally Logan Roberts, a daughter of Hugh Roberts, a descendant of Welsh ancestry, who came to this country with Wm. Penn in 1682.

After the expiration of his term of service, Gov. Coles continued his residence in Edwardsville, superintending his farm in the vicinity. He was fond of agriculture, and was the founder of the first agricultural society in the State. On account of ill health, however, and having no family to tie him down, he spent much of his time in Eastern cities. About 1838 he changed his residence to Philadelphia, where he died July 7, 1868, and is buried at Woodland, near that city.

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Norman Edwards



Ninian Edwards.



NINIAN EDWARDS, Governor from 1827 to 1830, was a son of Benjamin Edwards, and was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, in March, 1775. His domestic training was well fitted to give his mind strength, firmness and honorable principles, and a good foundation was laid for the elevated character to which he afterwards attained. His parents were Baptists, and very strict in their moral principles. His education in early youth was in company with and partly under the tuition of Hon. Wm. Wirt, whom his father patronized, and who was more than two years older. An intimacy was thus formed between them which was lasting for life. He was further educated at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. He next commenced the study of law, but before completing his course he moved to Nelson County, Ky., to open a farm for his father and to purchase homes and locate lands for his brothers and sisters. Here he fell in the company of dissolute companions, and for several years led the life of a spendthrift. He was, however, elected to the Legislature of Kentucky as the Representative of Nelson County before he was 21 years of age, and was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote.

In 1798 he was licensed to practice law, and the following year was admitted to the Courts of Tennessee. About this time he left Nelson County for Russellville, in Logan County, broke away from his dissolute companions, commenced a reformation and devoted himself to severe and laborious study. He then began to rise rapidly in his profession, and soon became an eminent lawyer, and inside of four years he filled in succession the offices of Presiding Judge of the General Court, Circuit Judge, fourth Judge of the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the State, —all before he was 32 years of age! In addition, in 1802, he received a commission as Major of a battalion of Kentucky militia, and in 1804 was chosen a Presidential Elector, on the Jefferson and Clinton ticket. In 1806 he was a candidate for Congress, but withdrew on being promoted to the Court of Appeals.

Illinois was organized as a separate Territory in the spring of 1809, when Mr. Edwards, then Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, received from President Madison the appointment as Governor of the new Territory, his commission bearing date April 24, 1809. Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia in June, and on the 11th of that month took the oath of office. At the same time he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Saline, this Government interest then developing into considerable proportions in Southern Illinois. Although during the first three years of his administration he had the power to make new counties and appoint all the officers, yet he always allowed the people of each county, by an informal

vote, to select their own officers, both civil and military. The noted John J. Crittenden, afterward United States Senator from Kentucky, was appointed by Gov. Edwards to the office of Attorney General of the Territory, which office was accepted for a short time only.

The Indians in 1810 committing sundry depredations in the Territory, crossing the Mississippi from the Territory of Louisiana, a long correspondence followed between the respective Governors concerning the remedies, which ended in a council with the savages at Peoria in 1812, and a fresh interpretation of the treaties. Peoria was depopulated by these depredations, and was not re-settled for many years afterward.

As Gov. Edwards' term of office expired by law in 1812, he was re-appointed for another term of three years, and again in 1815 for a third term, serving until the organization of the State in the fall of 1818 and the inauguration of Gov. Bond. At this time ex-Gov. Edwards was sent to the United States Senate, his colleague being Jesse B. Thomas. As Senator, Mr. Edwards took a conspicuous part, and acquitted himself honorably in all the measures that came up in that body, being well posted, an able debater and a conscientious statesman. He thought seriously of resigning this situation in 1821, but was persuaded by his old friend, Wm. Wirt, and others to continue in office, which he did to the end of the term.

He was then appointed Minister to Mexico by President Monroe. About this time, it appears that Mr. Edwards saw suspicious signs in the conduct of Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the United States Treasury, and an ambitious candidate for the Presidency, and being implicated by the latter in some of his statements, he resigned his Mexican mission in order fully to investigate the charges. The result was the exculpation of Mr. Edwards.

Pro-slavery regulations, often termed "Black Laws," disgraced the statute books of both the Territory and the State of Illinois during the whole of his career in this commonwealth, and Mr. Edwards always maintained the doctrines of freedom, and was an important actor in the great struggle which ended in a victory for his party in 1824.

In 1826-7 the Winnebago and other Indians committed some depredations in the northern part of the

State, and the white settlers, who desired the lands and wished to exasperate the savages into an evacuation of the country, magnified the misdemeanors of the aborigines and thereby produced a hostility between the races so great as to precipitate a little war, known in history as the "Winnebago War." A few chases and skirmishes were had, when Gen. Atkinson succeeded in capturing Red Bird, the Indian chief, and putting him to death, thus ending the contest, at least until the troubles commenced which ended in the "Black Hawk War" of 1832. In the interpretation of treaties and execution of their provisions Gov. Edwards had much vexatious work to do. The Indians kept themselves generally within the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory, and its Governor, Lewis Cass, was at a point so remote that ready correspondence with him was difficult or impossible. Gov. Edwards' administration, however, in regard to the protection of the Illinois frontier, seems to have been very efficient and satisfactory.

For a considerable portion of his time after his removal to Illinois, Gov. Edwards resided upon his farm near Kaskaskia, which he had well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep from Kentucky, also with fruit-trees, grape-vines and shrubbery. He established saw and grist-mills, and engaged extensively in mercantile business, having no less than eight ortep stores in this State and Missouri. Notwithstanding the arduous duties of his office, he nearly always purchased the goods himself with which to supply the stores. Although not a regular practitioner of medicine, he studied the healing art to a considerable extent, and took great pleasure in prescribing for, and taking care of, the sick, generally without charge. He was also liberal to the poor, several widows and ministers of the gospel becoming indebted to him even for their homes.

He married Miss Elvira Lane, of Maryland, in 1803, and they became the affectionate parents of several children, one of whom, especially, is well known to the people of the "Prairie State," namely, Ninian Wirt Edwards, once the Superintendent of Public Instruction and still a resident of Springfield. Gov. Edwards resided at and in the vicinity of Kaskaskia from 1809 to 1818; in Edwardsville (named after him) from that time to 1824; and from the latter date at Belleville, St. Clair County, until his death, July 20, 1833, of Asiatic cholera. Edwards County is also named in his honor.

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John Reynolds



John Reynolds.



ROHAN REYNOLDS, Governor 1831-4, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 26, 1788. His father, Robert Reynolds and his mother, *nee* Margaret Moore, were both natives of Ireland, from which country they emigrated to the United States in 1785, landing at Philadelphia. The senior Reynolds entertained an undying hostility to the British Government. When the subject of this sketch was about six months old, his parents emigrated with him to Tennessee, where many of their

relatives had already located, at the base of the Copper Ridge Mountain, about 14 miles northeast of the present city of Knoxville. There they were exposed to Indian depredations, and were much molested by them. In 1794 they moved into the interior of the State. They were poor, and brought up their children to habits of manual industry.

In 1800 the family removed to Kaskaskia, Ill., with eight horses and two wagons, encountering many hardships on the way. Here young Reynolds passed the most of his childhood, while his character began to develop, the most prominent traits of which were ambition and energy. He also adopted the principle and practice of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. In 1807 the family made another removal,

this time to the "Goshen Settlement," at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs three or four miles southwest of Edwardsville.

On arriving at his 20th year, Mr. Reynolds, seeing that he must look about for his own livelihood and not yet having determined what calling to pursue, concluded first to attend college, and he accordingly went to such an institution of learning, near Knoxville, Tenn., where he had relatives. Imagine his diffidence, when, after passing the first 20 years of his life without ever having seen a carpet, a papered wall or a Windsor chair, and never having lived in a shingle-roofed house, he suddenly ushered himself into the society of the wealthy in the vicinity of Knoxville! He attended college nearly two years, going through the principal Latin authors; but it seems that he, like the rest of the world in modern times, had but very little use for his Latin in after life. He always failed, indeed, to exhibit any good degree of literary discipline. He commenced the study of law in Knoxville, but a pulmonary trouble came on and compelled him to change his mode of life. Accordingly he returned home and recuperated, and in 1812 resumed his college and law studies at Knoxville. In the fall of 1812 he was admitted to the Bar at Kaskaskia. About this time he also learned the French language, which he practiced with pleasure in conversation with his family for many years. He regarded this language as being superior to all others for social intercourse.

From his services in the West, in the war of 1812, he obtained the sobriquet of the "Old Ranger." He was Orderly Sergeant, then Judge Advocate.

Mr. Reynolds opened his first law office in the winter and spring of 1814, in the French village of Cahokia, then the capital of St. Clair County.

In the fall of 1818 he was elected an Associate Justice upon the Supreme Bench by the General Assembly. In 1825 he entered more earnestly than ever into the practice of law, and the very next year was elected a member of the Legislature, where he acted independently of all cliques and private interests. In 1828 the Whigs and Democrats were for the first time distinctively organized as such in Illinois, and the usual party bitterness grew up and raged on all sides, while Mr. Reynolds preserved a judicial calmness and moderation. The real animus of the campaign was "Jackson" and "anti-Jackson," the former party carrying the State.

In August, 1830, Mr. Reynolds was elected Governor, amid great excitement. Installed in office, he did all within his power to advance the cause of education, internal improvements, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the harbor at Chicago, settling the country, etc.; also recommended the winding up of the State Bank, as its affairs had become dangerously complicated. In his national politics, he was a moderate supporter of General Jackson. But the most celebrated event of his gubernatorial administration was the Black Hawk War, which occurred in 1832. He called out the militia and prosecuted the contest with commendable diligence, appearing in person on the battle-grounds during the most critical periods. He was recognized by the President as Major-General, and authorized by him to make treaties with the Indians. By the assistance of the general Government the war was terminated without much bloodshed, but after many serious fights. This war, as well as everything else, was materially retarded by the occurrence of Asiatic cholera in the West. This was its first appearance here, and was the next event in prominence during Gov. Reynolds' term.

South Carolina nullification coming up at this time, it was heartily condemned by both President Jackson and Gov. Reynolds, who took precisely the same grounds as the Unionists in the last war.

On the termination of his gubernatorial term in 1834, Gov. Reynolds was elected a Member of Congress, still considering himself a backwoodsman, as he had scarcely been outside of the State since he became of age, and had spent nearly all his youthful days in the wildest region of the frontier. His first move in Congress was to adopt a resolution that in all elections made by the House for officers the votes should be given *viva voce* , each member in his place naming aloud the person for whom he votes. This created considerable heated discussion, but was es-

entially adopted, and remained the controlling principle for many years. The ex-Governor was scarcely absent from his seat a single day, during eight sessions of Congress, covering a period of seven years, and he never vacillated in a party vote; but he failed to get the Democratic party to foster his "National Road" scheme. He says, in "My Own Times" (a large autobiography he published), that it was only by rigid economy that he avoided insolvency while in Washington. During his sojourn in that city he was married, to a lady of the place.

In 1837, while out of Congress, and in company with a few others, he built the first railroad in the Mississippi Valley, namely, one about six miles long, leading from his coal mine in the Mississippi bluff to the bank of the river opposite St. Louis. Having not the means to purchase a locomotive, they operated it by horse-power. The next spring, however, the company sold out, at great sacrifice.

In 1839 the ex-Governor was appointed one of the Canal Commissioners, and authorized to borrow money to prosecute the enterprise. Accordingly, he repaired to Philadelphia and succeeding in obtaining a million dollars, which, however, was only a fourth of what was wanted. The same year he and his wife made a tour of Europe. This year, also, Mr. Reynolds had the rather awkward little responsibility of introducing to President Van Buren the noted Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith, as a "Latter-Day Saint!"

In 1846 Gov. Reynolds was elected a member of the Legislature from St. Clair County, more particularly for the purpose of obtaining a feasible charter for a macadamized road from Belleville to St. Louis, a distance of nearly 14 miles. This was immediately built; and was the first road of the kind in the State. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1852, when he was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1860, aged and infirm, he attended the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., as an anti-Douglas Delegate, where he received more attention from the Southern Delegates than any other member. He supported Breckenridge for the Presidency. After the October elections foreshadowed the success of Lincoln, he published an address urging the Democrats to rally to the support of Douglas. Immediately preceding and during the late war, his correspondence evinced a clear sympathy for the Southern secession, and about the first of March, 1861, he urged upon the Buchanan officials the seizure of the treasure and arms in the custom-house and arsenal at St. Louis. Mr. Reynolds was a rather talkative man, and apt in all the Western phrases and catchwords that ever gained currency, besides many cunning and odd ones of his own manufacture.

He was married twice, but had no children. He died in Belleville, in May, 1865, just after the close of the war.

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James D. Erving



Wm. L. D. Ewing.

WILLIAM LEE D. EWING, Governor of Illinois Nov. 3 to 17, 1834, was a native of Kentucky, and probably of Scotch ancestry. He had a fine education, was a gentleman of polished manners and refined sentiment. In 1830 John Reynolds was elected Governor of the State, and Zadok Casey Lieutenant Governor, and for the principal events that followed, and the characteristics of the times, see sketch of Gov. Reynolds. The first we see in history concerning Mr. Ewing, informs us that he was a Receiver of Public Moneys at Vandalia soon after the organization of this State, and that the public moneys in his hands were deposited in various banks, as they are usually at the present day. In 1823 the State Bank was robbed, by which disaster Mr. Ewing lost a thousand-dollar deposit.

The subject of this sketch had a commission as Colonel in the Black Hawk War, and in emergencies he acted also as Major. In the summer of 1832, when it was rumored among the whites that Black Hawk and his men had encamped somewhere on Rock River, Gen. Henry was sent on a tour of reconnoissance, and with orders to drive the Indians from the State. After some opposition from his subordinate officers, Henry resolved to proceed up Rock River in search of the enemy. On the 19th of July, early in the morning, five baggage wagons,

camp equipage and all heavy and cumbersome articles were piled up and left, so that the army might make speedy and forced marches. For some miles the travel was exceedingly bad, crossing swamps and the worst thickets; but the large, fresh trail gave life and animation to the Americans. Gen. Dodge and Col. Ewing were both acting as Majors, and composed the "spy corps" or vanguard of the army. It is supposed the army marched nearly 50 miles this day, and the Indian trail they followed became fresher, and was strewn with much property and trinkets of the red-skins that they had lost or thrown away to hasten their march. During the following night there was a terrific thunder-storm, and the soldiery, with all their appurtenances, were thoroughly drenched.

On approaching nearer the Indians the next day. Gen. Dodge and Major Ewing, each commanding a battalion of men, were placed in front to bring on the battle, but the savages were not overtaken this day. Forced marches were continued until they reached Wisconsin River, where a veritable battle ensued, resulting in the death of about 68 of Black Hawk's men. The next day they continued the chase, and as soon as he discovered the trail of the Indians leading toward the Mississippi, Maj. Ewing formed his battalion in order of battle and awaited the order of Gen. Henry. The latter soon appeared on the ground and ordered a charge, which directly resulted in chasing the red warriors across the great river. Maj. Ewing and his command proved particularly efficient in war, as it seems they were the chief actors in driving the main body of the Sacs and Foxes, in-

cluding Black Hawk himself, across the Mississippi, while Gen. Atkinson, commander-in-chief of the expedition, with a body of the army, was hunting for them in another direction.

In the above affair Maj. Ewing is often referred to as a "General," which title he had derived from his connection with the militia.

It was in the latter part of the same year (1832) that Lieutenant Governor Casey was elected to Congress and Gen. Ewing, who had been elected to the Senate, was chosen to preside over that body. At the August election of 1834, Gov. Reynolds was also elected to Congress, more than a year ahead of the time at which he could actually take his seat, as was then the law. His predecessor, Charles Slade, had just died of Asiatic cholera, soon after the election, and Gov. Reynolds was chosen to serve out his unexpired term. Accordingly he set out for Washington in November of that year to take his seat in Congress, and Gen. Ewing, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate, became Governor of the State of Illinois, his term covering only a period of 15 days, namely, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive, of November. On the 17th the Legislature met, and Gov. Ewing transmitted to that body his message, giving a statement of the condition of the affairs of the State at that time, and urging a continuance of the policy adopted by his predecessor; and on the same day Governor elect Joseph Duncan was sworn into office, thus relieving Mr. Ewing from

the responsible situation. This is the only time that such a juncture has happened in the history of Illinois.

On the 29th of December, 1835, Gen. Ewing was elected a United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Elias Kent Kane, deceased. The latter gentleman was a very prominent figure in the early politics of Illinois, and a county in this State is named in his honor. The election of Gen. Ewing to the Senate was a protracted struggle. His competitors were James Semple, who afterwards held several important offices in this State, and Richard M. Young, afterward a United States Senator and a Supreme Judge and a man of vast influence. On the first ballot Mr. Semple had 25 votes, Young 19 and Ewing 18. On the eighth ballot Young was dropped; the ninth and tenth stood a tie; but on the 12th Ewing received 40, to Semple 37, and was accordingly declared elected. In 1837 Mr. Ewing received some votes for a continuance of his term in Congress, when Mr. Young, just referred to, was elected. In 1842 Mr. Ewing was elected State Auditor on the ticket with Gov. Ford.

Gen. Ewing was a gentleman of culture, a lawyer by profession, and was much in public life. In person he was above medium height and of heavy build, with auburn hair, blue eyes, large-sized head and short face. He was genial, social, friendly and affable, with fair talent, though of no high degree of originality. He died March 25, 1846.



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Joseph Duncan

Joseph Duncan.



JOSEPH DUNCAN, Governor 1834-8, was born at Paris, Ky., Feb. 23, 1794. At the tender age of 19 years he enlisted in the war against Great Britain, and as a soldier he acquitted himself with credit. He was an Ensign under the dauntless Croghan at Lower Sandusky, or Fort Stephenson. In Illinois he first appeared in a public capacity as Major-General of the Militia, a position which his military fame had procured him. Subsequently he became a State Senator from Jackson County, and is honorably mentioned for introducing the first bill providing for a free-school system. In 1826, when the redoubtable John P. Cook, who had previously beaten such men as John McLean, Elias Kent Kane and ex-Gov. Bond, came up for the fourth time for Congress, Mr. Duncan was brought forward against him by his friends, greatly to the surprise of all the politicians. As yet he was but little known in the State. He was an original Jackson man at that time, being attached to his political fortune in admiration of the glory of his military achievements. His chances of success against Cook were generally regarded as hopeless, but he entered upon the campaign undaunted. His speeches, though short and devoid of ornament, were full of good sense. He made a diligent canvass of the State, Mr. Cook being hindered by the condition of his health. The most that was expected of Mr. Duncan, under the circumstances, was that he would

obtain a respectable vote, but without defeating Mr. Cook. The result of the campaign, however, was a source of surprise and amazement to both friends and foes, as Mr. Duncan came out 641 votes ahead! He received 6,321 votes, and Mr. Cook 5,680. Until this *denouement*, the violence of party feeling smoldering in the breasts of the people on account of the defeat of Jackson, was not duly appreciated. Aside from the great convention struggle of 1824, no other than mere local and personal considerations had ever before controlled an election in Illinois.

From the above date Mr. Duncan retained his seat in Congress until his election as Governor in August, 1834. The first and bloodless year of the Black Hawk War he was appointed by Gov. Reynolds to the position of Brigadier-General of the volunteers, and he conducted his brigade to Rock Island. But he was absent from the State, in Washington, during the gubernatorial campaign, and did not personally participate in it, but addressed circulars to his constituents. His election was, indeed, attributed to the circumstance of his absence, because his estrangement from Jackson, formerly his political idol, and also from the Democracy, largely in ascendancy in the State, was complete; but while his defection was well known to his Whig friends, and even to the leading Jackson men of this State, the latter were unable to carry conviction of that fact to the masses, as mail and newspaper facilities at that day were far inferior to those of the present time. Of course the Governor was much abused afterward by the fossilized Jackson men who regarded party ties and affiliations as above all other issues that could arise; but he was doubtless

sincere in his opposition to the old hero, as the latter had vetoed several important western measures which were dear to Mr. Duncan. In his inaugural message he threw off the mask and took a bold stand against the course of the President. The measures he recommended in his message, however, were so desirable that the Legislature, although by a large majority consisting of Jackson men, could not refrain from endorsing them. These measures related mainly to banks and internal improvements.

It was while Mr. Duncan was Governor that the people of Illinois went whirling on with bank and internal improvement schemes that well nigh bankrupted the State. The hard times of 1837 came on, and the disasters that attended the inauguration of these plans and the operation of the banks were mutually charged upon the two political parties. Had any one man autocratic power to introduce and carry on any one of these measures, he would probably have succeeded to the satisfaction of the public; but as many jealous men had hold of the same plow handle, no success followed and each blamed the other for the failure. In this great vortex Gov. Duncan was carried along, suffering the like derogation of character with his fellow citizens.

At the height of the excitement the Legislature "provided for" railroads from Galena to Cairo, Alton to Shawneetown, Alton to Mount Carmel, Alton to the eastern boundary of the State in the direction of Terre Haute, Quincy *via* Springfield to the Wabash, Bloomington to Pekin, and Peoria to Warsaw,—in all about 1,300 miles of road. It also provided for the improvement of the navigation of the Kaskaskia, Illinois, Great and Little Wabash and Rock Rivers; also as a *placebo*, \$200,000 in money were to be distributed to the various counties wherein no improvements were ordered to be made as above. The estimate for the expenses for all these projects was placed at a little over \$10,000,000, which was not more than half enough! That would now be equal to saddling upon the State a debt of \$225,000,000! It was sufficient to bankrupt the State several times over, even counting all the possible benefits.

One of the most exciting events that ever occurred in this fair State was the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy in the fall of 1837, at Alton, during Mr. Duncan's term as Governor. Lovejoy was an "Abolitionist," editing the *Observer* at that place, and the proslavery slums there formed themselves into a mob,

and after destroying successively three presses belonging to Mr. Lovejoy, surrounded the warehouse where the fourth press was stored away, endeavoring to destroy it, and where Lovejoy and his friends were entrenching themselves, and shot and killed the brave reformer!

About this time, also, the question of removing the State capital again came up, as the 20 years' limit for its existence at Vandalia was drawing to a close. There was, of course, considerable excitement over the matter, the two main points competing for it being Springfield and Peoria. The jealousy of the latter place is not even yet, 45 years afterward, fully allayed.

Gov. Duncan's term expired in 1838. In 1842 he was again proposed as a candidate for the Executive chair, this time by the Whig party, against Adam W. Snyder, of St. Clair County, the nominee of the Democrats. Charles W. Hunter was a third candidate for the same position. Mr. Snyder, however, died before the campaign had advanced very far, and his party substituted Thomas Ford, who was elected, receiving 46,901 votes, to 38,584 for Duncan, and 909 for Hunter. The cause of Democratic success at this time is mainly attributed to the temporary support of the Mormons which they enjoyed, and the want of any knowledge, on the part of the masses, that Mr. Ford was opposed to any given policy entertained in the respective localities.

Gov. Duncan was a man of rather limited education, but with naturally fine abilities he profited greatly by his various public services, and gathered a store of knowledge regarding public affairs which served him a ready purpose. He possessed a clear judgment, decision, confidence in himself and moral courage to carry out his convictions of right. In his department he was well adapted to gain the admiration of the people. His intercourse with them was both affable and dignified. His portrait at the Governor's mansion, from which the accompanying was made, represents him as having a swarthy complexion, high cheek bones, broad forehead, piercing black eyes and straight black hair.

He was a liberal patron of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, a member of its Board of Trustees, and died, after a short illness, Jan. 15, 1844, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, leaving a wife but no children. Two children, born to them, had died in infancy.

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Thos. Carlin

Thomas

Carlin.

THOMAS CARLIN, the sixth Governor of the State of Illinois, serving from 1838 to 1842, was also a Kentuckian, being born near Frankfort, that State, July 18, 1789, of Irish paternity.

The opportunities for an education being very meager in his native place, he, on approaching years of judgment and maturity, applied himself to those branches of learning that seemed most important, and thus became a self-made man; and his taste for reading and study remained with him through life. In 1803 his father removed

to Missouri, then a part of "New Spain," where he died in 1810.

In 1812 young Carlin came to Illinois and participated in all the "ranging" service incident to the war of that period, proving himself a soldier of undaunted bravery. In 1814 he married Rebecca Huitt, and lived for four years on the bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, where he followed farming, and then removed to Greene County. He located the town site of Carrollton, in that county, and in 1825 made a liberal donation of land for county building purposes. He was the first Sheriff of that county after its separate organization, and afterward was twice elected, as a Jackson Democrat, to the Illinois Senate. In the Black Hawk War he commanded a spy battalion, a post of considerable danger. In 1834 he was appointed by President Jackson to the position of Receiver of Public Moneys, and to fulfill the office

more conveniently he removed to the city of Quincy.

While, in 1838, the unwieldy internal improvement system of the State was in full operation, with all its expensive machinery, amidst bank suspensions throughout the United States, a great stringency in the money market everywhere, and Illinois bonds forced to sale at a heavy discount, and the "hardest times" existing that the people of the Prairie State ever saw, the general election of State officers was approaching. Discreet men who had cherished the hope of a speedy subsidence of the public infatuation, met with disappointment. A Governor and Legislature were to be elected, and these were now looked forward to for a repeal of the ruinous State policy. But the grand scheme had not yet lost its dazzling influence upon the minds of the people. Time and experience had not yet fully demonstrated its utter absurdity. Hence the question of arresting its career of profligate expenditures did not become a leading one with the dominant party during the campaign, and most of the old members of the Legislature were returned at this election.

Under these circumstances the Democrats, in State Convention assembled, nominated Mr. Carlin for the office of Governor, and S. H. Anderson for Lieutenant Governor, while the Whigs nominated Cyrus Edwards, brother of Ninian Edwards, formerly Governor, and W. H. Davidson. Edwards came out strongly for a continuance of the State policy, while Carlin remained non-committal. This was the first time that the two main political parties in this State were unembarrassed by any third party in the field. The result of the election was: Carlin, 35,573; Anderson, 30,335; Edwards, 29,629; and Davidson, 28,715.

Upon the meeting of the subsequent Legislature (1839), the retiring Governor (Duncan) in his mes-

sage spoke in emphatic terms of the impolicy of the internal improvement system, presaging the evils threatened, and urged that body to do their utmost to correct the great error; yet, on the contrary, the Legislature not only decided to continue the policy but also added to its burden by voting more appropriations and ordering more improvements. Although the money market was still stringent, a further loan of \$4,000,000 was ordered for the Illinois & Michigan Canal alone. Chicago at that time began to loom up and promise to be an important city, even the great emporium of the West, as it has since indeed came to be. Ex-Gov. Reynolds, an incompetent financier, was commissioned to effect the loan, and accordingly hastened to the East on this responsible errand, and negotiated the loans, at considerable sacrifice to the State. Besides this embarrassment to Carlin's administration, the Legislature also declared that he had no authority to appoint a Secretary of State until a vacancy existed, and A. P. Field, a Whig, who had already held the post by appointment through three administrations, was determined to keep the place a while longer, in spite of Gov. Carlin's preferences. The course of the Legislature in this regard, however, was finally sustained by the Supreme Court, in a *quo warranto* case brought up before it by John A. McClelland, whom the Governor had nominated for the office. Thereupon that dignified body was denounced as a "Whig Court!" endeavoring to establish the principle of life-tenure of office.

A new law was adopted re-organizing the Judiciary, and under it five additional Supreme Judges were elected by the Legislature, namely, Thomas Ford (afterward Governor), Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats.

It was during Gov. Carlin's administration that the noisy campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" occurred, resulting in a Whig victory. This, however, did not affect Illinois politics very seriously.

Another prominent event in the West during Gov. Carlin's term of office was the excitement caused by the Mormons and their removal from Independence, Mo., to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1840. At the same time they began to figure somewhat in State politics. On account of their believing—as they thought, according to the New Testament—that they should have

"all things common," and that consequently "all the earth" and all that is upon it were the "Lord's" and therefore the property of his "saints," they were suspected, and correctly, too, of committing many of the deeds of larceny, robbery, etc., that were so rife throughout this country in those days. Hence a feeling of violence grew up between the Mormons and "anti-Mormons." In the State of Missouri the Mormons always supported the Democracy until they were driven out by the Democratic government, when they turned their support to the Whigs. They were becoming numerous, and in the Legislature of 1840-1, therefore, it became a matter of great interest with both parties to conciliate these people. Through the agency of one John C. Bennett, a scamp, the Mormons succeeded in rushing through the Legislature (both parties not daring to oppose) a charter for the city of Nauvoo which virtually erected a hierarchy co-ordinate with the Federal Government itself. In the fall of 1841 the Governor of Missouri made a demand upon Gov. Carlin for the body of Joe Smith, the Mormon leader, as a fugitive from justice. Gov. Carlin issued the writ, but for some reason it was returned unserved. It was again issued in 1842, and Smith was arrested, but was either rescued by his followers or discharged by the municipal court on a writ of habeas corpus.

In December, 1841, the Democratic Convention nominated Adam W. Snyder, of Belleville, for Governor. As he had been, as a member of the Legislature, rather friendly to the Mormons, the latter naturally turned their support to the Democratic party. The next spring the Whigs nominated Ex-Gov. Duncan for the same office. In the meantime the Mormons began to grow more odious to the masses of the people, and the comparative prospects of the respective parties for success became very problematical. Mr. Snyder died in May, and Thomas Ford, a Supreme Judge, was substituted as a candidate, and was elected.

At the close of his gubernatorial term, Mr. Carlin removed back to his old home at Carrollton, where he spent the remainder of his life, as before his elevation to office, in agricultural pursuits. In 1849 he served out the unexpired term of J. D. Fry in the Illinois House of Representatives, and died Feb. 4, 1852, at his residence at Carrollton, leaving a wife and seven children.

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Thomas Ford



Thomas Ford.



THOMAS FORD, Governor from 1842 to 1846, and author of a very interesting history of Illinois, was born at Uniontown, Pa., in the year 1800. His mother, after the death of her first husband (Mr. Forquer), married Robert Ford, who was killed in 1802, by the Indians in the mountains of Pennsylvania. She was consequently left in indigent circumstances, with a large family, mostly girls. With a view to better her condition, she, in 1804, removed to Missouri, where it had been customary by the Spanish Government to give land to actual settlers; and upon her arrival at St. Louis she found the country ceded to the United States, and the liberal policy toward settlers changed by the new ownership. After some sickness to herself and family, she finally removed to Illinois, and settled some three miles south of Waterloo, but the following year moved nearer the Mississippi bluffs. Here young Ford received his first

schooling, under the instructions of a Mr. Humphrey, for which he had to walk three miles. His mother, though lacking a thorough education, was a woman of superior mental endowments, joined to energy and determination of character. She inculcated in her children those high-toned principles which distinguished her sons in public life. She exercised a rigid economy to provide her children an education; but George Forquer, her oldest son (six years older than Thomas Ford), at an early age had to quit school to aid by his labor in the support of the family. He afterward became an eminent man in Illinois affairs, and but for his early death would probably have been elected to the United States Senate.

Young Ford, with somewhat better opportunities, received a better education, though limited to the curriculum of the common school of those pioneer times. His mind gave early promise of superior endowments, with an inclination for mathematics. His proficiency attracted the attention of Hon. Daniel P. Cook, who became his efficient patron and friend. The latter gentleman was an eminent Illinois statesman who, as a Member of Congress, obtained a grant of 300,000 acres of land to aid in completing the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and after whom the county of Cook was named. Through the advice of

this gentleman, Mr. Ford turned his attention to the study of law; but Forquer, then merchandising, regarding his education defective, sent him to Transylvania University, where, however, he remained but one term, owing to Forquer's failure in business. On his return he alternated his law reading with teaching school for support.

In 1829 Gov. Edwards appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1831 he was re-appointed by Gov. Reynolds, and after that he was four times elected a Judge by the Legislature, without opposition, twice a Circuit Judge, once a Judge of Chicago, and as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, when, in 1841, the latter tribunal was re-organized by the addition of five Judges, all Democrats. Ford was assigned to the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and while in this capacity he was holding Court in Ogle County he received a notice of his nomination by the Democratic Convention for the office of Governor. He immediately resigned his place and entered upon the canvass. In August, 1842, he was elected, and on the 8th of December following he was inaugurated.

All the offices which he had held were unsolicited by him. He received them upon the true Jeffersonian principle,—Never to ask and never to refuse office. Both as a lawyer and as a Judge he stood deservedly high, but his cast of intellect fitted him rather for a writer upon law than a practicing advocate in the courts. In the latter capacity he was void of the moving power of eloquence, so necessary to success with juries. As a Judge his opinions were sound, lucid and able expositions of the law. In practice, he was a stranger to the tact, skill and insinuating address of the politician, but he saw through the arts of demagogues as well as any man. He was plain in his demeanor, so much so, indeed, that at one time after the expiration of his term of office, during a session of the Legislature, he was taken by a stranger to be a seeker for the position of door-keeper, and was waited upon at his hotel near midnight by a knot of small office-seekers with the view of effecting a "combination!"

Mr. Ford had not the "brass" of the ordinary politician, nor that impetuosity which characterizes a political leader. He cared little for money, and hardly enough for a decent support. In person he was of small stature, slender, of dark complexion, with black hair, sharp features, deep-set eyes, a pointed, aquiline nose having a decided twist to one side, and a small mouth.

The three most important events in Gov. Ford's administration were the establishment of the high financial credit of the State, the "Mormon War" and the Mexican War.

In the first of these the Governor proved himself to be eminently wise. On coming into office he found the State badly paralyzed by the ruinous effects of the notorious "internal improvement" schemes of

the preceding decade, with scarcely anything to show by way of "improvement." The enterprise that seemed to be getting ahead more than all the rest was the Illinois & Michigan Canal. As this promised to be the most important thoroughfare, feasible to the people, it was well under headway in its construction. Therefore the State policy was almost concentrated upon it, in order to rush it on to completion. The bonded indebtedness of the State was growing so large as to frighten the people, and they were about ready to entertain a proposition for repudiation. But the Governor had the foresight to recommend such measures as would maintain the public credit, for which every citizen to-day feels thankful.

But perhaps the Governor is remembered more for his connection with the Mormon troubles than for anything else; for it was during his term of office that the "Latter-Day Saints" became so strong at Nauvoo, built their temple there, increased their numbers throughout the country, committed misdemeanors, taught dangerous doctrines, suffered the loss of their leader, Jo Smith, by a violent death, were driven out of Nauvoo to the far West, etc. Having been a Judge for so many years previously, Mr. Ford of course was non-committal concerning Mormon affairs, and was therefore claimed by both parties and also accused by each of sympathizing too greatly with the other side. Mormonism claiming to be a system of religion, the Governor no doubt was "between two fires," and felt compelled to touch the matter rather "gingerly," and doubtless felt greatly relieved when that pestilential people left the State. Such complicated matters, especially when religion is mixed up with them, expose every person participating in them to criticism from all parties.

The Mexican War was begun in the spring of 1845, and was continued into the gubernatorial term of Mr. Ford's successor. The Governor's connection with this war, however, was not conspicuous, as it was only administrative, commissioning officers, etc.


Ford's "History of Illinois" is a very readable and entertaining work, of 450 small octavo pages, and is destined to increase in value with the lapse of time. It exhibits a natural flow of compact and forcible thought, never failing to convey the nicest sense. In tracing with his trenchant pen the devious operations of the professional politician, in which he is inimitable, his account is open, perhaps, to the objection that *all* his contemporaries are treated as mere place-seekers, while many of them have since been judged by the people to be worthy statesmen. His writings seem slightly open to the criticism that they exhibit a little splenetic partiality against those of his contemporaries who were prominent during his term of office as Governor.

The death of Gov. Ford took place at Peoria, Ill., Nov. 2, 1850.

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Aug. C. French



Augustus C. French.



UGUSTUS C. FRENCH, Governor of Illinois from 1846 to 1852, was born in the town of Hill, in the State of New Hampshire, Aug. 2, 1808. He was a descendant in the fourth generation of Nathaniel

French, who emigrated from England in 1687 and settled in Saybury, Mass.

In early life young French lost his father, but continued to receive instruction from an exemplary and Christian mother until he was 19 years old, when she also died, confiding to his care and trust four younger brothers

and one sister. He discharged his trust with parental devotion. His education in early life was such mainly as a common school afforded. For a brief period he attended Dartmouth College, but from pecuniary causes and the care of his brothers and sister, he did not graduate. He subsequently read law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1831, and shortly afterward removed to Illinois, settling first at Albion, Edwards County, where he established himself in the practice of law. The following year he removed to Paris, Edgar County. Here he attained eminence in his profession, and entered public life by representing that county in the Legislature. A strong attachment sprang up between him and Stephen A. Douglas.

In 1839, Mr. French was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office at Palestine, Crawford County, at which place he was a resident when

elevated to the gubernatorial chair. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector, and as such he voted for James K. Polk.

The Democratic State Convention of 1846, meeting at Springfield Feb. 10, nominated Mr. French for Governor. Other Democratic candidates were Lyman Trumbull, John Calhoun (subsequently of Lecompton Constitution notoriety), Walter B. Scates, Richard M. Young and A. W. Cavarly,—an array of very able and prominent names. Trumbull was perhaps defeated in the Convention by the rumor that he was opposed to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, as he had been a year previously. For Lieutenant Governor J. B. Wells was chosen, while other candidates were Lewis Ross, Wm. McMurtry, Newton Cloud, J. B. Hamilton and W. W. Thompson. The resolutions declared strongly against the resuscitation of the old State Banks.

The Whigs, who were in a hopeless minority, held their convention June 8, at Peoria, and selected Thomas M. Kilpatrick, of Scott County, for Governor, and Gen. Nathaniel G. Wilcox, of Schuyler, for Lieutenant Governor.

In the campaign the latter exposed Mr. French's record and connection with the passage of the internal improvement system, urging it against his election; but in the meantime the war with Mexico broke out, regarding which the Whig record was unpopular in this State. The war was the absorbing and dominating question of the period, sweeping every other political issue in its course. The election in August gave Mr. French 58,700 votes, and Kilpatrick only 36,775. Richard Bells, Abolitionist candidate for the same office, received 5,152 votes.

By the new Constitution of 1848, a new election for State officers was ordered in November of that year, before Gov. French's term was half out, and he was re-elected for the term of four years. He was therefore the incumbent for six consecutive years, the only Governor of this State who has ever served in that capacity so long at one time. As there was no organized opposition to his election, he received 67,453 votes, to 5,639 for Pierre Menard (son of the first Lieutenant Governor), 4,748 for Charles V. Dyer, 3,834 for W. L. D. Morrison, and 1,361 for James L. D. Morrison. But Wm. McMurry, of Knox County, was elected Lieutenant Governor, in place of Joseph B. Wells, who was before elected and did not run again.

Governor French was inaugurated into office during the progress of the Mexican War, which closed during the summer of 1847, although the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was not made until Feb. 2, 1848. The policy of Gov. French's party was committed to that war, but in connection with that affair he was, of course, only an administrative officer. During his term of office, Feb. 19, 1847, the Legislature, by special permission of Congress, declared that all Government lands sold to settlers should be immediately subject to State taxation; before this they were exempt for five years after sale. By this arrangement the revenue was materially increased. About the same time, the distribution of Government land warrants among the Mexican soldiers as bounty threw upon the market a great quantity of good lands, and this enhanced the settlement of the State. The same Legislature authorized, with the recommendation of the Governor, the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad (from Springfield to Meredosia, the first in the State and now a section of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific). It sold for \$100,000 in bonds, although it had cost the State not less than a million. The salt wells and canal lands in the Saline reserve in Gallatin County, granted by the general Government to the State, were also authorized by the Governor to be sold, to apply on the State debt. In 1850, for the first time since 1839, the accruing State revenue, exclusive of specific appropriations, was sufficient to meet the current demands upon the treasury. The aggregate taxable property of the State at this time was over \$100,000,000, and the population 851,470.

In 1849 the Legislature adopted the township organization law, which, however, proved defective, and was properly amended in 1851. At its session in the latter year, the General Assembly also passed a law to exempt homesteads from sale on executions. This beneficent measure had been repeatedly urged upon that body by Gov. French.

In 1850 some business men in St. Louis commenced to build a dike opposite the lower part of their city on the Illinois side, to keep the Mississippi in its channel near St. Louis, instead of breaking away from them as it sometimes threatened to do. This they undertook without permission from the Legislature or Executive authority of this State; and as many of the inhabitants there complained that the scheme would inundate and ruin much valuable land, there was a slight conflict of jurisdictions, resulting in favor of the St. Louis project; and since then a good site has existed there for a city (East St. Louis), and now a score of railroads center there.

It was in September, 1850, that Congress granted to this State nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in aid of the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, which constituted the most important epoch in the railroad—we might say internal improvement—history of the State. The road was rushed on to completion, which accelerated the settlement of the interior of the State by a good class of industrious citizens, and by the charter a good income to the State Treasury is paid in from the earnings of the road.

In 1851 the Legislature passed a law authorizing free stock banks, which was the source of much legislative discussion for a number of years.

But we have not space further to particularize concerning legislation. Gov. French's administration was not marked by any feature to be criticised, while the country was settling up as never before.

In stature, Gov. French was of medium height, squarely built, light complexioned, with ruddy face and pleasant countenance. In manners he was plain and agreeable. By nature he was somewhat diffident, but he was often very outspoken in his convictions of duty. In public speech he was not an orator, but was chaste, earnest and persuasive. In business he was accurate and methodical, and in his administration he kept up the credit of the State.

He died in 1865, at his home in Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Ill.

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J. A. Mattison

Joel A. Matteson.



JOEL A. MATTESON, Governor 1853-6, was born Aug. 8, 1808, in Jefferson County, New York, to which place his father had removed from Vermont three years before. His father was a farmer in fair circumstances, but a common English education was all that his only son received. Young Joel first tempted fortune as a small tradesman in Prescott, Canada, before he was of age. He returned from that place to his home, entered an academy, taught school, visited the principal Eastern cities, improved a farm his father had given him, made a tour in the South, worked there in building railroads, experienced a storm on the Gulf of Mexico, visited the gold diggings of Northern Georgia, and returned *via* Nashville to St. Louis and through Illinois to his father's home, when he married. In 1833, having sold his farm, he removed, with his wife and one child, to Illinois, and entered a claim on Government land near the head of Au Sable River, in what is now Kendall County. At that time there were not more than two neighbors within a range of ten miles of his place, and only three or four houses between him and Chicago. He opened a large farm. His family was boarded 12

miles away while he erected a house on his claim, sleeping, during this time, under a rude pole shed. Here his life was once placed in imminent peril by a huge prairie rattlesnake sharing his bed.

In 1835 he bought largely at the Government land sales. During the speculative real-estate mania which broke out in Chicago in 1836 and spread over the State, he sold his lands under the inflation of that period and removed to Joliet. In 1838 he became a heavy contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Upon the completion of his job in 1841, when hard times prevailed, business at a stand, contracts paid in State scrip; when all the public works except the canal were abandoned, the State offered for sale 700 tons of railroad iron, which was purchased by Mr. Matteson at a bargain. This he accepted, shipped and sold at Detroit, realizing a very handsome profit, enough to pay off all his canal debts and leave him a surplus of several thousand dollars. His enterprise next prompted him to start a woolen mill at Joliet, in which he prospered, and which, after successive enlargements, became an enormous establishment.

In 1842 he was first elected a State Senator, but, by a bungling apportionment, John Pearson, a Senator holding over, was found to be in the same district, and decided to be entitled to represent it. Matteson's seat was declared vacant. Pearson, however, with a nobleness difficult to appreciate in this day of

greed for office, unwilling to represent his district under the circumstances, immediately resigned his unexpired term of two years. A bill was passed in a few hours ordering a new election, and in ten days' time Mr. Matteson was returned re-elected and took his seat as Senator. From his well-known capacity as a business man, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Finance, a position he held during this half and two full succeeding Senatorial terms, discharging its important duties with ability and faithfulness. Besides his extensive woolen-mill interest, when work was resumed on the canal under the new loan of \$1,600,000 he again became a heavy contractor, and also subsequently operated largely in building railroads. Thus he showed himself a most energetic and thorough business man.

He was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention which met at Springfield April 20, 1852. Other candidates before the Convention were D. L. Gregg and F. C. Sherman, of Cook; John Dement, of Lee; Thomas L. Harris, of Menard; Lewis W. Ross, of Fulton; and D. P. Bush, of Pike. Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. For the same offices the Whigs nominated Edwin B. Webb and Dexter A. Knowlton. Mr. Matteson received 80,645 votes at the election, while Mr. Webb received 64,408. Matteson's forte was not on the stump; he had not cultivated the art of oily flattery, or the faculty of being all things to all men. His intellectual qualities took rather the direction of efficient executive ability. His turn consisted not so much in the adroit management of party, or the powerful advocacy of great governmental principles, as in those more solid and enduring operations which cause the physical development and advancement of a State,—of commerce and business enterprise, into which he labored with success to lead the people. As a politician he was just and liberal in his views, and both in official and private life he then stood untainted and free from blemish. As a man, in active benevolence, social virtues and all the amiable qualities of neighbor or citizen, he had few superiors. His messages present a perspicuous array of facts as to the condition of the State, and are often couched in forcible and elegant diction.

The greatest excitement during his term of office was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by Con-

gress, under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas in 1854, when the bill was passed organizing the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska. A large portion of the Whig party of the North, through their bitter opposition to the Democratic party, naturally drifted into the doctrine of anti-slavery, and thus led to what was temporarily called the "Anti-Nebraska" party, while the followers of Douglas were known as "Nebraska or Douglas Democrats." It was during this embryo stage of the Republican party that Abraham Lincoln was brought forward as the "Anti-Nebraska" candidate for the United States Senatorship, while Gen. James Shields, the incumbent, was re-nominated by the Democrats. But after a few balloting in the Legislature (1855), these men were dropped, and Lyman Trumbull, an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, was brought up by the former, and Mr. Matteson, then Governor, by the latter. On the 11th ballot Mr. Trumbull obtained one majority, and was accordingly declared elected. Before Gov. Matteson's term expired, the Republicans were fully organized as a national party, and in 1856 put into the field a full national and State ticket, carrying the State, but not the nation.

The Legislature of 1855 passed two very important measures,—the present free-school system and a submission of the Maine liquor law to a vote of the people. The latter was defeated by a small majority of the popular vote.

During the four years of Gov. Matteson's administration the taxable wealth of the State was about trebled, from \$137,818,079 to \$349,951,272; the public debt was reduced from \$17,398,985 to \$12,843,144; taxation was at the same time reduced, and the State resumed paying interest on its debt in New York as fast as it fell due; railroads were increased in their mileage from something less than 400 to about 3,000; and the population of Chicago was nearly doubled, and its commerce more than quadrupled.

Before closing this account, we regret that we have to say that Mr. Matteson, in all other respects an upright man and a good Governor, was implicated in a false re-issue of redeemed canal scrip, amounting to \$224,182.66. By a suit in the Sangamon Circuit Court the State recovered the principal and all the interest excepting \$27,500.

He died in the winter of 1872-3, at Chicago.

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Wm. A. Russell



William H. Bissell.

WILLIAM H. BISSELL, Governor 1857-60, was born April 25, 1811, in the State of New York, near Painted Post, Yates County.

His parents were obscure, honest, God-fearing people, who reared their children under the daily example of industry and frugality, according to the custom of that class of Eastern society. Mr. Bissell received a respectable but not thorough academical education.

By assiduous application he acquired a knowledge of medicine, and in his early manhood came West and located in Monroe County, this State, where he engaged in the practice of that profession. But he was not enamored of his calling; he was swayed by a broader ambition, to such an extent that the mysteries of the healing art and its arduous duties failed to yield him further any charms. In a few years he discovered his choice of a profession to be a mistake, and when he approached the age of 30 he sought to begin anew. Dr. Bissell, no doubt unexpectedly to himself, discovered a singular facility and charm of speech, the exercise of which acquired for him a ready local notoriety. It soon came to be under-

stood that he desired to abandon his profession and take up that of the law. During terms of Court he would spend his time at the county seat among the members of the Bar, who extended to him a ready welcome.

It was not strange, therefore, that he should drift into public life. In 1840 he was elected as a Democrat to the Legislature from Monroe County, and was an efficient member of that body. On his return home he qualified himself for admission to the Bar and speedily rose to the front rank as an advocate. His powers of oratory were captivating. With a pure diction, charming and inimitable gestures, clearness of statement, and a remarkable vein of sly humor, his efforts before a jury told with irresistible effect. He was chosen by the Legislature Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit in which he lived, and in that position he fully discharged his duty to the State, gained the esteem of the Bar, and seldom failed to convict the offender of the law.

In stature he was somewhat tall and slender, and with a straight, military bearing, he presented a distinguished appearance. His complexion was dark, his head well poised, though not large, his address pleasant and manner winning. He was exemplary in his habits, a devoted husband and kind parent. He was twice married, the first time to Miss James,

of Monroe County, by whom he had two children, both daughters. She died soon after the year 1840, and Mr. B. married for his second wife a daughter of Elias K. Kane, previously a United States Senator from this State. She survived him but a short time, and died without issue.

When the war with Mexico was declared in 1846, Mr. Bissell enlisted and was elected Colonel of his regiment, over Hon. Don Morrison, by an almost unanimous vote,—807 to 6. Considering the limited opportunities he had had, he evinced a high order of military talent. On the bloody field of Buena Vista he acquitted himself with intrepid and distinguished ability, contributing with his regiment, the Second Illinois, in no small degree toward saving the wavering fortunes of our arms during that long and fiercely contested battle.

After his return home, at the close of the war, he was elected to Congress, his opponents being the Hons. P. B. Fouke and Joseph Gillespie. He served two terms in Congress. He was an ardent politician. During the great contest of 1850 he voted in favor of the adjustment measures; but in 1854 he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act and therefore the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Douglas, and thus became identified with the nascent Republican party.

During his first Congressional term, while the Southern members were following their old practice of intimidating the North by bullying language, and claiming most of the credit for victories in the Mexican War, and Jefferson Davis claiming for the Mississippi troops all the credit for success at Buena Vista, Mr. Bissell bravely defended the Northern troops; whereupon Davis challenged Bissell to a duel, which was accepted. This matter was brought up against Bissell when he was candidate for Governor and during his term of office, as the Constitution of this State forbade any duelist from holding a State office.

In 1856, when the Republican party first put forth a candidate, John C. Fremont, for President of the United States, the same party nominated Mr. Bissell for Governor of Illinois, and John Wood, of Quincy, for Lieutenant Governor, while the Democrats nominated Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Adams County, for Governor, and Col. R. J. Hamilton, of Cook County, for Lieutenant Governor. The result of the

election was a plurality of 4,729 votes over Richardson. The American, or Know-Nothing, party had a ticket in the field. The Legislature was nearly balanced, but was politically opposed to the Governor. His message to the Legislature was short and rather ordinary, and was criticised for expressing the supposed obligations of the people to the incorporators of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and for reopening the slavery question by allusions to the Kansas troubles. Late in the session an apportionment bill, based upon the State census of 1855, was passed, amid much partisan strife. The Governor at first signed the bill and then vetoed it. A furious debate followed, and the question whether the Governor had the authority to recall a signature was referred to the Courts, that of last resort deciding in favor of the Governor. Two years afterward another outrageous attempt was made for a re-apportionment and to gerrymander the State, but the Legislature failed to pass the bill over the veto of the Governor.

It was during Gov. Bissell's administration that the notorious canal scrip fraud was brought to light, implicating ex-Gov. Matteson and other prominent State officials. The principal and interest, aggregating \$255,500, was all recovered by the State excepting \$27,500. (See sketch of Gov. Matteson.)

In 1859 an attempt was discovered to fraudulently refund the Macalister and Stebbins bonds and thus rob the State Treasury of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The State Government was implicated in this affair, and to this day remains unexplained or unatoned for. For the above, and other matters previously mentioned, Gov. Bissell has been severely criticised, and he has also been most shamefully libelled and slandered.

On account of exposure in the army, the remote cause of a nervous form of disease gained entrance into his system and eventually developed paraplegia, affecting his lower extremities, which, while it left his body in comparative health, deprived him of locomotion except by the aid of crutches. While he was generally hopeful of ultimate recovery, this mysterious disease pursued him, without once relaxing its stealthy hold, to the close of his life, March 18, 1860, over nine months before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, at the early age of 48 years. He died in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he had been a member since 1854.

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John Wood

John Wood.



JOHN WOOD, Governor 1860-1, and the first settler of Quincy, Ill., was born in the town of Sempronius (now Moravia), Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798. He was the second child and only son of Dr. Daniel Wood. His mother, *nee* Catherine Crause, was of German parentage, and died while he was an infant. Dr. Wood was a learned and skillful physician, of classical attainments and proficient in several modern languages, who, after serving throughout the Revolutionary War as a Surgeon, settled on the land granted him by the Government, and resided there a respected and leading influence in his section until his death, at the ripe age of 92 years.

The subject of this sketch, impelled by the spirit of Western adventure then pervading everywhere, left his home, Nov. 2, 1818, and passed the succeeding winter in Cincinnati, Ohio. The following summer he pushed on to Illinois, landing at Shawneetown, and spent the fall and following winter in Calhoun County. In 1820, in company with Willard Keyes, he settled in Pike County, about 30 miles southeast of Quincy, where for the next two years he pursued farming. In 1821 he visited "the Bluffs" (as the present site of Quincy was called, then uninhabited) and, pleased with its prospects, soon after purchased a quarter-section of land near by, and in the following fall (1822) erected near the river a small cabin,

18 x 20 feet, the first building in Quincy, of which he then became the first and for some months the only occupant.

About this time he visited his old friends in Pike County, chief of whom was William Ross, the leading man in building up the village of Atlas, of that county, which was thought then to be the possible commencement of a city. One day they and others were traveling together over the country between the two points named, making observations on the comparative merits of the respective localities. On approaching the Mississippi near Mr. Wood's place, the latter told his companions to follow him and he would show them where he was going to build a city. They went about a mile off the main trail, to a high point, from which the view in every direction was most magnificent, as it had been for ages and as yet untouched by the hand of man. Before them swept by the majestic Father of Waters, yet unburdened by navigation. After Mr. Wood had expatiated at length on the advantages of the situation, Mr. Ross replied, "But it's too near Atlas ever to amount to anything!"

Atlas is still a cultivated farm, and Quincy is a city of over 30,000 population.

In 1824 Mr. Wood gave a newspaper notice, as the law then prescribed, of his intention to apply to the General Assembly for the formation of a new county. This was done the following winter, resulting in the establishment of the present Adams County. During the next summer Quincy was selected as the county seat, it and the vicinity then containing but four adult male residents and half

that number of females. Since that period Mr. Wood resided at the place of his early adoption until his death, and far more than any other man was he identified with every measure of its progress and history, and almost continuously kept in public positions.

He was one of the early town Trustees, and after the place became a city he was often a member of the City Council, many times elected Mayor, in the face of a constant large opposition political majority. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1856, on the organization of the Republican party, he was chosen Lieutenant Governor of the State, on the ticket with Wm. H. Bissell for Governor, and on the death of the latter, March 18, 1860, he succeeded to the Chief Executive chair, which he occupied until Gov. Yates was inaugurated nearly ten months afterward.

Nothing very marked characterized the administration of Gov. Wood. The great anti-slavery campaign of 1860, resulting in the election of the honest Illinoisan, Abraham Lincoln, to the Presidency of the United States, occurred during the short period while Mr. Wood was Governor, and the excitement and issues of that struggle dominated over every other consideration,—indeed, supplanted them in a great measure. The people of Illinois, during all that time, were passing the comparatively petty strifes under Bissell's administration to the overwhelming issue of preserving the whole nation from destruction.

In 1861 ex-Gov. Wood was one of the five Delegates from Illinois to the "Peace Convention" at Washington, and in April of the same year, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was appointed

Quartermaster-General of the State, which position he held throughout the war. In 1864 he took command as Colonel of the 137th Ill. Vol. Inf., with whom he served until the period of enlistment expired.

Politically, Gov. Wood was always actively identified with the Whig and Republican parties. Few men have in personal experience comprehended so many surprising and advancing local changes as vested in the more than half century recollections of Gov. Wood. Sixty-four years ago a solitary settler on the "Bluffs," with no family, and no neighbor within a score of miles, the world of civilization away behind him, and the strolling red-man almost his only visitant, he lived to see growing around him, and under his auspices and aid, overspreading the wild hills and scraggy forest a teaming city, second only in size in the State, and surpassed nowhere in beauty, prosperity and promise; whose people recognize as with a single voice the proverbial honor and liberality that attach to the name and lengthened life of their pioneer settler, "the old Governor."


Gov. Wood was twice married,—first in January, 1826, to Ann M. Streeter, daughter of Joshua Streeter, formerly of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. They had eight children. Mrs. W. died Oct. 8, 1863, and in June, 1865, Gov. Wood married Mrs. Mary A., widow of Rev. Joseph T. Holmes. Gov. Wood died June 4, 1880, at his residence in Quincy. Four of his eight children are now living, namely: Ann E., wife of Gen. John Tillson; Daniel C., who married Mary J. Abernethy; John, Jr., who married Josephine Skinner, and Joshua S., who married Annie Bradley. The last mentioned now resides at Atchison, Kansas, and all the rest are still at Quincy.



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Rich. Yates



Richard Yates.



RICHARD YATES, the "War Governor," 1861-4, was born Jan. 18, 1818, on the banks of the Ohio River, at Warsaw, Gallatin Co., Ky. His father moved in 1831 to Illinois, and, after stopping for a time in Springfield, settled at Island Grove, Sangamon County. Here, after attending school, Richard joined the family. Subsequently he entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, where, in 1837, he graduated with first honors. He chose for his profession the law, the Hon. J. J. Hardin being his instructor. After admission to the Bar he soon rose to distinction as an advocate.

Gifted with a fluent and ready oratory, he soon appeared in the political hustings, and, being a passionate admirer of the great Whig leader of the West, Henry Clay, he joined his political fortunes to the party of his idol. In 1840 he engaged with great ardor in the exciting "hard cider" campaign for Harrison. Two years later he was elected to the Legislature from Morgan County, a Democratic stronghold. He served three or four terms in the Legislature, and such was the fascination of his oratory that by 1850 his large Congressional District, extending from Morgan and Sangamon Counties north to include LaSalle, unanimously tendered him the Whig nomination for Congress. His Democratic opponent was Maj. Thomas L. Harris, a very popular man who had won distinction at the battle of Cerro Gordo, in the Mexican War, and who had beaten Hon. Stephen T. Logan for the same position,

two years before, by a large majority. Yates was elected. Two years later he was re-elected, over John Calhoun.

It was during Yates' second term in Congress that the great question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was agitated, and the bars laid down for reopening the dreaded anti-slavery question. He took strong grounds against the repeal, and thus became identified with the rising Republican party. Consequently he fell into the minority in his district, which was pro-slavery. Even then, in a third contest, he fell behind Major Harris only 200 votes, after the district had two years before given Pierce 2,000 majority for President.

The Republican State Convention of 1860 met at Decatur May 9, and nominated for the office of Governor Mr. Yates, in preference to Hon. Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, and Leonard Swett, of Bloomington, two of the ablest men of the State, who were also candidates before the Convention. Francis A. Hoffman, of DuPage County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. This was the year when Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for President, a period remembered as characterized by the great whirlpool which precipitated the bloody War of the Rebellion. The Douglas Democrats nominated J. C. Allen of Crawford County, for Governor, and Lewis W. Ross, of Fulton County, for Lieutenant Governor. The Breckenridge Democrats and the Bell-Everett party had also full tickets in the field. After a most fearful campaign, the result of the election gave Mr. Yates 172,196 votes, and Mr. Allen 159,253. Mr. Yates received over a thousand more votes than did Mr. Lincoln himself.

Gov. Yates occupied the chair of State during the

most critical period of our country's history. In the fate of the nation was involved that of each State. The life struggle of the former derived its sustenance from the loyalty of the latter; and Gov. Yates seemed to realize the situation, and proved himself both loyal and wise in upholding the Government. He had a deep hold upon the affections of the people, won by his moving eloquence and genial manners. Erect and symmetrical in person, of prepossessing appearance, with a winning address and a magnetic power, few men possessed more of the elements of popularity. His oratory was scholarly and captivating, his hearers hardly knowing why they were transported. He was social and convivial. In the latter respect he was ultimately carried too far.

The very creditable military efforts of this State during the War of the Rebellion, in putting into the field the enormous number of about 200,000 soldiers, were ever promptly and ably seconded by his excellency; and he was ambitious to deserve the title of "the soldier's friend." Immediately after the battle of Shiloh he repaired to the field of carnage to look after the wounded, and his appeals for aid were promptly responded to by the people. His proclamations calling for volunteers were impassionate appeals, urging upon the people the duties and requirements of patriotism; and his special message in 1863 to the Democratic Legislature of this State pleading for material aid for the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois regiments, breathes a deep fervor of noble sentiment and feeling rarely equaled in beauty or felicity of expression. Generally his messages on political and civil affairs were able and comprehensive. During his administration, however, there were no civil events of an engrossing character, although two years of his time were replete with partisan quarrels of great bitterness. Military arrests, Knights of the Golden Circle, riot in Fulton County, attempted suppression of the Chicago *Times* and the usurping State Constitutional Convention of 1862, were the chief local topics that were exciting during the Governor's term. This Convention assembled Jan. 7, and at once took the high position that the law calling it was no longer binding, and that it had supreme power; that it represented a virtual assemblage of the whole people of the State, and was sovereign in the exercise of all power necessary to effect a peaceable revolution of the State Government

and to the re-establishment of one for the "happiness, prosperity and freedom of the citizens," limited only by the Federal Constitution. Notwithstanding the law calling the Convention required its members to take an oath to support the Constitution of the State as well as that of the general Government, they utterly refused to take such oath. They also assumed legislative powers and passed several important "laws!" Interfering with the (then) present executive duties, Gov. Yates was provoked to tell them plainly that "he did not acknowledge the right of the Convention to instruct him in the performance of his duty."

In 1863 the Governor astonished the Democrats by "proroguing" their Legislature. This body, after a recess, met June 2, that year, and soon began to waste time upon various partisan resolutions; and, while the two houses were disagreeing upon the question of adjourning *sine die*, the Governor, having the authority in such cases, surprised them all by adjourning them "to the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, 1865!" This led to great excitement and confusion, and to a reference of the Governor's act to the Supreme Court, who decided in his favor. Then it was the Court's turn to receive abuse for weeks and months afterward.

During the autumn of 1864 a conspiracy was detected at Chicago which had for its object the liberation of the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, the burning of the city and the inauguration of rebellion in the North. Gen. Sweet, who had charge of the camp at the time, first had his suspicions of danger aroused by a number of enigmatically worded letters which passed through the Camp postoffice. A detective afterward discovered that the rebel Gen. Marmaduke was in the city, under an assumed name, and he, with other rebel officers—Grenfell, Morgan, Cantrell, Buckner Morris, and Charles Walsh—was arrested, most of whom were convicted by a court-martial at Cincinnati and sentenced to imprisonment,—Grenfell to be hung. The sentence of the latter was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life, and all the others, after nine months' imprisonment, were pardoned.

In March, 1873, Gov. Yates was appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, in which office he continued until his decease, at St. Louis, Mo., on the 27th of November following.

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R. J. Oglesby

Richard J. Oglesby.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor 1865-8, and re-elected in 1872 and 1884, was born July 25, 1824, in Oldham Co., Ky.,—the State which might be considered the "mother of Illinois Governors." Bereft of his parents at the tender age of eight years, his early education was neglected. When 12 years of age, and after he had worked a year and a half at the carpenter's trade, he removed with an uncle, Willis Oglesby, into whose care he had been committed, to Decatur, this State, where he continued his apprenticeship as a mechanic, working six months for Hon. E. O. Smith.

In 1844 he commenced studying law at Springfield, with Judge Silas Robbins, and read with him one year. He was admitted to the Bar in 1845, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Sullivan, the county seat of Moultrie County.

The next year the war with Mexico was commenced, and in June, 1846, Mr. Oglesby volunteered, was elected First Lieutenant of Co. C, Fourth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo.

On his return he sought to perfect his law studies by attending a course of lectures at Louisville, but on the breaking out of the California "gold fever" in 1849, he crossed the plains and mountains to the new Eldorado, driving a six-mule team, with a com-

pany of eight men, Henry Prather being the leader.

In 1852 he returned home to Macon County, and was placed that year by the Whig party on the ticket of Presidential Electors. In 1856 he visited Europe, Asia and Africa, being absent 20 months. On his return home he resumed the practice of law, as a member of the firm of Gallagher, Wait & Oglesby. In 1858 he was the Republican nominee for the Lower House of Congress, but was defeated by the Hon. James C. Robinson, Democrat. In 1860 he was elected to the Illinois State Senate; and on the evening the returns of this election were coming in, Mr. Oglesby had a fisticuff encounter with "Cerro Gordo Williams," in which he came out victorious, and which was regarded as "the first fight of the Rebellion." The following spring, when the war had commenced in earnest, his ardent nature quickly responded to the demands of patriotism and he enlisted. The extra session of the Legislature elected him Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, the second one in the State raised to suppress the great Rebellion.

He was shortly entrusted with important commands. For a time he was stationed at Bird's Point and Cairo; in April he was promoted Brigadier General; at Fort Donelson his brigade was in the van, being stationed on the right of General Grant's army and the first brigade to be attacked. He lost 500 men before re-inforcements arrived. Many of these men were from Macon County. He was engaged in the battle of Corinth, and, in a brave charge at this place, was shot in the left lung with an ounce ball, and was carried from the field in expectation of im-

mediate death. That rebel ball he carries to this day. On his partial recovery he was promoted as Major General, for gallantry, his commission to rank from November, 1862. In the spring of 1863 he was assigned to the command of the 16th Army Corps, but, owing to inability from the effects of his wound, he relinquished this command in July, that year. Gen. Grant, however, refused to accept his resignation, and he was detailed, in December following, to court-martial and try the Surgeon General of the Army at Washington, where he remained until May, 1864, when he returned home.

The Republican, or Union, State Convention of 1864 was held at Springfield, May 25, when Mr. Oglesby was nominated for the office of Governor, while other candidates before the Convention were Allen C. Fuller, of Boone, Jesse K. Dubois, of Sangamon, and John M. Palmer, of Macoupin. Wm. Bross, of Chicago, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. On the Democratic State ticket were James C. Robinson, of Clark, for Governor, and S. Corning Judd, of Fulton, for Lieutenant Governor. The general election gave Gen. Oglesby a majority of about 31,000 votes. The Republicans had also a majority in both the Legislature and in the representation in Congress.

Gov. Oglesby was duly inaugurated Jan. 17, 1865. The day before the first time set for his installation death visited his home at Decatur, and took from it his only son, an intelligent and sprightly lad of five years, a great favorite of the bereaved parents. This caused the inauguration to be postponed a week.

The political events of the Legislative session of 1865 were the election of ex-Gov. Yates to the United States Senate, and the ratification of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery. This session also signalized itself by repealing the notorious "black laws," part of which, although a dead letter, had held their place upon the statute books since 1819. Also, laws requiring the registration of voters, and establishing a State Board of Equalization, were passed by this Legislature. But the same body evinced that it was corruptly influenced by a mercenary lobby, as it adopted some bad legislation, over the Governor's veto, notably an amendment to a charter for a Chicago horse railway, granted in 1859 for 25 years, and now sought to be extended 99 years. As this measure was promptly passed over his veto by both branches of the Legislature, he deemed it useless further to attempt to check their headlong career. At this session no law of a general useful character or public interest was perfected, unless we count such the turning over of the canal to Chicago to be deepened. The session of 1867 was still more productive of private and special acts. Many omnibus bills were proposed, and some passed. The contests over the location of the Industrial College, the Capital, the

Southern Penitentiary, and the canal enlargement and Illinois River improvement, dominated everything else.

During the year 1872, it became evident that if the Republicans could re-elect Mr. Oglesby to the office of Governor, they could also elect him to the United States Senate, which they desired to do. Accordingly they re-nominated him for the Executive chair, and placed upon the ticket with him for Lieutenant Governor, John L. Beveridge, of Cook County. On the other side the Democrats put into the field Gastavus Koerner for Governor and John C. Black for Lieutenant Governor. The election gave the Republican ticket majorities ranging from 35,334 to 56,174,—the Democratic defection being caused mainly by their having an old-time Whig and Abolitionist, Horace Greeley, on the national ticket for President. According to the general understanding had beforehand, as soon as the Legislature met it elected Gov. Oglesby to the United States Senate, whereupon Mr. Beveridge became Governor. Senator Oglesby's term expired March 4, 1879, having served his party faithfully and exhibited an order of statesmanship beyond criticism.

During the campaign of 1884 Mr. Oglesby was nominated for a "third term" as Executive of the State of Illinois, against Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, nominated by the Democrats. Both gentlemen "stumped" the State, and while the people elected a Legislature which was a tie on a joint ballot, as between the two parties, they gave the jovial "Dick" Oglesby a majority of 15,018 for Governor, and he was inaugurated Jan. 30, 1885. The Legislature did not fully organize until this date, on account of its equal division between the two main parties and the consequent desperate tactics of each party to checkmate the latter in the organization of the House.


Gov. Oglesby is a fine-appearing, affable man, with regular, well defined features and rotund face. In stature he is a little above medium height, of a large frame and somewhat fleshy. His physical appearance is striking and prepossessing, while his straight-out, not to say bluff, manner and speech are well calculated favorably to impress the average masses. Ardent in feeling and strongly committed to the policies of his party, he intensifies Republicanism among Republicans, while at the same time his jovial and liberal manner prevents those of the opposite party from hating him.

He is quite an effective stump orator. With vehemence, passionate and scornful tone and gestures, tremendous physical power, which in speaking he exercises to the utmost; with frequent descents to the grotesque; and with abundant homely comparisons or frontier figures, expressed in the broadest vernacular and enforced with stentorian emphasis, he delights a promiscuous audience beyond measure.

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John P. Palmer



JOHN M. PALMER

JOHN Mc AULEY PALMER, Governor 1869-72, was born on Eagle Creek, Scott Co., Ky., Sept. 13, 1817. During his infancy, his father, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, removed to Christian Co., Ky., where lands were cheap. Here the future Governor of the great Prairie State spent his childhood and received such meager schooling as the new and sparsely settled country afforded. To this he added materially by diligent reading, for which he evinced an early aptitude. His father, an ardent Jackson man, was also noted for his anti-slavery sentiments, which he thoroughly impressed upon his children. In 1831 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Madison County. Here the labor of improving a farm was pursued for about two years, when the death of Mr. Palmer's mother broke up the family. About this time Alton College was opened, on the "manual labor" system, and in the spring of 1834 young Palmer, with his elder brother, Elihu, entered this school and remained 18 months. Next, for over three years, he tried variously coopering, peddling and school-teaching. During the summer of 1838 he formed the acquaintance of Stephen A. Douglas, then making his

first canvass for Congress. Young, eloquent and in political accord with Mr. Palmer, he won his confidence, fired his ambition and fixed his purpose. The following winter, while teaching near Canton, he began to devote his spare time to a desultory reading of law, and in the spring entered a law office at Carlinville, making his home with his elder brother, Elihu. (The latter was a learned clergyman, of considerable originality of thought and doctrine.) On the next meeting of the Supreme Court he was admitted to the Bar, Douglas being one of his examiners. He was not immediately successful in his profession, and would have located elsewhere than Carlinville had he the requisite means. Thus his early poverty was a blessing in disguise, for to it he now attributes the success of his life.

From 1839 on, while he diligently pursued his profession, he participated more or less in local politics. In 1843 he became Probate Judge. In 1847 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, where he took a leading part. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and at the special session of February, 1854, true to the anti-slavery sentiments bred in him, he took a firm stand in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and when the Nebraska question became a party issue he refused to receive a re-nomination for the Senatorship at the hands of the Democracy, issuing a circular to that effect. A few weeks afterward,

however, hesitating to break with his party, he participated in a Congressional Convention which nominated T. L. Harris against Richard Yates, and which unqualifiedly approved the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. But later in the campaign he made the plunge, ran for the Senate as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, and was elected. The following winter he put in nomination for the United States Senate Mr. Trumbull, and was one of the five steadfast men who voted for him until all the Whigs came to their support and elected their man.

In 1856 he was Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Bloomington. He ran for Congress in 1859, but was defeated. In 1860 he was Republican Presidential Elector for the State at large. In 1861 he was appointed one of the five Delegates (all Republicans) sent by Illinois to the peace congress at Washington.

When the civil conflict broke out, he offered his services to his country, and was elected Colonel of the 14th Ill. Vol. Inf., and participated in the engagements at Island No. 10; at Farmington, where he skillfully extricated his command from a dangerous position; at Stone River, where his division for several hours, Dec. 31, 1862, held the advance and stood like a rock, and for his gallantry there he was made Major General; at Chickamauga, where his and Van Cleve's divisions for two hours maintained their position when they were cut off by overpowering numbers. Under Gen. Sherman, he was assigned to the 14th Army Corps and participated in the Atlanta campaign. At Peach-Tree Creek his prudence did much to avert disaster. In February, 1865, Gen. Palmer was assigned to the military administration of Kentucky, which was a delicate post. That State was about half rebel and half Union, and those of the latter element were daily fretted by the loss of their slaves. He, who had been bred to the rules of common law, trembled at the contemplation of his extraordinary power over the persons and property of his fellow men, with which he was vested in his capacity as military Governor; and he exhibited great caution in the execution of the duties of his post.

Gen. Palmer was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Republican State Convention which met at Peoria May 6, 1868, and his nomination would probably have been made by acclamation had he not persistently declared that he could not accept a can-

didature for the office. The result of the ensuing election gave Mr. Palmer a majority of 44,707 over John R. Eden, the Democratic nominee.

On the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1869, the first thing to arrest public attention was that portion of the Governor's message which took broad State's rights ground. This and some minor points, which were more in keeping with the Democratic sentiment, constituted the entering wedge for the criticisms and reproaches he afterward received from the Republican party, and ultimately resulted in his entire alienation from the latter element. The Legislature just referred to was noted for the introduction of numerous bills in the interest of private parties, which were embarrassing to the Governor. Among the public acts passed was that which limited railroad charges for passenger travel to a maximum of three cents per mile; and it was passed over the Governor's veto. Also, they passed, over his veto, the "tax-grabbing law" to pay railroad subscriptions, the Chicago Lake Front bill, etc. The new State Constitution of 1870, far superior to the old, was a peaceful "revolution" which took place during Gov. Palmer's term of office. The suffering caused by the great Chicago Fire of October, 1871, was greatly alleviated by the prompt responses of his excellency.

Since the expiration of Gov. Palmer's term, he has been somewhat prominent in Illinois politics, and has been talked of by many, especially in the Democratic party, as the best man in the State for a United States Senator. His business during life has been that of the law. Few excel him in an accurate appreciation of the depth and scope of its principles. The great number of his able veto messages abundantly testify not only this but also a rare capacity to point them out. He is a logical and cogent reasoner and an interesting, forcible and convincing speaker, though not fluent or ornate. Without brilliancy, his dealings are rather with facts and ideas than with appeals to passions and prejudices. He is a patriot and a statesman of very high order. Physically he is above the medium height, of robust frame, ruddy complexion and sanguine-nervous temperament. He has a large cranial development, is vivacious, social in disposition, easy of approach, unostentatious in his habits of life, democratic in his habits and manners and is a true American in his fundamental principles of statesmanship.

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John L. Beveridge



John L. Beveridge.

JOHAN LOWRIE BEVERIDGE, Governor 1873-6, was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., July 6, 1824. His parents were George and Ann Beveridge. His father's parents, Andrew and Isabel Beveridge, before their marriage emigrated from Scotland just before the Revolutionary War, settling in Washington County. His father was the eldest of eight brothers, the youngest of whom was 60 years of age when the first one of the number died. His mother's parents, James and Agnes Hoy, emigrated from Scotland at the close of the Revolutionary War, settling also in Washington Co., N. Y., with their first-born, whose "native land" was the wild ocean. His parents and grandparents lived beyond the time allotted to man, their average age

being over 80 years. They belonged to the "Associate Church," a seceding Presbyterian body of

America from the old Scotch school; and so rigid was the training of young Beveridge that he never heard a sermon from any other minister except that of his own denomination until he was in his 19th year. Later in life he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which relation he still holds.

Mr. Beveridge received a good common-school education, but his parents, who could obtain a livelihood only by rigid economy and industry, could not send him away to college. He was raised upon a farm, and was in his 18th year when the family removed to De Kalb County, this State, when that section was very sparsely settled. Chicago had less than 7,000 inhabitants. In this wild West he continued as a farm laborer, teaching school during the winter months to supply the means of an education. In the fall of 1842 he attended one term at the academy at Granville, Putnam Co., Ill., and subsequently several terms at the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., completing the academic course. At this time, the fall of 1845, his parents and brothers were anxious to have him go to college, even though he had not money sufficient; but, not willing to burden the family, he packed his trunk and with only \$40 in money started South to seek his fortune.

Poor, alone, without friends and influence, he thus entered upon the battle of life.

First, he taught school in Wilson, Overton and Jackson Cos., Tenn., in which experience he underwent considerable mental drill, both in book studies and in the ways of the world. He read law and was admitted to the Bar, in the South, but did not learn to love the institution of slavery, although he admired many features of Southern character. In December, 1847, he returned North, and Jan. 20, 1848, he married Miss Helen M. Judson, in the old Clark-Street M. E. church in Chicago, her father at that time being Pastor of the society there. In the spring of 1848 he returned with his wife to Tennessee, where his two children, Alla May and Philo Judson, were born.

In the fall of 1849, through the mismanagement of an associate, he lost what little he had accumulated and was left in debt. He soon managed to earn means to pay his debts, returned to De Kalb Co., Ill., and entered upon the practice of his profession at Sycamore, the county seat. On arrival from the South he had but one-quarter of a dollar in money, and scanty clothing and bedding for himself and family. He borrowed a little money, practiced law, worked in public offices, kept books for some of the business men of the town, and some railroad engineering, till the spring of 1854, when he removed to Evanston, 12 miles north of Chicago, a place then but recently laid out, under the supervision of the Northwestern University, a Methodist institution. Of the latter his father-in-law was then financial agent and business manager. Here Mr. Beveridge prospered, and the next year (1855) opened a law office in Chicago, where he found the battle somewhat hard; but he persevered with encouragement and increasing success.

Aug. 12, 1861, his law partner, Gen. John F. Farnsworth, secured authority to raise a regiment of cavalry, and authorized Mr. Beveridge to raise a company for it. He succeeded in a few days in raising the company, of course enlisting himself along with it. The regiment rendezvoused at St. Charles, Ill., was mustered in Sept. 18, and on its organization Mr. B. was elected Second Major. It was attached, Oct. 11, to the Eighth Cavalry and to the Army of the Potomac. He served with the regiment until November, 1863, participating in some 40 bat-

ties and skirmishes: was at Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He commanded the regiment the greater part of the summer of 1863, and it was while lying in camp this year that he originated the policy of encouraging recruits as well as the fighting capacity of the soldiery, by the wholesale furlough system. It worked so well that many other officers adopted it. In the fall of this year he recruited another company, against heavy odds, in January, 1864, was commissioned Colonel of the 17th Ill. Cav., and skirmished around in Missouri, concluding with the reception of the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's army in Arkansas. In 1865 he commanded various sub-districts in the Southwest. He was mustered out Feb. 6, 1866, safe from the casualties of war and a stouter man than when he first enlisted. His men idolized him.

He then returned to Chicago, to practice law, with no library and no clientele, and no political experience except to help others into office. In the fall of 1866 he was elected Sheriff of Cook County, serving one term; next, until November, 1870, he practiced law and closed up the unfinished business of his office. He was then elected State Senator; in November, 1871, he was elected Congressman at large; in November, 1872, he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gov. Oglesby; the latter being elected to the U. S. Senate, Mr. Beveridge became Governor, Jan. 21, 1873. Thus, inside of a few weeks, he was Congressman at large, Lieutenant Governor and Governor. The principal events occurring during Gov. Beveridge's administration were: The completion of the revision of the statutes, begun in 1869; the partial success of the "farmers' movement;" "Haines' Legislature" and Illinois' exhibit at the Centennial.

Since the close of his gubernatorial term ex-Gov. Beveridge has been a member of the firm of Beveridge & Dewey, bankers and dealers in commercial paper at 71 Dearborn Street (McCormick Block), Chicago, and since November, 1881, he has also been Assistant United States Treasurer: office in the Government Building. His residence is still at Evanston.

He has a brother and two sisters yet residing in De Kalb County—James H. Beveridge, Mrs. Jennet Henry and Mrs. Isabel French.

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McLellan



SHELBY M. CULLOM.



SHELBY M. CULLOM, Governor 1877-83, is the sixth child of the late Richard N. Cullom, and was born Nov. 22, 1829, in Wayne Co., Ky., where his father then resided, and whence both the Illinois and Tennessee branches of the family originated. In the following year the family emigrated to the vicinity of Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., when that section was very sparsely settled. They located on Deer Creek, in a grove at the time occupied by a party of Indians, attracted there by the superior hunting and fishing afforded in that vicinity. The following winter was

known as the "hard winter," the snow being very deep and lasting and the weather severely cold; and the family had to subsist mainly on boiled corn or hominy, and some wild game, for several weeks. In the course of time Mr. R. N. Cullom became a prominent citizen and was several times elected to the Legislature, both before and after the removal of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. He died about 1873.

Until about 19 years of age young Cullom grew up to agricultural pursuits, attending school as he had opportunity during the winter. Within this time, however, he spent several months teaching school,

and in the following summer he "broke prairie" with an ox team for the neighbors. With the money obtained by these various ventures, he undertook a course of study at the Rock River Seminary, a Methodist institution at Mt. Morris, Ogle County; but the sudden change to the in-door life of a student told severely upon his health, and he was taken home, being considered in a hopeless condition. While at Mt. Morris he heard Hon. E. B. Washburne make his first speech.

On recovering health, Mr. Cullom concluded to study law, under the instruction of Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, who had by this time attained some notoriety as an able lawyer; but the latter, being absent from his office most of the time, advised Mr. Cullom to enter the office of Stuart & Edwards. After about a year of study there, however, his health failed again, and he was obliged to return once more to out-door life. Accordingly he bought hogs for packing, for A. G. Tyng, in Peoria, and while he regained his health he gained in purse, netting \$400 in a few weeks. Having been admitted to the Bar, he went to Springfield, where he was soon elected City Attorney, on the Anti-Nebraska ticket.

In 1856 he ran on the Fillmore ticket as a Presidential Elector, and, although failing to be elected as such, he was at the same time elected a Representative in the Legislature from Sangamon County, by a local coalition of the American and Republican parties. On the organization of the House, he received the vote of the Fillmore men for Speaker. Practicing

law until 1860, he was again elected to the Legislature, as a Republican, while the county went Democratic on the Presidential ticket. In January following he was elected Speaker, probably the youngest man who had ever presided over an Illinois Legislature. After the session of 1861, he was a candidate for the State Constitutional Convention called for that year, but was defeated, and thus escaped the disgrace of being connected with that abortive party scheme to revolutionize the State Government. In 1862 he was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. The same year, however, he was appointed by President Lincoln on a Government Commission, in company with Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana, since of the New York *Sun*, to investigate the affairs of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments at Cairo. He devoted several months to this duty.

In 1864 he entered upon a larger political field, being nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth (Springfield) District, in opposition to the incumbent, John T. Stuart, who had been elected in 1862 by about 1,500 majority over Leonard Sweet, then of Bloomington, now of Chicago. The result was the election of Mr. Cullom in November following by a majority of 1,785. In 1866 he was re-elected to Congress, over Dr. E. S. Fowler, by the magnificent majority of 4,103! In 1868 he was again a candidate, defeating the Hon. B. S. Edwards, another of his old preceptors, by 2,884 votes.

During his first term in Congress he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Expenditures in the Treasury Department; in his second term, on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and on Territories; and in his third term he succeeded Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, to the Chairmanship of the latter. He introduced a bill in the House, to aid in the execution of law in Utah, which caused more consternation among the Mormons than any measure had previously, but which, though it passed the House, failed to pass the Senate.

The Republican Convention which met May 25, 1876, nominated Mr. Cullom for Governor, while the other contestant was Gov. Beveridge. For Lieutenant-Governor they nominated Andrew Shuman, editor of the Chicago *Journal*. For the same offices the Democrats, combining with the Anti-Monopolists, placed in nomination Lewis Steward, a wealthy

farmer and manufacturer, and A. A. Glenn. The result of the election was rather close, Mr. Cullom obtaining only 6,800 majority. He was inaugurated Jan. 8, 1877.

Great depression prevailed in financial circles at this time, as a consequence of the heavy failures of 1873 and afterward, the effect of which had seemed to gather force from that time to the end of Gov. Cullom's first administration. This unspeculative period was not calculated to call forth any new issues, but the Governor's energies were at one time put to task to quell a spirit of insubordination that had been begun in Pittsburg, Pa., among the laboring classes, and transferred to Illinois at Chicago, East St. Louis and Braidwood, at which places laboring men for a short time refused to work or allow others to work. These disturbances were soon quelled and the wheels of industry again set in motion.

In May, 1880, Gov. Cullom was re-nominated by the Republicans, against Lyman Trumbull, by the Democrats; and although the former party was somewhat handicapped in the campaign by a zealous faction opposed to Grant for President and to Grant men for office generally, Mr. Cullom was re-elected by about 314,565, to 277,532 for the Democratic State ticket. The Greenback vote at the same time was about 27,000. Both Houses of the Legislature again became Republican, and no representative of the Greenback or Socialist parties were elected. Gov. Cullom was inaugurated Jan. 10, 1881. In his message he announced that the last dollar of the State debt had been provided for.

March 4, 1883, the term of David Davis as United States Senator from Illinois expired, and Gov. Cullom was chosen to succeed him. This promoted Lieutenant-Governor John M. Hamilton to the Governorship. Senator Cullom's term in the United States Senate will expire March 4, 1889.

As a practitioner of law Mr. C. has been a member of the firm of Cullom, Scholes & Mather, at Springfield; and he has also been President of the State National Bank.

He has been married twice,—the first time Dec. 12, 1855, to Miss Hannah Fisher, by whom he had two daughters; and the second time May 5, 1863, to Julia Fisher. Mrs. C is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which religious body Mr. C. is also in sympathy.


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John M. Hamilton



John M. Hamilton.



JOHN MARSHALL HAMILTON, Governor 1883-5, was born May 28, 1847, in a log house upon a farm about two miles from Richwood, Union County, Ohio. His father was Samuel Hamilton, the eldest son of Rev. Wm. Hamilton, who, together with his brother, the Rev. Samuel Hamilton, was among the early pioneer Methodist preachers in Ohio. The mother of the subject of this sketch was, before her marriage, Mrs. Nancy McMorris, who was born and raised in Fauquier or Loudoun County, Va., and related to the

two large families of Youngs and Marshalls, well known in that commonwealth; and from the latter family name was derived the middle name of Gov. Hamilton.

In March, 1854, Mr. Hamilton's father sold out his little pioneer forest home in Union County, O., and, loading his few household effects and family (of six children) into two emigrant covered wagons, moved to Roberts Township, Marshall Co., Ill., being 21 days on the route. Swamps, unbridged streams and innumerable hardships and privations met them on their way. Their new home had been previously selected by the father. Here, after many long years of toil, they succeeded in paying for the land and making a comfortable home. John was, of course,

brought up to hard manual labor, with no schooling except three or four months in the year at a common country school. However, he evinced a capacity and taste for a high order of self-education, by studying or reading what books he could borrow, as the family had but very few in the house. Much of his study he prosecuted by the light of a log fire in the old-fashioned chimney place. The financial panic of 1857 caused the family to come near losing their home, to pay debts; but the father and two sons, William and John, "buckled to" and persevered in hard labor and economy until they redeemed their place from the mortgage.

When the tremendous excitement of the political campaign of 1860 reached the neighborhood of Roberts Township, young Hamilton, who had been brought up in the doctrine of anti-slavery, took a zealous part in favor of Lincoln's election. Making special efforts to procure a little money to buy a uniform, he joined a company of Lincoln Wide-Awakes at Magnolia, a village not far away. Directly after the ensuing election it became evident that trouble would ensue with the South, and this Wide-Awake company, like many others throughout the country, kept up its organization and transformed itself into a military company. During the ensuing summer they met often for drill and became proficient; but when they offered themselves for the war, young Hamilton was rejected on account of his youth, he being then but 14 years of age. During the winter of 1863-4 he attended an academy at Henry, Marshall County,

and in the following May he again enlisted, for the fourth time, when he was placed in the 141st Ill. Vol. Inf., a regiment then being raised at Elgin, Ill., for the 100-day service. He took with him 13 other lads from his neighborhood, for enlistment in the service. This regiment operated in Southwestern Kentucky, for about five months, under Gen. Paine.

The following winter, 1864-5, Mr. Hamilton taught school, and during the two college years 1865-7, he went through three years of the curriculum of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. The third year he graduated, the fourth in a class of 46, in the classical department. In due time he received the degree of M. A. For a few months he was the Principal of Marshall "College" at Henry, an academy under the auspices of the M. E. Church. By this time he had commenced the study of law, and after earning some money as a temporary Professor of Latin at the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, he entered the law office of Weldon, Tipton & Benjamin, of that city. Each member of this firm has since been distinguished as a Judge. Admitted to the Bar in May, 1870, Mr. Hamilton was given an interest in the same firm, Tipton having been elected Judge. In October following he formed a partnership with J. H. Rowell, at that time Prosecuting Attorney. Their business was then small, but they increased it to very large proportions, practicing in all grades of courts, including even the U. S. Supreme Court, and this partnership continued unbroken until Feb. 6, 1883, when Mr. Hamilton was sworn in as Executive of Illinois. On the 4th of March following Mr. Rowell took his seat in Congress.

In July, 1871, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Helen M. Williams, the daughter of Prof. Wm. G. Williams, Professor of Greek in the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. and Mrs. H. have two daughters and one son.

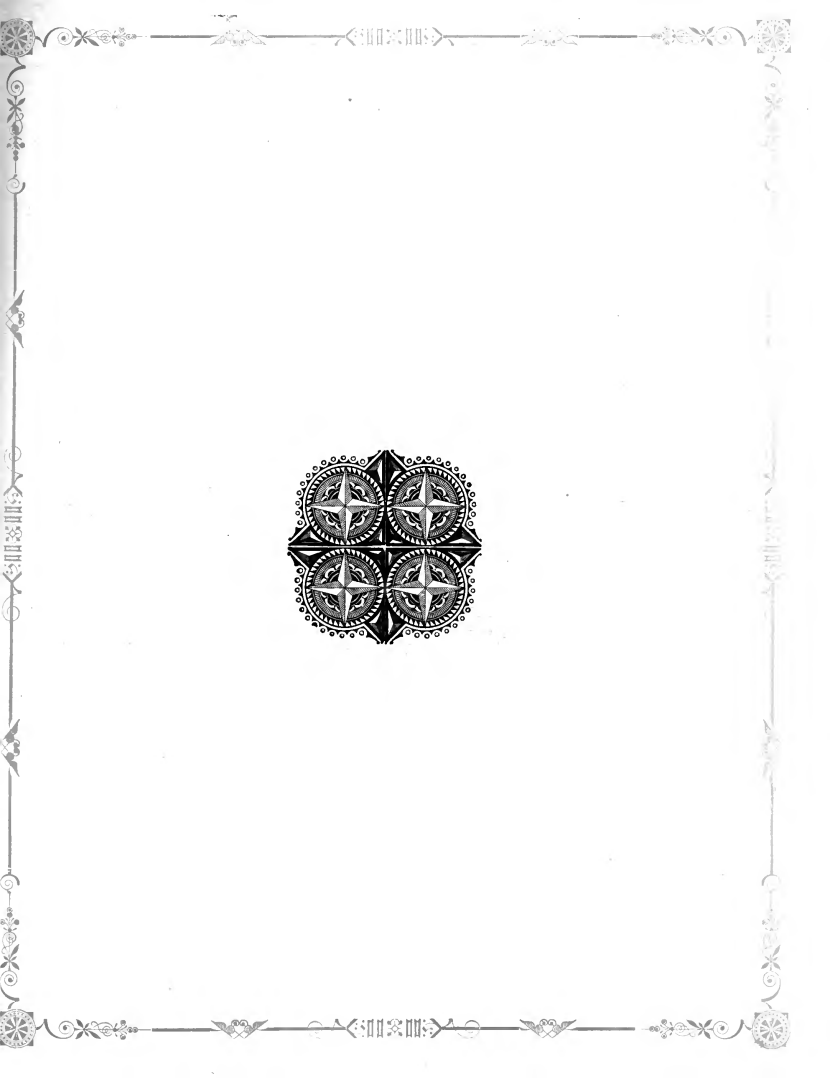
In 1876 Mr. Hamilton was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate, over other and older competitors. He took an active part "on the stump" in the campaign, for the success of his party, and was elected by a majority of 1,640 over his Democratic-Greenback opponent. In the Senate he served on the Committees on Judiciary, Revenue, State Institutions, Appropriations, Education, and on Miscellany; and during the contest for the election of a U. S. Senator, the Republicans endeavoring to re-

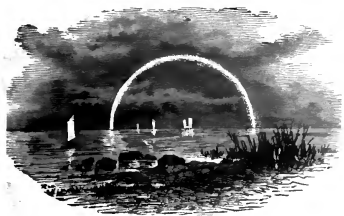
elect John A. Logan, he voted for the war chief on every ballot, even alone when all the other Republicans had gone over to the Hon. E. B. Lawrence and the Democrats and Independents elected Judge David Davis. At this session, also, was passed the first Board of Health and Medical Practice act, of which Mr. Hamilton was a champion, against so much opposition that the bill was several times "laid on the table." Also, this session authorized the location and establishment of a southern penitentiary, which was fixed at Chester. In the session of 1879 Mr. Hamilton was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and was a zealous supporter of John A. Logan for the U. S. Senate, who was this time elected without any trouble.

In May, 1880, Mr. Hamilton was nominated on the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor, his principal competitors before the Convention being Hon. Wm. A. James, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judge Robert Bell, of Wabash County, Hon. T. T. Fountain, of Perry County, and Hon. M. M. Saddler, of Marion County. He engaged actively in the campaign, and his ticket was elected by a majority of 41,200. As Lieutenant Governor, he presided almost continuously over the Senate in the 32d General Assembly and during the early days of the 33d, until he succeeded to the Governorship. When the Legislature of 1883 elected Gov. Cullom to the United States Senate, Lieut. Gov. Hamilton succeeded him, under the Constitution, taking the oath of office Feb. 6, 1883. He bravely met all the annoyances and embarrassments incidental upon taking up another's administration. The principal events with which Gov. Hamilton was connected as the Chief Executive of the State were, the mine disaster at Braidwood, the riots in St. Clair and Madison Counties in May, 1883, the appropriations for the State militia, the adoption of the Harper high-license liquor law, the veto of a dangerous railroad bill, etc.

The Governor was a Delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in June, 1884, where his first choice for President was John A. Logan, and second choice Chester A. Arthur; but he afterward zealously worked for the election of Mr. Blaine, true to his party.

Mr. Hamilton's term as Governor expired Jan. 30, 1885, when the great favorite "Dick" Oglesby was inaugurated.

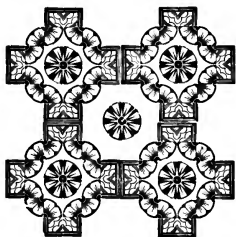






DEKALB COUNTY,
ILLINOIS.







BIOGRAPHICAL.







INTRODUCTORY.

THE value of history lies, in a great degree, in the biography of the personages concerned therein. The annals of the settlers delineate the pioneer period, while those of the later residents exhibit the progress of the country and the status of the present generation. De Kalb County gives a vivid illustration of these statements; but its wonderful pioneer era laps upon its present period in a manner so gradual that there is really no distinctive line of demarcation. Many of those whose efforts gave the country its earliest impetus may still be seen upon its thoroughfares; many of the characters in the day of its first things are still on the stage, and watch with keen-eyed alertness the manipulations, successes and reverses of the present day, still jealous for the reputation of the county and eagerly solicitous for her substantial and permanent progress.

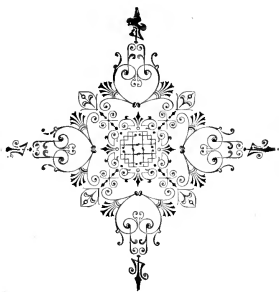
The compilers of these records strive to establish their claim for biographical integrity, preparing the matter from the stand-point of no man's prejudice. The full scope of the personal record here is to

demonstrate the exact relation of every individual represented to the generations of the past and of the present.

Succeeding ages sweep away the *debris* of human errors and perpetuate the real greatness of a community. Character stands out statuesque, and events cluster about individuals, forming the grandest and truest historical structure of which any age is capable. Only biography can fitly represent the foundation, progress and *ultimatum* of local history, and portray with perfect justice the precise attitude and relation of men to events and conditions.

This County is justly proud of her pioneer record, and, so far as possible, the publishers have endeavored to honor the representatives of that period as well as those of to-day. Labor and suffering, undergone in the light of hope and the earnestness of honest effort and toil, established this county in permanent prosperity, and is rounding up a period of glorious completeness. Her villages are creditable, her agricultural community is composed of the best class, and her professional men are of marked integrity.

In collecting the following sketches the purpose has been to collect the main points of personal record, through which the enterprise of decades to follow may complete a perfect and continuous historical outline from the earliest settlement of the county to the present time.



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J. J. Edward



BIOGRAPHICAL.

NON. REUBEN ELLWOOD, Member of Congress from the Fifth District of Illinois, resident at Sycamore, was born Feb. 17, 1821, in Minden, Montgomery Co., N. Y., and is the son of Abraham and Sarah (Delong) Ellwood. He was a boy of robust physique, active, vigorous and energetic, and possessing ambitions and aspirations which were the direct outgrowth of his temperament and were fostered by the circumstances which surrounded him and the period in which his consciousness awoke to

the possibilities before him. His primary education was obtained in a desultory manner,—the result, partly of a boy's restlessness and impatience with deterring conditions, and partly arising from uncontrollable causes.

At 16 years of age he was fully imbued with a determination to get on in the world, and in the summer of 1837 he came to De Kalb County, in the belief that he should find the requisite opportunity, and willing to confront any necessity and make any effort to secure the desired end. He entered a claim of 160 acres of land in the vicinity of Sycamore and continued to find employment among the farmers of that township about four years, when he was com-

pelled to return to his father's home in the State or New York, his health having become materially impaired. His experience had impressed him with the necessity of a broader mental culture, and after a rest of six months he became a student of Cherry Valley Academy, an institution which was even then famous and exerting a sensible influence throughout adjoining districts. Mr. Ellwood studied under its excellent regulations with resolution and purpose.

He was a youth with convictions. Public affairs in his native State and national conditions shaped his sentiments and guided his ideas of business and politics into channels in which he has moved unswervingly. In those good old days, which trained and developed the element upon which the peerless West planted her feet with audacious courage and rose to her matchless supremacy, the necessity of achievement incumbent on every human soul was instilled into every youth who was moving away from boyish things and toward the good of manhood.

Mr. Ellwood early resolved on a career of business activity, and accordingly embraced the first opportunity which offered, to set himself about doing something. He went to Glenville, Schenectady County, which adjoined that of his nativity, and engaged in raising broom-corn and in the manufacture of brooms, operating in that line of business about eight years.

In 1857 he came to Illinois, again tempted by the example of others who had come hither earlier and made satisfactory tests of the promise of the State so

rich and full that they bore with them the impress of fable, and also impelled by the craving for broader and less crowded fields for action and advancement. He became associated in the hardware business with his brother, Alonzo Ellwood, at Sycamore, and at the same time operated in real estate.

A fundamental principle upon which Mr. Ellwood has always based any scheme of business is, that general progress affords substantial foundation for the upbuilding of individual interests, and, in view of this opinion, about the year 1870 he embarked in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Sycamore. In 1875 he entered upon the construction of the buildings now constituting the factory of the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company, in which he invested \$50,000, and which were completed in October of the same year. The result has demonstrated the wisdom of the project, as the enterprise has proved most valuable for the growth and prosperity of Sycamore. The excellent quality of the products and the judicious administration of the business relations of the incorporated company, have established its repute in point of importance and value to De Kalb County, and as second to none of similar scope in Northern Illinois. The machinery produced acquired speedy popularity from its adaptability to the needs of the farmers and the period in which it was introduced, agricultural industries being at the acme of their success. The substantial condition of the business and its importance to the section in which it is located is primarily due to its inceptor, founder and promoter.

The mental organism peculiar to Mr. Ellwood gave him an early impetus toward politics. He became "eager for the fray," into which the nation was hurried by the rapid march of events, precipitated by the agitations which took on alarming proportions during the administration of Van Buren and expanded the innate principles of the Whig party to a completeness of development in which they have since stood forth with statuesque perspicuity. The manifest candor of Mr. Ellwood's attitude in political affairs gave him prominence from the outset, and his activity in local matters while a resident of Glenville, where he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, brought him before the people of his district as a candidate for the State Assembly, whither he was sent as a Legislator in 1851. He identified himself with the issues of the Republican party in the same energetic spirit which had hitherto characterized his actions, and he

was made a Delegate to the Convention at Philadelphia which nominated Fremont in 1856.

Coming to Illinois, he developed the same acumen in political as in business possibilities, and the Republican element of De Kalb County speedily recognized his fitness for official advancement. In 1868 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans of De Kalb County for Representative to the 42d Congress of the United States from the Fourth District of Illinois. He was elected to that position in 1872, scoring a success over the candidate of the opposition by 7,800 majority. His renomination in 1884 was a signal triumph, not a dissentient vote in either town caucus, County or Congressional Conventions being cast against him, and he was elected by 11,076 majority. The facts pertaining to his second election to Congress are sufficient evidence of the quality of the services he rendered his constituency in the Legislative halls of the nation.

Mr. Ellwood has been active and efficient in local politics and was the first Mayor of Sycamore after the incorporative act was passed which made that municipality a city. In 1866 he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, and occupied the position until it was abolished. In the various public projects for the advancement of the city, Mr. Ellwood has been among the foremost, and in all his movements is controlled by consideration for the permanent progress and prosperity of his town, county and State. He is the heaviest stockholder in the manufacturing company which is designated by his name, and is also its presiding official. He was one of the organization which built and established the Sycamore Preserving Works, and is still one of the stock-holders. He also holds the same relations in the Marsh Binder Company of Sycamore. On the occasion of the building of the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad, he was a prime actor in securing its construction, was one of its chief stock-holders and expended a vast deal of time in the accomplishment of the project.

Mr. Ellwood is the proprietor of the business building at Sycamore known as the Georges Block, one of the most valuable of the edifices of that city, three stories high and built of brick. His residence, located on State Street opposite Ward's Hotel, and the grounds attached, cost \$28,000. The structure is tasteful and elegant, and is fitted with steam heating apparatus and with gas for lighting purposes.

Mrs. Ellwood, formerly Miss Eleanor Vedder, was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., and became the wife of Reuben Ellwood Aug. 8, 1849. Six children constitute the issue of their union, and were born in the following order: Abram, Albert, Frank, Katie, Jennie and Alida. The second and third sons are deceased. The oldest is interested in the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company and is the sole proprietor of the department for the manufacture of Barbed Wire Stretchers. Katie married Frank Allport, M. D., of Minneapolis.

Biography, pure and simple, is an exact portrayal of the relations a man bears to his generation. The definitive traits which characterize Mr. Ellwood, the spirit of enterprise by which he is actuated, his probity and rectitude, his tolerant estimate of his fellow men and his capacity to recognize, seize and mold opportunity to the accomplishment of a purpose, distinguish him in all his associations, public and private. His thorough identification with the people of whom he is one, and his devotion to their paramount interests is the animating cause of his popularity as a man and citizen of Sycamore, in which he is second to none.

THE PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM OF DE KALB COUNTY presents the unique feature of portraying the lineaments of the six members of the Ellwood brothers who are among its citizens. That of the Hon. Reuben Ellwood, M. C., appears on a preceding page, and will be warmly received, for obvious reasons. Like the others of the Ellwood fraternity, he is a fine sample of physical development, and the value of his portrait as an addition to the collection in this volume is commensurate with his public and private character.

Charles H. Chamberlain, farmer and stockman, located on sections 22 and 8, Franklin Township, was born March 18, 1849, near Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill. William H. Chamberlain, his father, was a native of Massachusetts and of Yankee lineage. He married Sarah Hart, a lady of the same nativity and similar descent. They located in Boone County, about 1840, the father becoming an extensive landholder and a prominent citizen. His death occurred in Septem-

ber, 1873, when he was 55 years of age. He was a Democrat in political preferences. The mother is 67 years of age (1885) and still remains at Belvidere.

Mr. Chamberlain obtained a district-school education, and was a pupil in that variety of institution until he was 16 years of age, when he began his career as an independent farmer, taking possession of a farm owned by his father in Franklin Township, in whose interest he conducted his operations until his father died. He received 280 acres from the division of the estate and has since engaged without intermission in the prosecution of his agricultural interests. He rents an additional 120 acres, and makes a specialty of raising sheep, breeding the Merinos. He is the eldest of six children, and inherits his father's political views.

James Warner, merchant at Sandwich, was born Aug. 7, 1833, in Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y. His parents, William S. and Sarah (Coulter) Warner, were born in the State of New York and died in Washington County. Mr. Warner is the second of eight children, six of whom are living. Mary is the wife of A. Williams, a wholesale grocer of Troy, N. Y. Elizabeth is a widow, and is a resident of Cambridge, N. Y. Sylvester is a farmer, and Sarah is now Mrs. William J. Stevenson. Both live in their native State. Henry and Fannie are deceased; Lilly is the wife of Henry Billings.

The early years of the life of Mr. Warner were spent on the farm and as a clerk in his father's store at Cambridge. He had just passed his majority, when, in 1855, he came to Sandwich. During the four years ensuing he taught four terms of winter school and alternated his labors as a pedagogue by clerking. When the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company opened an office at Sandwich, Mr. Warner became an operator, and officiated at intervals in that capacity several years.

In 1859 he embarked in a mercantile enterprise with an associate under the firm style, of J. Warner & Co., and engaged in the sale of clothing about five years. In 1865, in partnership with Robert Stewart, he established a local trade in clothing, boots, shoes and also managing a tailor shop, and a

shop for the manufacture of boots and shoes. A few years later Mr. Stewart sold his interest to George W. Davis, and the new firm continued operative about four years. Since that time Mr. Warner has prosecuted his business interests singly. In April, 1868, he located at his present stand, where he exhibits a fine line of goods common to his branch of trade and is doing a prosperous business.

He was united in marriage at Sandwich, July 4, 1861, to Charlotte B. Townsend. Their five children were born in Sandwich in the following order: Frankie, James Leroy, Estella, Bessie and Henry S. Mr. Warner belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

William L. Pierce, farmer, section 16, Genoa Township, has been a resident of De Kalb County since he was 21 years of age. He was born Oct. 11, 1832, in Delaware Co., N. Y., and is the eldest of seven children.

His parents, Martin and Mary (Carpenter) Pierce, were born in the State of New York, married and settled there continuing to reside in the Empire State until their migration to Genoa Township, in De Kalb County in 1854. In 1873 they transferred their residence and interests into Belvidere. The mother is no longer living, and the father has since been twice married. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Pierce were named, William L., Daniel W., Emmeline, Orrin, Charles, James and Oliver. James is deceased. (See sketch of Orrin Pierce.)

Mr. Pierce spent the years of his boyhood and youth in obtaining his education in the common schools and in farm labor under his father's instructions. Soon after he came to De Kalb County he bought 40 acres in Genoa Township. He has increased his estate by the further purchase of 50 acres of land, and of the whole, 60 acres are improved and cultivated. In political faith Mr. Pierce is a Republican, and he has held several township offices.

His marriage to Sarah Smith occurred Oct. 16, 1857, at Sycamore, and they have been the parents of three children, Maryetta, Robert J. and Arthur E. The first-born son was killed by the kick of a horse when he was five years of age, while leading the

animal to water. Mrs. Pierce is the eldest of three children, and was born Dec. 24, 1839, in New Jersey. Her parents, Robert and ——— Smith were natives of New Jersey.

Jacob Seibert, farmer, in Franklin Township, was born Sept. 12, 1825, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. His parents were born, lived and died in that country. Mr. Seibert was educated in accordance with the laws of his native land and remained there until 1854. In the summer of that year he emigrated to the New World, and on landing in this continent made his way to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., where he passed some time as a general laborer.

He was married Jan. 4, 1861, at Belvidere, to Christina Stenner. She was born Nov. 17, 1844, in Hesse Darmstadt, and is the daughter of Valentine and Macalina (Click) Stenner. The family took a final leave of the old country in 1854, coming to Illinois and locating in Boone County. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Seibert were born as follows: Adelia, Nov. 8, 1861 (married Dec. 25, 1878, to William Adams, a farmer of Franklin Township); Fred, born Jan. 23, 1866; and Reuben, born Feb. 26, 1873. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Seibert settled on a farm in Boone County, where they resided two years, and at the end of that time the former entered the United States Army, enlisting Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. G, 95th Reg. Vol. Inf., which was commanded by Captain Bush, of Belvidere. The regiment was attached successively to the corps of Generals Logan and Grant, and Mr. Seibert was a participant in 11 battles, the most important of which were: Vicksburg, Memphis, Corinth and Mobile. He was slightly wounded at Vicksburg, and sustained serious injury to his hearing, from an explosion on the field at that place. At Mobile his left arm was shot away by a mortar shell from a mortar boat, and he was removed to the marine hospital at New Orleans. On sufficiently recovering to enable him to travel, he was honorably discharged, obtaining his papers June 23, 1865. On returning to his family Mr. Seibert purchased 40 acres of land in Franklin Township, to which he has added a similar quantity by later purchase, and his entire farm is under excellent im-

provements. He is a Republican in political connection and is a Steward and Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Seibert is also a member.

George W. Kirk, marketman at Kirkland, was born May 8, 1850, in Franklin Township, De Kalb County. He is the son of William T. and Louisa (Riddle) Kirk, whose biographical narrative may be found elsewhere.

Mr. Kirk was brought up on his father's farm and obtained his elementary education at the common schools, after which he entered the excellent schools at Rockford, where he fitted for matriculation at Beloit College, Wis., and completed a course of study there in 1870. He returned to De Kalb County and located as a practical agriculturist on a farm of 160 acres, of which he became proprietor by an arrangement with his father. He devoted his attention wholly to farming and raising stock, and spent some years in that avenue of business, finally relinquishing farming and becoming interested in shipping stock for the Chicago market. After operating exclusively in that branch for some years, he added a meat market to supply local trade at Kirkland, and is now doing an extensive business. He is a Republican in political faith and action and has held the offices of Village Treasurer and Road Commissioner.

He was married March 11, 1880, in Kingston Township, to Betsey Foster, daughter of Thomas Foster. Her father is deceased and her mother is the wife of H. P. Grout. She was born June 18, 1857.

Sherman A. Hall, farmer, on section 13, De Kalb Township, was born Oct. 17, 1829, in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y. He was reared to the age of 16 in the county where he was born, and in 1845 he came to Kane County, where he was a resident two years previous to his removal to De Kalb County. He bought 160 acres in the township of Clinton, De Kalb Co., wherein he was engaged in farming until 1880, and in that year sold out and removed to De

Kalb Township, where he is now the owner of 160 acres of finely cultivated land, situated as above stated. Mr. Hall is a Democrat. His father, Sherman Hall, was born in Connecticut, and married Betsey (Hutchins) Hall, who was born in New York. They came in 1845 to Illinois and lived two years in Kane County, removing thence to De Kalb County, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. The mother died Nov. 19, 1856, and the death of the father transpired Oct. 3, 1863.

The marriage of Mr. Hall to Percis Lyon took place May 25, 1859, and they have had three children,—Harold E., Asahel S. and another child who died in infancy. The second son died when nearly five years of age. Mrs. Hall was born May 5, 1839, in Essex Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Asahel and Adaline D. (Woodruff) Lyon. The latter was a native of Essex Co., N. Y.; the former of the State of Connecticut. In the fall of 1854 they settled in De Kalb, where Mr. Lyon died, March 9, 1874; the mother is still living.

John McDowell, farmer, resident on section 1, Franklin Township, is a pioneer of De Kalb County and the oldest living settler of the township where he made his claim Sept. 16, 1833. On that day, in company with Robert Stewart, Reuben Penwell and Leisier Carver, Mr. McDowell came to Franklin Township from La Porte, Ind. The country was in a wholly wild and unbroken condition, and the Indians still loitered about the grove. Mr. McDowell remained through the winter; his companions returned to their homes. He was then 23 years of age and unmarried.

He was born in York Co., Pa. His father, William McDowell, descended from Scotch parents and was a farmer, in moderate circumstances. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Sarah (McLean) McDowell, was of Irish birth. Both parents are deceased. The son was "bound out" by his father when quite young, and when he was 18 he was apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaking. During this time he went to Bartholomew Co., Ind., and settled there with the man to whom he was indentured.

Later they went to La Porte Co., Ind. In the year named above he came, as stated, to De Kalb County, and has been a resident on the claim he then made. It consisted of 155 acres, to which he added by later purchase, increasing his estate to 213 acres of valuable land, 75 acres of which is still covered with an original growth of timber. The exact point of the location is designated Forest Grove.

Mr. McDowell is a Democrat of a decided and inflexible type.

He was married Jan. 31, 1839, to Martha Riddle, at the farm house of her parents situated on the Kishwaukee River. They had eight children, five of whom are deceased. The parents of Mrs. McDowell, John and Susan (Anderson) Riddle, were respectively of English and Irish descent, the father being a native of Tennessee and the mother of North Carolina. Both are deceased. They belonged while in the South to the better class of society, and while there were adherents of the Christian Church. Later they adopted the tenets of the Seventh-Day Adventists. The daughter was born April 2, 1822, in Jefferson Co., Tenn., and came with her parents to Illinois, the family locating on a farm in Franklin Township.

Thomas Dodge, farmer, section 27, De Kalb Township, was born Feb. 2, 1809, in Durham, Lower Canada. His father, Abraham Dodge, and his mother, Elcy (Cook) Dodge, were born respectively in New York and Vermont. After their marriage they resided a few years in Canada, going thence to Vermont, where they passed the remaining years of their lives.

Mr. Dodge was about the age of two years, when his parents transferred their family and interests to Vermont, and he was occupied in farming there until the spring of 1863, the date of his removal to De Kalb Co., Ill. Previous to that event, he had invested to a considerable extent in land, and on removal hither he added to his proprietorship, and has continued in that line of operation until he is now the owner of 1,400 acres of improved land in the county, chiefly under the management of renters. His herds include 100 cattle, 84 swine and 15 horses.

Mr. Dodge was married Feb. 6, 1836, in Mt. Holly, Rutland Co., Vt. to Eliza Conant. She was born

Sept. 12, 1807, in Townsend, Mass., also the birth-place of her parents, Levi and Eunice Conant. Three children were born of this union, Thomas W., Rollin and Lucien. The mother died March 23, 1875, in De Kalb Township.

In political views and connections Mr. Dodge is a Republican. He has officiated four years as Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the Vermont Legislature in 1860-1; and is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Dodge is a true son of New England in character and achievements, bringing hither the thrift, economy and industry which typify the best elements of the eastern section of the United States.

Orrin Pierce, farmer, section 16, Genoa Township, was born July 4, 1839, in Otsego Co., N. Y. His parents, Martin and Mary (Carpenter) Pierce, were natives of the Empire State, where they married and settled, remaining until 1854, when they located in Genoa Township. In the fall of 1873 they removed to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., where the mother died a few days later. Their family consisted of seven children, —William L., Daniel W., Emmeline, Orrin, Charles, James and Oliver. James died from an injury received while leading a horse to water, he having in some way become entangled in the halter.

Mr. Pierce was 13 years of age when he accompanied his parents to Genoa Township, and he has continued a resident of that section of De Kalb County since, with the exception of five years, during which he was a resident of the Territory of Montana, engaged in mining and farming. His efforts there met with only moderate success, and he returned to the land of promise, Genoa Township. He is the proprietor of 130 acres of land, which is all under tillage with the exception of about 10 acres. He has been a Republican since reaching man's estate, and has served in several local official positions.

He was married Jan. 2, 1871, in Madison Co., N. Y., to Mary Pyne, and they have four children, —Mary L., John M., Harvey G. and Ruth H. Mrs. Pierce was born Nov. 29, 1846, in Oneida Co., N.

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Chas Kellum

Y., and is the daughter of John and Sarah Pyne. She is the second in order of birth and has three sisters,—Hannah, Lucy and Sarah.

son. Charles Kellum, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, resident at Sycamore, was born in the (now) township of Dimock, Susquehanna Co., Pa., March 16, 1821. Samuel Kellum, Jr., his father, was born in New London Co., Conn., which was for many years the home of his paternal grandsire, Samuel Kellum, Sr. The latter was prominent in the affairs of the Nutmeg State, and held a Captain's commission in the State militia after the close of the Revolutionary War. Samuel Kellum, Jr., followed in the traces of his forefathers; he was a farmer by inheritance and adopted the principles which were promulgated in the community where he was bred to man's estate by voice and deed; he was a Whig in politics, and when the issues of that element merged into those of the Republican party he fell into line and remained the staunch adherent of the organization while he lived.

About the year 1832 he became interested in lumbering in the forests of the Keystone State, and operated vigorously in that line of business for a number of years. Later, he became a Justice of the Peace. His death occurred Jan. 2, 1869, at Sycamore, at the residence of the subject of this sketch. Lucretia (Eldridge) Kellum, his wife, mother of Judge Kellum, was a native of New London Co., Conn., and died at Prophetstown, Ill., Jan. 2, 1879, her demise occurring on the same day of the same month, ten years subsequent to that of her husband, beside whom she lies buried at Sycamore.

His ancestry, the period of his birth, and the occupations of his father, were all instrumental in forming the character and shaping the career of Judge Kellum. He early developed the positive traits of his maternal progenitors, who were of Scotch-Irish lineage. It is an established fact that many of the most prominent characters in the history of the United States, and who exercised a molding influence upon its leading institutions in law, politics and religion,

had their origin in the class who inherited traits so distinctive as to virtually constitute a race. In mental organism their predominating traits partake almost invariably of the same characteristics. They are, as a rule, industrious, cautious, persistent, inflexible in morals and probity, and possess inherently the quality which leads them to great opportunities. Hardihood in effort invariably marks every step of their progress; and young Kellum exemplified this latter trait in early boyhood. Previous to his twelfth year he assisted on the farm. In his father's venture as a lumberman he found opportunity for effort, and he began as a teamster, later becoming a saw-mill hand, going to school meanwhile and completing his educational course at the academies of Montrose and Mannington in his native county.

When he was about 18 years of age he was connected with an engineering corps, employed in the construction of the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, in which he was occupied nearly two years. The year 1841 he passed as a clerk at Towanda and at Troy in his native State, and in the year following he began to read for the profession of law in the office of Lusk & Little, of Montrose, where he passed the time to good advantage, meanwhile devoting two winters to teaching. In August, 1844, he was admitted to the Bar, and obtained employment in the office where he had been a student, at \$10 a month, remaining there between one and two years. His health became impaired and he passed about three years in a desultory manner, practicing law occasionally, and rafting on the Susquehanna, the latter employment affording the opportunity he needed for relaxation from office confinement and the exercise required to prevent a condition of confirmed dyspepsia, with which he was menaced. The practice of law being his natural element, he went to Towanda and formed a partnership with Hon. Henry Booth, now of Chicago, a relation which existed about 18 months. In 1854 he went to La Porte, Ind., and passed nine months as assistant cashier of the Indiana (stock) Bank, with his brother, Isaac S. Kellum.

In February, 1855, he came to Sycamore and entered into a partnership with William Fordham. Their connection remained operative about a year and was dissolved by mutual consent. Since that date Judge Kellum has been temporarily associated with others, but has operated chiefly alone, and has

won a widely merited distinction as a practitioner and jurist.

In the pursuit of his profession he has proceeded in the even, equable method which is one of his characteristic traits, and has earned a wider influence than any other local attorney, never failing to secure the same quality of respect from associates and opponents while practicing as an attorney. The strongest evidence of this is that during the course of his legal practice he was retained on nearly every case of importance tried in the courts of De Kalb County, and his local popularity obtained for him a large amount of business in other counties. His arguments were logical, set forth in clear-cut, incisive terms and bearing an irresistible influence, to which his prestige is largely due. But above all is the discriminating sense of honor which imbues his every word and act concerning his fellow men, and which commands the respect and esteem of his friends and also of his antagonists in business, for he has no adversaries in the exact significance of the term.

The records of the Courts in which he practiced afford abundant proof of the superior forensic qualities of Judge Kellum, as he has been connected with some of the most notable cases in the Judicial history of Northern Illinois. His executive abilities have been recognized in Sycamore from the outset, and his appreciative townsmen have availed themselves of his eminent powers in local positions. He was early made President of the Board of Trustees, when that city was a village, and he afterwards became City Attorney. He also served four years as State's Attorney of his Judicial District.

In June, 1879, he was elected Circuit Judge, a position he has since occupied, and whose obligations and responsibilities he has discharged in the efficient manner which has characterized his entire public and private career.

The mental caliber of Judge Kellum is of the quality that constitutes leaders in the profession to which he belongs. We quote from the United States Biographical Dictionary for Illinois, 1883:

"Judge Kellum was endowed by nature with a judicial mind; he was not only made for a lawyer, but for a Judge, and his natural endowments have been enlarged by a liberal education and long practice at the Bar. His mind readily grasps the most difficult legal problems, and his decisions are not

only generally correct, but are marked universally by the utmost fairness and impartiality. Seldom is it that any error creeps into the record of a cause heard before Judge Kellum, and consequently his decisions are not often reversed by the higher Courts. On the bench he is urbane and gentlemanly, and is universally esteemed by the members of the Bar who practice in his Court; he is especially the friend of the young attorney and, whenever possible, smoothes over the rough path which that class are compelled to travel before reaching eminence at the Bar. These qualities make him one of the most popular Judges in the State, and his friends confidently predict that he will yet be called to sit on the bench of the Supreme Court."

Politically, he was a Whig in the days of his early manhood. The portentous events from the date of his citizenship could have but one significance to a mentality like his, and, true to his unerring instincts, he became a Republican on the inception of the party. Previous to his accession to his position as Judge, he was a zealous worker in its ranks and served as Delegate in the District and State Conventions. Locally, he wielded a powerful influence, and for a succession of years officiated as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. In his own county he was second to none in ability, and in 1872 was its unanimous choice for Congress, but failed in the Convention. When candidate for Circuit Judge the next year, the Judicial Convention was exactly divided between him and his competitor, and the conflict between the opposing elements was maintained through one entire day, through the succeeding night and far into the day following. There being no indications of yielding from any quarter, the assembly broke up without definite action, leaving the people to settle the point. He experienced defeat by a small majority. In 1878 a nomination to Congress was tendered him, and the District urged his preference for the position; but in view of his judicial prospects he was inflexible in his adverse decision, his wisdom and judgment in the matter being fully sustained by succeeding events.

Judge Kellum has recognized and discharged his obligations as a citizen of Sycamore in the most fitting manner, and has lent his aid and influence to the furtherance of the public interests of the place and assisted personally in placing them on a sub-

stantial basis. He has been a prominent factor in the maintenance of her manufacturing enterprises, and was a stock-holder in the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad, in the Marsh Harvester Manufacturing Company and, later, in the Marsh Binder Manufacturing Company. He also aided materially in the earlier enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Knights Templar.

His marriage to Chloe Clement occurred March 15, 1855, at La Porte, Ind., and two children were born of their union. William C. Kellum was born at Sycamore, Dec. 14, 1855, and is an attorney in the place of his nativity, promising, by his application to business, to wear worthily the mantle of his sire. He married Laura A. McKinnon, and they have one child—Charles S. Samuel Kellum was born Dec. 22, 1857, is a salesman in the clothing house of Willoughby, Hill & Co., at Chicago, and is one of the most exemplary and popular young men that Sycamore ever produced. Mrs. Kellum was born at La Porte, Dec. 31, 1833, and is the daughter of Wm. and Caroline Clement. She is a lady of more than ordinary strength of character, and in her domestic circle her fine womanly traits shine pre-eminent. To her the words, "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her," apply with peculiar force and truth.

Judge Kellum's portrait appears on a previous page. The reprint of his features in this work will afford a general satisfaction. His mobile face has been for many years one of the most welcome on the streets of Sycamore. It bears the impression of a candid, manly, generous character, and a spirit wholly untainted by selfishness. The photograph from which the portrait was engraved was taken in 1885.

William H. Rowen, farmer and stockman on section 26, Franklin Township, was born on the farm on which he is a resident Sept. 25, 1858. He is the son of Wm. H. and Mercy (Caswell) Rowen. The former was born December 3, 1799, in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., and came to De Kalb County in June, 1843, and entered the farm where he died April 4, 1880. The family was among the earliest settlers of the township. The senior Rowen was

twice married. Of the first marriage, to Betsey Gorham (see sketch of S. G. Rowen), nine children were born, and after the death of the first wife he was married Dec. 25, 1856, to Mrs. Mercy Caswell. She was born Jan. 7, 1822, in Union, Broome Co., N. Y., and came to Illinois with her grandparents when she was 13 years old. She was married Aug. 2, 1840, to Marcus Caswell, a native of the State of New York, born March 15, 1820. He was killed in California in July, 1855, by the accidental bursting of a gun. Mr. Caswell is survived by two children,—Charles H., born Nov. 2, 1841, a resident of Bremer Co., Iowa, and Josephine L., born Nov. 30, 1849. She married Edward Gorham March 15, 1866, and is a resident of Franklin Township. Of her marriage to Mr. Rowen two children were born,—W. H. and Samuel P. G. The birth of the latter occurred Dec. 3, 1863. Mrs. Rowen, with her two sons, occupies the family homestead.

David D. Brown, Mayor of De Kalb, and member of the lumber and real-estate firm of Brown & Young, was born Aug. 26, 1845, in Belvidere, N. J. His parents, C. M. and Catherine A. (De Pue) Brown, were natives of New Jersey, and were respectively of English and French origin. The family came to Illinois and settled in Sycamore, where the father established mercantile interests and became prominent in official positions, among which were those of Circuit Clerk and Recorder of De Kalb County. The family included three sons, of whom the two younger were Fred C. and Marshall L., and were the issue of the second marriage of the senior Brown, in 1850, to Louisa Jackman, of Sycamore. She was born in Vermont and is still living in Sycamore. The mother of Mr. Brown died at Sycamore in 1849. His father died there March 14, 1872.

Until the age of 16 years Mr. Brown was a pupil at school, and in 1861 obtained a position as captain of a steamboat plying on the Tennessee River. He was employed at a later period as clerk in a store at Sycamore, and was occupied in that capacity until 1874. In the spring of that year he entered into partnership with C. A. Tyndall, of De Kalb, under the style of Tyndall & Brown, and established a mer-

cantile enterprise. In September, 1876, Mr. Brown became sole proprietor of the business by purchase and continued its management until April, 1883, when he sold to C. A. Reed & Co. In the same month his present business relation was founded for the purpose of engaging in the lumber trade.

Mr. Brown is a decided Republican and has been actively interested in the administration of the municipal affairs in De Kalb. He served three terms as Councilman, and in the spring of 1883 was elected Mayor for a biennial term. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and has risen to the 32d degree in the order.

He was married Feb. 8, 1872, to Alice J., daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Dygart) Ellwood, and they have two children. Zaida E. was born July 29, 1878. Sarah L. was born Nov. 27, 1881.

Bell. Her father is a native of Pennsylvania, and was an architect and builder by profession. He was of mixed German and Irish descent. The mother was born in the State of New York, of English and French parentage. They came to Illinois before marriage and settled on a farm in Kingston after that event. In 1867 they removed to Belvidere, Boone County, and thence one year later to Sycamore. Mrs. Rowen was educated at the latter place and in Chicago, where she attended school about 18 months. She began teaching when she was 17 years of age, and continued her vocation in De Kalb County until her marriage. With her husband, she attends the Congregational Church, and is a member of the choir. Both are actively interested in Sunday-school work, and are valued and esteemed members of society.

Sarley B. Rowen, grocer and Deputy Postmaster at Kirkland, was born on section 26, Franklin Township, May 29, 1861, and is the son of Stephen G. and Emmeline (Baker) Rowen. The record of the parents appear on another page.

Mr. Rowen grew to man's estate on the family homestead, and passed the winters at school in Kirkland. When he was 20 years of age he entered upon the duties of clerk of the Rowen House at Kirkland, which was under the management of his brother, Frank S. Rowen, and occupied that position until his marriage. Soon after that event he established the business in which he is at present engaged, commencing with limited means in an unassuming way. His energy and popularity, coupled with excellent management, has greatly increased his business relations, and he is fast rising to a position of equality with older firms in the same line of business. Mr. Rowen is a young Republican of ardent type and has been the deputy of his father several years. He represents several insurance companies.

His marriage to Georgia A. Bell occurred Jan. 1, 1883. Mrs. Rowen was born Sept. 7, 1862, on the farm of her father in Kingston Township. She is the daughter of George M. and Sarah M. (Little)

Cyrus B. Hopkins, farmer, sections 34 and 27, Cortland Township, and owning in all 165 acres, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in the town of Clarence, Aug. 7, 1812, and is the son of Cyrus and Charlotte (Bissell) Hopkins. His mother, who was born Oct. 30, 1793, in Rutland, Vt., of Puritan stock, is still living, near Beloit, Wis. His father, also of Puritan ancestry, was born in June, 1784, in Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass., and died at Beloit, Wis., at the age of 82 years.

The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, lived in his native county until he was 26 years of age, on the farm with his father, in the meantime obtaining a common-school education. He then came to Squaw Grove Township, this county, and worked as a common laborer by the day and month the first season. The next year he took a farm, and rented farms for five years, when he went out upon the "raw" prairie, which he has improved and since made his home. He first built a log house upon the place and moved into it in 1844. Fifteen years afterward he built a frame house, east of where he is now living.

Mr. H. has held the office of Constable in Squaw Grove, Road Commissioner for several terms and



C. B. Hopkins

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School Director a number of years. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious matters he was formerly a Methodist.

He was married Dec. 6, 1836, to Fannie Larkin, who was born May 1, 1815, in Green Co., N. Y., and died May 7, 1873, on the old homestead in this county. She was a Baptist. The second marriage of Mr. Hopkins occurred July 3, 1877, in Blackberry, Kane Co., Ill., to Mary J. Gandy, daughter of George W. and Mary (Meacham) Gandy. Her mother was born Aug. 13, 1800, in Woodstock, Ct., and died April 4, 1876, in this township; and her father was born Feb. 3, 1804, in New Jersey, and is deceased. By his first wife Mr. Hopkins had eight children, as follows: Cyrus E., born Oct. 11, 1837, and [was married Feb. 22, 1863; Charles H. was born Aug. 6, 1839, and married Dec. 7, 1871; William J., born Nov. 29, 1840, died Dec. 27 following; John E., born June 11, 1842, married June 14, 1870, and died Aug. 1, 1884; Sarah J., born Aug. 6, 1844, was married July 4, 1869; Albert J., born Aug. 15, 1846, was married Sept. 3, 1873; Phebe A., born Aug. 14, 1848, was married Dec. 6, 1870; Fanny A., born Dec. 27, 1850, was married Oct. 11, 1870; and Melvin M., born Oct. 3, 1853, was married Feb. 25, 1879. By his second marriage Mr. H. has had three children, as follows: Pearl, born July 20, 1880, died Aug. 14 following; Ross, born July 9, 1882, died Nov. 3 following; and Daisy I., born Jan. 3, 1884.

Captain Henry C. Whittemore, senior member of the firm of Whittemore, Chamberlain & Co., dealers in hardware, stoves, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages at Sycamore, was born Oct. 31, 1841, at Auburn, N. Y. He was seven years of age when his parents, Lorenzo and Hannah (Kelsey) Whittemore, removed their family to Sycamore. His father was born March 11, 1807, in Leicester, Mass., and is still a resident of Sycamore, where he operated as a mechanic nearly a quarter of a century. The Captain's mother was born Dec. 25, 1805, in Ulster Co., N. Y., and died in March, 1879. They had two

children. Floyd K., the younger, is a banker in Springfield, Ill.

Captain Whittemore passed his boyhood and youth in the acquisition of his education, and about the age of 18 years secured the position of Deputy Circuit Clerk, in which he was occupied until the era of 1861, which tried the mettle of every man and boy within the Federal Union. The stuff of which Captain Whittemore is made was proven early in that memorable year by his enlistment as a private soldier in Company G, Second Illinois Light Artillery. He was transferred, a few weeks later, to Company H, which was detailed for service in the Ordnance Department of the Army of the Tennessee, the office being established at Cairo, during the winter of 1861-2, and also at Columbus, Ky.

In the spring of 1863 the command was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. In December, 1861, young Whittemore was made Lieutenant, and he held that rank until July, 1863, when he was commissioned Captain of Battery H. He performed the duties of the position until February, 1865, when he was detailed as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. L. H. Rousseau, and served until the termination of the war.

Captain Whittemore was mustered out of the military service of the United States July 29, 1865, and entered the postal service of the Government, operating in South Carolina. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Sycamore, and embarked in the business of tanning, in which he was interested about two years; at the expiration of that time turning his attention to insurance, and later, entering the office of the County Clerk as a Deputy. In 1873 he formed a partnership with John B. Harkness and his brother F. K. Whittemore, and founded the business in which he has since operated. The members of the present firm are Captain Whittemore, W. G. Chamberlain and A. W. Brower. Their trade and business relations in their line of traffic is the leading one in the county, their invested capital being about \$15,000.

Captain Whittemore is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Lodge No. 134, at Sycamore. He is a Republican in political convictions, and has served his township several years as Supervisor. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature, receiving a gratifying majority of 2,400 votes.

His marriage to Amelia E. Martin occurred at

Sycamore, March 14, 1864. Mrs. Whittemore was born April 19, 1841, in the place where she has always lived, and she is the daughter of Harry and Jane Martin. Four of five children born to Captain and Mrs. Whittemore are living. They were born as follows: Charles F., Aug. 24, 1865, died Oct. 20, 1871; Mary, Sept. 20, 1867; Harry, Sept. 25, 1869; Cora, Jan. 19, 1872; Floyd, Dec. 8, 1874.

James M. Elliott, farmer, having 132 acres on sections 1 and 2, Cortland Township, was born in Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, March 27, 1820. His father moved to Union Co., that State, whence he, when 16 years of age, in company with a half brother, John, came with a four-horse team to this county, arriving Oct. 8, 1835. John entered a claim east of Mr. E.'s present place, but the climate aggravating his rheumatism, he returned to Union Co., Ohio, where he now lives.

The subject of this sketch made his home with his half brother and worked around by the month until his marriage, Jan. 4, 1839, to Miss Dilla Perry, who was born Sept. 21, 1822, in Yates Co., N. Y., in Potter Township, and was 13 years old when her parents emigrated to Illinois, coming all the way by team and being six weeks on the road. Her father, Matthew H. Perry, was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in August, 1796, of American ancestry, and is now residing temporarily in Iowa, while his home is in Burlington Township, Kane Co., Ill. Her mother, Pamela, *nee* Briggs, was born in Providence, R. I., in April, 1801, of American parentage. Her grandfather on her mother's side, Caleb Briggs, was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Perry moved to Ottawa, Ill., in the fall of 1835, and the next spring to Big Rock Township, whence, in the fall of 1837, they removed to Burlington Township, Kane County, where they have since lived, although Mr. P. resided a short time in this (Cortland) township, while he was building a house on his farm.

Mr. Elliott's father, Alexander Elliott, was born in Chenango Co., Pa., and died in 1829, in Union Co.,

Ohio, of milk-sickness, while he was building a house upon a tract of land he had purchased there, and while his residence was in Clark Co., that State. He had been married three times. He first married Jane Chatfield, and she died, leaving four children. His second wife was the mother of the subject of this sketch, who left three children, all sons, James being the youngest. His third wife was Sarah Moore, *nee* Custer. Two years after his father's death the remainder of the family moved to their new home in Union County. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Polly, *nee* Sweet, was a native of Tennessee and died in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1821, when he was but a year old.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have three children, viz.: Henry M., born Sept. 18, 1840; Morris M., Aug. 12, 1842; and Clarence, Jan. 4, 1850,—the first two in Kane County and the last in this township.

Mr. Elliott is a Republican in his political views, and has held the office of School Director. Mr. E. had five brothers in the army during the last war. Two, Hale and Samuel, died of disease in the hospital, and one—Oliver H. Perry—lost an arm at Savannah, Ga., when Sherman captured the city.

Alexander H. Durham, farmer, section 10, Genoa Township, has been a resident of that municipality most of the time since his birth within its borders, which event occurred Aug. 26, 1841. Henry and Jane (Wager) Durham, his parents, were natives of the State of New York. They were pioneers in Genoa Township and residents of the village of that name, where they died. Their deaths occurred respectively in 1854 and in 1855. They were the parents of 10 children, five of whom are still living: Sarah, Sabrina, Ursula, Ethan A. and Alexander H.

Mr. Durham received a common-school education, and when he was 14 years of age his mother died. Being then wholly orphaned, he became an inmate of the family of his brother-in-law, Julius Chipman, of Kingston Township. Eighteen months later he returned to the place of his nativity and lived about a year and a half with one of his brothers. On the



Mrs. J. F. Glendon

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death of the latter he engaged as a farm assistant with his brother-in-law, James Merriam, for whom he worked two years. During that time he married and located on a farm nearly half a mile east of the village of Genoa, to whose ownership he succeeded by the provisions of his father's will. He occupied the place seven successive years, when he sold it and bought 80 acres, where he established his permanent homestead. He already having 160 acres on section 15, adjoining that which was left him by the death of his father, he now owns 260 acres in all, 170 acres under tillage, and 20 acres of timber on section 31. Mr. Durham is in sympathy with the Democrat element in political sentiment.

His marriage to Jennie Farr took place in Spring Township, Boone Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1862, and they are now the parents of four children,—Elmer E., born Oct. 2, 1863; Leonard P., born May 18, 1868; Amber S., born March 2, 1870; and Roy H., born Dec. 30, 1883. Mrs. Durham is the fourth daughter and child of Oliver and Roxana Farr, and was born Jan. 27, 1843, in Pennsylvania. Her brothers and sisters were named Nancy, Mary, Armina, William, Millard, Martha and Maynard.



Joseph F. Glidden, patentee of the Glidden barb-wire fence, residing at De Kalb, was born Jan. 18, 1813, in Charleston, Sullivan Co., N. H. He is the son of David and Polly (Hurd) Glidden, both of whom were natives of the Granite State and were there married.

About the year 1814 they removed their family and interests to Orleans Co., N. Y., and were there resident until 1844, when they came to Illinois. They made a brief stay in Ogle County, removing thence to the home of their eldest son, then a farmer in De Kalb Township, and were inmates of his household through the closing years of their lives. They had six children,—Joseph F., Betsey, Eunice, Willard J., Abigail and Stephen H.

Mr. Glidden was in the second year of his life

when his parents settled in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., and entered upon agricultural pursuits. He was brought up on the farm, acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of its details, and interspersed the seasons of labor by attendance at school. Primarily, he was a pupil in the ordinary educational institutions of the township, and later became a student at the Middlebury Academy in Genesee County, he afterwards attended a seminary at Lima, Livingston County, in the same State. He formed educational plans with reference to a collegiate course, and taught some months; but, being of a practical turn of mind, the field for immediate action, to which he was accustomed by training, possessed an almost irresistible attraction, and he engaged as a renter of farms for some years, that being the common mode of operation adopted by those who had their way to make from the beginning. The figure at which the acres of the Empire State were held precluded almost the slightest promise of the advancement of a laborer to a proprietorship, and Mr. Glidden began to consider the feasibility of making his way westward.

In the fall of 1842 he proceeded to Detroit, with two threshing-machines, of the primitive construction, then in use, and spent 30 days in Michigan on the wheat farms of that State, operating his threshers, assisted by his brother Willard and two other men. Finally reaching St. Joseph, on the east side of Lake Michigan, he shipped the machines to Chicago and proceeded to De Kalb County, where he passed two years in the same avenue of business. During the winter of 1842-3 he bought 600 acres of land located on section 22, De Kalb Township, of his cousin, Russell Huntley, and which he still owns. He resided two years in Ogle County, not taking possession of his property until 1845.

Mr. Glidden's first marriage took place in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1837, when he formed a matrimonial union with Clarissa Foster. He left his wife and two children behind him when he started for the West with his machines, and before his wife joined him in Illinois the children had passed to the spirit world. She came to Ogle County in June, 1843, and died the next year in childbirth. The little daughter, for whom her own life was given, died in early infancy. The children of this marriage were named Virgil, Homer and Clarissa.

The second marriage of Mr. Glidden, to Lucinda

Warne, took place in Kane County, in October, 1851, and they have one child—Elva F.—now the wife of W. H. Bush, a merchant of Chicago.

In 1845 Mr. Glidden took possession of his farm, remaining its resident proprietor until 1877, adding to its extent and increasing it to more than 800 acres. It is a fine sample of the perfection of attractions and value to which a prairie farm may be brought. In the year named Mr. Glidden relinquished the personal management of his farm and removed to the city of De Kalb, where he became an inmate of the Glidden House, which he had built a few years before.

The summary of the triumphs of American inventive genius present a splendid array. Their relative importance has developed a saying, which, perhaps, in general significance, cannot be gainsaid,—that “those who add to the material wealth of nations are greater than those that contribute to the comfort or convenience of mankind.” But analysis and time must weaken the force of the statement. The man who “made two blades of grass grow where one grew before” may be a benefactor, but the beneficence of his achievement becomes a question if the extra blade is superfluous. It has become trite that the “invention of the cotton-gin advanced the South 50 years,” and the progress of the North consequent upon the invention of the reaping-machine is similarly estimated. But for 40 years the question of fencing the broad, beautiful acres of the prairie section of the United States remained unanswered, and hampered the farmers in all their projects; and there seemed for years no remedy for the existent condition but in legislation,—a forlorn hope in view of the fate common to legal provisions in the hands of sagacious and interested interpreters of the statutes. Stone walls were utterly impracticable; the raids of the agents selling Osage orange and willow cuttings, which should produce self-perpetuating fences with the celerity of Aladdin's lamp, were profitable to none but their companies. With every tree that fell beneath the woodman's devastating ax, receded farther and farther the hopes for fencing material.

Mr. Glidden solved the problem which had been a standing perplexity of increasing proportions for almost half a century, and by his invention of the barb-wire fence placed his name on the list of enduring fame with those of Whitney, Arkwright, Howe

and McCormick and a long catalogue of others, who will move through the records and traditions of the future as the benefactors of the world. The history of the invention is interesting and belongs to the personal biography of Mr. Glidden and to the lasting records of De Kalb County. The earliest patents for barb-wire fencing were issued in 1867, but the material lacked practical merit and attracted comparatively little notice. Mr. Glidden interested himself in it, and, recognizing the utility and profit of a successful method of constructing wire fence, pushed a course of experiments as he found opportunity. He cut barbs by hand and extemporized a process by which they could be twisted about the wire. A piece 30 feet long [was armed with the spiteful appearing prongs and twisted with a piece of smooth wire by attaching the two to the axle of a grindstone, the twist being obtained by turning the crank. The fence was stretched in the barn-yard of Mr. Glidden and proved a success. The result of the experiment is still a fixture and feature of the barn-yard where it was originally placed, and is demonstrating the practical utility of the device as thoroughly as at first. The gratified inventor applied in October, 1873, for letters patent, which he received in the spring of 1874.

Meanwhile, Isaac L. Ellwood, a hardware merchant of De Kalb, had expended considerable time and money in experimenting with various kinds of fencing, and Mr. Glidden laid before him the results of his experiments, and they formed an association for the purposes of manufacture. They rented a small building and employed a corps of laborers, consisting chiefly of boys; but the speedy increase of their business necessitated their removal to more extensive and centrally located quarters, and in the winter of 1874-5 they took possession of their factory at De Kalb. In the spring they opened business with a working force of 30 men. Changes were made from time to time, which were protected by additional patents, and the manufacture of barb-wire fence was continued by Messrs. Glidden & Ellwood until March, 1876. At that date, the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass., purchased the half interest of Mr. Glidden and the present firm of I. L. Ellwood & Co. was established.

Mr. Glidden received \$60,000 and a guarantee of 25 cents on every 100 pounds of fencing material

constructed. The latter rate has been reduced to five cents per hundred weight, the enormous production of the barb-wire fence yielding even at the royalty of one-fifth the original stipulation a generous income to the inventor.

Since 1876 Mr. Glidden has devoted his attention to his first love—farming—and superintends the management of his extensive tracts of farming land in De Kalb County, comprising an extent of 1,500 acres. He is also engaged to a considerable extent in stock-raising, and, associated with H. B. Sanborn, is the owner of a cattle ranch in the portion of country known as the Panhandle of Texas, where they are herding about 16,000 head of cattle. They own 280 sections of land, constituting 280 square miles of territory, and requiring 150 miles of fencing, which was erected at a cost of \$40,000. Mr. Glidden owns also a half-interest in a flour-mill at De Kalb.

He has also been active in the duties of his citizenship in De Kalb County and Township, and in 1852 was elected Sheriff. He possesses the distinction of being the last Democratic official of the county. He has served his townsmen as Supervisor several terms, and performed the duties of other local offices of minor importance. Mr. Glidden is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Of his character and prominence a reliable estimate may be formed by the sketch given. He is essentially a member of the class descended from the "grand old gardener," and he has remained true to his lineage, which may be regarded as closely akin to dignity itself. The farmer comes of a descent whose antitype was molded in the freshness of God's plan of man, and found fitting to inhabit Paradise. The man who spends his life in tilling the ground proves his birthright in the inheritance of a redeemed world. Mr. Glidden has found no allurement in the career of a capitalist, nor availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his sudden accession to wealth, which has since flowed with a lavish tide into his coffers, to grasp by the throat men of less fortunate hap and turn their disasters to his own profit. He remembers his days of toil and struggle, and takes justifiable pride in the spreading beneficence of his invention and in the well earned title of a farmer of De Kalb County, pure and simple.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Glidden are pre-

sented on other pages. Their value to the biographical records of De Kalb County is manifest without elaboration of statement.

James P. Seaman, farmer on section 15, Cortland Township, has land also on sections 14 and 16,—120 acres in all. He was born in the town of Bovina, Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1830. His parents were Ephraim and Naomi (Carman) Seaman, both of whom have long since deceased. His father, who was born in 1805, was killed Dec. 21, 1847, in the township of Preston, Chenango Co., N. Y. While cutting down a tree for a sick neighbor, it broke in two about 16 feet up, and in chopping it down from this awkward position it fell upon his neck and broke it! He was thus found by James P., the subject of this sketch, and by a man who afterward became his brother-in-law. The senior Seaman was also a native of Bovina Township.

When the subject of this sketch was 11 years old, his parents emigrated with him to Chenango Co., N. Y., where he lived until 1854. He then came to Cortland Township, this county, and worked in company with Amos Rogers three years, when his mother purchased the present homestead. At her death it was divided among the three children of her first marriage, James being the administrator. Her second marriage was to Robert Clark, a sea captain. She was born Feb. 19, 1810, in the town of Bovina, N. Y. Both her parents were of Yankee ancestry. A great-great-grandfather was a seaman in the Revolutionary War, a Major, and on that account received a large tract of land, which he sold at six cents per acre, it being in the Southern States.

Mr. Seaman was married Nov. 15, 1857, in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., to Miss Mary A., daughter of Levi B. and Caroline E. (Olds) Jackson. Her father was born Feb. 24, 1808, was a shoemaker by vocation, and died Sept. 2, 1876, in Oxford, N. Y. Her mother was born Feb. 24, 1810, in Oxford, N. Y. Mrs. S., the second child in the above family, was born Dec. 28, 1837, in Erie Co., N. Y., and was a year old when her parents moved to Oxford. Of the six children

in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Seaman, three are deceased. The record stands: Carrie L., born July 10, 1860, in this (Cortland) Township; Arthur C., July 8, 1865, in this township, and died March 16, 1876, and is buried in Ohio Grove Cemetery; Nonie C., born Feb. 11, 1868, and died in Cortland, Jan. 16, 1881; Frankie, born July 12, 1870, died Aug. 25, following, and is also buried in Ohio Grove Cemetery; May L., Aug. 4, 1871; and Lizzie H., Aug. 28, 1875,—the last two born also in Cortland.

Mr. Seaman is a Republican in his political views, and both himself and wife are members of the Free-will-Baptist Church.

Caleb N. Olmstead, farmer, section 16, Genoa Township, is a native of the place where he has passed his entire life to the present date. He was born March 4, 1851, and is the son of Caleb and Samantha (Wager) Olmstead, natives of the State of New York. (See sketch of Caleb Olmstead.)

Mr. Olmstead obtained a fair common-school education, which he completed by attendance at the High School at Sycamore. When he was 22 years of age he embarked in his career of independent manhood, and in 1884 purchased the family homestead, which included 160 acres of valuable land, nearly all being under cultivation.

Mr. Olmstead has been identified throughout his career in political matters with the Republican party, and has officiated in the discharge of the duties pertaining to several local offices.

His marriage to Jane Wright took place at Genoa, March 4, 1877. They have had four children, viz.: Caleb, born Oct. 23, 1878; Olin H., June 22, 1879; Nellie and Jay G. The two youngest are not living. Mrs. Olmstead was born Aug. 9, 1857, in Sycamore, and is the daughter of Royal and Mary (Siglin) Wright, the former a native of New York, the latter born in Pennsylvania. Her parents located at Sycamore soon after marriage, and her father there engaged in farming. He died March 1, 1872. Her

mother lives in Iowa. Mrs. Olmstead is the eldest of eight children. Her brothers and sisters were named Frank, Asa, Charles, Amos, Jacob, Flora and Hiram.

Charles D. Carter, M. D., physician and surgeon at De Kalb, is a native of De Kalb County, having been born within its limits Nov. 19, 1858. He is the son of Orlando and Huldah (White) Carter. (See sketch of O. Carter.) Mr. Carter passed his early life in the manner common in the training and rearing of farmers' sons, and he obtained a fair education in the common schools which he attended as opportunity served, until he was 19 years of age, after which he began the study of medicine with the purpose of making it the vocation of his life. He alternated his periods of study with farm labor, and studied three years at Rush Medical College in Chicago, receiving the authority of that institution to enter upon the practice of medicine in 1882. He established his business at De Kalb, and is steadily gaining a substantial repute as a practitioner and founding a successful career in his profession.

Dr. Carter is a Democrat in his political conviction, and is one of the foremost in character and promise of the young men of De Kalb County on whom is the dependence of the future generation.

Fredrick S. Crane, farmer and stock-raiser, sections 15, 14, 22 and 23, Cortland Township, was born in the town of Marvin, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 6, 1833, and was only two years old when the family moved to Du Page Co., Ill., in 1835, coming in a two-horse wagon, and settling on a tract of land before it was surveyed. When it came into market his father purchased it, and it is now owned by his brother.

He was brought up on the farm. When 16 years old his father died, and when of age he commenced to establish himself near his father's homestead, where he lived until the spring of 1869, when he purchased 225 acres of land where he has since resided. To this purchase he has since added, until he now has a total of 400 acres. He received a common-school education at Naperville; has been School Trustee and Director; and in politics he is a Republican. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

He was married Dec. 20, 1855, at Naperville, Ill., to Miss Mary A. Bristol, who was born Feb. 18, 1834, in Wethersfield, N. Y., and was brought by emigration of her parents to Naperville in 1843, where they have ever since lived, excepting the last few years. Mr. and Mrs. Crane have five children, as follows: Hiram D., born Nov. 3, 1856; Frank H., May 13, 1858; Myron F., March 7, 1860; S. Jennette, April 5, 1865; and Carrie M., Feb. 5, 1869,—all at Naperville.

Mr. Crane's father, David Crane, was a farmer, and died in Naperville in 1849, at the age of 42 years. His mother, Catherine W., *nee* Stolp, was born Jan. 21, 1814, in Pultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y., and is now living in Merriam, that county. Mrs. Crane's father, Hiram Bristol, was born March 22, 1800, in Fairhaven, Vt, and is now living in Aurora, Ill. Her mother, Sarah, *nee* Spink, was born June 17, 1804, in Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., and died May 9, 1869, at Aurora, Ill.

Henry H. Wagner, merchant at De Kalb, was born July 6, 1847, in La Salle Co., Ill. He passed the years of his early life on the homestead of his grandparents in De Kalb County, coming to De Kalb in 1863. After operating a few months as a clerk, he entered the army of the United States, enlisting in Co. K, 132d Regiment of Illinois Infantry. After a service of five months, he received his discharge and resumed his former occupation of salesman for Winship Brothers, of De Kalb, operating in their interests but a short time, the business of the firm being inter-

rupted by the death of the senior partner. Mr. Wagner entered the employment of R. K. Chandler, whose death in 1875 terminated the business, and Mr. Wagner embarked in a mercantile enterprise in his own behalf. He began on a limited scale, proceeded safely and secured a permanent foundation for his present extensive relations. He is the leading dealer in general merchandise at De Kalb. Politically Mr. Wagner is a decided Republican and is a member of Merritt Simonds Post, No. 283, G. A. R.

His marriage occurred March 24, 1871, to Nancy E. Waite, a lady who was born in the State of New York, April 14, 1847. Of six children born of their union, four survive, namely, Eva L., Cora F., Elvin H. and Nina L. Those deceased died in infancy.

Adolph Elten, of the firm of Deily & Elten, builders and dealers in coal at Sycamore, was born Dec. 15, 1841, in Germany. His parents, August and Bertha Elten, were born in Germany and died there. They had three children,—Adolph, August and Gustave. The latter is a builder in Chicago. The second son is deceased.

Mr. Elten was instructed in his business by his father, who pursued the trade of builder through his life. He came to the United States in March, 1865, and embarked in his business in Chicago. He was occupied three years in that city as foreman in the sash and door factory of Frederick Schroeder, who transferred his business from the Garden City to Sycamore, whither Mr. Elten accompanied and officiated three years in the same capacity. In the spring of 1878 the latter formed an association with Jacob Deily for the prosecution of a joint relation as builders, and a year later began to deal in coal. They employ about half a dozen men commonly and have erected a number of prominent buildings at Sycamore and vicinity.

Mr. Elten was married June 27, 1869, in Chicago, to Caroline Evers, and they have had four children: Hermann was born May 2, 1870, and died Sept. 19, 1871; Julia was born Feb. 9, 1872; Charles, April

19, 1875; George, Aug. 31, 1877. The latter was born in Sycamore and died Nov. 14, 1880. The others were born in Chicago. Mrs. Elten was born in Baltimore, Md., and is the daughter of John and Hermine (Buttner) Evers. The family attend the Congregational Church.

Shubal T. Armstrong, Deputy Clerk of De Kalb County, resident at Sycamore, was born Dec. 14, 1834, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. His parents, Dr. Thomas and Joanna (Terry) Armstrong, were natives of Washington Co., N. Y., and in 1831 removed thence to Chautauqua County. When the son, who is the subject of this sketch, was nine months old, the family transferred their residence to Erie Co., N. Y., settling in Evans Township. In 1840 they went to Wisconsin and settled in Union, Rock County, where they were pioneer settlers. The father practiced his profession there 12 years, removing with his family thence to Sandwich, De Kalb County, where he established his business and has since continued its prosecution.

Mr. Armstrong accompanied his parents in their varied migrations, and was an inmate of the parental household until 1861. When he was 16 years of age he became interested in civil engineering and began the practical pursuit of the business of operating as flagman. While in Wisconsin in 1852-5, he was employed at intervals in the Government survey. In the year named he set out for an overland journey to California. He prospected on the route and arrived in the Golden State in February, 1862. He had acquired a thorough knowledge of civil engineering and entered into the prosecution of that business, in which he operated until 1865. In that year he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in farming in Rock County, in which he was engaged three years, coming to De Kalb County in 1868. He interested himself in agricultural operations in Milan Township, in which pursuit he passed three years, removing at the expiration of that period to Sycamore.

In 1871 Mr. Armstrong was elected County Surveyor and continued to discharge the duties of the

incumbency until 1884. During four years of the included period he operated in the interests of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, surveying lands in Iowa and Dakota. In 1884 he was appointed to the position whose duties he is discharging with entire satisfaction to all concerned.

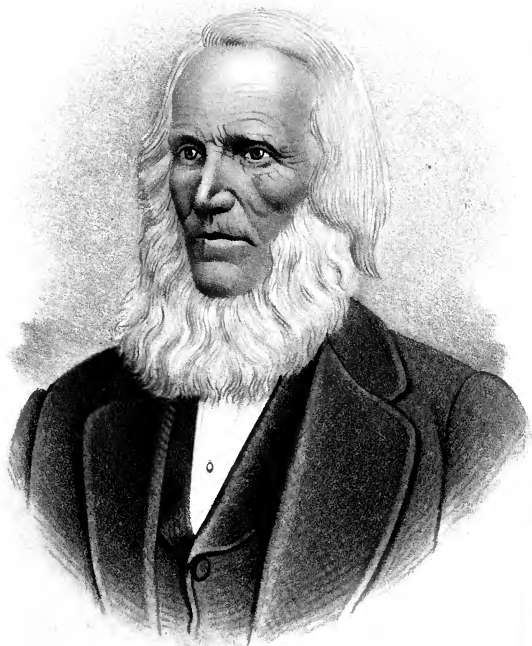
His marriage to Eunice Richardson took place in 1855. She is a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Seven children have been born of their union—Hattie, May, Annie, Elizabeth, Carlotta, Nevada and Arthur.

David Wood, deceased, formerly a farmer on the south half of section 1, Cortland Township, was born April 21, 1808, probably in Connecticut. His parents were John and Phebe (Bradford) Wood, both of whom died in Union Co., Ohio. His father was a farmer.

The subject of this sketch spent his early life in Union Co., Ohio, and emigrated thence to the place in this county where his widow now lives, and where he died, March 24, 1861; he was buried in Ohio Grove Cemetery. Having been brought up on a farm and received a common-school education, he continued working his father's farm on shares for a time, and in September, 1835, in company with George Gandy and four or five others, came to this county. He made a claim on section 1, township 40 north, of range 5 east, now known as Cortland; he erected a log house and lived here until 1841, when he returned to Ohio, where he was married. He returned to this county in the fall of 1843, at which time the land came into market, and he entered it. In 1855 he built a frame residence, which his family is still occupying.

Once in early day, he went to St. Charles with an ox team to get provisions, and on his return his team gave out. He remained over night under an oak tree, but could get no sleep, as he had to stir around continually to keep from freezing. He had some beef with him in the wagon, and the wolves were near by, howling around, all night. The next morning he had to break the ice to get his team over.

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Henry H. Gandy

He was married Oct. 27, 1842, in Union Co., Ohio, to Miss Ruth Cary, daughter of Ephraim and Matilda (Gandy) Cary, both of whom died in that county, the former Dec. 12, 1878, and the latter July 21, 1855. Mr. Cary, a farmer, was born April 9, 1790, in Pennsylvania, and Mrs. C. Dec. 15, 1801. Mrs. Wood was born Sept. 24, 1825, in Madison Co., Ohio, and was two years old when her parents moved with her to Marvin Township, Union County, where she lived until her marriage. In her younger days she attained great skill in the art of spinning,—flax in winter and wool in summer. Would often do two day's work in one, without becoming very tired. Indeed, she followed this business more than ordinary house-work.

Of her seven children, only one is deceased. The names of all and dates of birth are as follows: John, Jan. 9, 1844; Matilda J., Dec. 5, 1845; Phebe, April 21, 1848; Mary A., March 25, 1850, and died Dec. 23, 1880; Elizabeth, May 14, 1852; Rhoda, Nov. 3, 1854; and Malinda E., May 1, 1859.

Mrs. W. is a member of the Church of the United Brethren, as was also her husband, and in his political views he was a Republican. The landed estate now comprises 134 acres.

Norman Preston, farmer, section 29, Genoa Township, is a native citizen of the place of which he is a resident, and was born Oct. 12, 1840. His parents, Justus and Sina (Hall) Preston, were natives of Connecticut and became pioneer citizens of De Kalb County in 1836, settling in Genoa Township. The father died there June 2, 1847, aged 53 years, 5 months and 4 days; and the mother's demise took place Feb. 25, 1869, in that township. She was aged 67 years and 26 days. Their children were named Henry, Augustus, Charles, George, Norman and Julia E.

Mr. Preston acquired a common-school education and remained a member of the parental household until he was 25 years of age, when he was married and became the head of a family, settling in independent life in Genoa Township. Mrs. Preston, formerly Mary A. Hathaway, was born in the State

of New York, March 4, 1846, and is the daughter of Edwin and Millicent (Rowley) Hathaway, who had seven children, viz.: Alonzo, Lydia J., Nathan R., Mary A., Alonzo E. and Joel B. One child died in extreme infancy, and also Alonzo, the eldest child, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Preston were married at Sycamore, Jan. 1, 1866. They have one child, Sina M., born Aug. 31, 1872, in Genoa Township. Mr. Preston is identified with the Republican party in political views and connections.

Henry H. Gandy, farmer, section 10, Cortland Township, occupying 115 acres on the southwest quarter, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 16, 1810. Both his parents were natives of New Jersey. His father, H. H., was born Feb. 24, 1768, and died March 27, 1849, in Union Co., Ohio; and his mother, Sally, nee Harris, was born Feb. 7, 1785, and died Sept. 1, 1846, in Union Co., Ohio. Mr. G.'s paternal grandfather died in the service of his country during the Revolutionary War, in a hospital at Valley Forge, and his maternal grandfather was also in the Revolutionary Army.

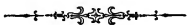
When the subject of this sketch was only two years of age his parents removed with him to Madison Co., Ohio, where they lived 18 or 19 years, when his father bought land in Union County, same State, moved his family there and lived five or six years. Mr. Gandy, of this sketch, moved to this township when he was 27 years of age, arriving on the very anniversary of his birth-day, in the spring of 1837, and has lived here ever since. To this place his brother George W. had preceded him in the fall of 1835, and also his brother-in-law, Henry Smith. Isaac Gandy, a nephew, was also here: he has since died. Only one man is now living who was a member of this first settlement on this side of the Grove. All the other settlements at that time were in the timber.

Mr. Gandy was married Sept. 12, 1833, to Lucinda Meacham, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Snow) Meacham. Her mother was born in 1808, and died in Windham Co., Conn. Mrs. G.'s father was born about 1772, and died in April, 1857, also in Windham

County. Mrs. G. was born Sept. 5, 1806, in the above county, probably of Puritan English descent. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Gandy, all are living, namely: Joseph, born Nov. 1, 1834, in Union Co., Ohio; Julia A., Oct. 7, 1836, same county; Marcus, March 8, 1839; Jerusha, Feb. 15, 1841; Matilda, June 4, 1843; Francis M., June 27, 1845; and Andrew J., March 15, 1848. The last five were born in this county.

Mr. G. has been Assessor for many years, and has been School Director. In politics he is a Democrat.

The portrait of Mr. Gandy, accompanying this sketch, will doubtless be welcomed in this ALBUM by the people of De Kalb County, and accordingly it is with great pleasure that the publishers insert it in this connection.



Henry Lamson Boies, editor of the *True Republican*, published at Sycamore, was born July 5, 1830, at South Hadley, Mass., and is the son of Artemas and Susan (Lamson) Boies. In the paternal line of descent he comes of Huguenot ancestry. His patronymic also unmistakably proclaims his French origin and refers to the estates which his earliest progenitors received from the sovereigns of France. By the persecution of the Huguenots under Cardinal Richelieu they were driven to Scotland, and, enlisting under Cromwell, were sent to Northern Ireland, from which as Scotch-Irish they emigrated to Massachusetts about 1680.

Artemas Boies, the father, was born in 1792, in Blandford, Mass. His natural abilities and education fitted him for a high sphere of usefulness and activity and he became a clergyman of the Congregational Church, attaining distinction in his profession and, dying, left his sons the heritage of the name he bore, ennobled by a life of stainless integrity and eminent devotion to the trusts imposed by the obligations of his ministry. In 1835 he moved his family and interests to Boston, and five years later made another transfer to New London, Conn., where he died Sept. 20, 1845. The mother was born in the year 1800, in Keene, N. H. In her widowhood

she returned to the place of her nativity and there passed a score and a half of years, dying in September, 1876. Mr. Boies was the parent of seven children, four of whom have passed to the mystic realms of the life beyond. The oldest surviving son, William E. Boies, is his father's mantle-bearer, and has been a clergyman of the Congregational Church for a period of years extending nearly to the time of his father's demise. He resides at Long Meadow, Mass. Lauretta M. is the youngest living child, and resides at Rye, N. Y.

Mr. Boies of this sketch inherited the consumptive tendencies of his family. He had been trained intellectually with much care in his boyhood and youth, and at 20 was seized with pulmonary hemorrhage. Change from the severe climate of New England was necessary, and he passed the winter of 1850 in the Azores, receiving benefit in more than one respect, and returning to America by the way of Liverpool and London. He went to Charleston, S. C., to pass the winter following and taught school a year in the Palmetto State. His health had improved so much that he returned North with renewed courage to engage in business. In 1852 he bought an interest in a gunpowder factory at Catskill, N. Y. Three months later he was again in the toils of his former disease, and he decided on a change of climate and a career which would give him the benefit of open air. With this view he came to De Kalb Co., Ill., in 1854, and became the proprietor of a farm situated in the town of South Grove. In 1858 he located at Sycamore. He now owns 20 acres of land within the corporation of Sycamore, and also a farm of 320 acres in Hand Co., Dak. He platted Boies' First Addition to Sycamore in 1865. In 1871 he laid out a second addition, and a third in 1876. In 1858, associated with John R. Hamlin, he initiated the project which resulted in the construction of the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad, connecting with one of the main routes of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and now the property of that corporation. In 1863 Mr. Boies became connected with the *True Republican*, and in 1865 became its editor. It is one of the leading journals of the county. He is also the author of "Boies' History of De Kalb County," a valuable compilation for purposes of statistical reference, which was published in 1867.

Mr. Boies has been a valuable and important fac-

tor in the development of Sycamore. His enterprise and public spirit have added greatly to the rate of progress of this section, and he is widely known and justly esteemed in all his private and public relations. He obtained the appointment of Postmaster at Sycamore and officiated four years. His latest public service was in 1870, when he was appointed Secretary of the Illinois State Senate.

The marriage of Mr. Boies to Harriet S. Holmes took place Feb. 9, 1858, at Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Boies is the daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Rumrill) Holmes, and is a native of Sherburne, N. Y. Edward Irving, oldest son, was born Feb. 20, 1860, and is assistant editor of the *True Republican*. Charles Artemas was born Jan. 3, 1863, and is a farmer in Hand Co., Dak. Lucy M. was born Feb. 3, 1865.

Rasmus D. Walrod, a pioneer of De Kalb County, was born June 16, 1816, at Oak Hill, Montgomery Co., N. Y. His parents, Peter W. and Mary (Wayt) Walrod, as well as his grandparents, were born in the State of New York, but the stock from which they descended originated in Germany.

The parents of Mr. Walrod removed to Wyoming Co., N. Y., when he was seven years of age, his father buying a farm in Eagle Township. (The municipality was then Allegany County, which was afterward divided and Wyoming County formed.) In 1835 the family set out for Illinois, bringing with them all their household effects in two wagons drawn by horses. Mr. Walrod was then 19 years of age and drove three horses attached to a heavy wagon. In crossing the Black Swamp in Ohio, they were obliged to double teams with other immigrants in order to ford the mud into which the wagon wheels sunk to their hubs. The transit consumed six weeks. On arrival in De Kalb County the father and older brother located at Union Grove in De Kalb Township, or what is now thus designated, the date of their location preceding the Government survey. The father and two oldest sons each secured a claim on which log cabins had been erected, which

they occupied, and made puncheon for doors, floors and tables. The senior Walrod retained ownership of his claim about three years, when he sold and obtained one in what is now the township of Sycamore. He built a log house, entered vigorously upon the improvement of the property, and died upon his homestead, in 1844. The mother died in 1856. They were the parents of nine children.

Mr. Walrod is next to the youngest in order of birth. As soon as he arrived in De Kalb County he made a claim in Mayfield Township, which was "jumped" from him, and he secured another by purchase from his brother in the same township, built a log house and took possession. In 1839 he sold the property for \$1,050 and bought a claim of L. D. Walrod situated on section 32 in Sycamore Township, a part of which is now included within the limits of the city. This was previous to its coming into market, and when the opportunity for securing his patent arrived he borrowed money and made the entry according to the regulations made and provided. With the exception of a period of seven years this estate has since been his residence. In 1850 Mr. Walrod made an overland journey to California, which occupied four months and three days. The party were well provisioned and spent their nights in camp. The route would have been made in entire comfort but for having overtaken three men without provisions, with whom they divided, which necessitated rationing the entire party. Mr. Walrod remained two years in the Golden State and returned by the isthmus route to New York, coming again to Sycamore, where his family had remained during his absence.

Mr. Walrod was married Aug. 1, 1839, to Melintha Powell, a daughter of Rachel and Ruth (Pierce) Powell. Her father was born in England and was married after his emigration to America, her mother being of Massachusetts origin. Mrs. Walrod was born in the township of Perinton, Monroe Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1817. Her father died while she was an infant, and her mother afterwards became the wife of James Cartwright. The family migrated in 1837 to Illinois and located at Union Grove in De Kalb County. The land included in the claim which Mr. Cartwright entered is now the county poor farm and under the finest class of improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Walrod have but one surviving child, Walter

D., born March 13, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of Sycamore, and has been twice married. Mary (Watkins) Walrod died three years after marriage, leaving one child, Willie E. W. D. Walrod married Amanda Denmark for his second wife, and they have four children,—Malintha, George, Lewis and Walter. Ransom G., the eldest child of E. D. Walrod, was born Oct. 30, 1840. He was educated at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., his health failing while at school, and he died Aug. 15, 1857. Edward died in infancy. George C. was born Aug. 23, 1849. He attained to a fine degree of scholarly advancement and was graduated at a commercial college in Chicago, and afterward engaged in teaching. He died Feb. 9, 1875. James R. died in infancy.

Charles C. Pond, member of the firm of Warren & Pond, dealers in watches, clocks, jewelry, plated ware and musical instruments, at Sycamore, was born Dec. 24, 1856, in the township of Sycamore. His father, Americus H. Pond, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Sycamore about 1850, where he married Amy Hollenbeck. They have five children: Emily E. is the wife of D. S. Brown, a banker at Genoa; C. C. was born next in order; William L. is an attorney at De Kalb; Harry A. is a farmer on the family homestead; and Lizzie is the youngest.

Mr. Pond became a teacher at the age of 20 years, and continued in the pursuit of that vocation until the spring of 1882, operating in this county continuously, with the exception of one term, when he taught at Laddonia, Audrain Co., Mo. In April of the year named, he entered into the partnership known as Pond & Bacon, in the sale of jewelry, the business of that firm continuing until March 3, when he purchased Mr. Bacon's interest, and on the 20th of March, 1884, Mr. Pond consolidated his business relations with those of George O. Warren. They are managing a prosperous enterprise, one of the largest in the line in the county. Mr. Pond belongs to the order known as the Modern Woodmen of America.

He was married Sept. 30, 1880, at Sycamore, to Etta, daughter of Edmond B. and Susan Sivwright

Harned, and they have one child, Ethel C., born Jan. 30, 1883. Mrs. Pond was born Dec. 7, 1858, in the township of Mayfield.

Andrew H. Olmstead, farmer, section 17, Genoa Township, is the son of Caleb and Samantha (Wager) Olmstead, whose biographical notice appears on another page. He was born Jan. 12, 1836, in Delaware Co., N. Y. His parents came to De Kalb County in 1846, and he has been a resident of Genoa Township since he was 10 years of age, with the exception of several months in 1874, which he spent in travel in Colorado and California for the benefit of his health. He is one of the leading agriculturists of his township, where he owns nearly 1,000 acres of land, all under improvements. His stock includes an average of 150 head of cattle, 10 horses, and he fattens for market about 75 hogs yearly.

He was married Dec. 29, 1859, in Genoa Township to Rebecca J. Eiklor, and they have been the parents of three children,—Cora M., born June 6, 1866; Ada M., Sept. 13, 1869; and Effie R., Jan. 15, 1879. The latter died when two years and four months old. Mrs. Olmstead was born Aug. 30, 1844, in Erie Co., Ohio. She is the daughter of Frederick and Jeannette Eiklor, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Mr. Olmstead is a Republican by principle and inheritance and has held several local offices.

Wells G. Chamberlain, of the firm of Whittemore, Chamberlain & Co., at Sycamore, was born July 27, 1837, in Williamstown, Mass. Emery Chamberlain, his father, was a farmer and was born in Connecticut, Dec. 28, 1791. His death occurred Feb. 11, 1876.

The mother of the subject of this sketch, Mary (Brownell) Chamberlain, was born in May, 1794, in Vermont, and died Feb. 13, 1871. Their marriage took place in 1810, and the period of their lives together embraced 60 years and 10 months. Eight of their 13 children are now living (1884). Mary, the

wife of R. Starkus Buckley, died in Little Rock, Ark. Betsy died in youth. Laura married Charles Gardner, and they went to the Indian Territory, where Mr. Gardner was a teacher among the Choctaw Indians, in the employment of the United States Government. William Gardner, their son, was the first white child born in the Territory. Mr. Gardner is now teacher in the city of New York, where his wife died. Porter E. is a retired farmer, resident at Rockford, Ill. Emmeline is the widow of Dr. Sherwood, of Chicago. Thomas M. is a retired farmer living at Belvidere, Ill. Lucy is the wife of F. Sanderson, a merchant tailor of Beloit, Wis. Henry M. entered the Union army and returned thence to Madison, Wis., where he died. Warner E. is a farmer in Ashland, Minn. Jane S. married L. M. Van Buren, M. D., of Spirit Lake, Iowa. Kate died at Williamstown, Mass., when she was 19 years old.

Mr. Chamberlain is the next in order of birth. When he was 16 years of age his father's family removed to Beloit, Wis., and he was placed at the Mills Boarding School for boys at South Williamstown, where he was a student two years. He went to Beloit and became a clerk in the hardware store of A. P. Waterman and continued in that employment two years, after which he was occupied as an assistant on his father's farm until he reached his majority.

Mr. Chamberlain celebrated his attaining to man's estate by his marriage Aug. 19, 1858, to Emily A., daughter of Clark and Sally Giles. She was born Nov. 16, 1841, in Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, five of whom are still living. Mark was born Oct. 29, 1861, and is a carpenter and machinist, resident at Sycamore. Clark was born Aug. 30, 1864, and died April 5, 1865. Myrtie was born Dec. 25, 1865; Mary, Aug. 23, 1870; Grace, Nov. 17, 1874; Fenton, Dec. 7, 1877.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Chamberlain bought a farm in the township of South Grove, De Kalb County, consisting of 80 acres situated on section 16, where the family resided six years, the proprietor being occupied in the improvement and cultivation of his property. In 1872 he rented the farm and removed to Sycamore. In 1875 he sold the place and entered the hardware store of Warren & Ellwood as a salesman. A year later the proprietors sold their interests to Harkness & Whittemore, who conducted the

establishment until 1878, when Mr. Chamberlain became a partner by the purchase of an interest, and the firm style became Whittemore, Chamberlain & Co. Their establishment is one of the largest in the line of hardware, and all branches commonly connected therewith, in the county, and they also have a jobbing department. Their business requires one general assistant and two tinnors.

Robert Holland, farmer on the southeast quarter of section 32, and north half of the northeast quarter of section 33, Cortland Township, was born in Fermanagh, Ireland, March 26, 1815. His parents, Thomas and Ellen (Graham) Holland, passed all their life in their native land, Ireland. At the age of 23 or 24 Mr. Robert Holland left his native land, where he was brought up on a farm and obtained a limited education in a boys' school, and came to the "land of opportunity," in a sail vessel, landing at New York in May, 1839. He first labored for three months in a brick-yard at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., then a year for a hotel-keeper in the country near by (Dutchess County); next, he followed manual labor for five years, farming and gardening, in the town of Richfield, Fairfield Co., Conn.; then for nine years more he worked by the day and followed ox-teaming, in the same town; and finally, in 1854, he came to Kaneville, this State, purchased 80 acres of land, and began to make a home. Finding a few temporary improvements on the place, he extended them and rendered the place more valuable for ten years, when he sold it and bought his present farm of 240 acres. It also was partly improved when he took possession of it, and he has raised its value from \$30 to \$65 per acre. He has enlarged the dwelling, and now has a good frame house; also a good grain and stock barn and all the necessary out-buildings.

Mr. Holland was married June 28, 1843, in Ridgefield, Conn., to Miss Grace, daughter of Thomas S. and Emily (Gilbert) Keeler. Mrs. H.'s parents died in Connecticut, her father a little over 40 years of age and her mother at the age of 62. One of her grandfathers was a Revolutionary soldier. Five children have been born in the family of Mr. Holland, viz.: Thomas, April 28, 1846; George, May 31, 1848;

Nathan G., Aug. 8, 1852; Elizabeth J., April 22, 1859; and Ellen, July 28, 1844, who died Oct. 24, 1867, on the homestead. Elizabeth was born in Kaneville, Ill., the rest in Ridgefield, Conn.

Mr. H. is a Republican and has been Road Overseer, and Mrs. H. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



George O. Warren, of the firm of Warren & Pond, jewelers, at Sycamore, was born July 2, 1853, in Allegany Co., N. Y., and is the son of Luke A. and Ursula (Foster) Warren. He is one of a family of eight children, seven of whom are living. William H. is a gauger by profession, and resides in Dakota. Mary L. is the wife of J. E. Southworth and lives at Santa Clara, Cal. Sarah E. married Arthur E. Wilbur, of Clinton, Iowa. Alta R. is the wife of William Campbell, a farmer near Mason, Michigan. Michael F. is a jeweler in De Kalb. John F. is a dealer in fruits and vegetables at Galveston, Texas. George O. was born next in order. Abi died Feb. 2, 1858, aged 21 months. In 1864 the family settled in Fulton, Whiteside Co., Ill., and resided there about two years, going thence to Ogle Co., Ill., where they lived until the spring of 1871. At that date the father bought 50 acres of land in Cortland Township, De Kalb County, of which he retained possession 10 years. In 1882 he sold the farm and the parents removed to Sycamore.

Mr. Warren began the acquisition of the details of his profession when he was 18 years of age, at Buda, Ill., continuing there about a year, when he came to Sycamore and entered the jewelry establishment of his brother, Michael F., and operated under his supervision until the fall of 1874, when, associated with his brother-in-law, J. E. Southworth, he opened a jewelry store in a part of the building now occupied by Ellwood & Sivwright. Mr. Southworth became sole proprietor of the business nearly two years later, and Mr. Warren purchased another stock of goods and founded a business in the same line, which he conducted about eight years. March 20, 1884, he and his present partner, C. C. Pond, consolidated their stocks and have since conducted a joint busi-

ness, which they are managing with success and satisfaction to the public. They trade in watches, clocks jewelry, table and pocket cutlery, optical goods and musical instruments. Mr. Warren is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America.

His wife was formerly Jennie C. Smith, to whom he was married Jan. 13, 1875. She was born March 6, 1854, near Detroit, and is the adopted daughter of Spafford and Eliza Smith, of Sycamore. One son, Spafford S., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Warren. They are members of the Baptist Church.



Emuel C. Harris, farmer, section 27, Genoa Township, was born May 26, 1832, in Genesee Co., N. Y. His father, John Harris, was also born in the same State, Jan. 13, 1784, and married Irena Curtis, a native of Vermont. After their marriage they settled in the Empire State, coming West later in life and settling in Oakland Co., Mich. The father died there Dec. 29, 1839. The mother died in Genoa Township in the fall of 1865. They had four children,—Paulina, Philo, Sina and Lemuel C.

Mr. Harris came to Michigan with his parents when he was but two years of age. In 1844 he came to Boone Co., Ill., and lived with his uncle, Philo Curtis, under whose charge he remained four years. He then opened an independent career for himself, engaging as a farm assistant and working by the month seven years. He came to De Kalb County in 1851 and bought a farm in Genoa Township, where he settled and resided two years. He then exchanged his estate for a farm of 120 acres in the same Township, where he established his homestead. The place is wholly under improvements. Mr. Harris is a Republican in political bias and supports the issues of the party. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows.

The first marriage of Mr. Harris occurred at Sycamore, Jan. 1, 1855, when Caroline C. Durham became his wife, and of their union three children were born: Edgar D., May 14, 1857; Edna C., Dec. 31, 1860; and Caroline, Oct. 28, 1864. The latter died when six weeks old. The decease of the mother

occurred Nov. 21, 1864. Nov. 24, 1868, Mr. Harris was a second time married, to Mary E. Stark, at Belvidere. She was born in the township of Sycamore, Jan. 1, 1845. Her parents, Marshall and Louisa (Tyler) Stark, were natives of Pennsylvania and in 1835 settled in the township of Sycamore, where her father died Dec. 26, 1882. Their ten children were named Herman, Martha, Mary, Jefferson, Henry, Theron, Ada, Ella, Emma and Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have one child, Jefferson S., born March 3, 1870.

Daniel T. Lane, farmer on the southwest quarter of section 21, Cortland Township, where he has 40 acres, was born in Sanbornton, Belknap Co., N. H., June 6, 1825. His father, Simeon Lane, was a farmer, and died in New Hampshire, aged 75 years. His mother, Huldah, *nee* Robinson, died also in that State, at the age of 59 years.

The latter lived in his native State until 25 years of age, on a farm, working by the month the several years of this period. In 1850 he came West and located in St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., where he engaged in manual labor by the day for seven years or more. He then went to Warrenville, Du Page Co., Ill., and rented a farm two or three years; then rented a farm near St. Charles for a year. By this time the need of the nation for soldiers became so great that Mr. Lane concluded to risk his life in the Union cause. In August, 1862, therefore, he enlisted, in Co. E, 127th Ill. Vol. Inf., Captain Gillett, Colonel Van Arman, in the 15th Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan. He took part in five battles,—two at Vicksburg, and one each at Little Rock, Resaca and Dallas (Ga.),—in which last he was wounded, May 7, 1864, by a minie ball that grazed the top of his head. He then went into the convalescent camp at Nashville, Tenn., where he did duty until he was discharged.

Returning to Warrenville, he was on a farm for three years, when he sold the place and took possession of his present farm. Here he first had 80 acres, but has since sold half the place. He is a Republican in his political views, but neither he nor Mrs. L. is a member of any Church.

He was first married June 1, 1853, to Sarah Pervere. Her parents, George and Hannah Pervere, both died in the Old Granite State. She was born Sept. 24, 1830, and died April 12, 1856, leaving one child, Luella, who was born July 31, 1854, in St. Charles, Ill. Mr. Lane was married a second time Sept. 19, 1858, in Warrenville, Ill., to Miss Helen Pelham, daughter of George and Louisa (Hovenden) Pelham, natives of England. Her father was born March 19, 1809, and died Jan. 27, 1884; her mother, born Dec. 28, 1809, is still living, in Warrenville, with a son. They, with a family of six children, emigrated to Huron Co., Ohio, in the winter of 1841, just after the death of one of their children. After residing in the latter place three years they came to Warrenville, locating upon a farm he purchased in the vicinity. Mrs. Lane was born July 29, 1833, in England, and was eight years old when the family emigrated to this country. Her parents came here poor, but by frugality they in time accumulated a handsome amount of property. Mr. Pelham, by his death, left a large circle of mourning friends. He had led a noble Christian life.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane's children are the following: George S., born Jan. 7, 1860; Albert M., Aug. 26, 1861; Huldah L., Feb. 14, 1863, died March 21, following, and was buried in her grandfather's doorway in Warrenville; Lillian B., Sept. 4, 1866; and Henry I., Aug. 28, 1870. The first two and the fourth were born in Warrenville; Huldah L. was born in Wheaton, Ill., and the last in Cortland Township, at the present place of residence.

Harry Ewing, photographer at Sycamore, was born Jan. 31, 1858, in New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa., and is the son of Ebenezer and Sarah C. (Bechtel) Ewing. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and later in life removed to Galesburg, Ill., where his father died, in 1880. His (Harry's) mother is still living there. Their four children are living: Ella married Leon Simon, a druggist of Chicago; Frances and Mattie are the two youngest.

Mr. Ewing is the eldest. He passed his youth in the common schools, and in 1876 began to fit himself

for his business at Galesburg, with Z. P. McMillen, under whose instructions he operated two years, and afterward was connected two years with C. A. Winsor of the same place. Going thence to Marshalltown, he operated two years and came thence to Sycamore in May, 1881. He became an employee of G. W. Taylor, photographer, and after six months purchased the establishment where he had been employed and is still engaged in its management. Many of the portraits in this ALBUM are reproduced from photographs taken by him.

He was married at Sycamore, March 15, 1883, to Nellie, daughter of Azel and Mary (Shurtleff) Stone. She was born June 22, 1859, at Kenosha, Wis. They have one child, Arthur Stone, born Dec. 18, 1884, at Sycamore.

William King, farmer, section 34, Genoa Township, was born June 5, 1817, in Essex Co., N. Y., and is the son of Reuben and Roxana (De Wolf) King. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, where they resided some years after their marriage, and subsequently removed to the State of New York. On their emigration to De Kalb County they located in Genoa Township, going later to pass the last years of their lives with a daughter in Kane Co., Ill., and there died.

Mr. King is next the youngest in order of birth of 11 children born to his parents. He lived in his native county until he was 19 years of age, when he went to Trumbull Co., Ohio, and there he maintained a residence until 1849, the date of his removal to the State of Illinois. He settled in Genoa Township, where he has been a citizen since, with the exception of two years which he passed in Nebraska. He is a Republican in political connection and accepts the tenets of the party. He has held several of the minor local official positions.

He was first married to Hannah (Dowd) Miller, widow of William Miller, in Trumbull Co., Ohio. She bore him five children,—Nelson, Alva D., Alfred, Melvin and Emma. The mother was a native of New York, and died in the township of Sycamore, Feb. 12, 1877. Mr. King was married the second

time June 3, 1877, in Genoa Township, to Harriet L., daughter of Joseph and Julia A. (Haskins) Danø. Herbert, Reuben and Justin are the names of the children born of the second marriage. Mrs. King was born Jan. 3, 1856, in Leeds Co., Ont. Her parents were born in the State of New York, and after their marriage settled in the Dominion of Canada, where her father died. Her mother lives at Sycamore.

George M. Sivwright, of the firm of Ellwood & Sivwright, grocers, etc., at Sycamore, was born Dec. 2, 1837, in Cornwallis, Kings Co., N. S., and is the son of James M. and Prudence (Eaton) Sivwright. His father was born in Windsor, N. S., Feb. 20, 1804, and began his business life as a tanner and boot and shoe manufacturer at Cornwallis, where he operated until he removed his family to Sycamore in 1844. He became a landholder in the township of Mayfield, De Kalb County, and died on the homestead, Dec. 24, 1878. George's mother was born in 1807, in Cornwallis, N. S., and died at the home of her youngest son in Sycamore, Nov. 25, 1881. Five of their seven children are living. David L. resides in Hutchinson, McLeod Co., Minn., is a farmer and farrer and ex-Sheriff of the county where he resides, is a man of wealth and position and a decided Republican. Susan H. married E. B. Harned, a farmer in the township of Sycamore and owning an extensive tract of land. Eunice died in the 17th year of her life. George M. is the next in order of birth. Alexander is a traveling salesman in the interests of the Marsh-Whitney Binder Company. Wentworth E. is a clerk in a hardware store at Sycamore. James L. resides on the homestead in Mayfield Township. William Wells is deceased.

Mr. Sivwright was seven years of age when his parents located in De Kalb County, and he was brought up on the farm. On arriving at man's estate he became the proprietor of 120 acres of land in the township of Mayfield, and was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1872. In that year he accepted a position as conductor on the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad and officiated six years. On the termination of that engagement he traveled some

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Horace Perkins

months as collector of the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company. He acceded to a half interest in the business in which he is engaged in March, 1881, purchasing his claim of the senior member of the firm. The business is extensive and popular, and represents an estimated investment of \$10,000. Their stock includes full lines of groceries, drugs, oils, paints, crockery, etc., and they utilize nearly the entire space of the three-story building which they occupy.

Mr. Sivwright is a prominent member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled successively all the chairs of the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment.

He was married Dec. 26, 1860, in Kingston, De Kalb County, to Maria L., daughter of Thomas and Temperance Fairclo. Mrs. Sivwright was born Dec. 22, 1840, at Morristown, N. J.

Guy T. Sivwright, only child, was born Aug. 30, 1861, in Mayfield Township. He grew to manhood the idol of his parents, his succeeding years developing the fulfillment of the promises of his childhood and youth. He was carefully educated, and finished his studies at Valparaiso, Ind., College, where he was graduated and afterwards was an assistant in his father's business about one year. He possessed an admirable character and won the esteem of young and old. He was fitted for a life of usefulness, but all he might have been on earth and the hopes of those who loved him were blotted out by the dark-winged destroyer. In the fall of 1883, he sustained an injury from a fall in the skating-rink, which resulted in spinal abscess, and from which he died June 15, 1884.

Horace Haskins, farmer, section 34, Genoa Township, is the son of John and Mary (Talman) Haskins, both of whom were natives of the State of New York, where the father was born Feb. 13, 1781, and died March 17, 1856.

The mother of Horace was born Aug. 28, 1783, and died March 22, 1825. Her ancestors came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Haskins was again married Nov. 3, 1825, to Mrs. Mary Winters. She had five children by her first husband.

The subject of this sketch is the tenth in order of birth of a family of 13 children, and was born Nov. 17, 1820, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. When he was 23

years of age, he came to Illinois by the lake route, making his way to Chicago on board a sail-boat, which he assisted in building. He came from the Garden City directly to St. Charles, in Kane County, where he made a brief stay, and later proceeded to Genoa Township and engaged in the cultivation and improvement of 80 acres of land, of which he became the proprietor by purchase. To this he has added until he now owns 262 acres in De Kalb County, besides valuable farming tracts in the States of Nebraska, Michigan and Iowa. His stock on his home farm comprises about 50 head of cattle, seven horses and a quantity of stock of other varieties.

Mr. Haskins is one of the solid and influential citizens of De Kalb County. He was the possessor of \$5,37½ when he arrived in Chicago, and is now the proprietor of an estate worth \$50,000. He brought the first scouring plow into De Kalb County. In character he is justly rated as a generous, liberal and public-spirited man, enlisting warmly in all enterprises which promise general benefit to the community.

The marriage of Mr. Haskins to Mariah Bebee occurred March 11, 1841, in Lorraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y. She was born in that place June 19, 1820, and is the daughter of John and Sarah (Clark) Bebee, who had a family of 10 children. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Haskins has included seven children, two of whom are living: Mary E., born May 19, 1846, is the wife of John Haines and resides in Sycamore Township; Martha M., born Nov. 22, 1852, and married to a farmer of Cortland Township, of the name of Daniel Beebe (not Bebee). Four children died in infancy, and one, the oldest, died on the lakes while the family were *en route* for Illinois, and was buried at Milwaukee. The adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Haskins was received into the family July 27, 1870, and named Horace Clarence Haskins.

The portrait of Mr. Haskins, accompanying this sketch, presents the features of a physiognomy indicating a solid man, a substantial citizen and a reliable support of all enterprises and principles that commend themselves to his intuition of right. He has ever distinguished himself for his energy in pushing forward every enterprise inaugurated for the good of his community. None are more generous in aiding every such undertaking, and none more unselfish in their devotion to the general welfare and progress

of his people than is Mr. Haskins. While he has devoted much time and money for the good of others, he has by rare good business sagacity been able to accumulate a goodly fortune since he came to this county. The portrait of Mr. Haskins is engraved from a photograph taken in 1884.



James S. Russell, Police Magistrate, Resident at De Kalb, was born Sept. 25, 1834, in Warren Co., Ind. His parents, John and Mary A. (Fleming) Russell, were natives of Ohio and settled in De Kalb County in the spring of 1848. They located on a farm in Kingston Township, where the mother died Dec. 28, 1879. Their seven children were named James S., Westly D., Robert W., Sylvester S., David F., Milton D., Reuben A. and Sarah J.

At the date of the removal of the family to De Kalb County, Mr. Russell was 14 years old. The first 19 years of his life were devoted to labor on his father's farm and in securing his education at the common schools. From that period until he was 22 he attended Mount Morris Seminary, in Ogle County. On completing his studies he went to Wyoming, Iowa, and was occupied through the following year as a book-keeper. Returning to Kingston, he engaged in the management of a part of the homestead farm, which he worked on shares for nine years.

In August, 1867, he came to De Kalb and purchased a half interest in the livery establishment of S. Duffy, succeeding to the sole proprietorship in the spring of 1868. In 1881 he sold the livery with its equipments to Orlando Carter. He next engaged as traveling salesman in the interests of the Superior Barb Wire Company and occupied that position six months. In the fall of 1881 he became an owner by purchase of an interest in a hardware house, the property of a body of stockholders, of whom Mr. Russell was President. At the end of four months he terminated his connection with the company. In the spring of 1884 he was elected to the office of Police Magistrate of De Kalb, which position has since monopolized his time and attention.

Mr. Russell is prominent as an agriculturist and owns 160 acres of improved land in Afton Township. He has officiated as President, Secretary and Treas-

urer of De Kalb County Agricultural Society, and has discharged the duties of several local official positions. He has been a member of the Board of Education through several terms, and occupied the position of President of that body. He has been active and influential in educational matters since he has resided in the county. He officiated one year as President of the City Council and was by virtue of that office Supervisor of his township. He was Clerk of Kingston Township during his residence there. Politically Mr. Russell is a Republican. He has been a sufferer from the results of a severe attack of rheumatism since 1860. He was violently ill during 35 days, and has been seriously disabled since.

He was married June 14, 1858, to Margaret, daughter of William and Ellison Cooper. The family of Mrs. Russell were at that date residents of De Kalb County, but in 1880 sold the homestead in Kingston Township and removed to their present location in Belvidere, Boone County. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have three children. J. Alva was born Dec. 28, 1862; R. Arthur, April 24, 1870; Mabel C., Sept. 14, 1872.

Four brothers of Mr. Russell entered the military service of the United States during the war of the Rebellion, three of whom lost their lives. Westly D. enlisted in the 13th Ill. Vol. Inf., and died in Kingston Township, and the consequences of disease contracted in the army. Robert W. became a soldier in the 42d Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. He was killed in a charge on a rebel battery in the battle of Stone River. David F. belonged to the 95th Ill. Inf., and died in the hospital at Vicksburg.



Exander P. Kellogg, farmer, section 3, Genoa Township, was born Aug. 4, 1826, in Essex, Vt. His parents, Orlando and Mary A. (Place) Kellogg were natives of Massachusetts and had 10 children. Mr. Kellogg is the eldest child of his father and mother, and was a resident of his native State until he was 18 years of age, when, in 1844, he removed to McHenry Co., Ill. He passed a winter there, and in the spring of the year following came to De Kalb County, locating in Genoa Township. He operated the greater portion of the time for 20 years as a teamster between

Chicago and De Kalb County and other portions of the State of Illinois.

In 1846 he pre-empted 80 acres of land on section 3, where he has since maintained his homestead, and has doubled his acreage. His entire landed property is under cultivation. He is a Republican in political conviction and principle. Though often urged to accept local official positions he has persistently declined. In 1852 he was appointed Postmaster of Ney, in which position he served continuously eight years. He has since officiated as Assistant Postmaster.

He was married Jan. 20, 1847, in Sycamore, to Harriet M. Hutchason, and they have seven children, —Clarke O., Harriet J., Leslie W., Hutchason A., Harlow O., Edward E. and L. D. The parents of Mrs. Kellogg, Clarke and Elizabeth (Bradley) Hutchason, were natives of New York. The father died there and the mother married Ira Manning. They came to De Kalb County in 1846, and later in life settled in Michigan, where they died. Mrs. Kellogg is the third of a family of six children, and was born Sept. 21, 1827, in Niagara Co., N. Y. She is a member of the Free Methodist Church, and Mr. Kellogg is a true Christian man.

George E. Stafford, of the firm of Dayton & Stafford, stock dealers at Sycamore, was born Sept. 22, 1831, in Preston, Chenango Co., N. Y. Isaac Stafford, his father, was born in Vermont and married Lucy Seymour, a native of the State of New York, after his removal there. Later they came to Cortland Township, De Kalb County, where the mother died Feb. 16, 1876. The father died there July 21, 1883. Three of their five children are now living: Saxe is a farmer in Cortland Township; and Isaac is a physician in Harrison, Madison Co., Montana.

Mr. Stafford was reared to the pursuit of agriculture, and came to De Kalb County in 1857. He was about 24 years of age when he became the proprietor of 27 acres of land in Cortland Township, situated on sections 15 and 22. From this beginning he has increased his possessions until he is the sole owner of 205 acres of land in that township, a half interest in 444 acres, and a third interest in 160 acres, all lying

within the same township. He remained there resident until the spring of 1884, the date of his removal to Sycamore. In November of the same year he formed his present business relation with James Dayton and entered upon the purchase and shipment of stock to Chicago.

Mr. Stafford was married Nov. 17, 1858, in the township of Cortland, to Christina, daughter of Peter and Isabel Youngs. Two children resulted from this union, namely, Emily, who is the wife of Charles A. Lattin, and Frank G., who is a dealer in live stock in Sycamore.

John Gould, farmer, section 22, Cortland Township, having 34 acres in the southern part of the section and 120 acres in all, was born in town of Harmon, Kennebec Co., Maine, Oct. 8, 1814. His parents, Abel and Mary (Kelly) Gould, are deceased and buried at Ohio Grove Church. They were probably natives of Maine, and moved to the State of New York when John was a babe, and soon to Meigs Co., Ohio, where a farm had been purchased and where they lived seven years or more; they then sold out and removed to Jefferson Co., Ind., rented a farm for a number of years, then lived in Dearborn County, in the southeastern corner of that State, until 1840, when they came to this county, with horse teams, arriving Nov. 15, not more than three miles from Mr. G.'s present residence. He died Dec. 7, 1858, aged about 77 years. John's mother was an orphan, brought up by Judge North in her native State (Maine), and died in September, 1865, at the age of 83 years.

Mr. John Gould, whose name heads this sketch, was first married Feb. 4, 1838, in Dearborn Co., Ind., to Mary Ann Johnson, who was born in that State in 1818, the daughter of — and Elizabeth (Hinds) Johnson. She died in this (Cortland) township, in the spring of 1845, and is buried in the Ohio Grove (or Baptist Church) Cemetery. Her three children are: George H., born April 25, 1839, and died Nov. 4, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., and was a member of Co. C, 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., and died in the service; Mary E., born May 15, 1841, married Wm. Blackman, Dec. 23, 1866, and lives in Dakota; and Sa-

brina A., born July 5, 1843, married Luther Wheeler, March 5, 1860, and is residing in this township. Oct. 1, 1848, Mr. Gould married Miss Caroline, daughter of James and Hannah (Merrow) Wheeler. Her father was a native of Massachusetts and died in February, 1861 (or thereabout), in Maine; and her mother, born in Winthrop, Me., died in the same State, in 1867, at the age of about 78 years. Mrs. G. was also born in Winthrop, Jan. 29, 1811, and she has two daughters, namely: Elvira R., born April 18, 1850, and married Joseph Snyder, Dec. 24, 1868; and Clotilda Jane, born Aug. 5, 1852, married John I. Simons, Nov. 20, 1873, and lives in Dakota.

Mr. Gould had a very limited school education in his youth, especially in mathematics, as that seemed peculiarly difficult to him; but he has nevertheless battled successfully with the world. He is a venerable old settler here, having occupied his present farm ever since the year 1847. In his political principles he votes with the Republican party, and he, as well as Mrs. G., is a member of the Free-will Baptist Church at Ohio Grove, having been one of the first members of that congregation and has been an officer in the Church.

George H. Kesler, farmer, section 16, Genoa Township, has been a resident of De Kalb County since 1859, with the exception of two years, which he passed in Burlington, Kane Co., Ill., the date of his parents' removal hither. He was born Aug. 7, 1839, in Orleans Co., N. Y., and is next the youngest in birth of 10 children. His brothers and sisters were Abraham, Phebe, Mary, Eliza, Andrew, James, Lyman, Horace and John. His parents, Philip and Betsey (House) Kesler, were natives respectively of Germany and the State of New York. The father died in the township of Genoa Oct. 22, 1880; the mother's demise occurred July 3, 1864.

Mr. Kesler is one of the substantial farmers of his township and county, and is the owner of 325 acres of valuable farming land, which is nearly all under cultivation. He is a Republican in political faith and relations, and has held various local offices.

His marriage to Mary A. Smith occurred at Kings-ton July 4, 1861, and they have been the parents of

eight children, four of whom are still living, namely: Lillie M., who married F. B. Fieste, Sept. 4, 1884; George G., Luella and Elinor S. Those deceased were named Ira J., Adaline, Robert S. and Emmett. The parents of Mrs. Kesler, Robert and Susanna (Ruth) Smith, were natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. She is the second of four children, and was born Oct. 12, 1841, in New Jersey.

Adolphus W. Brower, resident at Sycamore, was born Aug. 13, 1845, in Kenosha Co., Wis. In paternal descent he is a representative of the Hollanders who settled the State of New York in 1620. His paternal great-grandfather came from the Netherlands, in a vessel commanded by Hendrick Hudson and called "Die Guten Frau" (the good woman), and, with his wife, Jemima (Quackenboss) Brower, settled at Nyack on the Jersey shore. Later he went to the State of New York, where he was a pioneer settler, and was identified with the class distinguished as "Knickerbockers."

Adolphus Brower, son of the above, was born July 31, 1777, and married Elizabeth Baker. She was born Feb. 25, 1775, and became the mother of three sons and four daughters. The husband was fife-major in the war of 1812. The threatened invasion of the British aroused the latent indignation of the people, and men and women alike devoted themselves to the labor of erecting intrenchments. The chorus of a song which was then popular and manifested the quality of the prevailing spirit, ran as follows:

"Pickaxe, shovel, spade;
Crowbar, hoe and barrow;
You'd better not invade;
Yankees got the marrow."

Adolphus Brower and his wife died at the age of 78 years.

William B. Brower, their youngest son, was born Oct. 6, 1803, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was married March 20, 1825, to Paulina Broadway. Her father, Frasier Broadway, was born April 16, 1778, and in 1800 was married to Hannah Weed. She was born Sept. 1, 1777, and died aged 84 years. Their family comprised four daughters and four sons. All the latter, in later life, pursued the calling of their father, who was a butcher. T. E. and Alfred Broadway,

became prominent in their business and were located at 844 Broadway, New York, for many years. W. B. Brower went to Wisconsin in 1837, and was among the earliest pioneers of Salem, afterwards called Wheatland, and now known as Randall, the original township being now divided into three distinct towns. He left New York Aug. 7, of the year named, and arrived at what is now Kenosha on the first day of September following. At the date of his location the Menomonee or Black Hawk Indians were numerous in the vicinity. On the admission of Wisconsin as a State, in 1848, he was one of the first appointees to the position of Justice of the Peace by the Governor. Paulina (Broadway) Brower was born June 30, 1805, in Vermont, and became the mother of eight children. Elizabeth was born May 12, 1828, and is the wife of Henry Parmelee, of Geneva, Wis. John H. was born May 8, 1832, and is engaged in speculating at Kenosha, Wis. William B., born May 20, 1834, is the manager of the homestead. Hannah, born May 5, 1839, is the wife of V. C. Reynolds, and resides on the home farm. Anna, born May 1, 1843, is the wife of M. L. Hoffman, a stock dealer in Kenosha County. A. W. is the next in order of birth. Emmeline, born Aug. 27, 1849, married William Wilcox, of Geneva, Wis. One child died in infancy.

Mr. Brower was brought up at home in the Badger State until he was 15 years of age, when he was placed at a business college in St. Louis, Mo. He made a special study of penmanship, and devoted six months to the acquisition of a complete knowledge of telegraphy. Soon after returning home he went to the city of New York, and a few months later became interested in travel. He came to Sycamore in 1872, and, associated with Marshall Stark (deceased), engaged in the sale of lumber, pursuing that enterprise about two years. He formed his present business connection May 1, 1877, by the purchase of an interest in the firm relations of Whittemore & Chamberlain, the copartnership now comprising three members. They carry an average stock of \$13,500, including all the lines of goods common to such establishments and suited to their patronage. Their business embraces, besides the ordinary trade in hardware, a large amount of repairing.

Mr. Brower was married May 20, 1874, to Ella

Stark. She is the daughter of Marshall and Louisa Stark, and was born at Sycamore, Feb. 10, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Brower have two children: Anna was born Feb. 24, 1878; and Floyd E. was born Aug. 4, 1880. Their first child, Marshall William, was born Aug. 25, 1876, and died when about 10 weeks old.

Lester P. Wood, Sheriff of De Kalb County, resident at Sycamore, was born March 27, 1839, in Erie, Pa. His parents, George L. and Margaret (Conrad) Wood, belonged to the agricultural class. The former was born in the city of Hartford, Conn., and died on his farm in the township of Kingston, De Kalb County, Jan. 23, 1864. The mother of Lester P. was born in Erie, Pa., and died on the homestead Aug. 2, 1880. Of their children, Elizabeth and Roxy, the oldest in date of birth, are deceased; Abigail E. married John D. Dyer, marketman at Sycamore; George E. is a resident of Laporte, Ind., and is in the United States mail service; and Jane M. is deceased.

Mr. Wood is the oldest son and third child. He was reared on his father's farm, where he was instructed in agricultural labor during the farming seasons and attended school winters. He passed his boyhood and youth in this manner until he was 19 years of age, when he went to the seminary at Wheaton, DuPage Co., Ill., and completed his education. On coming of age he became proprietary owner of 360 acres of valuable land in the township of Spring, Boone Co., Ill., twelve miles north of Sycamore, of which he took possession in 1860 and continued its management until 1874. In that year he sold the property and returned to Erie, where he maintained his residence two years, and was occupied in the purchase and shipment of stock from Chicago to Eastern markets. He pursued the same line of business until the fall of 1879, coming at that time to Sycamore.

After a residence of a single year he secured, in the autumn of 1880, the election of Sheriff of De Kalb County on the Republican ticket, and in 1882 was re-elected without opposition to the same incumbency. The quality of the services rendered to the interests of De Kalb County by Mr. Wood are

attested by his re-election, a procedure which reflects much credit on his supporters, and proves that the voting community of De Kalb County are not delinquent in the matter of recognizing and rewarding efficiency and merit. Mr. Wood belongs to the Order of Knights Templars and other Masonic bodies.

His marriage to Ellen C. Zimmerman occurred Aug. 28, 1858, at Erie, Pa. Mrs. Wood is the daughter of Frederick Zimmerman, and was born Oct. 6, 1842, at Erie. The three children born of this union are as follows: Jane M. was born Aug. 18, 1860, and is the wife of W. F. Sell, marketman of Sycamore. Addie Z. is the second child; George F., only son and youngest child, is Deputy Sheriff under his father. The children were born in Spring Township, Boone County.

John B. Whalen, real-estate, abstract and insurance agent, at Sycamore, was born Aug. 5, 1850, in Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y. Harvey Whalen, his father, was born Dec. 22, 1809, in Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; and has been a farmer throughout the course of his

long life, being now 75 years of age. He was also a local politician of prominence and influence, and is still living in Penfield, N. Y. John B.'s mother, Lucinda (Watson) Whalen, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., and died in 1854. Their five children are living. Mr. Whalen is the second in order of birth. The oldest, Henry V., is an engineer and lives in Michigan. Charles H., Wilson and Howard live in Penfield with their father.

Mr. Whalen was reared in the varied occupations incident to the life of a farmer's son, and when about 18 years of age became a traveler in the Eastern States, engaging in that occupation one year. In 1870 he came to Braidwood, Ill., and remained there eight months, acting as accountant in the mercantile establishment of L. H. Goodrich. He went subsequently to Gardner, Ill., where he operated a year in the same capacity. In 1872 he became a resident of De Kalb County, his first engagement in business being as book-keeper for J. H. Rogers at Sycamore, where he was occupied nine months. He relin-

quished the position to accept an appointment as Deputy Circuit Clerk under E. F. Dutton. He filled the position three years and in 1876 bought the abstract office of De Kalb County, which he has since conducted and is the owner of the only complete set of abstracts in the county. He does a considerable business in real estate and represents eight fire insurance companies and one life insurance, viz.: Royal, London, Liverpool & Globe, also the Lancashire of England, Hartford, Continental, National of Hartford, Westchester & Northwestern National and the Connecticut Mutual Life Association.

Mr. Whalen officiated as Alderman of Sycamore from 1879 to 1883. He is President of the Sycamore Athenæum, and is President and General Manager of the Russell Manufacturing Company, at that place, an association engaged in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. He is the owner of his place of residence and of a considerable amount of real estate variously located.

Mr. Whalen was married April 25, 1876, in Sycamore, to Nellie Farndon. Wallace W., only child of this union, was born May 5, 1877. Mrs. Whalen was born Nov. 10, 1852, in Troy, N. Y. She has been a resident of Sycamore since four years of age, and was brought up in the family of the late James S. Waterman.

Eter N. Corson, a retired farmer, resident at Genoa, was born Oct. 6, 1819, in Pennsylvania, of which State his mother, Elizabeth (Buck) Corson, was a native, his father, John Corson, having been born in New Jersey. The family of 11 children were born as follows: Hannah, Catherine A., Peter N., Sarah, Susan, Henry, Lavina, Daniel, Alfred, Harriet and Lucretia.

Mr. Corson was a farmer in his native State until 1869. In the spring of that year he bought 160 acres of land in Genoa Township in De Kalb County, of which he took possession and occupied it about eight years, selling a portion of his acreage in 1877, and removing in that year to the village of which he has since been a resident. In political faith he is a Republican.

His first marriage occurred in Pennsylvania, Jan. 29, 1843, to Sarah Newman, and of their union eight

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Henry Pooler

children were born,—Teresa, Lloyd V., Henry M., Emily, Ursaline and Amanda. Two children of that marriage are deceased: Teresa died when three years old and one child died in extreme infancy. The mother died Dec. 27, 1875, in Genoa Township. Mr. Corson was again married March 7, 1878, to Amelia (Godding), widow of William Rochester Durham, who died Oct. 7, 1873, in Genoa Township, and by whom she had eight children,—Rochester H., Sarah J. and Emily J. (twins), Francis M., Caroline A., Lillie Y., Fannie M. and Olive M. Three children—Rochester H., Emily J. and Francis M.—are deceased. Mrs. Corson was born July 17, 1827, in England.



Henry Pooler, farmer, having 325 acres on section 19, Cortland Township, was born July 24, 1804, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. When a year old his parents, Jacob and Betsy (Price) Pooler, moved to the town of Schuyler, Herkimer County, that State, and a year later to Warren Township, same county, then back to Schuyler, then to Warren a second time, and finally bought a farm in German Flats. The mother died in that county; the father died in Montgomery Co., N. Y., and was buried in his son Joseph's burying-ground at Warren.

Henry remained in Herkimer County most of the time until he was of age, then worked out by the year or month for about three years; next, for three years he labored upon his father-in-law's farm for a consideration of 50 acres of land; then he bought a farm of 65 acres, to which he subsequently added until he had an aggregate of 151 acres, in German Flats. In 1861 he came to this county on a visit to his daughter, when he made a purchase of 150 acres, to which he has since added by further purchases until he has a total of 325 acres. He now has a fine farm and a splendid home, all earned by his own industry and wise economy, and without speculation.

On the 5th of March, 1828, he married Miss Margaret, a daughter of Nicholas and Lana (Passage) Shoemaker, and of German ancestry. She was born June 7, 1802, in German Flats, N. Y. Of the five children born in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Pooler, three are living: Almira, born March 22, 1829, and married John Christman Sept. 10, 1852, in German

Flats, N. Y., and died December 16, following, in De Kalb County; Henry, born April 22, 1833, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., died in the same county Oct. 28, 1834; Philany, born July 19, 1835, married John Christman in October, 1857; he died Oct. 9, 1863, from injuries received from a threshing-machine; Louisa, born Feb. 6, 1837, married Henry Christman, Dec. 28, 1854, who died Jan. 4, 1883; William F. was born April 26, 1840, and is now living near Lake City, Iowa. The foregoing births all took place in Herkimer Co., N. Y. Mr. Pooler's grandmother was of Low Dutch ancestry, and died in Schuyler Township, Herkimer Co., N. Y. His grandfather was of New England ancestry, and was killed in Schuyler Township by being thrown from a wagon. Mrs. Pooler's mother died at the age of 59, and her father, a farmer, died at the age of 87.

Mr. Pooler has a good, large frame residence, a large frame barn, and his farm is estimated at \$65 per acre. He is a Republican in his political sentiments.

A portrait is given of Mr. Pooler on the opposite page, which is a valuable addition to the portrait gallery of this ALBUM.



Seneca H. Willis, farmer, section 36, Genoa Township, has been a resident of De Kalb County since 1852, and has belonged to its agricultural element since 1860, when he began his independent operations by working his father's farm on shares one year. He engaged with his father as an assistant and continued to operate in that capacity seven years. In 1868 he bought a farm in Genoa Township, containing 117 acres. He now owns 120 acres additional, and of the entire tract has placed 150 acres under improvement. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Willis was born Aug. 5, 1841, in Warren Co., N. Y. He was 10 years of age when his parents, David W. and Laura M. (Halladay) Willis, removed to De Kalb County. They are natives of Vermont, and after marriage settled in the State of New York, whence they removed to Illinois, settling in the township of Sycamore, where they have since resided. Their children were named Seneca H., Morgan,

Harry B. and Angela. The second and fourth in order of birth are deceased.

The marriage of Mr. Willis took place in Genoa Township, Dec. 24, 1865, to Mary M., daughter of Alonzo and Rhoda (Rogers) Hedger. The parents of Mrs. Willis are natives of New York, and had three children, namely, Ann E., Mary M. and Enoch O. The daughter was born Nov. 30, 1844, in Hampshire, Kane Co., Ill. Of her marriage to Mr. Willis three children have been born—Lizzie A., Laura R. and Stella B. The latter died in infancy.

John Waterbury, farmer on the northwest quarter of section 8, Cortland Township, was born in North Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., May 12, 1830; was brought up on a farm in his native place, living there until September, 1858, and learned the shoemaker's trade before he was 21. Commencing this trade at the age of 19, he followed it for six years, then went, at the above date, to the city of New York, where he spent three years in draying. He then came to this county and for ten years resided in the township of Pierce, and in 1868 came to his present place of residence. It was then but partially improved, but Mr. W. has since made it one of the best farms in the township, having upon it a first-class frame residence, barns, etc. In his political views Mr. W. is a Republican, and he stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

He was married Dec. 25, 1855, to Miss Rebecca A. Brundage, and they have had five children, all of whom are living, viz.: George I., born Nov. 6, 1857, in New York city, in December, 1881, married Florence Rathbun and is living in Iowa; Charles, born Oct. 27, 1861, in Pierce Township, this county, is living at home; Harvey C., born June 17, 1865, in same township; Mary F., Nov. 5, 1867, in same township; and John A., Oct. 23, 1880, in Cortland Township.

Mr. W.'s father, John Waterbury, was a carpenter by occupation, and died in March, 1878, at the age of 81 years, on the old homestead; and his mother, Sarah H., *nee* Palmer, died in June, 1880, at the age of 79 years, also on the old homestead. Mr. Waterbury's paternal grandfather was a guard in the

Revolutionary War, but was never in action on the battle-field. Mrs. W. was born Jan. 20, 1838, in North Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., of which county her parents were also natives. Her father, Allen Brundage, was a farmer, and her mother's maiden name was Fanny Smith. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Benjamin Nilson, Clerk of the City of Sycamore, and member of the grocery and provision house of Nilson Bros., was born July 31, 1850, in Sweden. Pehr Nilson, his father, was a farmer and prominent in politics and public life. He was a member of the Legislature of Sweden in 1865-6 and held the position of State Jurymen 14 years by election, eventually resigning.

Mr. Nilson was a pupil at school until he was 14 years of age and passed three years subsequently on the farm where he was born. At 17 he entered the High School to complete his education, remaining a student there until 19 years old. He came to America in 1871, and on landing proceeded at once to Sycamore, where he had friends. He obtained employment as a farm assistant, in which he was occupied three months. At the end of that time he went to Chicago and was employed in the Rock Island car-shops until Jan. 1, 1872. At that date he returned to Sycamore and attended school to learn the English language. In the fall following he entered the grocery of Rowe & Shurtliff, where he was a clerk four years. In 1876 he became an assistant of C. Brown & Son, druggists and grocers. July 12, 1880, associated with his brother, Knut P. Nilson, he founded the business which they have since conducted. Their stock comprises lines of goods suited to their patronage and represents a cash value of about \$6,000. The proprietors are enterprising men and citizens of the best type, who have secured the confidence of the community. Mr. Nilson of this sketch is a stock-holder in the Cornwall Silver Mining Company of Colorado, a corporation of seven members who own several mining claims. In the spring of 1879 he was elected Clerk of Sycamore,

and has been twice re-elected. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Nilson to Betsey Swanson occurred at Sycamore, Oct. 3, 1873. Their family now (1884) includes three children,—Bertha Edusa, born Jan. 14, 1875; Elsa Urania, July 24, 1881; Edward Pehr, Nov. 17, 1883. Mrs. Nilson was born in Sweden in 1846, and is the daughter of Swen and Elsa Paulson, who are well-to-do farmers and own a large flouring-mill near the city of Sawesborg in Blikings Lan.

Henry Martin, general merchant at Cortland, was born in Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., Oct. 10, 1840. His father, John Martin, was born Dec. 20, 1804, in Chelsea, was a farmer in his native State until 1855, then real-estate dealer here in Cortland until his death, in March, 1880. His mother, Sarah, *nee* Percival, was born Dec. 15, 1803, and died Feb. 19, 1875, in Sycamore, this county.

Henry passed the first 15 years of his life in his native county, and came with the family in 1865 to Sycamore, was educated in common and graded schools and at an academy; and in 1862 he enlisted in the army for the cause of the Government. He was first employed for about eight months as chief clerk in the ordnance department at Columbus, Ky., furnishing ordnance to Grant's army at Corinth; was then transferred to Memphis, Tenn., in the same department; next to Huntsville, Ala.; then into McPherson's army, the Army of the Tennessee; followed Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Atlanta; ordered back to Nashville, Tenn., where he awaited orders from November to February; then was at Chattanooga until 1865; next, at the Macon (Ga.) Arsenal until the fall of 1866, when he was appointed Clerk for the Sub-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. He was thus stationed still at Macon until 1868, and finally at Augusta, Ga., until the Bureau was abolished. Then, in 1869, he was appointed Deputy Marshal for the District of Georgia, in which relation he served until 1876, when he returned to Sycamore.

Here he engaged in the produce business for a year, and then established a general merchandise

store in partnership with Mr. Matteson, under the firm name of Martin & Matteson; but soon they dissolved and then he started alone. Was in Mr. Jordan's store for a time, then removed back to the old store, which he occupied until he built the new store, in the fall of 1883. This is the best building in the town, where Mr. Martin carries the largest stock in the place.

In politics Mr. M. is a Republican.

He was married March 3, 1870, to Miss Florence J., daughter of George and Martha Flewellyn; she was born in Georgia, and is now 37 years of age. The two living children of Mr. and Mrs. M. are Sadie B., born Dec. 6, 1870, in Atlanta, Ga., and Bessie, May, 6, 1880; three were lost in infancy. "Johnnie" was born in 1875 and died when a month old, and Florence was born in 1877, and died in 1879; the remaining one died at birth.

Mrs. M. is a member of the Congregational Church.

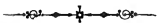
Galvin Shurtleff, druggist at De Kalb, is a native of the Province of Quebec, where he was born March 22, 1830. His parents and grandparents are natives of Massachusetts. He was reared in the Dominion with the exception of a period of four years spent at Derby Academy in that town, just across the Canadian border in Vermont. After the completion of his educational course he engaged in teaching in Canada, and was occupied three years in that vocation in his native province. In 1851 he decided on a change of base and came to Illinois, teaching two years at Rock Island. In 1853 he went to Ottawa, Ill., and passed about the same length of time similarly occupied. At the end of that time (about 1855) he bought a farm in Kane Co., Ill., on which he settled and held his residence about eight years, engaging meanwhile in teaching. In 1863 he sold his farm, and, going to Sycamore, passed three years in the business of a lumber dealer, and afterwards devoted his time and attention for several years to traffic in stock and produce. Making another venture, he engaged in a mercantile enterprise at Sycamore, in which he was interested three years.

In 1875 Mr. Shurtleff came to De Kalb and estab-

lished his present business, which includes the sale of drugs, groceries and crockery. His place of business is of extensive proportions, being 120 feet deep.

In politics Mr. Shurtleff is a Republican. He has officiated as Township Assessor and taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to education within his sphere. He has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for 30 years; is present District Steward and President of the Board of Trustees. His family are also members of the same religious body.

Mr. Shurtleff was married in Kane County to Sarah J. Arnold, their union taking place Oct. 22, 1857. Their children were born as follows: Willis, who died when nine months old, Wilfred C., Jessie B., Elmer K. and Alice F.



arnum V. Viner, farmer in Cortland Township, having 55 acres on sections 15 and 16, was born in the town of Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 23, 1824. His father, Charles Viner, was born May 6, 1797, in Bristol, England, and was killed by a cyclone in Mazon, Grundy Co., Ill., April 18, 1861. Mr. V.'s mother, Sarah, *nee* Banister, was born in Rutland, Vt., May 4, 1797, and died in January, 1868, in Grundy County. Mr. Charles Viner was a farmer, and came to America in 1812 as a British soldier. He afterward left the army, when Corporal of the Guard, and with six others crossed the St. Lawrence into the States. He married in 1815, and had four sons and four daughters.

The subject of this sketch is the third child in the order of birth in the above family. His parents moved, with him, when he was four or five years of age, to Madrid, then to Pierpont, then to Canton, and when he was 20 years old they emigrated West, locating in the town of Seneca, McHenry Co., Ill. After living there eight years with his father, he was married, Jan. 1, 1847, to Miss Mary T., daughter of David S. and Catherine (Marshall) Wickes. Dr. Wickes was born in Troy, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1800, and died Oct. 15, 1844, in Meed's Creek, Steuben Co., N. Y.; and Mrs. W. was born May 21, 1800, in Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and died Sept. 15,

1876, in Elliottville, Fillmore Co., Minn. Mrs. V. was born in Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., July 30, 1829. She suffered a paralytic stroke in 1876, losing the use of her left hand. Dr. W. was a successful physician of the old school, and died from the effects of overwork.

Mr. Viner lived nine years at Seneca, McHenry County, and then moved to the township of Mazon, Grundy Co., Ill., purchasing a farm of 80 acres, then a wild place, where he first attempted to make a home; but he soon afterward sold it to his brother and returned to McHenry County and bought 122 acres of improved land. After living there three or four years he sold out and moved again to Grundy County and purchased an improved farm of 80 acres, but a year afterward he sold this and removed to Portage Co., Wis., where he bought new land, built upon it and improved it some, and in four months went back to Grundy County again, purchased 80 acres, built a house upon it and dwelt there a little more than a year. He sold again and moved to this (Cortland) township, bought a farm of 86 acres and lived upon it for 20 years. He then rented this farm and moved to Morris, Grundy County, lived there a year, returned here and sold his farm on sections 26 and 27, and finally purchased his present place, in 1882.

In his political views Mr. Viner is a Democrat, and in an official capacity he has been for several years a School Director.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Viner are: Sarah C., born May 10, 1849, in Mazon, Grundy Co., Ill., and married March 5, 1868, Emery Willmarth, and lives in Cortland village; Charles D., born in Seneca Township, McHenry Co., Ill., Feb. 4, 1853, and March 2, 1876, married Ada Brown, and now living in this (Cortland) township; Thomas D., born also in Seneca Township, Sept. 1, 1855, married March 28, 1883, Alice Smith, and is now living in Nebraska; Alva V., born in Mazon, Ill., Dec. 21, 1857, married Maggie Ellis Jan. 31, 1883, and is now a merchant in Waverly, Iowa; William E., born in Cortland Township, this county, Aug. 16, 1860, is now a clerk in Morris, Grundy County; Frank L., born in this township, Feb. 26, 1867, lives in Nebraska; Joseph C., born May 25, 1869, also in this township, died Aug. 6 following; and Ellis F., born Dec. 23, 1871, in Cortland Township, is living at home.

Wm. L. Viner, oldest brother of Varnum V., while on a visit, by permission of his father, to an uncle in Pennsylvania, Jonathan Banister by name, taught school there during the winter of 1841-2, worked on a farm the next spring near his uncle's, then went down the Ohio River on a raft of lumber, and thence up the Mississippi River to Galena, from which point his family received a letter from him, and since that time he has never been heard from. His father went to Galena and spent three weeks in search of him.

Robert D. Lord, resident at Genoa, has been a citizen of the township since 1845. He was born Sept. 9, 1817, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., and is the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Morris) Lord. His parents were natives respectively of Connecticut and New Jersey, and settled in Saratoga County, where they resided many years, removing thence to Yates County, in the Empire State, and there died. Of ten children born to them nine grew to mature years.

Mr. Lord accompanied his parents at the age of eight years to Yates County, and he was a member of the parental household until his marriage. After that event he managed his father's farm three years, when he came to Illinois and bought 80 acres of land in Genoa Township, became resident thereon and continued its management until the summer of 1862. He enlisted at Sycamore in the 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was elected and commissioned Second Lieutenant. After three months' service he resigned on account of ill health. On returning to De Kalb County, his medical adviser recommended change of climate and he went to California, returning nine months later for his family, and set out with them in the spring following, crossing the plains in wagons. They remained in California six years, Mr. Lord engaging in various occupations. He returned in 1869 to De Kalb County and resumed the calling of a farmer on his farm in Genoa Township. At the end of five years he removed with his family to the village of Genoa, where he interested himself in butchering and in dealing in butter, cheese and other farm produce. After a period of three years he closed his business in those avenues and returned to his farm. In 1883 he determined to retire and erected a fine resi-

dence in the village of Genoa, to which he removed in the winter of 1884. Mr. Lord retains the ownership of 80 acres of valuable land in Genoa Township and also of 160 acres in Iowa. He is a Republican in politics. While a resident of Genoa Township he was Postmaster at New Lebanon one year, resigning the position at the expiration of that time. He was Justice of the Peace for a long term of years.

He was married March 17, 1840, in Yates Co., N. Y., to Olive Hogeboom, and they have been the parents of nine children, but three of whom survive—Julia, Joseph and David. Mrs. Lord was born April 24, 1820, in the State of New York, and is the daughter of Andrew and Julia Hogeboom. Her father was of Dutch descent and was born in the Empire State. The mother was a native of Connecticut. The family located in Genoa Township in 1845. The father died there about 1855; the mother is living and is 88 years of age.

Benjamin F. Whipple, farmer on the northeast quarter of section 9, Cortland Township, was born in Muncie, Lycoming Co., Pa., Oct. 25, 1857. Both his parents were also born in that county, and are now living three miles north of Sycamore, this county. His father, James Whipple, was born March 4, 1831, of American ancestry, and his mother, Mary, *nee* Warner, was born 1833. They came to this county in 1870, arriving March 18, locating upon a farm which he had purchased the year before of Arnold Brown, and which is now occupied by a brother of Benjamin.

The subject of this sketch lived with his father until he was 23 years of age, when he bought a threshing-machine, in company with his brother, which they ran for seven seasons, ending with that of 1883. At that business they were very successful. He purchased his present farm in 1879, of Mr. Meeker, who had the use of it for a year afterward. In March, 1880, Mr. Whipple moved upon the place. In 1883 he bought 80 acres of Joseph Gandy, adjoining on the south.

Mr. Whipple was married Dec. 16, 1879, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Moses and Rachel (Evans) Dean. Mr. Dean was born in Hasbrouck, Sullivan

Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1815, engaged in a grist or saw mill or other enterprises, and since he came West in 1857 he has followed banking in Sycamore and farming. Mrs. Dean was born in Fallsburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1816, was married June 13, 1840, and had seven children, of whom Mrs. Whipple is the fourth in order of birth. Mrs. D. died April 26, 1884, in Sycamore, greatly respected by the community, as indeed are the whole family yet living. Mrs. Whipple was born Sept. 19, 1854, in Hasbrouck, N. Y., and was carefully educated and disciplined in an affectionate family. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple have had two children, namely: Warner D., born Dec. 23, 1880, in Sycamore, Ill., and Le Roy J., Dec. 11, 1882, in Cortland Township.

In politics Mr. W. is a Republican.

Elthorn Rogers, of the firm of Hoyt & Rogers, general merchants at Sycamore, was born Sept. 13, 1848, at Ballston Springs, Saratoga Co., N. Y. His father, Elam Rogers, was born in 1800 and commenced life as a farmer, afterwards in the employment of the Scythe Manufacturing Company at Ballston, where he is now living in retirement. The mother, Caroline M. (Prentiss) Rogers, was born in Worcester, Mass., and is still living. The family circle is yet intact. Their nine children were born in the following order: Rachel P. married W. H. Dodge, a lumber dealer at Rochester, Minn. Caroline M. is the widow of John C. Waterman, formerly a prominent capitalist of Sycamore. Elvira is the wife of C. R. Bassett, a wholesale notion dealer in Brooklyn, N. Y. Amelia married T. W. Stebbins, a hardware merchant at Rochester, Minn. Emily is an invalid, and is a member of her sister's family at Rochester. Melissa married M. Pinner, real-estate broker in the city of New York. Ethan, twin brother of Mr. Rogers of this sketch, is an ax manufacturer at Cohoes, N. Y. Jennie is the widow of H. H. Hurst, a former druggist of Ballston, N. Y.

Mr. Rogers obtained a good education at the excellent schools of the several grades in his native county, completed by an academic course of study. About the age of 18 years he entered the factory with his father, where he remained a few months and

afterwards became a clerk in a dry-goods store at Ballston, where he was employed until 1871, the year of his removal to the West. He continued his former occupation at Rochester, Minn., until his health became affected through confinement, and in 1875 he went to the Atlantic coast. In the year following he came to Sycamore to take a position as salesman in the mercantile establishment in which he is now a proprietor, then owned and managed by Waterman & Hoyt. In 1878 the firm became Hoyt, Rogers & Co., by the admission of the latter as a member, and its affairs were conducted under that style until 1880, when the business and its relations became the property of the present proprietors by the purchase of the interest of Mr. Waterman. The invested capital of Messrs. Hoyt & Rogers is estimated at \$18,000, and they are doing a satisfactory business in the sale of general merchandise. They are also interested in the Marsh Harvester Company as stockholders.

Mr. Rogers was married May 6, 1880, in Sycamore, to Jennie L. Byran, and they have two children: Martin L., born Oct. 7, 1881, and Urania B., born Nov. 8, 1883. Mrs. Rogers was born Feb. 24, 1857, in Sycamore, and is the daughter of Dr. O. M. and Jane L. Byran, of Sycamore. She is a graduate of Wellesley College.

Albert A. Olmstead, farmer, section 16, Genoa Township, was born Jan. 19, 1838, in Delaware Co., N. Y. He is the son of Caleb and Samantha (Wager) Olmstead, whose biography is given on another page. He was still in childhood when his parents removed to De Kalb County, and he remained at home until about 22 years of age, having been engaged for nearly three years previous in farming on shares. He prospect some time for a satisfactory location, and eventually located on 120 acres in the township where he has since been a citizen. His estate now comprises 440 acres of land, nearly all under improvement. His farm stock includes about 100 head of cattle and 20 horses, and he sends to market annually an average of 50 hogs. Mr. Olmstead has been identified with the interests and issues of the Republican party since he became eligible to the privileges of citizen-

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Chauncey Ellwood

ship, and he has officiated in several local positions.

His marriage to Susan E. Siglin took place Jan. 15, 1868, in Elgin, Kane Co., Ill. She was born Feb. 7, 1843, in Pennsylvania, and is the fourth in order of birth of 10 children born to her parents, Jacob and Hannah J. (Setzer) Siglin. Her brothers and sisters were named Rachel, Mary, Jacob, John, Josiah, Taylor, Michael, Jennie and Ella. Her parents were pioneers of De Kalb County and still reside at Sycamore.

On. Chauncey Ellwood, Mayor of Sycamore (1885). The portrait of this gentleman, which appears on the opposite page, is a most fitting accompaniment to the **PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM OF DE KALB COUNTY**, from the relations he sustains to its citizens and from the fact that he has been a resident within its borders for more than a quarter of a century. He has been a landholder at Sycamore since 1837, when he entered a claim to 80 acres of Government land, receiving his patent for the same dated the 10th day of July, 1844, and signed by the President, John Tyler. His residence is located on a portion of this land now included within the incorporated limits of Sycamore. The comparative condition of the now beautiful city with those primitive days may be estimated from the fact that, when Mr. Ellwood removed hither in 1858, a broad field of wheat fronted on what is now one of the main thoroughfares of Sycamore.

Mr. Ellwood was born Dec. 24, 1816, in Minden, Montgomery Co., N. Y., and is the son of Abraham and Sarah (DeLong) Ellwood. The former was born Nov. 7, 1792, in Montgomery County, and was a farmer in the early years of his life; a respected citizen, having filled various town offices in the town where he resided in New York State; an active business man, having constructed several sections upon the New York Central Railroad and also upon the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and in the latter years of his life carried on the cooperage business. He died at Sycamore, whither he and wife removed in 1856, his demise occurring August 24, 1872. The mother died at Sycamore Jan. 18, 1879. She was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Feb.

23, 1795. Both parents belonged to hardy races, tenacious of life and of robust physical development, all of which characteristics are perpetuated in the present generation. The mediate ancestral stock had its origin in the sturdy, stalwart inhabitants that settled the valley of the Mohawk in the State of New York. Of eleven children born to Abraham Ellwood and his wife ten survive. Nancy, the oldest child, was married in Montgomery County, her native State, to Livingston D. Walrod, and removed to Sycamore after the birth of her first child, Joseph, in the fall of 1836. Her second son, James W. Walrod, now deceased, was the first white boy born at Sycamore in 1838. Malinda is the widow of Joseph Sixbury, and resides at the home of Mr. Ellwood, of this sketch, who is her immediate successor in the order of birth. A sketch of her self and husband will appear upon another page in this volume. Eliza married Aaron Barringer, and, after his death, became the wife of O. Bowman. She is now a widow and a resident of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y. Chauncey, Reuben, Alonzo, Livingston, Hiram, James E. and Isaac L. were born in the order named. Chauncey, Reuben, Alonzo, James E., all reside at Sycamore, and are represented in this work. Livingston is a physician in Schenectady, N. Y. Hiram and Isaac L., both prominent business men at the city of De Kalb, are the subjects of biographical sketches in the **ALBUM** of this county. Alida, youngest child, married E. P. Young (deceased), the record of whose life may be found on another page.

Mr. Ellwood acquired an academic education at Amsterdam, N. Y., carving out his educational course by his own exertions. While pursuing his studies, he conducted classes in mathematics, philosophy and the rudiments of Latin in the same institution, thereby paying his board and tuition. He went to the village of Frankfort, where his active temperament brought him into prominence through his interest in general and local political affairs. He was an ardent Whig, and in 1849 he secured the appointment of Postmaster at Frankfort under President Taylor, and remained in the position through the administration of Millard Fillmore. He was elected Superintendent of Common Schools at Frankfort for a number of years. He entered the law office of Judd & Cleland in the same village and read under their instructions until his admission to the Bar of the Empire State, when he formed a business association with his junior pre-

ceptor, and they established a legal practice at Frankfort, under the style of Cleland & Ellwood, their connection existing three years. Mr. Ellwood's wide-awake, alert, mental organization kept him always, so to speak, "on deck," and his readiness for any amount or quality of hard work pushed him into places of responsibility and effort, and during the years 1854-6 officiated as Superintendent of section No. 5 on the Erie Canal, including a distance of 25 miles, and extending from Little Falls to Whitesboro, one of importance on the line of the canal, extending through the city of Utica; and its gradual descent along the banks of the Mohawk to Little Falls necessitated numerous locks and created an enormous amount of labor every year.

Mr. Ellwood's connection with the political history of his native State was during the period in which the Republican Party was organized. Mr. Ellwood frequently represented his district in the Congressional Conventions during the existence of the old Whig party as well as since the organization of the Republican party. On the 15th of September, 1855, the last Whig District Convention of Herkimer County convened in the village of Mohawk, which was attended by Mr. Ellwood in the capacity of Delegate from Frankfort, and he was unanimously chosen Delegate to the Whig State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 26th day of the same month.

Sept. 13, two days before the meeting above referred to, the Republican element of Herkimer County issued a call for a county convention to be held at Herkimer, Sept. 22, to appoint delegates to a Republican Convention to be held at Syracuse on the same day, which had been fixed for the convening of the Whigs in that city. The Whig Convention of Sept. 26, 1855, which met at Syracuse pursuant to the call, was the last assembly under the banners of the old *regime* in the Empire State. The party in New York practically expired in 1854, and the delegates who went up to Syracuse in September, 1855, went there to pay a last melancholy tribute to a defunct organization. A feeble attempt to re-galvanize the Whig party took place, but the delegates, fair-minded, conscientious, reflective men, revolved in their thoughts the principles set forth in the preamble to the call, pursuant to which call another body was in session in another quarter of the same city. "The friends of Freedom without distinction of

party, and such as are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and hostile to the further extension of slavery in sentiment, and determined to exercise their rights of suffrage in such a manner as to carry out their views in future political action," were words which rang in their ears and echoed in their consciousness, while the old-liners affirmed that Whiggery and Republicanism were essentially identical, and that the latter, being a temporary offshoot, would die early, unless safely gathered into the sheltering bosom of the former. Before the day closed the Whigs marched from their chamber of assembly to that of the Republican convention.

Oct. 18 following, 22 days later, Chauncey Ellwood was a Delegate from Frankfort to a Republican Convention called for the purpose of nominating county officers. One of the distinctive actions of the Convention was an endorsement of the resolutions and nominations of the Republican State Convention at Syracuse. To the sentiments and principles, which he adopted without qualification or reservation, Mr. Ellwood has since consistently and inflexibly adhered.

He came to Sycamore in the spring of 1858, and on the 7th of May following he was admitted to practice in the State Courts of Illinois. He formed a business relation with a law association already established at Sycamore, which conducted a successful enterprise covering a period of two years, under the style of James, Lowell & Ellwood. On its termination the relation of Owen & Ellwood was formed, which existed two years and was ended by the withdrawal of the junior partner.

In April, 1861, Mr. Ellwood was appointed Postmaster at Sycamore by President Lincoln, and retained the position until November, 1866. Meanwhile he figured in local and State politics, having represented his county several times in State Conventions, his career being a continuation of the line of action he had pursued in the State of New York, and the records attest the vigor and persistency of his public attitude. In the 25th General Assembly of Illinois, from 1866 to 1868, he was elected First Assistant Secretary of the Senate under Gen. Chas. E. Lippincott, and on the resignation of his chief became his successor. In the next sessions (1868-1870) he was elected Secretary of the State. In the fall of 1869 he was nominated for State Senator from his District, but

failed of election on account of dissension in the Convention. In the fall of 1877, without solicitation, he was made the candidate of the National Greenback Labor element for State Senator and made a gratifying run in his District, which is strongly Republican. His own town, which was Republican by a majority of more than 300, gave him 235 majority and he came very near an election. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Board of Education. He served as its Secretary in 1880 and 1881, and was re-elected in 1882, became its President, and is still the incumbent of that position (1885).

Mr. Ellwood has operated in the general business interests of Sycamore with the same alertness, energy, persistency and industry that have characterized his entire career. In 1866 the Sycamore Bank suspended, with heavy liabilities, and Mr. Ellwood closed its affairs with the creditors. In 1867, associated with Dr. O. M. Bryan and Alonzo Ellwood, he started a flax-mill, which is still in existence and operated under the ownership and management of Messrs. Loomis & Luther. In 1874 he engaged in the boot and shoe business at Sycamore, which he conducted until his promotion to the place of chief executive of the city. He is a Director in the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company, and one of the managers and President of Elmwood Cemetery. On the organization of the Marsh Binder Manufacturing Company, he became a stock-holder, and was elected a Director. In the year following he declined a re-election from press of other business. From 1875 to July, 1883, when the road passed into the ownership of the Chicago & Northwestern corporation, he was Vice-President and General Manager of the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad. One of the achievements of his administration was the erection of the fine brick depot at Sycamore. The kindly nature of Mr. Ellwood is as clearly shown by his consideration for the residents of Sycamore during the period of his management, as in any other phase of his career, many being granted the favors of magic slips signed "C. Ellwood," which secured to them the privileges of the road. Many a boy will bear in lasting remembrance the man who sent him to the conductor with a chalk mark on his back, bearing a significance most gratifying to the wearer of the brand which passed him over the road.

In 1883 he was elected Vice-President of the De

Kalb County Agricultural Association and re-elected to the same position in 1884 and 1885.

Though not a subscriber to the tenets of any ecclesiastical denomination, Mr. Ellwood lends countenance and substantial aid to the maintenance and furtherance of religious influence. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is characteristically liberal and generous in its support. His interest in its welfare was most appropriately recognized by his selection as an eminently proper person to pronounce the address of welcome in behalf of the local society on the occasion of the convening of the 42d Session of the Rock River Annual Conference held at Sycamore, in October, 1881. His remarks were published in full in the *City Weekly* and were made in the genial vein and liberal spirit of their author. A resolution was presented and adopted by the Conference expressing the thanks of the organization for the address, and also for the courtesy extended by Mr. Ellwood to its members in passing them on the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad, of which he was Manager. The appreciation of his efforts was emphasized by additional mention in the general resolutions adopted at the close of the Conference.

Mr. Ellwood has been twice married. He formed a matrimonial alliance with Jane E. Budlong in 1846, in Frankfort, N. Y. She was the daughter of Dr. Caleb and Susan Budlong. Murray, only child of this union, was born in 1847, and died before he was six months old, after a brief illness of less than 24 hours' duration. The young mother, in the weariness of broken health and hopes baffled by the sudden death of her blooming, beautiful babe, did not rally from her depression, and on the 14th of April, 1848, she sank away to eternal rest. She belonged to a prominent family, and her untimely death was the subject of much comment in the local press. The order of Odd Fellows, to which her husband and father belonged, passed resolutions of condolence and attended her funeral in a body, wearing the badge of mourning. She has been in the realm of the blessed nearly 37 years, but on earth her memory is still fresh and green, and is perpetuated by the copy of the action of Oneonta Lodge, bearing under its official seal the expressions of sympathy passed at a special meeting April 15, 1848.

Mr. Ellwood was again married in November, 1857, in Ionia, Mich., to Helen E., daughter of Sam-

uel and Anna Dexter. Three children were born of this marriage: Florence was born Nov. 14, 1858, and died Sept. 30, 1859; John D. was born Feb. 9, 1860, and is now a resident of De Kalb. He married Emma, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Combs, of the city of De Kalb. Anna was born Sept. 11, 1864. Their mother died March 5, 1866, at Sycamore. She was a lady of finely disciplined mind and possessed unusual earnestness and decision of character. Her married life was passed in the conscientious discharge of every duty as wife and mother. The qualities she exercised as a friend and neighbor built for her a memorial more enduring than marble, and she is still mentioned with admiration and appreciation by those who were the objects of her consideration and esteem.

The residence of Mr. Ellwood at Sycamore is located on a plat of ground containing 12 acres, belonging to his original claim, of which he became the possessor in 1837. The spot where the house stands is in the same state in which it was when its owner first selected it, its soil having never been broken by the plow. In the rear of the residence is a small artificial lake, of a half-acre in extent, and stocked with fish.

Mr. Ellwood was a charter member of Oneonta Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 215, at Frankfort, in which he was prominent and passed all the chairs. He was also made a Mason in Olive Branch Lodge there, and passed the various offices, including that of Master of the Lodge; and on removal to Sycamore he transferred his membership by demit to Blue Lodge No. 134. He is now a Royal Arch Mason at Sycamore.

One of the most notable occasions in the history of Mr. Ellwood's connection with the home of his adoption was the event of the presentation of an elegant gold-headed cane by his friends at Sycamore. The cane cost \$100. The engraving embraces an appropriate inscription, and the design of a locomotive with tender and passenger coach attached. But over and above the value and beauty of the gift was the abounding enthusiasm which characterized the arrangement and consummation of the presentation ceremonies. It was a perfect ovation and the assemblage was gratifying in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The militia and the fire companies, embracing the members of four organizations and

led by the Band, made a most imposing parade, after which the concourse gathered in Wilkins Hall and were called to order by the President of the occasion, Judge Charles Kellum. The leading addresses are presented intact. Mayor Nathan Lattin spoke as follows:

Mr. President:—We have met on this occasion and in this hall in a different capacity and for a different purpose than we have been wont to meet here. Sometimes we have met here for pleasure, sometimes as political factions, and sometimes we have met when excitement and passion have largely predominated in our deliberations; but on this occasion we meet much differently. The war-club and the tomahawk are, for the time being, buried deep out of sight, and all meet to show respect to and good will toward one of our active, enterprising and public-spirited fellow townsmen, one whose interests have been largely identified with the interests and prosperity of Sycamore for the past 20 years—not only have been but still are. We have also met to present him a slight token of our appreciation. I need hardly say that the citizen referred to is HON. CHAUNCEY ELLWOOD.

“He came to Sycamore about 20 years ago, when the place was but a village of a few hundred inhabitants,—no buildings of very large pretensions, either for business, residences, hotels or places for religious worship; no large manufacturing establishments, or machine shops; no flax or grist mill; no railroad; Mill's stage coach was the only public conveyance by which to communicate with the outer world; the steam whistle had scarcely broken upon the primeval stillness. He identified himself with the interests of the place of his adoption and has been identified with them up to the present time, and, I may say, is more closely identified with them now than at any time in the past. He has seen the village of 20 years ago grow to be one of the most beautiful cities of the present and still in the height of her ambition; the unpretentious buildings disappear and in their places appear substantial business blocks, handsome residences, beautiful churches, mills, machine shops and manufacturing establishments; in place of the stage coach, the railroad; the shrill whistle of engines is heard morning, noon and evening. The surrounding country has had to contribute new territory for its growth. He has not only witnessed these changes

but has been largely identified with the efforts that have brought them about.

"But more particularly has his efficiency been demonstrated in the capacity of General Manager of the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad. To-day our little railroad commands the respect of not only individuals, but also of other railroad corporations, and by it Sycamore is made one of the principal railroad points of Illinois, and its importance is appreciated by all the commercial centers east and west. It is but justice to say that to Chauncey Ellwood belongs the credit largely of our enviable position, and also a fair share of the credit of other improvements of the past years. And when years have passed away, and with them he and ourselves, then his name will shine bright on the roll of honor among those who stood faithful and true to the interests, welfare, growth and prosperity of this, the most beautiful little city in the world, with this sentiment ever before him: 'Sycamore: may she ever be right; but, right or wrong, nevertheless, Sycamore!'

"For his fidelity to the interests of the city, his friends have met on this occasion to present to him, in the name of the citizens of Sycamore, a token of their appreciation, and I may say, all join in approving.

"Mr. Ellwood, in the name of your friends, in the name of the citizens of Sycamore, I have the honor of presenting to you this cane as a token of their appreciation of your fidelity to the interests of this city. Take it and use it, and by its use may you be able to lengthen out the span of life a little at least; and when you are through with it, and your work done, may your posterity preserve it as an heirloom to your remembrance; and may it be an incentive to them to serve their town, county, State and country well and faithfully."

In response, Mr. Ellwood said:

"*Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I have often been called upon to express my views upon the various matters pertaining to the general welfare of our city's prosperity; but never with the same emotions as at the present time, as I see before me so many of the professional and business men, the militia companies, the elements of our city's prosperity, the laboring men, also the elements of its preservation, the fire companies, to respond to the kind sentiment you have expressed—to be the recipient of a testi-

monial so beautiful and valuable as this cane. I frankly admit that I do not know how to express my feelings and thanks.

"You have so kindly referred to my long residence in this place that I may be pardoned in saying that I have witnessed its prosperity and growth, that I have seen it gathering strength year by year, by the united and energetic efforts of her business men, until it has grown from a mere hamlet to a beautiful and prosperous city of some four or five thousand inhabitants, unsurpassed by any city in the State for the high moral standing of her business men, whose energetic aid has never been wanting to further any enterprise that would tend to the advancement of the city's prosperity.

"As to the management of the railroad, it is due from me to say that I have ever received the hearty co-operation of the president, officers and directors for all the changes and improvements that have been made upon it. It is also due from me to say that our business relations with the general officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company have been and are of the most friendly character, and to them is due much of the success which our road has obtained, never having asked them for a reasonable favor in behalf of our road, or for the business men, which has not been readily and cheerfully granted.

"I accept this beautiful cane, not so much on account of its intrinsic value, nor for its beauty, but as coming from my old friends and neighbors, as a memento of their friendship and esteem. I shall keep and prize it as long as I live; and, as the ever changing years roll round, the sweet memories and recollections of this hour will ever grow brighter and brighter, dearer and dearer to me. Again I thank you, my friends, with the assurance that this occasion will ever be treasured and remembered by me as one of the happiest events of my life."

Judge Kellum responded to repeated calls as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* It is gratifying to me, as doubtless it is to all of the citizens of Sycamore, to participate in an assemblage of this character. We have met to show our appreciation of the business ability, zeal and fidelity of one of Sycamore's oldest citizens, Hon. Chauncey Ellwood. He has witnessed and been a part of the city's growth, and has been largely identified with its prosperity and success as a

business center, but has more particularly distinguished himself in his management of the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad. Amid the manifold perplexities incident to the railroad business, his uniform courtesy and obliging manners, his civility and complaisance, have reflected honor upon his management. This occasion is worthy of Sycamore, whose citizens are always willing to do honor to the men who do most to promote her material interests. All asperities, bickerings and heart-burnings, growing out of political or other interests, are forgotten and made subordinate to the spirit of the occasion.

"Mr. Ellwood, when with enfeebled frame and tottering step you walk the down hill of life, you will find more support and comfort in the cheering memories of this scene than in leaning on this staff, carrying with you, as you will, to your life's end the assurance of the esteem and approbation of your fellow-citizens."

R. L. Devine, Esq., made the following speech:

"I am much pleased and gratified over this demonstration of respect towards one of the oldest residents of Sycamore. Mr. Ellwood has claims to be considered one of the pioneers of the place. More than a third of a century ago he purchased of the United States the land where his homestead is now located, in the limits of Sycamore. He has been identified with many and perhaps most of the leading business enterprises of the town for years. He has given a good word and a helping hand to many a man who stood in need of them. It is quite impossible for a man to lead an active public or business life without often meeting with harsh criticism and unjust opposition. Our friend here has had his full share of that kind of experience; but it is better to appreciate and to commend and reward the good deeds of those with whom we associate than to magnify the errors such as all men are liable to commit. I am all the more pleased with this demonstration, as it shows a disposition on the part of the people to stand by one another and by the town. Our city is prosperous and we are all proud of it; but its prosperity can only be maintained in the future, as it has been in the past, by harmony and unison among its business men and citizens generally. Let us always bear in mind that old motto, 'United we stand, divided we fall.'

Messrs. J. S. Waterman, Hon. W. M. Byers, David

Syme, W. M. Loomis, R. Ellwood and G. M. Sivwright made brief and appropriate speeches, and after the closing ceremonies the assemblage dispersed, bearing away with them the remembrance and inspiration of one of the most enjoyable occasions in the history of Sycamore. It reflects quite as much, however, on the hearts that instigated such an affair as on the man who was its distinguished object. In January, 1883, Mr. Ellwood set out for a Southern tour and traveled leisurely *via* Louisville, Nashville and Montgomery, visiting prominent places in Florida and shipping from Cedar Keys for Havana, Cuba. All along the route he wrote his impressions and observations in the form of keen, breezy, descriptive letters, which he sent for publication to the *City Weekly* at Sycamore. They were characterized by the vein that runs through all his acts,—earnest devotion to and solicitude for the people and interests of Sycamore.

It has been the lot of Chauncey Ellwood to live in the most important period of the history of the Republic, and to share in its chances. His early life was filled with the struggles that were his only inheritance. By diligence and the display of his good judgment and business ability he has accumulated a competency, although beginning active life with no advantages.

Henry H. Slater, merchant at Genoa, was born Oct. 31, 1838, in New Jersey. He was reared to the age of 17 years on his father's farm, attending the common school in boyhood, and at the age named accompanied his parents to Genoa Township, where they joined the community of farmers. On reaching the period of his majority, he returned to the East for a visit and remained one year. He came back to De Kalb County, and in August following his return he enlisted in the 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., enrolling in Co. A, and shared the fortunes of the regiment until the close of the war. He advanced to the grade of Sergeant, and was afterwards promoted as First Lieutenant. He received his discharge at Washington, D. C.

On his return to De Kalb County he entered into the prosecution of a mercantile enterprise at Genoa,

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forming a partnership with Henry Perkins, and they prosecuted their joint interests in that direction three years. Mr. Slater sold his claim and bought a farm in the township of Genoa, and conducted an agricultural enterprise two years. Again selling out, he went to Grundy County, where he engaged in business with A. K. Stiles. Eighteen months later he disposed of his interest to Mr. Stiles and returned to Genoa, embarking in a mercantile enterprise. In 1876 he erected the fine brick building where he has managed his business since. His yearly traffic amounts to about \$30,000.

Mr. Slater is a Republican in political connection and has discharged the duties of several local offices. He is a member of Lodge No. 288, F. & A. M., at Genoa.

He was married to Anna B. Stiles, and they have two children—Samuel A., born April 16, 1868, and Margaret A., born Sept. 2, 1870. Mrs. Slater is the daughter of A. K. and Fanny (Smith) Stiles, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Canada. They came to Genoa Township, where they lived during the remainder of their lives. Their family included four daughters and two sons.

Joseph Gandy, farmer, section 10, Cortland Township, was born in Leesburg, Union Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1834, and when he was three years of age his parents moved with their family to this county, where they have since lived. Mr. G. never learned a trade, but, being naturally a good mechanic, he can build any common farmer's house or barn as well as anybody. He has been a school officer in his township, and in his political views is a Democrat.

He was married Oct. 9, 1859, to Mary Jane Parker, who was born Dec. 10, 1839, in Camden Township, Hillsdale Co., Mich. They have five children, namely: S. Douglas, born July 18, 1860; Sarah E., July 24, 1862, was married Nov. 16, 1882, to Fred W. Snow, and is a resident of Cortland village; Ada, born Jan. 29, 1864; Vida, Sept. 10, 1865; and Henry Harris, April 9, 1874,—all on section 9, this township. Mr. G.'s father was Henry H. Gandy. (See sketch of H. H. Gandy.) Mrs. G.'s father, Abel Parker, was born in the State of New York, Dec. 14,

1800, and died in 1851, in Camden, Hillsdale Co., Mich. Her mother, Climena, *nee* Pease, was also born in New York State, July 4, 1813, and died Dec. 13, 1879, in California Township, Branch Co., Mich. Her maternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.

Aramont N. Hollembeak, retired farmer, residing at Genoa, was born Feb. 5, 1816, in Genesee Co., N. Y. Ruluff Hollembeak, his father, was a native of New York, and married Electa Ames, who was born in Vermont. After their marriage they became residents of Genesee County, afterwards removing to Pennsylvania, where the father died. The mother came to De Kalb County, and after a residence of nearly 30 years returned to Pennsylvania, where she died. Their children were named Electa, Betsey, Aramont N., Alfred A., Abram, William and Amy.

Mr. Hollembeak is the oldest son of the children born to his parents, and accompanied them while yet in extreme youth to Crawford Co., Pa. He was 13 when his father died, and he continued to reside with his mother three years after that event, aiding her in the support of the family. In 1832 he began an apprenticeship to learn the business of a wagon-maker, remaining until the year preceding his majority, after which he pursued his trade as a vocation at different points until the date of his removal to De Kalb County, and afterwards for a season. Among other places where he carried on his business may be named Conneaut, Ohio, where he operated three years.

In 1839 he became a citizen of De Kalb County and entered a claim of 160 acres of land in the township of Genoa, of which he afterwards obtained the patent from the Government. On this he located and was an occupant until Nov., 1877, when he built his present residence, and of which he took possession on its completion. His fine and valuable farm is managed by a tenant.

Politically, Mr. Hollembeak is an out-and-out Republican, and he has been an important factor in the general interests of his township. He has been Supervisor two terms, has served several terms as Assessor, School Trustee and Road Commissioner,

and has discharged the duties of a Police Magistrate six years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Jan. 12, 1838, he was married, in Crawford Co., Pa., to Pamela, daughter of Frederick and Amy Decker. Her parents were residents of Genesee Co., N. Y., where her father died. The mother went to Pennsylvania and later to Michigan, to live with her children, and died at Cassopolis in that State. Their daughters were Betsey, Catherine, Hannah, Amy, Jane and Pamela, and sons, Barney, Grant and Stacey. Mrs. Hollebeak was born May 7, 1817, in Genesee Co., N. Y. The children born to her and her husband are Adelia A., Alfred, Henry, Emily, Ruluff and Ralph.

A fine lithographic portrait of Mr. H. accompanies this sketch.



John E. Atwood, merchant at De Kalb, and senior member of the firm of Atwood & Burnside, was born Aug. 26, 1828, in the town of Washington, Berkshire Co., Mass. He remained in the Bay State until 11 years old and spent the succeeding four years in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, N. Y. In 1844 he came to Illinois and settled in Rockford, finding employment as a farm laborer. When he reached the age of 22 years he entered a dry-goods store in that city, where he acted in the capacity of salesman. He ceased his connection with his employers at the end of four years, during which he had spent about one year in his native State.

He came thence to De Kalb County and engaged in business in the township of Malta, operating there three years and coming to De Kalb in 1862. He formed his present business relation with A. W. Burnside in 1877, previous to which date he was connected with his brother. The annual aggregate of the business transactions of the firm are estimated at \$40,000, and they rank among the leading commercial houses of this section of Illinois. Mr. Atwood adopts the principles of the prohibition element in politics. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He was first married in Belvidere, Ill., to Angelita Harrington, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. They had

two children: Clara A. resides at Colorado Springs, and J. Harie is in the employment of John V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. Their mother died in Malta and Mr. Atwood was again married in that place March 11, 1861, to Annie E. Fuller. One child—Walter B.—has been born to them. Mrs. Atwood is a native of Pennsylvania.



Jefferson O. Stark, of the firm of Stark Bros., dealers in stock and pressed hay, at Sycamore, was born April 4, 1847, in the township of the same name, in this county. His father, Marshal Stark, was born Aug. 12, 1813, in Luzerne Co., Pa., and became a resident of De Kalb County Sept. 14, 1835. Louisa (Tyler) Stark was born in Susquehanna Co., Pa. The senior Stark located a large tract of land on section 31, Sycamore Township, which was deeded to him on its coming into market, and is still in the family. At one time he was the proprietor of a place of public entertainment at Sycamore, known as the Stark House, a part of which is still standing contiguous to the Ward House. He was Sheriff of De Kalb County one term and officiated in other positions of trust and importance. His death occurred Dec. 26, 1882, and his widow is still a resident of the homestead. Their ten children are all living. Harmon M. resides on 360 acres in Kingston Township in this county, which is a portion of the unsettled estate. Martha is the wife of Hosea Atwood, a farmer in Jasper Co., Iowa. Mary married Curtis Harris, of the township of Genoa. Jefferson O. is the fourth in order of birth, and is in company with Henry, his junior brother. Theron resides in Sycamore and is administrator of his father's estate. Ada married James Maitland, and resides on the homestead. Ella is the wife of A. W. Brower, a hardware merchant of Sycamore. Emma married Charles Wiggins, a farmer in Storey Co., Iowa. Hattie is the wife of Burt Lee, a resident of Sycamore.

Mr. Stark was reared to the legal age of manhood on the paternal estate, and on reaching a period of independence he engaged in buying and shipping stock. Three years after he established his business he admitted his brother to an interest, and they have since been heavily engaged in transactions in the

avenues named. They buy and ship stock to Chicago and press hay for market, having the requisite facilities at Sycamore and also at Kirkland.

Mr. Stark is the owner of his residence and a second dwelling, which is rented. He was married Nov. 13, 1875, to Lydia Carver, a native of Luzerne Co., Pa., and is the daughter of Jabez and Ellen (Jackson) Carver. She was born in Lemon Township, Luzerne Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1850.

Wayne Holdridge, farmer on the northwest quarter of section 28, Cortland Township, was born in Smithville, Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1825, and is a son of Ira and Anna (Howell) Holdridge. His father was born in 1786, in Pownell, Vt., and died Jan. 13, 1869; and his mother was born on Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1792, and died Dec. 28, 1869, in Chenango Co., N. Y. They had a family of ten children.

Mr. Holdridge, the eighth in the above family, was brought up on a farm and received a practical school education. At the age of 28 he came to this county, arriving in June, 1853, and locating on his present farm of 67 acres, lying just north of the railroad. For 11 years he lived in the village of Cortland, where he owned a house and lot and followed painting, and bought his farm in 1864, since which time he has occupied it. In 1864 it had only an old house, but he has placed upon it a good residence, barn, outbuildings, etc. In politics Mr. Holdridge is a Republican.

He was married Sept. 27, 1857, to Miss Clara L., daughter and youngest child of Job and Anna (Sprague) Densmore, of Puritan English stock. She was born Oct. 24, 1834, in McDonough, Chenango Co., N. Y. Her father, a Methodist minister, was born March 25, 1790, in Reading, Vt., and died Sept. 9, 1845; and her mother was born May 24, 1791, in Vermont, and died March 23, 1880. Her grandfather Densmore was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Holdridge has a Continental eight-dollar bill which he received in pay. Her grandfather Sprague was a Captain of a stationary company at Castleton, in the Revolutionary War. Her oldest brother, H. B. Densmore, came to Kane Co.,

Ill., in 1837, and located at Sugar Grove, where he still resides.

Mrs. H. came to this county with her mother in 1845, they leaving New York State the day after Mr. Densmore was buried. There were 21 in the party, and they came West by team. Among them were Mrs. D., two children, and a sister named Cornelia Breed, who has married and is now living in New Bedford, Bureau Co., Ill. A brother, Joseph, is now living in Shell Rock, Butler Co., Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Holdridge have had one child, Ethelbert by name, who was born July 25, 1861, in Cortland Township, and is now living in Cortland village.

Mr. H. is a Republican in his political views.

William Wallace Bryant, M. D., practicing physician and surgeon at Sycamore, was born Oct. 31, 1832, at Chesterfield, Hampshire Co., Mass. His father, Martin M. Bryant, was born in the same place, and married Nancy A. Skiff, a native of Williamsburg, Mass. He was a physician of the "new school," and in 1838 settled at North Adams, where he pursued his profession until his death in 1844.

Dr. Bryant was a child of six years when his parents went to the town of Adams, and was 12 years old when his father died. He remained with his mother and attended Drury Academy in Adams, and subsequently became a student at Marlow, Cheshire Co., N. H. He began to read medicine under the instructions of Dr. W. W. Gardner, at Pittsfield, Mass., and supplemented the knowledge there obtained by attending lectures at the Medical College at Worcester in his native State, where he was graduated in June, 1856.

In October of the same year, Dr. Bryant came to Sycamore, then in its days of incipency, and has since been engaged as a practitioner at this point. He has built a substantial and popular business, and has discharged the duties of his profession with little intermission.

Dr. Bryant was married in September, 1856, to Cordelia Sheldon. She was born in Monroe, Franklin Co., Mass., and is the daughter of Hiram G. and Lydia (Ballou) Sheldon. Their children are Charles

H., Austin B., William M. and Nellie. The oldest son was born in Sycamore, April 24, 1857, and was primarily educated in the schools of his native city. He studied medicine under his father's instructions, and at the age of 18 years commenced to attend lectures at the Chicago Medical College, where he was graduated in March, 1879, after a thorough preparatory course covering a period of four terms. He was married in March, 1877, to Lottie V. Harrington, who was born in Iowa. They have one child.

Dr. W. W. Bryant has been a Universalist in religious principles for a quarter of a century. He is a Democrat of the Douglas school.

Henry Patterson, carpenter and joiner at Genoa, was born Dec. 20, 1829, in Meadville, Pa., and is the son of Joseph and Eleanor (Compton) Patterson. He came from his native State to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1845, when he was 16 years of age, and was a member of his father's family four years after their location in Illinois.

In 1850 he went to Chicago for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the business of a carpenter and joiner, in which he was occupied three years. He came to Genoa in 1854 and established himself in the business in which he has since operated.

He was the owner of 45 acres of land in the corporation of Genoa, ten acres of which was laid out in lots, now known as Patterson's Addition to Genoa.

Mr. Patterson is a Republican in political faith, and has officiated as School Director and Village Trustee.

He was married Feb. 16, 1854, in Genoa Township, to Adelia Crocker, and they are the parents of six children,—Charles F., Edward J. A., Hermon H., Mary E. and Clayton A. One child died in infancy, and Edward died Feb. 2, 1862, in Genoa, when four and a half years of age.

Mrs. Patterson is the daughter of Elder Allen and Sophronia (Tackles) Crocker. Her father was a native of Massachusetts and a soldier in the war of 1812. Commenced preaching when 22 years of age, and continued in the ministry 56 years, preaching in the States of New York, Ohio and Illinois. He died

in Genoa, Feb. 7, 1871. Her mother was a native of New York. She received her education at Wyoming Academy in the same State, and died in Genoa, Nov. 30, 1874. They came from New York in 1846, and located in Genoa Township. Their children were born in the following order: Alvaro, Mary A., Philenia, Elvira, Adelia and Angeline. Mrs. Patterson was born Jan. 16, 1836, in South Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Robert H. Roberts, merchant at De Kalb, senior member of the firm of Roberts & Tyler, was born July 28, 1836, in Oneida Co., N. Y. His father died when he was 12 years of age, and during the year following he was wholly orphaned by the death of his mother. Thrown entirely upon his own efforts for maintenance, he availed himself of the first opportunity that presented for honorable, remunerative labor, and engaged in farm work by the month, also operating as a salesman in a store, being occupied in these two callings for a period of seven years.

In 1855 he came to De Kalb County, where he rented a farm for a time, which he worked on shares. He proceeded next to Kansas, but the State being in a disturbed condition from the strife engendered by the slave element, he remained there but a year. However, he entered a claim of 160 acres of land, espoused the Free-Soil cause and enlisted under the banner and principles of "Jim Lane," serving as need required. He afterwards sold his claim. Returning to De Kalb County, he obtained a situation as a clerk at Sycamore, where he was occupied three years. In 1861 he started a grocery business at De Kalb, associated with his brother Richard. After a connection of four years the latter sold his interest to S. A. Tyler, the firm assuming its present style. They are engaged in the provision trade, and also do an extensive business in live stock.

Mr. Roberts is a staunch Republican and enjoys the confidence of his townsmen. He held the position of County Treasurer from 1875 to 1882, and has discharged the duties of Village Trustee.

He was married Oct. 20, 1863, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., to S. Emma, daughter of R. H. and M. L. Smith, and they have had two children. Wallace A.

was born Oct. 24, 1868. The other child died in infancy.

William T. and Mary (Williams) Roberts, the parents of Mr. Roberts of this sketch, were natives of North Wales. They emigrated to the State of New York and were married in Oneida County, where they remained until their death.

George M. Kinyon, farmer on the northeast quarter of section 8, Cortland Township, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1827. His father, John Kinyon, was born Nov. 13, 1796, and is still living, with a son in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans Co., N. Y. George's mother, Lydia, *nee* Post, was born Nov. 28, 1800, and died in March, 1883, in Hartland Township, Niagara Co., N. Y.

The subject of this sketch moved with his parents from his native place to Ridgeway when a lad, where his father bought a farm, which he still owns. At the age of 19 young George arrived in this county, May 15, 1847, and purchased the farm which he still owns and occupies. It consisted of 130 acres of prairie and 17 acres of timber. He and Mr. H. H. Gandy are the only men in this settlement who still own the land they bought in pioneer times when they first arrived here. On his place, when he purchased it, was a double log house, the farm was fenced and a large portion of it "broken" by the plow. Since then he has erected a fine frame residence, barn, outbuildings, etc., and kept the farm in a good agricultural condition.

By his first marriage, Nov. 12, 1848, Mr. Kinyon wedded Miss Marilla Churchill, in Sycamore Township, this county. She was a daughter of David and Maria (Parker) Churchill, and died March 26 following, and now lies buried near the Baptist church in Ohio Grove Cemetery. She was not taken up and buried "under her mother's window," as Boies' history says, but was taken to St. Charles and brought back. There was a second funeral, when she was buried in the same coffin, with the exception of a new lid, in the same grave. Her father was drowned in 1854, in Virgin Bay, on his way home from California, and her mother is still living in Iowa, the wife of Mr. Armstrong. For his second wife Mr. K. was wedded,

Oct. 22, 1849, to Mrs. Nancy P., widow of John Adkinson, who died Feb. 19, 1847, in Dearborn Co., Ind. He was born in Switzerland County, that State, in 1823. His daughter, Vesta A., who was born three weeks after his death, was his only child, and now lives in Washington Co., Kan. Mrs. Kinyon was born April 14, 1827, in the town of Philips, Franklin Co., Maine, the daughter of William Peace Whitney, —her father having been so named because he was born on the day peace was declared at the close of the Revolutionary War. He was born in Cumberland Co., Mass., and died Dec. 29, 1863, at Cortland. Her mother, Nancy J., *nee* Carlton, is living in Washington Co., Kan., with her son George, a farmer. She was born Nov. 30, 1806, in Cumberland Co., Mass.

By the second marriage of Mr. Kinyon there have been three children, as follows: John William, born Aug. 31, 1850; Dexter D., Oct. 8, 1854; and Lydia G., May 18, 1857.

Mr. K. is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. Morris, editor and proprietor of the *Malta Mail*, was born at Danbury, Conn., in the year 1822, and there resided for 40 years. He learned the woolen business, serving his time with Dick & Sanford, at Sandy Hook, about ten miles from his native place. He was married in 1844, and at that time was carrying on the manufacture of cloths in his native town, and continued to do so until 1848, when he sold out and was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Phil. F. Barnum, a brother of P. T. Barnum, which office he held for three years. In 1851 he was again made Sheriff and held that office until 1862, when he resigned and came West and settled at La Crosse, Wis., and went into the insurance business.

In 1864 he came with his family to Rockford, this State, and there remained until 1874, when he moved to Chicago, where he continued in the insurance business, traveling in the Western and Southern States. In 1877 he bought the *Malta Mail*, a paper that had just been started, also the *Creston Times*, in Ogle County, and with his sons, Howard A. and Charles H., they continued until the death of Charles H., in

1882. In August, 1882, in company with his son Howard, they started the Rochelle *Herald*, at Rochelle, Ogle County, and now father and son are conducting the Malta *Mail*, Creston *Times* and Rochelle *Herald*, and all are in a healthy and growing condition.

a business man, and an influence which he excited for the general welfare, and in 1842 he brought his prestige to bear materially on the extinction of the State debt of Illinois by aiding in securing the measure designated the "two-mill tax," whose results demonstrated the value of its provisions.

In 1844 Mr. Waterman established a mercantile enterprise at the village of Genoa, situated on the northern border of De Kalb County. In the spring of 1845 he became a permanent citizen of Sycamore, founding the first enduring mercantile business at that place, opening his transactions in that avenue in a room of the old Mansion House, now the City Hotel and situated on the corner of State and Main Streets. He admitted his brother, John C. Waterman, to an interest in his business, and this relation existed until 1852, when he became again sole proprietor by purchase of a circuit of branch stores located in adjoining settlements, and of the main enterprise at Sycamore. He continued their management until 1857, when he sold them to be able to give his undivided attention to banking, in which he had embarked in 1855.

James S. Waterman, one of the founders of Sycamore, now deceased, was born May 29, 1820, in the township of Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was the son of John D. and Mary Waterman. In 1822 his parents removed to the village of Fairfield in the same county, where his father engaged in commercial pursuits, and where the son became a student at the academy. The father dying before the latter had reached the threshold of manhood, he was early brought to a realization of the effort necessary to a successful struggle with the world, to which he was made heir by the loss of his natural protector.

His mother was a woman of sterling character and more than ordinary intellectual capacity, and her sons entered upon their careers with the double inheritance of brains and business tact. James studied civil engineering, and in 1838 joined his brother Charles in the State of Illinois, making his first location at Newburg, Boone County, and afterwards at Sayersville in Winnebago County. Northern Illinois presented an excellent field for the exercise of the calling for which his educational course had fitted him, and he passed five years as an assistant in the survey and adjustment of the townships and minor divisions. This work developed his natural traits of activity, energy and perseverance, and proved the foundation of a substantial fortune. The intervals of service in the employ of the Government were passed in the mercantile business with his brother at Sycamore, the site of the place being then located on the Kishwaukee River, on the plat made by the New York Company in 1836. He obtained the position of Deputy Surveyor of De Kalb County, and in 1839 made the survey and plat of the site of the present city of Sycamore. His abilities in his profession, and his capacity for unremitting effort, gained for him a substantial reputation as

As an evidence of the care, wisdom, judgment and forethought he exercised in his business relations, it may be remarked in this connection, that he passed securely through the financial crisis of 1857, with no other embarrassment than the perplexity unavoidably incident to business of any character in a period of general panic and shrinkage of values. In 1864 Mr. Waterman closed active operations as a banker and devoted the remainder of his life practically to the promotion of agriculture in De Kalb County. His familiarity with the localities of the county and his comprehension of their comparative values had enabled him to make judicious purchases of real estate. He became the owner of farms variously situated in De Kalb County, prominent among which was a tract of 1,000 acres on the southern border of Sycamore township, which constituted a claim and which he secured by purchase when it came into market, and of which he retained possession as long as he lived. His landed estate extended into other States, including extensive tracts of pine land in Wisconsin; and he also owned a considerable amount of real estate in Chicago, which he improved extensively after the great fire. About the year 1881 he made an investment in a mine in Southern California,





Gen. W. Sedgwick

which yields a large income and promises enormous increase in value.

Mr. Waterman identified himself with every enterprise in which he could discern a promise of permanent advantage to Sycamore. In 1871 he founded the Sycamore National Bank, and continued its chief official up to his death. He was the primal factor in the construction of the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad, and was President of the corporation until the road became the property of the stock-holders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He was the leader in the establishment of the Marsh Harvester Manufactory at Sycamore, and was its heaviest stockholder in the beginning of the enterprise. When the company was re-organized he retained his interest, and was its Vice-President while he lived. On the organization of the Ellwood Manufacturing Company, he became a heavy stock-holder and was its presiding officer until 1881.

The chief memorial of James S. Waterman is the church edifice of the Episcopal parish of St. Peter's at Sycamore, whose superstructure was erected wholly at his expense. It is built of the beautiful Batavia stone, and is tastefully modeled, resembling the private chapels of the English nobility in form. Mr. Waterman was one of the parish founders, which was established in 1855, and one of the closing acts of his life was to provide in part for the perpetuation of its support. The adorning of the inner walls was planned by him after he was stricken by fatal disease, and completed as he had designed, after he had passed from earth, and for which purpose he had appropriated the necessary means. In the nave of the church on the right of the chancel, a beautiful brass mural tablet, suitably inscribed, has been placed to his memory.

He had been in the habit, during the winter seasons of the latter years of his life, of traveling in the Southern States and in New Mexico and California. In the winter of 1882-3, while in the Golden State, he decided on a trip to view some mining property in New Mexico, whither he went, accompanied by his brother Robert, remaining at Riverside, Cal., until May following, when he returned to his home. His disease baffled the best medical skill to be obtained, and he finally went to Chicago for treatment. All efforts proved futile, and Thursday, July 19, 1883, the electric messenger conveyed to Sycamore the

tidings that the weary struggle with the "guest that goes not forth alone" was ended. On the day following he came back to his beloved people and home, voiceless and coffined for everlasting rest and peace. It was the first sorrow he had brought to the portals of the home which had been his pride and joy, and where his living presence had been a comfort and blessing which words are powerless to characterize. In his journeyings he had made many friends, and on the Pacific slope, as in the State of his adoption, a cry of mourning went forth when the intelligence was borne back that James S. Waterman had gone forever from the scenes of earth, which had known him so well.

Mr. Waterman was first married in 1847, on the 5th of January, to Mary A. Ferson. She died in December, 1850, having borne a son—Douglass Waterman—who died in 1855, aged seven years. Mr. Waterman was again married Jan. 30, 1854, to Abbie L., daughter of Isaac Cushman, M. D., of Sherburne, N. Y. Mrs. Waterman is a representative of one of the leading families, in point of culture and refinement, in the East. In the years of her wedded life she exemplified, in the truest sense, the highest and best domestic graces. Her home was ever the arena for the exercise of the noblest womanly traits, and in it she wielded the sway of an exalted nature under the guidance of a well trained and disciplined spirit.

on. Westel W. Sedgwick, attorney, senior member of the law firm of Sedgwick & Son at Sandwich, was born June 7, 1827, in Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., at a point four miles from the city of Rome. His father, Samuel Sedgwick, was a physician, and was born in 1803, in Herkimer Co. N. Y., and married Ruhamah P. Knights. In May, 1844, he removed his family to Little Rock, Kendall Co., Ill., and entered a claim of 80 acres of land, subsequently increasing his estate to 163 acres. His death occurred at Little Rock, March 1, 1847. His wife was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1807, and she is living with her daughter Elizabeth, Mrs. Oliver S. Hendee, at Sandwich, who is the eldest daughter. Sarah A. is the wife of William Brewer, a farmer of Chariton Co., Mo. James

H. is an attorney and is practicing his profession at Peoria, Ill. Three children are deceased.

Mr. Sedgwick obtained an available education in youth and utilized his time and abilities in teaching. He began to prepare for the profession of medicine under the direction of his uncle, Parker Sedgwick, of Du Page Co., Ill., and subsequently studied in his father's office, acquiring a substantial preparation for matriculation at Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1848, after studying one term. The death of his father in the previous year opened an opportunity for him to enter upon and establish his profession, and he succeeded to his father's practice at Little Rock, continuing to operate as a physician until the autumn of 1857. He also conducted a mercantile enterprise three years.

At the date named he came to Sandwich and became by purchase the possessor of 10 acres of land, which he platted, and it is now comprised within the city limits. He bought 80 acres additional soon after, associated with Hon. S. B. Stinson, and later a portion of the tract was platted and is designated "Sedgwick's Addition to Sandwich." On the latter purchase he erected his residence, the grounds accompanying now containing one acre, of which he is yet the owner. On locating at Sandwich, in partnership with O. S. Hendee, he established a drug trade which was in operation nearly three years. His change of locality and business was necessitated by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which compelled him to relinquish the practice of his profession, the disease incapacitating him for the severe labors of a widely distributed business in medical avenues, and he engaged in the sale of drugs, for obvious reasons. In 1860 he was elected Justice of the Peace and opened an office for the accommodation of the business pertaining to his official position, in which he has continued mostly without intermission. The relations of his office secured for him a practical knowledge of common and statutory law, and incidentally he entered upon the study of the code, which course eventuated in his systematic application to the acquirement of a comprehensive knowledge; and in the spring of 1862 he passed the prescribed course of examination at Ottawa, and was admitted to practice in the State Courts.

In the fall of the same year he was elected Representative in the Legislature, serving in that capacity

through the sessions of 1862-3 and 1863-4. On being relieved of the duties incumbent upon his official position, he opened an office for the practice of law, and conducted its affairs singly until 1882, when he admitted his son, S. Park Sedgwick, to a partnership. The house is managing with success a large and important practice, and they represent, in addition, 12 prominent fire insurance companies, comprising some of the most reliable in the United States. They are also transacting a considerable business as real-estate and loan agents.

Since the date of his location at Sandwich, now (1885) covering a period of nearly 30 years, Mr. Sedgwick has been unremitting in his interest and zeal for the material well-being of the place and people. On the organization of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company in 1867 he was one of the earliest to enter heartily into the enterprise; he was one of the Directors from the outset, and was elected Vice-President, in which capacity he officiated several years and which was terminated by a sale of his interest. He took an active part in the organization and establishment of the Sandwich Enterprise Company, in which he became a Director and of which he was subsequently made President. He held the position three years, and still remains one of the heaviest stockholders. He identified himself with the Sandwich Cheese Factory Company, was a stockholder therein and became President, holding the chief position in the organization three years.

He has been interested and prominent in local political circles, and is at present serving a second term as City Attorney. He has been Supervisor of Somonauk Township several years, and was President of the Board of Trustees of Sandwich before it became a city. When it assumed corporate dignity Mr. Sedgwick was made its first Mayor, and was re-elected to that incumbency. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois in the fall of 1869, and was an important and influential actor in framing the present Constitution of the State. In 1874 Mr. Sedgwick was appointed by Governor Beveridge to fill a vacancy on the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, and discharged the duties of the position nearly two years. He went abroad in 1881 and traveled through the most interesting portions of Europe, Asia and Africa, visiting Palestine, and making a trip on the river Nile. During his absence he contributed a series of entertain-

ing and instructive letters to the *Sandwich Free Press*.

His marriage to Sarah A. Toombs occurred June 7, 1848, at Little Rock, Kendall Co., Ill. She was born Nov. 22, 1827, near Buffalo, N. Y., and is the daughter of William and Alta Toombs. To Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick 10 children have been born, five only now surviving, who were born in the following order: Agnes E.; Caroline Gertrude, wife of Webster Dyas, a druggist at Arlington Heights, Cook Co., Ill.; S. Park, of Sedgwick & Son; Charles F., Deputy Postmaster at Sandwich; and Jennie May.

Mr. Sedgwick is prominent in influence and position at Sandwich, from causes which have been foreshadowed in the record of his career. He possesses great versatility in point of ability, and has been equally successful in medicine and law. In the latter he has won a position second to no other attorney in De Kalb County and has distinguished himself in his connection with some of the most noted cases that have come before the Courts of Northern Illinois. In probity and integrity and soundness of opinion and judgment he is second to none, and is estimated accordingly in the community where he resides. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been largely instrumental in establishing the permanent interests of the Society. Sandwich is greatly indebted to him for its rapid and substantial advancement in all its leading relations.

The portrait of Mr. Sedgwick, which appears on another page, is a signal addition to the collated biographical and historical records of De Kalb County, from his character as a man and citizen and his position in the community of which he is a member.

John White, farmer, section 9, Genoa Township, is the son of John and Barbara (Bamar) White. His parents were natives of Germany, and had a family of eight children. Mr. White was the fifth in order of birth and was born in Germany, March 5, 1815. In 1846 he emigrated to America from the Kingdom of Bavaria, and on arrival in the United States first settled in Pennsylvania. He remained there between two and three years, and in 1849 came to De Kalb

County and bought 80 acres of land in Genoa Township. He has brought his old-country thrift, energy and persistency of purpose to bear in his efforts to secure for himself the privileges of the land of his adoption, and is now the proprietor of 350 acres of land in De Kalb County, with 250 acres under cultivation. He is a member of the Republican party in political connection.

Mr. White was married in the fall of 1846, in Pennsylvania, to Anna M. Hoffman, a native of Bavaria, and they have had seven children,—Charles, George, Margaret, Caroline, John, Henry and Mary. Mrs. White was born Feb. 10, 1820, in Germany.

George W. Dunton, City Attorney of Sycamore, was born Aug. 6, 1854, in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill. His parents, William S. and Almira (Baldwin) Dunton, are natives of Bennington Co., Vt. The birth of the former occurred Aug. 31, 1813. He settled in the village of Belvidere in 1846, where he is now residing. The mother of George W. also survives. They had four children. The first-born died in infancy. Mary is the wife of Samuel Kerr, an attorney of Chicago. Nellie was born next in order.

Mr. Dunton is the youngest child of his parents, and passed the years of his boyhood and youth alternately on the farm and at the schools of Belvidere, until he was 17 years of age, when he matriculated at the University of the State of Iowa, at Iowa City. He was a student four years in the Literary Department of that institution, and was graduated in June, 1875, with the degree of A. B. In the same year he entered the Union College of Law in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1877, after two years of close application to the study of law.

Coming to Sycamore he formed a business relation with the late R. L. Divine, which continued to exist till the fall of 1880. Since that date Mr. Dunton has conducted the connections of his office singly, and has built up a fine and popular practice.

Mr. Dunton is a representative of a New England family of the best type; one that has occupied a front rank in the circles of culture and refinement for generations, and whose genuine claims have given it a prominence second to none. He brings to his life

work his inheritance of self-respect and the capacity for earnest effort, which is conspicuously the dowry descending to him from his ancestral stock. To young and rising men of his calibre the profession looks hopefully for its redemption from the evils which are upon it in these latter days.

Mr. Dunton was elected City Attorney of Sycamore in the spring of 1883.

John P. Smith, farmer on the southwest quarter of section 36, Cortland Township, was born in West Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1809. His father, Samuel Smith, was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., of English descent, was a cooper by vocation all his life, and died in his native county, about 32 years of age. The mother of John P., Elizabeth, *nee* Nichols, also a native of that county and of English ancestry, died in the same county, aged about 79 years. His grandfather first settled on Long Island, N. Y.

The subject of this biographical sketch lived, after his father's decease, with a man in Putnam Co., N. Y., working for his board and clothing, from the age of nine until he was 16 years of age. He then served an apprenticeship of five years at the wagon-maker's trade, and then never followed it a single day afterward. His next career was as a violinist for a traveling circus most of the time for 12 years, and part of the time as manager, when he made about \$14,000. He then bought a farm of 120 acres in Putnam Co., N. Y., and managed it for four years, going then into the milk business in New York city, four years. Next, he returned and purchased another farm in Putnam County, of 130 acres, and followed the daily business for six years, making a specialty also of fat cattle and sheep; sold this place, bought his father-in-law's farm, and resided upon it two years; sold that to Daniel Drew, came West, to Pike Co., Ill., looked around a month, and then throughout the State for a year, when he finally, in 1852, bought the quarter section where he now resides. To his original purchase he subsequently added until at one time he had as much as 700 acres. His present place was clean prairie when he came here, with only a small house upon it. Although Mr. Smith had no school educa-

tion with which to begin life, nor even a cent of money, he has taught himself reading, writing and arithmetic, as well as those business principles which have enabled him to accumulate property by the habits of honest industry; and he has accordingly made his home a substantial one, and earned a high reputation among his fellow citizens. He has been Supervisor, Highway Commissioner, and School Director, and in his political principles he acts with the Republican party.

He was first married Jan. 20, 1836, to Zillah Haines, who was born Oct. 14, 1814, in Westchester Co., N. Y., died July 31, 1871, and is buried in the Maple Park burying ground. Her father, Horace Haines, died in Putnam Co., N. Y., about 63 years of age, and her mother, Jane, *nee* Youmans, also died in that county, at the age of about 88 years. Mr. Smith was married a second time Oct. 12, 1873, to Mrs. Eliza Denton, widow of Solomon Denton and daughter of Harry and Rebecca (Smith) Crosby. Mr. Smith's children are all by his first wife, namely: Lemore M., Leonard Y., Eliza J. and Horace; and his wife's children by her first husband are, Mary, Rebecca, Julia, Lavinia, Elizabeth, Gilbert, and one deceased.

David W. Hartman, editor and proprietor of the *Genoa Issue*, was born Feb. 9, 1854, in Cortland, De Kalb County. His parents, Elias and Almira (Churchill) Hartman, are natives respectively of Pennsylvania and the State of New York. In 1837 they came to De Kalb County and "took up" a homestead claim in what is now the township of Cortland, settling thereon previous to the Government survey. They sold the place later and removed to Sycamore, the father engaging in a mercantile enterprise, in which he was interested nine years. At the expiration of that period he disposed of his commercial business by sale and became again a farmer in the township of Cortland, prosecuting that business about four years. His next enterprise was in the capacity of hotel-keeper in the village of Cortland, and he conducted affairs in that line seven years. He again sold out and removed to Rochelle, Ill., remaining three years, and returning thence to Syc-

more, where he has since resided. The other children belonging to the family are Delos, Philo, Mary, Rosetta, Wallace and Carrie D.

Mr. Hartman passed the early part of his life in attendance at school, and at 18 years of age was apprenticed to learn the trade of a printer in the office of the *True Republican* at Sycamore, under the direction of the editor, H. L. Boies. In 1880 he became associated with the latter in the proprietorship of the paper, the connection existing until September, 1884, when Mr. Hartman severed his connection with the journal and established the *Issue* at Genoa. His enterprise had a gratifying inception, met with favor and support, and is rapidly gaining ground and securing a permanent foothold. Mr. Hartman is a Republican in political preference, but is conducting his newspaper on the neutral principle.

His marriage to Mary Robinson took place at Sycamore, Aug. 7, 1879, and they have had two children,—Ethel C., born Jan. 2, 1881, and died Aug. 8 following; and Floyd B., born March 16, 1884. Mrs. Hartman is the daughter of Horace and Ann E. Robinson, both natives of Massachusetts, whence they removed to Illinois. The former died at Saxon, Henry Co., Ill., and the latter resides at Genoa.

Bram Ellwood, manufacturer of barbed wire fence stretchers at Sycamore, is the son of Hon. Reuben Ellwood, M. C., whose sketch may be found elsewhere. He is connected with the business interests of the firm lately known as the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company, whose affairs have recently been assumed by the senior stock-holder.

Mr. Ellwood was born March 26, 1850, in Scotia, Schenectady Co., N. Y. He was a pupil at school until he was 16 years of age, when he engaged as a railroad contractor, operating at various points in the management of construction corps of different lines, among which were the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad and a line formerly known as the Milwaukee & Northern. On the termination of his transactions in that capacity, he engaged in the duties of a freight and passenger conductor, following that line of business on various railroads. He was an *attache* of the United States Mail service on the Missouri,

Kansas & Texas, on the Chicago & Northwestern and on the Chicago, Lafayette & Cincinnati Railroads.

In the fall of 1877 he entered upon the responsibilities of the position of Superintendent of the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company, in which he was engaged until the fall of 1880. At that date he engaged in the manufacture of wire-fence stretchers and novelties, in December, 1884, consolidating his interests with his former business and becoming manager.

Mr. Ellwood was married Jan. 3, 1876, to Emma L. Garvin, and they have four children: Mildred G. was born Feb. 3, 1878; Sallie E., July 18, 1879; Reuben, Jr., Sept. 25, 1881; Emma E., Aug. 7, 1883. Mrs. Ellwood was born Dec. 6, 1848, in Chichester, N. H.

Mr. Ellwood has officiated one term as Alderman of Sycamore.

W. C. Joslyn, farmer on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29, Cortland Township, was born in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1824, and when ten years of age moved with his parents to Erie Co., N. Y. In July, 1844, he came by steamboat to Chicago, that place having then only 5,000 inhabitants. He came on to Sycamore with Andrew Lovell and Homer Roberts, and in October following he went to Wisconsin and spent the 11 ensuing winters in the pineries; the summers he spent on the Mississippi River, sawing and rafting lumber to St. Louis, Mo., or was at Sycamore. While in the pineries he learned the Chippewa language of the Indians. He walked 11 times to the pineries, a distance of 300 miles, and walked from La Salle and Peru to Sycamore when he saw no other human being on the whole route except at Paw Paw and Shabbona Grove. Once he drove an ox team to the pineries, and his only stopping places were the hotels along the way, which were generally 40 miles apart!

In 1856 he quit lumbering and bought 400 acres of land, of Mr. West, the banker at Geneva; the next year he sold to his partner, L. F. Dow, but in 1858 he bought back 60 acres, on which he has since resided and prospered. He has borne a share of the

public burden by serving as Overseer of the Poor and Path Master.

Mr. Joslyn was married June 18, 1856, to Mrs. Philura L. White, widow of George H. White, who died in California in 1852. They had one child, George M., born May 8, 1849, who is now a resident of Kansas. Her father, Martin L. Lowell, was born in Lancaster, N. H., Dec. 14, 1792, and was in the War of 1812, and was a pensioner. Her mother, Melinda C. La Porte, was born in New Jersey, June 6, 1798. Both of them died in Sycamore. Her parents came to this country in 1870, but she herself had come in 1855. Mrs. J. was born in 1825, in Brookfield, Washington Co., Vt. Mr. Joslyn's father, Orsamus R., was born in 1800 and died in 1864, in Alden, Erie Co., N. Y.; and his mother, Osia, *nee* Sprague, was born in 1806, and died in the above county, in 1844. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn are: Colin C., born Dec. 9, 1857, now an attorney at law in Minneapolis, Minn.; Carlin D., born May 1, 1859, now at Deer Lodge, Montana, 600 miles northwest of Salt Lake City; Dan R., born Oct. 7, 1863, and died in 1870; Minnie O. and Linnie R., twins, were born April 8, 1870.

James M. Dayton, of the firm of Dayton & Stafford, dealers in live stock at Sycamore, was born Jan. 16, 1839, in the township of Cortland, and has been a resident of De Kalb County all his life. His father, Alvin Dayton, was born in 1809 in Vermont, and removed with his family to De Kalb County in its earliest days. He is the oldest living pioneer settler of Cortland Township. The mother of James M., Abigail, *nee* Wyman, is a native of Massachusetts.

Mr. Dayton is the second in order of birth of six children born to his parents, four of whom are still living. He began his struggle with fate on attaining his majority, and soon found himself the possessor of 90 acres of land, the result of persistent energy and perseverance in laudable effort. The property was located in his native township and he continued its proprietor six years. At the end of that time he bought a farm in the town of Virgil, in Kane County. His possessions there now embrace 320 acres, the property being in charge of a tenant.

In 1871 he came to Sycamore and embarked in

the enterprise in which he is now occupied, and also engaged in the management of a restaurant in partnership with his brother. Four years later he returned to his farm, and after a stay of nearly three years became again a factor in the business element of Sycamore. The shipments during the busy season of Messrs. Dayton & Stafford average about 100 carloads. In summer Mr. D. operates a large road-grader, and among other merchandise they deal in drain tile and sewer pipe.

The wife of Mr. Dayton was formerly Ann A. Ewings, and their marriage took place Oct. 7, 1861. Mrs. Dayton was born in Ohio, and is the daughter of George and Deborah Ewings. The children born of their union are five in number. Mary, born Jan. 5, 1863, is the wife of Herbert E. Harmon, agent for a nursery house, and resident at Morenci, Mich.; Grant A. was born Dec. 5, 1865, in Cortland Township; Nora A. was born Sept. 25, 1867; Lottie, Oct. 21, 1869, in Virgil Township; Josie, Sept. 17, 1873, in Sycamore Township.

Alexander Crawford, merchant at Genoa, was born Dec. 22, 1822, in the State of Pennsylvania, where his parents, Alexander and Rachel (Kidd) Crawford, were also born. They removed thence with their children in the fall of 1839, and settled in the township of Sycamore, where their mother died, in 1851. Later, the father went to Iowa and died there.

Mr. Crawford is the second son of his parents, who became the parents of eight children. He passed the earlier years of his life obtaining his education and assisting on his father's farm. His first independent venture in business was on a rented farm, on which he operated two years, and at the end of that time pre-empted 160 acres of land in Genoa Township. On this he prosecuted the interests of a farmer until 1873, when he bought another farm, of which he took possession and was engaged in cultivating two years. In 1875 he removed to Genoa village and began to operate in butter and eggs, gradually extending his relations until he converted them into those of a general merchant. He is conducting a very extensive business, one of the leading

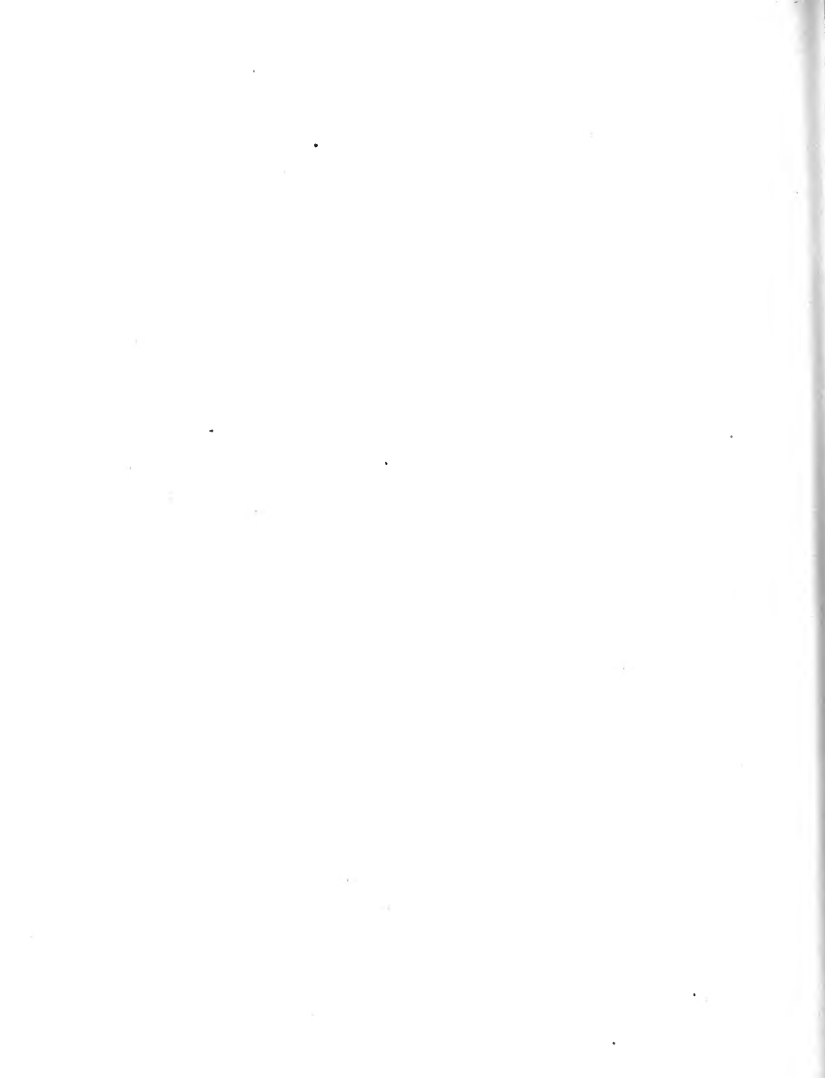
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W. W. Johnson



Mrs Eliza Mason



enterprises at Genoa, and manages his affairs in a brick building, which he erected in the summer of 1881. His aggregate of annual sales amounts to about \$18,000. His farm in the township of Genoa comprises 376 acres of valuable, well-improved land. Mr. Crawford is in sympathy with the Republican element in politics, and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Highway Commissioner. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

His marriage to Laura Shurtliff took place Dec. 25, 1845, in Genoa Township, and they have five children,—Theresa, William H., Milton H., Clark E. and Carl B. The oldest daughter is the wife of Charles Smith and resides in Genoa Township.

Noratio H. Mason, capitalist, resident at Sycamore, was born Feb. 19, 1829, in the township of Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

The family genealogy has been preserved, the record showing that Sampson Mason, the earliest ancestor who became a citizen of the New World, was a soldier and officer of the army of Cromwell and probably belonged to the celebrated Ironsides Regiment. In 1650, after the Restoration, he came to America and located at Rehoboth, Mass. He was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church in England and was active in establishing the Second Baptist Church Society at Swansea, in the Bay State. He married a lady named Russell, and they became the parents of 12 children. Their son, Pelatiah Mason, was born in 1669 and was married May 22, 1694, to Hepzibah Brooks. Eleven children were born to them, of whom Russell was the tenth in order of birth. He was born April 21, 1714, and married Rhoda Kingsley June 5, 1736. The children of whom they became the parents were 12 in number. Philip was born Jan. 29, 1745, and married Mercy Scott. They became the parents of 12 children. Their son, Russell Mason (2d), was born Feb. 25, 1769, and was married on Sunday, Dec. 30, 1792, to Ruth Lapham. Hiram Mason was the fifth of their nine children. His birth occurred Sept. 17, 1805, in Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and he married Fanny Brown, a native of German Flats, born Aug. 9, 1808. They were the parents of Mr. Mason of this sketch. The Mason family continued residents of Massachusetts

until 1794, when Russell Mason (2d) removed from South Adams to the State of New York. He was a pioneer settler of Fairfield, Herkimer County, where he became owner of a large tract of timber land, which he cleared and converted into a fine and valuable farm. Later, he removed with his family to Warren Township in the same county.

Hiram Mason and his wife died when their son was in his childhood. The latter, thrown on his own resources at an unusually early period in life, devoted every energy to the amelioration of the circumstances in which he found himself and in establishing his prosperity on a firm basis. The first important event of his life was his marriage, and two years later he came to Illinois and engaged in agricultural pursuits at Sycamore, combining therewith extensive traffic in real estate. He purchased tracts of unimproved land, which he redeemed from its original state and afterwards sold. He became the owner of 200 acres of land in the western part of Sycamore (including the Joseph Sixbury farm), which he laid out in lots, and portions of which he sold. He also platted one division, now known as Mason's Addition. The grounds connected with his residence on State Street, including four acres, five dwellings variously located and several lots lying in different sections of the corporation, are still in his possession. He owns about 2,500 acres of land in Iowa, still lying uncultivated, and he is also the proprietor of 1,000 acres of fine farming land in De Kalb and Ogle Counties, which is rented. In addition to his transactions in real estate, Mr. Mason operates in loans. He is a Douglas Democrat.

In 1871, associated with James S. Waterman, he formed a stock company and organized the First National Bank of Sycamore, of which he was elected Vice-President. His connection with the institution ceased in 1875, since which he has conducted financing in a private capacity. When the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad was built he became one of its stock-holders, and has also conducted an abstract business, the firm style in that avenue being Bailly & Mason.

The marriage of Mr. Mason to Mary E. Tredway occurred Feb. 28, 1850, in the village of Little Lakes in Warren Township. Mrs. Mason was born in that township April 18, 1832, and was the daughter of Belia and Philotheta (Marshall) Tredway. Her

father was an attorney-at-law. Of this union four daughters were born, two of whom are deceased. Eliza V. was born in Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y. May 29, 1851, and died May 12, 1853, at Sycamore; Fanny F. was born at Sycamore Jan. 7, 1856, and was married Oct. 30, 1878, to Walter H. Loomis; Libbie F., born March 12, 1865, at Sycamore, died March 7, 1869; Mary Maud was born at Sycamore Aug. 17, 1871. Their mother died Aug. 25, 1882.

The portraits of Mr. Mason and his deceased wife may be found on preceding pages.

John Patterson, farmer, resident at Genoa, was born April 5, 1821, in Meadville, Pa. He is the oldest son of Joseph and Eleanor (Compton) Patterson. His parents were born in Pennsylvania and came to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1846. They retained their residence there until 1864, when they removed to De Kalb County, settling in the township of Genoa, where the death of the father occurred, March 18, 1865. The mother died July 3, 1875. Their children were born in the following order: Rebecca, John, Joseph, David, William, Henry, Margaret E., James, George and Robert.

Mr. Patterson is the oldest son and came to McHenry County when he was 24 years of age, in 1845. He resided there until the fall of 1862, the date of his removal to De Kalb County, and purchased 40 acres of land in the township of Genoa. He has increased his landed estate until he is now the proprietor of 200 acres of land in the county of De Kalb. He located in the village of Genoa on his removal hither. Mr. Patterson is a Republican in political sentiment and has held various positions of official trust in the community to which he belongs.

He was married in Genoa, Nov. 20, 1851, to Mary J. Gregory. She was born Dec. 24, 1832, and they have had a family of eight children: Eleanor J., born June 5, 1853; John R., Sept. 18, 1854; James C., April 8, 1856; Lyman L., Sept. 24, 1857; Caroline, Dec. 25, 1859; Joseph, Aug. 8, 1862; Fred G., Dec. 17, 1872; and Lew E., June 24, 1878. Lyman L. died April 2, 1874, when he was 16 years of age.

The parents of Mrs. Patterson, Ezra S. and Jane (Brown) Gregory, were natives respectively of Con-

necticut and Maine. After their marriage they settled in the State of New York, and were there resident until 1837, when they settled in Genoa Township. They have had seven children, three of whom grew to maturity,—Mary J., Starr C. and William G.

Arthur J. Thompson, dentist at Sycamore, was born April 24, 1848, in Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y. His father, John J. Thompson, was born April 6, 1813, in Albany, N. Y., and was by vocation a shoemaker. The latter became a soldier of the Civil War and was wounded at Chickamauga, the injury being the primal cause of his death, which occurred April 21, 1883, at Polo, Ill. Barbara B. (Brand) Thompson, the mother, was born Jan. 6, 1813, at Eichelfeichen, Scotland, and resides with her daughter at Polo, Ill. Two of their six children are living. Mary E. is the widow of Cornelius Wadsworth, a former harness dealer at Polo. Charles W. was killed April 7, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh, when he was 20 years of age. Jennit C. is deceased. She died at the age of 20 and was a young lady of superior musical education, being a fine pianist and vocalist. Arthur and Florence were twins. The latter died at the age of six years. James is deceased.

The enlistment of his father in the war for the Union necessitated the removal of Mr. Thompson from school when he was 14 years old, and he learned the trade of a harness-maker. He was afterwards employed in various mercantile houses until 1871. He had been frugal and managed his affairs with the purpose of preparing for his profession, and in that year he became a student in dentistry in the office of Charles H. Carnaga at Polo, Ill. At the end of four years he established his office independently and operated about 18 months. In the fall of 1874 he founded his business at Sycamore, in which he has won the reward due to the substantial merits of his work and has a popular and increasing business. Dr. Thompson is an active and influential member of the Odd Fellows Order and belongs to the Patriarchal Circle.

He was married March 25, 1875, in Polo, to Elsie

M., daughter of Alfred and Mariah Hunter. Their children were born as follows: Florence J., Dec. 19, 1875; Clara B., Feb. 8, 1879; John A., May 20, 1881. Mrs. Thompson was born April 19, 1847, in Colchester, N. Y.

James P. Brown, farmer, section 29, Genoa Township, was born Jan. 31, 1833, in Benson, Hamilton Co., N. Y. He is the son of Jeremiah L. and Judith (Richardson) Brown, of whom a more extended account is given in the sketches of D. S., J. W. and C. A. Brown, to be found elsewhere in this volume. At the age of four years he accompanied his parents to De Kalb County, and has been since that age a resident of the township of Genoa, and is a farmer of prominence and a citizen of influence. He owns 429 acres of land, lying principally in Genoa Township, and is also the proprietor of 504 acres in Storey Co., Iowa. In political sentiment and connection he is a Republican.

His marriage to Susan M., daughter of Peter S. and Barbara A. Pratt, occurred April 8, 1854, in Elgin, Ill. They have been the parents of 15 children, three of whom are not living. The survivors are—James L., Esther E., Annie R., Elva L., Arthur B., William J., Lora and Lena (twins), Franklin B., Susie A., Alta B. and Ethel A. Ida and two children unnamed are deceased.

Edward Hoxsey, a business man of Somonauk, was born Jan. 11, 1834, in Berkshire Co., Mass., and is a son of Alanson and Nancy (Jones) Hoxsey. The family removed in 1836 to Serena, La Salle Co., Ill., where the father became an extensive landholder, owning at one time 800 acres of land. The latter was a native of Berkshire County and was a farmer in the Bay State previous to his removal to La Salle County.

Mr. Hoxsey is the only child of his parents and was but two years of age when his parents became residents of the State of Illinois. He remained on

his father's farm until he was 23 years of age, coming in 1856 to Somonauk, where he engaged in buying grain and stock. Later he became interested in a steam flouring mill (since burned), which he conducted about eight years. He has also been engaged in dry-goods business about five years, and afterward in the sale of hardware sundries, operating in those avenues of business in connection with his grain and stock interests. His transactions represent about \$200,000 annually. In the fall of 1884 he built the Somonauk skating-rink, a structure 28 x 96 feet in dimensions.

Mr. Hoxsey was married March 3, 1854, in Serena, La Salle Co., Ill., to Sarah McInturf, and they have had four children: Isabella, first-born child, is deceased; Ella, Frank and Florence are the names of the survivors. Mrs. Hoxsey is the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Debolt) McInturf, and is a native of the township of Rutland, La Salle County.

V. Joslyn, farmer, section 33, Cortland Township, was born in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., June 3, 1825, and was the son of Phineas and Lorinda (Woodworth) Joslyn, natives of New York State, the former of whom was born April 4, 1792, and died in August, 1868, at Sycamore, this county, and the latter was born April 3, 1797, and died Nov. 1, 1881, also in this county.

Mr. Joslyn was brought up on a farm in his native county, and in his 14th year came with his parents to this county, where he has ever since resided. He received a common-school education, and was married May 21, 1851, to Miss Sabrina, daughter of Rudolphus and Polly (McKay) Burr. Her father was born Jan. 20, 1796, in Onondaga Co., N. Y., and died July 11, 1865, of apoplexy, in this county; and her mother was born Feb. 28, 1796, in Wilkesbarre, Wyoming Co., Pa., and died March 6, 1866, also in this county. Her father was liberally educated and spent many years of his life as a teacher, keeping school some 14 months in Canada after the War of 1812. Her grandfather, who was a native of Connecticut, cut his way through the woods most of the distance to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he was afterward County Judge for several years. Her parents

were married April 2, 1820. In 1847, with a family of three children, they emigrated from Erie Co., N. Y., to this county, arriving March 3, and settling in Cortland Township. Her father and youngest brother, however, came here the previous year.

Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn have had four children, all of whom are living, namely; Ida M., born in Sycamore, Ill., May 29, 1856; Mary L., in Pampas, now Cortland, Dec. 7, 1863; Phineas H., in Cortland, April 12, 1868; and Rudolphus, V., Feb. 3, 1870, in Cortland Township, on the old farm.

Mr. Joslyn has been School Director, but has declined the numerous other offices tendered him. He votes the Republican ticket. He has 260 acres of land in his home farm, and owns land also on sections 34 and 28.

Jacob Spansail, a farmer situated on section 24, Genoa Township, was born Dec. 16, 1833, in Germany. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth D. Spansail, were natives of Germany and in 1850 emigrated to America, locating in Ohio. They had a family of seven children,—Jacob, Sebastian, Rosa, George, Dora, Catherine and Fred. The father died in Michigan while *en route* to Illinois to visit his son: the mother survives.

Mr. Spansail was about 17 years of age when he accompanied his parents to America, and he lived in the Buckeye State three years, coming thence to Kane Co., Ill. Two years later, in 1855, he removed to De Kalb County and became the owner by purchase of 40 acres in the township of Genoa, and has since maintained his residence thereon. His home estate now includes 320 acres and nearly the entire acreage is under improvement. His herd of cattle includes 50 head on an average and he fattens about 65 hogs yearly.

Mr. Spansail was married March 29, 1857, to Elizabeth Vote, and they have seven children,—Mary E., George H., John M., Rosa (died when three months old), Dora J., Katie M. and Frederick W. Mrs. Spansail was born March 30, 1837, in Crawford Co., Ohio, and is one of ten children born to her parents,—Elizabeth, Mary A., John M., Anna W., Susan, William H., Jacob G., Margaret, Charles F.

and Franklin P. The parents, John and Anna M. (Karn) Vote, are natives of Pennsylvania and Germany.

Mr. Spansail is a Republican in politics and has been a prominent man in the local offices in his township, having held the position of Road Commissioner 15 years and also that of School Director. He is a man of acknowledged business abilities and acted as salesman for the patrons of the New Lebanon cheese factory for three years. In 1882 he was appointed Postmaster of New Lebanon.

George W. Dubrock, retired merchant, resident at Somonauk, was born Feb. 1, 1830, at Rehna, Mechlenberg, in the northern part of Germany, also the native place of his parents, John and Maria Dubrock, who had 10 children. Mr. Dubrock is one of four surviving children. He was 15 years of age when he left school and began to operate as a salesman in a mercantile establishment in the city of Hamburg, Germany, where he was employed until he emigrated to New York, arriving in that city in 1852. He spent a year in the great metropolis engaged as a cigar packer. At the end of that time he came to Danby, Du Page Co., Ill. In company with his brother, Charles J. Dubrock, he opened a general store, in which relation he operated nearly seven years. In the fall of 1860 he opened his mercantile enterprise at Somonauk, which he prosecuted with satisfactory results, until his retirement in January, 1879. Mr. Dubrock is the owner of his fine residence and grounds, the latter including one and a half acres; also the same quantity south of his residence, which is situated on the La Salle County line, and the land in its rear is in that county. He has another town lot in another part of Somonauk village, and owns 113 acres of farming land one mile east of that place.

He was married Oct. 20, 1859, in Du Page Co., Ill., to Amelia Anderson, and they have 10 children, as follows: George E. is a clerk in a wholesale boot and shoe store; Helen L. and Zillah are next in order of birth; John W. is a clerk in the same establishment in Chicago where his brother is employed. Jennie, Clara, Frederick F., Mary, Elizabeth and Luc

are the names of the others. Mrs. Dubrock was born July 29, 1838, in Rochester, N. Y., and is the daughter of William and Mary (Headley) Anderson. The former died in Aurora, Ill., Sept. 4, 1865. The latter is living in Aurora. The father of Mr. Dubrock died about 1870. His mother is 85 years of age, and is still living in Germany. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frederick B. Townsend, cashier of the private banking establishment of Daniel Pierce & Co. at Sycamore, was born July 30, 1858, in Malta Township, De Kalb County. Amos W. Townsend, his father, is one of the firm, and is in active business life. Eleanor (Pierce) Townsend, his mother, is still living, and the family are residents of Sycamore.

Mr. Townsend was a student in the schools of Sycamore until he was 17 years of age, when he entered the Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., and spent three and a half years pursuing the studies of the scientific course in that institution. On completing his education, he went to Chicago and was employed as a clerk in the wholesale and retail drug establishment of Gale & Blocki, where he was occupied one year; after which he entered Eastman's National Business College at Poughkeepsie, and after pursuing a full and thorough course of commercial study, was graduated, in May, 1881. He returned to Sycamore and assumed the duties of the position he has since fulfilled with ability and fidelity.

James T. Powell, retired merchant, residing at Somonauk, was born Oct. 17, 1823, in Boston, Mass. Howell Powell, his father, was a native of Wales, and was a gardener by vocation. He emigrated to the United States in boyhood, and in 1837 he came to Illinois. He bought 256 acres of land in Northville, La Salle Co., Ill., where he died in 1858. His wife, Mary A. (Pritchard) Powell, was a native of England, and died in April, 1862, in La Salle County. Only two of five children born to them are now living. Wil-

liam H., only brother of Mr. Powell of this sketch, is a farmer of Northville.

Mr. Powell was brought up on the homestead of which he became half owner when he came into possession of his inheritance from his father's estate. He was one of the first of the California adventurers, whither he went in 1849. He returned to Northville in 1851. His share of the homestead was 156 acres, and he purchased 200 acres additional, the whole constituting a valuable farm. He came to Somonauk in 1861, and, associated with E. W. Lewis, engaged in buying and shipping grain and stock. This relation continued about 10 years, when it terminated, and Mr. Powell engaged in the sale of drugs in company with C. E. Wright. Their joint business was in existence one year, when Mr. Powell retired, and has since engaged in nothing of an active nature. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Aurora Commandery.

He was married in Northville, La Salle Co., Ill., March 16, 1852, to Ann Stafford. Their three children were born in Northville, as follows: Ida, Feb. 3, 1853; Ella, Jan. 16, 1855; and Carrie, Jan. 6, 1857. Mrs. Powell was born Feb. 26, 1827, in Fabius, N. Y., and is the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Doubleday) Stafford.

Alter G. Adams, manufacturer and dealer in elevator supplies at Sandwich, is the son of Hon. Augustus Adams, of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, and was born July 12, 1848, in Elgin, Ill. (See sketch of Augustus Adams.) He was nine years of age when his parents removed their residence to Sandwich, where his father established the manufacture of the Adams corn-sheller, under the firm style of A. Adams & Sons. The business became merged in the Sandwich Manufacturing Company in 1869, and Mr. Adams, of this sketch, entered the shops to acquire a knowledge of the details of the business. Afterward he went to Marseilles in the interest of A. Adams & Sons, continuing his relations therewith after that branch was converted into the Marseilles Manufacturing Company. He was placed in charge of the foundry department, which he conducted about five years.

Subsequently he returned to the works at Sandwich, and for a time was variously employed, finally becoming Assistant Superintendent. In January, 1884, he became proprietor of the elevator supply department, which he still controls, the Sandwich Manufacturing Company manufacturing the wares in which he deals. He employs one or two traveling salesmen, and ships his goods chiefly to the Western States. Mr. Adams is a Republican in political connection and principles, and is a member of the Mutual Aid Society.

He was married June 8, 1869, in Sandwich, to Emma Cox. Their children are Lydia, born Aug. 7, 1870; Walter Vincent, Oct. 29, 1873; and Albert Henry, Aug. 6, 1876. The oldest child was born in Marseilles; the births of the sons occurred at Sandwich. Mrs. Adams was born Aug. 15, 1850, in Norfolk, Va., and is the daughter of Major A. M. and Emmeline (Daniels) Cox. Her parents reside at Sandwich.



Capt. William Davis, a retired farmer and a former sea Captain, resident at Sandwich, was born Jan. 1, 1802, in Westport, Mass. His father, Joseph Davis, was born in the same place, in Bristol Co., Mass., Jan. 15, 1782; he was a farmer and died in Dartmouth, Bristol County, in 1864. The mother of Capt. Davis, Judith, *nee* Brightman, was born Jan. 2, 1780, in Westport and died in the same place about the year 1816.

Captain Davis is the oldest of his parents' seven children, five of whom are still living. He was reared on a farm to the age of 17 years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the business of a cooper, serving two years and five months. He obtained a situation as cooper on a whaler, and went on a cruise which consumed 17 months and 25 days. During seven months of that period the vessel was out of sight of land. The experience of this whaling voyage was pleasing, and Captain Davis decided to pursue a seafaring life, and spent three years before the mast. After that time he became chief mate of a merchant brig, serving in that rank three

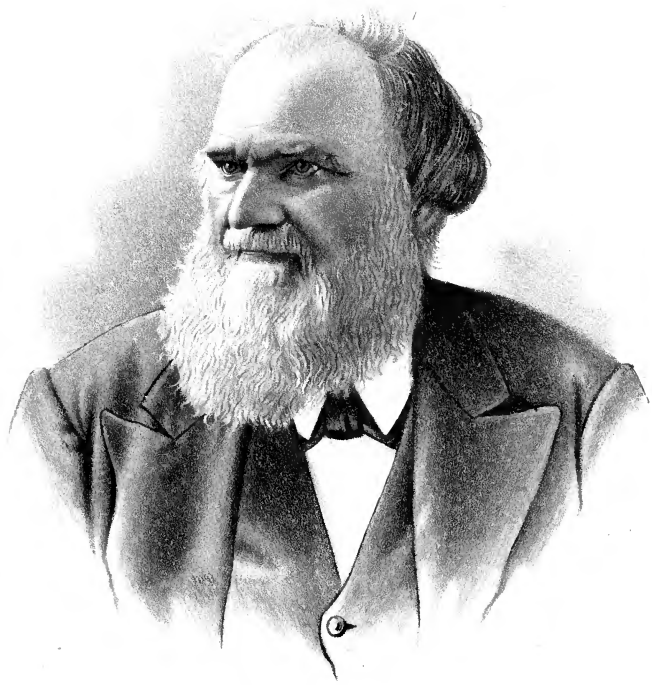
years, when he was made Captain and continued his life on the sea eight years, commanding different vessels. During the first two years he made five voyages to Pernambuco, South America, whither he carried cargoes of supplies and returning thence laden with hides and sugar. He also visited the West Indies, Amsterdam, Liverpool and most other European ports. He suffered shipwreck three times, on every occasion the vessel but no lives being lost.

Captain Davis abandoned his career as a navigator in 1835, and came to where Sandwich now is, where he is one of the earliest of the first settlers. He is of the opinion that there were but three pioneer settlers before him who are now living. Others now living who were here at that time were then in childhood. He was accompanied hither by his brother-in-law, Major Dennis, and they together bought 100 acres of timber land. They afterwards divided their joint property and each took up prairie land. The Captain's estate at one time included 400 acres, a part of which is still in his possession and forms the location of his residence. He has platted two additions to Sandwich on the western side known as Davis' Second and Third Additions. In company with others, he bought a piece of land on the north side of the town, which is designated Davis' First Addition. The time and place was so primitive when Messrs. Davis and Dennis came hither that their milling was done at Dayton, La Salle County. His postoffice was at Holderman's Grove, 13 miles distant.

Captain Davis sold parts of his farm from time to time until he had only a residue of 110 acres, which he sold to his son, its present owner. His first abode was a log house which had been erected on the timber tract previous to his purchase, and in 1837 he built a small frame house which still stands in its original position on Church Street, west of his fine brick residence, which he built about 1869. Captain Davis has been a stock-holder in the Sandwich Enterprise Manufacturing Company since its organization.

His marriage to Eliza Dennis occurred April 13, 1826, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. She was born Oct. 4, 1801, in Tiverton, R. I., and is the daughter of Major and Eunice Dennis. The record of the five children born to Captain and Mrs. Davis is as follows: William, Jr., was born May 29, 1829, and

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E. B. Gilbert

died Sept. 27, 1831; Eliza was born March 8, 1834, and died Aug. 27, 1881; Mary A. was born June 2, 1836; George W., born July 30, 1838, is a farmer in Sandwich; Amy, born Dec. 25, 1842, is the wife of John Armstrong, of Marseilles, La Salle Co., Ill.

Gilbert, attorney, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace at De Kalb, was born in Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y., April 12, 1822, and is the son of Abner and Betsey (Balcom) Gilbert. The former was born in Massachusetts, the latter in New York. They had four children,—George M., Eli B., Elizabeth E. and Martin M.

Mr. Gilbert was about eight years old when his parents removed to Norwich, Chenango County, in his native State, and he was a resident there until his removal in 1847 to the county of which he has since been a citizen. He was an attendant at the common schools of his native State until he was 16 years of age, when he became a student at Norwich Academy, which was then under the management of Benjamin F. Taylor, who has since won a distinguished reputation as a poet. After studying there about two years he engaged in teaching, which constituted his vocation for six years, pursuing it three years at Sycamore, where he located on coming to Illinois. In early life he had acquired a practical knowledge of the trade of builder. In 1850 he began its pursuit as a vocation and was occupied as a carpenter until 1856. Meanwhile he had devoted his leisure to the study of law. In the year named he first entered upon the career of an attorney and two years later secured admission to the Bar of Illinois by application to the Supreme Court. He has since prosecuted the practice of his profession in De Kalb and adjoining counties without intermission.

In April, 1854, he established his business at De Kalb. Two years afterward he was elected Justice of the Peace and has officiated continuously in that position since. In 1866 he was elected President of the Village Board and became *ex-officio* Supervisor of De Kalb Township. He is a Republican in politics, and is the owner of considerable city property.

A most commendable feature of Mr. Gilbert's labors as Justice of the Peace is his desire to amicably set-

tle all differences between litigants. He ever lends his influence to make peace, which he has often done, and many are the differences he has thus caused to be settled without suit and sent the parties home happy.

What a blessing it is to a community to have such men as public officials and guardians of the public peace and promoters of good will and harmony between neighbors! Thus, when the true character of Mr. Gilbert's official life is made known it is easily understood why he has been continuously elected to fill the office for almost 30 years.

In the summer and fall of 1860, Mr. Gilbert was editor of the *De Kalb Leader*, and advocated the election of the celebrated Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency.

Mr. Gilbert was married Dec. 25, 1851, to Lois A., daughter of Benjamin C. Needham. She was born in Vermont, which was the native State of her parents. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, only one survives. In 1853 the family resided about six months in the village of Huntley's Station, McHenry County, he owning a house and lot there. During that time Josephine L., eldest child, was born. Her birth occurred Dec. 29, 1853. She grew to womanhood and married John S. Orr, a resident of De Kalb. B. Viola M. was born Sept. 23, 1858, and married Edward E. Spooner, of Steward, Lee Co., Ill., where she died July 10, 1875. Jessie Luella E. was born July 9, 1863, and died Sept. 6, 1865, of diphtheria.

As Mr. Gilbert, the subject of the foregoing sketch, is a representative citizen in the legal profession of De Kalb County, the publishers place a lithographic likeness of the gentleman in this work, which may be found in close proximity.

Stiles, retired farmer at Genoa, was born Nov. 8, 1829, in Sudbury, Rutland Co., Vt. His parents, Asabel and Fanny (Smith) Stiles, were natives of Vermont and removed to Canada, leaving the Dominion several years later to come to De Kalb County, where they settled in the fall of 1850, locating in the township of Genoa. The mother died there Jan. 9, 1881; the demise of the father occurred Feb. 7, 1883.

Their children were named Elijah, Mary, Aaron, Margaret, Martha and Araminta.

Mr. Stiles was about two years of age when his parents removed to Canada, and came with them to De Kalb County. His education was obtained previous to the age of 16 years in the public schools of the Dominion, where he was also engaged on the farm of his father. His parents were members of his family through the last year of their lives, as he owned half the home farm and finally became proprietor of the entire estate, which included 160 acres located in Genoa Township. He remained there resident until the fall of 1880, at which time he rented his farm and became a resident of Genoa. In politics he is identified with the Republican party and has been active in local official matters for a long period of years. From 1863 to 1865 he was resident of De Kalb and associated in business with his brother, Aaron K. Stiles, now a resident of Chicago.

His marriage to Mary A. White took place at De Kalb, March 25, 1865, and they have three children: Mary D. was born Jan. 15, 1866, Asahel A., March 26, 1868, and Nettie, June 25, 1870. Mrs. Stiles was born June 8, 1846, in Tioga Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Alfred and Ruth (Gould) White. The former was born in Dutchess County, the latter in Tioga County, in the State of New York. About the year 1862 they came to Illinois, locating primarily in Kane County, and came thence a year later to De Kalb County, settling in the city of the same name. In 1877 they removed to Kansas, where the father died, Jan. 1, 1881. The mother is still resident there. Their children, seven in number, were named as follows: Edward D., Mary A., Benjamin S., Perry G., Mahala, Melissa and Sarah.

George P. Wild, of the firm of G. P. Wild & Co., merchants at Sycamore, was born at Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y. His father, Nathan Wild, was a native of Manchester, Eng., and was by vocation a print manufacturer, following that calling at Valatie after his removal to this country. The mother, Sarah (Henry) Wild, was born in Providence, R. I. They became the parents of nine children, five of whom are living (1885).

Mr. Wild was a pupil at school until he was 17

years old, when he became a salesman in the mercantile house of Freeland, Squiers & Co., of New York, where he continued until the spring of 1857, the date of his removal to Sycamore. Soon after, the firm of Rogers, Wild & Smith was formed, which afterwards became Rogers & Wild, and later was constituted as at present. The house is prominent in mercantile circles of De Kalb County, and their stock represents an average of about \$15,000.

Mr. Wild is and has been a leading business man of Sycamore. He is a member of the banking firm of Daniel Pierce & Co. In political connection and movements he is a Republican, and has officiated in several of the local city offices.

He was married at Sycamore, in December, 1862, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Phebe Pierce, a native of Sullivan Co., N. Y. Three children are now (1885) included in the family,—Daniel, Eleanor and Elizabeth.

Phraim Depue, farmer, section 13, Genoa Township, is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ogden) Depue, and is one of a family of 10 children. Ose, Sarah, Benjamin, Jesse, Phebe and Theo C. are the names of his brothers and sisters who reached mature life. Three children died in infancy.

Mr. Depue was born Oct. 11, 1816, in Sussex Co., N. J. At the age of 18 years he was apprenticed to acquire a knowledge of the wagon-making trade, and served an indentureship of three years. He embarked independently in the business, in which he operated about 20 years. In 1848 he became a citizen of Illinois, taking up his residence at Elgin, Kane County. He passed three years there in the pursuit of his trade, and about 1851 entered the employment of the old Galena, Chicago & Illinois Central Railroad Company, his route extending from Chicago to Freeport and from Dubuque to Centralia.

He came to De Kalb County in 1861 and bought 90 acres of land in Genoa Township, moving his family hither in the autumn of the same year. His homestead farm now comprises 360 acres, with 230 acres under improvement, supplied with suitable and creditable farm buildings and well stocked. In political faith and connections Mr. Depue is identi-

fied with the Republican party; he has officiated as School Director and other local offices.

He was married April 21, 1838, in New Jersey, to Catherine M. Dennis, and they have five surviving children,—Lucy, Elizabeth, Henry C., Allen and Emma. Anna M., Catherine M., and Caroline A. and a child unnamed died in infancy. Mrs. Depue was born Sept. 26, 1813, in New Jersey, and is the daughter of John and Lucy Dennis. She had two brothers and two sisters, born in the following order: Elizabeth, Henry C., Allen and Emma. She is the oldest of her parents' children, and is a member of the Congregational Church.

Augustus Preston, one of the pioneers of De Kalb County, now deceased, was born Dec. 28, 1793. He married Sina Hall, who was born Jan. 30, 1802, in Wallingford, Conn. They settled in Ohio, whence they came in 1836 to De Kalb County, and settled on a claim on section 29, Genoa Township, where he was the first permanent resident. His land was part timber and part prairie. He built a log house on the border line between the two, and the primitive character of the locality may be inferred from the fact that during the first year from the front door the deer and wolves might be seen wandering at will over the prairie. After the Government survey, when in 1843 the land came into market, Mr. Preston went to the land office in Chicago, where he proved his claim and received his title. He improved the entire acreage, built suitable and necessary farm buildings, and a comfortable frame house, where he resided, and where his death occurred.

His widow died there Feb. 25, 1869. Their children were named Henry, Augustus, Charles, George L., Norman and Julia E. The homestead is now owned and occupied by the youngest son.

George L. Preston, son of the above, was born April 23, 1835, in Ohio, and was a little more than a year old when his parents removed to the home of their adoption. He received an elementary education in the district schools of Genoa Township, and he afterward studied at Mt. Morris Seminary, and spent six months at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Chicago. After completing his studies at

the latter place he engaged in farming. In 1854, associated with a brother, he purchased 200 acres of land located on sections 17 and 20, in Genoa Township, for which they paid \$4 per acre. After improving the land considerably they sold it a few years later. Its present market value is \$65 an acre.

Mr. Preston was married Sept. 19, 1864, to Lucinda May Wadley, and they have one child, Effie Iona. She was born near Toronto, Ont., and is the daughter of Samuel B. and Hannah (Caswell) Wadley. Her father was a native of Vermont, and was a pensioner of the war of 1812. During the latter part of his life he removed to Lower Canada, where he was married, and later went to Ontario. After a short residence there the family removed to Canada Corners, Kane Co., Ill., where the parents died.

After marriage Mr. Preston located on section 32, Genoa Township, on an improved farm which he had previously purchased. He erected an excellent class of frame buildings, where he lived until 1869. In that year he fixed his abode at Sycamore, where he owned the fine residence his family now occupy. On removal hither he engaged in the lumber trade, in which he operated four years. In 1874 he embarked in the sale of groceries and provisions, prosecuting that avenue of business eight years, when he retired. He still owns and rents his farm in Genoa Township, also his store at Sycamore.

In his character as farmer, merchant and citizen, Mr. Preston commands the respect and good will of the generation of which he is a member. He is unobtrusive, considerate and hospitable, and in his retirement from the turmoil of active business life, is passing the years in the simplicity and quiet that befits his character.

Cassius M. Conrad, County Clerk of De Kalb County, was born in the town of North East, Erie Co., Pa., March 27, 1845, and is the son of John M. and Mary E. (Smedley) Conrad. The former is a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter was born in Connecticut. They are living in Erie Co., Pa.

Mr. Conrad passed his youthful days in his native place, and obtained his elementary education at the

academy at North East, and subsequently attended the Erie City Academy, in the State of his nativity. In 1863 he made his way to De Kalb County, reaching the township of Kingston April 7 of that year. Six days later he came to Sycamore, and immediately entered upon the duties of Deputy County Clerk. He fulfilled the duties of the appointment continuously until Jan. 26, 1872, with the exception of a few months in 1869. At the former date he was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Wallace M. More. In April following he was elected County Clerk, and has since been his own successor. He has also officiated as City Clerk from July, 1870, to April, 1872. The quality of the service rendered by Mr. Conrad is fully attested by the length of time he has retained his relations to the position of deputy and chief official, at this writing (1885) covering a period of nearly a fourth of a century; and the fact stands as a testimonial to the discretion and wisdom of the people of De Kalb County as it does to his integrity and efficiency. Politically, Mr. Conrad is a Republican of inflexible type.

He was married Dec. 27, 1870, in Chester, N. J., to Anna H. Beauers, and they have had two children, both of whom died in early infancy. Mrs. Conrad was born at Chester, Morris Co., N. J. Mr. Conrad and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and he is a Trustee of the society

enlisting in August, 1862, in Co. E, 127th Ill. Vol. Inf. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the West, and was a portion of the command under Sherman in the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, marched under the triumphant banners to the sea, and took part in the final review at Washington, D. C. Mr. Haile was under fire at Arkansas Post and at Vicksburg, and in the numerous engagements of the arduous campaign in which his regiment was involved. He obtained his discharge in July, 1865, and returned to his father's farm, where he was occupied with its duties until 1882, the date of his removal to Maple Park. He is pleasantly situated, and has an elegant residence.

He was married March 8, 1870, to Jane Morgan, a native of Indiana.



John Betz, dealer in lumber, agricultural implements and builders' supplies, at Somonauk, was born Feb. 23, 1831, in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany. His parents, Jost Henry and Margaret Betz, died previous to his removal to the American Continent. Four of their children are now living. Two sons reside in Germany. Margaret, only daughter, came to the United States with her brother and is now the wife William Heun, a farmer in Clinton Township, De Kalb County.

They came to the city of New York in 1854 and two months later proceeded thence to Chicago, where they remained a like length of time. In January, 1855, Mr. Betz came to De Kalb County and was occupied one year in farming, after which he went back to Chicago and passed a year in the dry-goods house of Bowen Brothers. He went next to Burlington, Iowa, and was there employed six months in a lumber yard. He came subsequently to Somonauk, where he spent several years in various avenues of employment. In February, 1876, in company with P. H. Thomas, he opened a lumber yard, their joint relation existing one year, and at the end of that time he bought the interest of his partner and has since operated alone. In the spring of 1883 he added a stock of agricultural implements, wagons, plows, etc., his investment in stock averaging about \$11,000.

Thaniel A. Haile, miller, at Lodi, Cortland Township, was born March 8, 1840, in Brooklyn, Vt., and is the son of Charles and Drexie (Balch) Haile, both of whom are natives of the Green Mountain State. His parents came to Illinois when he was an infant of six months, making the route hither by way of the railroad and lakes to Detroit, coming from the latter place to Kane County with a team. His father purchased a tract of unimproved land in the township of St. Charles, paying therefor \$2.50 an acre. The family are resident of St. Charles.

Mr. Haile grew to manhood, engaged, as is the custom with sons of farmers, in farm labor and attending school. He entered the military service of the United States when he was 22 years of age,

His trade is in a satisfactory condition and requires usually several assistants.

Mr. Betz was married July 23, 1857, in Burlington, Iowa, to Barbara Koetha, a native of Bavaria. They have one child, Ida, born Nov. 20, 1867. Mr. Betz is a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows. With his wife, he is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

John Ward, a farmer of Cortland Township, occupying the east half of the northwest quarter of section 34, and owning 72 acres on the east half of the east quarter of section 27, and 16½ acres on section 14, of Ohio Grove Township,—in all 168½ acres,—was born in Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1816. His father, William Ward, was born in Fayette Co., Pa., emigrated to Ohio when he was 13 years old, where his father soon died, and he died in Squaw Grove Township, this county, Feb. 3, 1870. He was born Feb. 24, 1790, and participated in the War of 1812. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Phebe Ward, *nee* Beem, was born near Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 14, 1795, and died Aug. 27, 1883; her father was of English descent and her mother of Dutch. Both the latter lived to a great age,—father 96 years and mother 87.

At the age of 20 years Mr. John Ward, the subject of this sketch, came with his parents, first locating in Squaw Grove, in 1837; eight years afterward he bought 80 acres of land, which he subsequently sold to his father, and he moved to his present farm of 120 acres in October, 1845, where he has since resided. He has added to his original acreage. Since his location here, however, he has spent 20 years going to, operating in and returning from California. He went over the plains, with a single-horse team, as far as Salt Lake, where he joined a company from La Salle Co., Ill. After traveling 700 miles with them, he and 11 others separated from them and completed their journey on foot, crossing the Great Desert and arriving in the gold-mining region Aug. 28. The company whom they had abandoned did not reach the mines until the 15th of September. They were 12 in number, having a wagon and three horses, the extra horse to be used in case of emer-

gency. Mr. Ward operated on Old Soldier's Gulch and part of the Poor Man and Nelson Creek, and his success was much better than farming. Three of Mr. W.'s brothers went with him to the land of gold, and returned with him; but in four months afterward went back to California, selling their farms here and taking their families with them. They have since lived there and prospered.

Mr. Ward was first married March 25, 1835, to Parmelia A., daughter of Jacob and Susan (Ayers) Rollison; her parents died in Licking Co., Ohio, many years ago. Mrs. W. was born in that county, Nov. 22, 1816, near Newark, and died, of a spasmodic attack, Dec. 3, 1871, at a neighbor's where she was visiting. By this marriage there were seven children, as follows: Elmira, born July 22, 1837; William B., Dec. 21, 1838; Susan, April 10, 1840; Louisa, Nov. 7, 1843; Phebe A., Aug. 27, 1850; Delia J., June 14, 1853; and Elmer C., Sept. 6, 1856. Phebe A. is not now living. Mr. Ward was married a second time June 8, 187—, to Mrs. Laura N. Palmer, widow of Isaac H. Palmer, who died March 25, 1865. By her first husband she had five children, namely: Galen E., born Aug. 12, 1849; Alice E., Aug. 1, 1850; Clara A., June 1, 1853; Frank H., Nov. 4, 1862; and Etta E., Nov. 28, 1864. Mr. Palmer was born Nov. 3, 1825, in Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Mrs. W. was born at German Flats, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1828, a daughter of Henry R. and Clarissa (Tennant) Gay. Her father was born April 4, 1805, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and is now living in retirement, in the town of Ripley. Mrs. G., who was born June 5, 1804, in the town of Warren, Columbia Co., N. Y., is also still living. Mrs. Ward's maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Ward is a Republican in his political views, has been Justice of the Peace, School Director, and for six years Constable.

George M. D. Wright, hardware merchant at Somonauk, was born July 23, 1845, in the township of Northville, La Salle Co., Ill., two miles east of the village where he is now a resident. He is a son of Levi and Esther (Whitmore) Wright, and his father was a native of New Hampshire. The latter came to LaSalle

Co., Ill., about 1843, and bought 160 acres of land, which he converted into an excellent and valuable farm. He died on the homestead in 1865. The mother and ten children yet survive.

Mr. Wright is the ninth in order of birth of 12 children in his parents' family, and was a member of the household until he was several years past his majority. His first independent business venture was in the drug business, associated with C. E. Wright, in which he engaged in Somonauk two years. On the termination of their relation he entered into a copartnership in the hardware trade with C. R. Frank. Two years later the latter sold his moiety to the brother of Mr. Wright, the new relation existing two years. Afterward the latter became sole proprietor, and has since transacted his business singly. Mr. Wright is conducting a prosperous trade, in which he has one wagon running on the road in the country. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter at Sandwich.

He was united in marriage Jan. 8, 1876, in Somonauk, to Hattie H. Bloom, and they have had three children: George R. was born Oct. 13, 1876; Helen M., Feb. 28, 1878; and Clifton, Sept. 23, 1883. Mrs. Wright is the daughter of Charles and Nancy Bloom, and was born in the State of New York Aug. 4, 1854.

Franks W. Lott, jeweler, at Sycamore, was born Aug. 4, 1843, in Sycamore Township.

His parents, Zephaniah and Amanda (Roberts) Lott, were pioneer residents of De Kalb County, and he was reared under the parental authority until he was 17 years of age, when he entered upon the prosecution of his career of independence. He was first employed as a farmer, and followed that calling until 1873. Having decided on the calling of a jeweler as a vocation in life, he bought a half interest in the jewelry establishment of M. F. Warren, at Sycamore, where he acquired a knowledge of the business. This relation was in existence three years, and in 1876 he succeeded to the sole proprietorship of the affairs of their joint business by the purchase of his partner's interest. He has since been engaged in the prosecution of his business, and carries a full stock of goods common to similar establishments, including

watches, clocks, jewelry, plated ware, cutlery, optical goods, etc. He also combines a repair business with his other relations.

Mr. Lott was married in February, 1871, to Jennie Woodworth, a native of Auburn, N. Y., and a daughter of John and Mary Woodworth. Their two children are named L. Warren and Frank W.

Charles F. Greenwood, Treasurer of De Kalb County, and a citizen of Sycamore, was born April 6, 1835, in New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y. His parents, Thomas J. and Sally (Fairchild) Greenwood, were natives respectively of Connecticut and New York. In

1844 the family came from the Empire State to Sugar Grove, Kane Co., Ill., removing thence in August, 1847, to the township of Clinton, De Kalb County. Land was then in comparatively small demand, and the father secured at first a small claim of 80 acres, estimating that he could always find pasture land in close proximity, settlers being exceptions. He passed his life in the pursuit of agriculture, and died on his farm May 22, 1852. At the date of his demise he was the owner of 330 acres of land in Clinton Township, 80 acres in Kane County, and 20 acres of timbered land in the township of Sugar Grove. The mother died on the homestead Feb. 23, 1859. They had three sons: Nathan S., since deceased; George, a retired farmer, resident at Waterman, in Clinton Township; and Mr. Greenwood, of this sketch.

On the division of his father's estate the latter became the possessor of an amount of personal property, and the title to real estate in Iowa, which latter he applied as part payment for 120 acres of land lying on sections 32 and 33, in Clinton Township, whereon he resided from 1860 until 1876, when he removed to the east half of the northeast quarter of section 33, where his homestead is still maintained.

He entered the army of the United States a few months after the commencement of the struggle instituted by the South for the dismemberment of the Union, enlisting Oct. 5, 1861, in Co. G, Second Ill. Light Artillery, under Captain Stolbrand. He

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was in action at the siege of Vicksburg and at Union City, Tenn., and was involved in much skirmish warfare. He became disabled through hardship, exposure and illness, and was honorably discharged Oct. 16, 1863, at Vicksburg. In the township of Clinton Mr. Greenwood earned the reward of good citizenship and public spirit, receiving repeated elections to places of prominence and trust. He served three years as Supervisor, as Commissioner of Highways, and in the various school offices. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to the position of which he is now the incumbent, on the Republican ticket. Mr. Greenwood is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Potter Post, No. 12, G. A. R.

His marriage to Catherine I. Darland took place July 4, 1855, in Clinton Township. Mrs. Greenwood was born Sept. 28, 1838, in Fairview, Ill., and is the daughter of Benjamin and Catherine Darland. Five children were born of this Union in Clinton Township. Byron P. was born Sept. 26, 1856, and is resident manager of a mercantile enterprise at Marble Rock, Iowa, of which his father is the proprietor. Alice was born May 16, 1859; Jennie J. and Charles, twins, were born Sept. 1, 1870. The latter died Aug. 21, 1872.



Charles Wesley Marsh, whose portrait is presented on the opposite page, resides on a country place, on section 14, of De Kalb Township. He was born March 22, 1834, near Cobourg, Ont., and is the oldest son of Samuel and Tamar (Richardson) Marsh. His earliest recorded ancestor was a "Cavalier" and was killed at Edgehill in the course of the conflicts that preceded the Protectorate in England, and whose two sons fled to the American Continent during the first half of the 17th century to escape the vengeance of the Roundheads. The two branches, designated respectively as the Vermont and Connecticut lines of descent of the Marshes, trace their origin to these brothers.

Samuel Marsh was born Feb. 7, 1804, in Canada, and died in De Kalb Township, in April, 1884. He belonged to the Vermont line, his immediate ances-

tors having originated in the Green Mountain State. With all the male members of his family, including his father, uncles and brothers, he was an active participant in the rebellion in the Dominion in 1837, known to history as the Patriots' or McKenzie's War, and with the others narrowly escaping the fruits of the vengeance of the English Government. All who were not arrested and placed in confinement escaped only by precipitate flight. Samuel Marsh was among the former, and was captured at Kingston, where he was held in jail five months. His trial was long and severe, and he barely escaped conviction and execution. His wife was born March 22, 1807, in Canada, and is a descendant of the Mohawk Dutch, belonging in the maternal line to the Schermerhorn family. Her marriage occurred in Consecon, Can., and she became the mother of three children, two sons and a daughter. The latter was born March 10, 1838, while her father was a state prisoner in the jail at Kingston. She died at Chicago March 13, 1881. The mother of Mr. Marsh is still living.

The father was a farmer, and, after his release, resumed that occupation. In 1844 he sold his property in Canada and started for the part of the United States then known as the "West," to locate a home. He encountered a Millerite camp-meeting at the head of the Bay of Quinte, known as the "Carrying Place," which he attended and became a convert to the tenets of that sect. Firmly convinced that the coming of the Lord was at hand, he returned to his family to await the crisis. The mother, trained and disciplined by the trials she had already experienced, exercised the practical view of Abraham Davenport, and wisely judging that, in any event, the prospects of her sons would be likely to be improved by mental cultivation, while her husband waited, placed them at St. Andrews School at Cobourg. At 12 years of age the older son entered Victoria College at Cobourg, having become exceptionally well fitted under the inflexible *regime* of the school, in which he entered at 10 years of age upon a classical course of study. In 1847, the practical, provident mother collected a sum of money and, by proxy, purchased a quarter of section 18, situated near Shabbona Grove, Clinton Township, in De Kalb County, whither the family removed in 1849. Mr. Marsh of this sketch was then 15 years old and within one year of receiving his degree at Victoria College, having accom-

plished the curriculum of three of the four years' course prescribed at his Alma Mater. The failure of the Millerite prognostics had wrought sad havoc with the little fortune of the family; and upon the sons, after their removal to the farm in Illinois, rested the responsibility of its management, and they devoted themselves to the labor of reducing the unbroken prairie to a condition of improvement and cultivation. Mr. Marsh taught two winter terms of school, and in 1858, in accordance with his strong predilection for a life devoted to mental endeavor, entered the law office of Hon. Charles Kellum as a student. He was obliged by failing health to relinquish the project and returned to agricultural employ. The details of his efforts in subsequent years are presented in the sketch of his business career which appears in full on another page.

Mr. Marsh is an adherent to the principles of the Republican party and a supporter of its issues, which he adopted on entering upon the privileges of American citizenship. In 1868 he was elected to the House of the Illinois Legislature, where he did excellent service on several committees, as he did in a succeeding term in the Senate, to which he was elected on the expiration of his period as Representative. His labors in those positions won a subsequent recognition at the hands of Governor Beveridge, who in 1873 appointed him to a Trusteeship of the Insane Asylum at Elgin, which he has since held continuously and of which body he has been for many years President. The existing condition of the institution is the best possible testimonial to the efforts and abilities of Mr. Marsh, it being acknowledged as among the best managed of the long catalogue of similar institutions in this country.

The character of Mr. Marsh from the celebrity he has achieved in his connection with the machine which revolutionized the system of harvesting throughout the civilized world, deserves something more than a passing notice. His predominating trait, and one which renders him conspicuous, is versatility, and has been manifested in every enterprise to which he has lent his attention. The scholarship to which he attained in childhood was phenomenal, and he has retained in all their freshness and strength the tastes and proclivities which are his nature. Had he devoted himself to a literary life he would without doubt have attained distinction. Still another

leading characteristic of his mind is the simplicity of his predilections. Although in his prosperous days he was the possessor of a generous fortune, he had no aspirations beyond those of a country gentleman. His residence displays no ostentation either in style or equipment, although planned and constructed in his palmy days. But its apartments contain the evidences of a cultivated taste in rare and valuable books and pictures. Among the former are two ponderous and magnificent volumes of Hogarth's and Gillray's engravings from the original plates. The oldest and most curious volume is a copy of the Decretals of the Catholic Church, written by a monk. The work occupied 15 years and was finished in 1409. It was done wholly with a pen, and is from first to last a wonderful and beautiful sample of the perfection attained by the scribes before the days of printing. The work is concluded by the copyist's fervent "Laus Deo." A detached papal bull issued by Gregory XI to a Minorite order in Spain, exhibits six varieties of penmanship. These are but samples of a most valuable collection. Mr. Marsh is the possessor of an interesting collection of pictures and photographs, gathered during a four months' tour on the continent, whither he went for the purpose of recreation and in response to an invitation from the Government to make trial of the Marsh Harvester in Hungary, where he spent six weeks.

Mr. Marsh is an ardent admirer of nature, and his home and its belongings bear the evidences of the direction of his predilections. The park adjacent to the house is stocked with deer and wild fowl, and his library contains an assortment of hunting equipments and trophies of sport, both valuable and curious.

The general estimate of the character of Mr. Marsh is manifest from the fact that when disaster overwhelmed the splendid business in which he was the prime factor, he was the unanimous choice of the creditors for the position of assignee, this tribute of confidence being the outgrowth of the disinterestedness, integrity and solicitude for the general welfare which he has displayed unflinchingly throughout his entire business career. He can receive no better testimonial than the unquestioning trust of the people among whom he has lived from boyhood, in his inflexible probity and unselfishness.

He was married Jan. 1, 1860, to Frances Wait, of North Adams, Mass., and they became the parents

of three children,—George C., Mary F. and Fanny S. The mother died May 12, 1869. The second marriage of Mr. Marsh, to Sue Rogers, occurred Jan. 10, 1881. Mrs. Marsh was born in November, 1841, at Mariposa, near Lindsay, Ont., and is the daughter of Joel and Mary Rogers.

James Harrington, M. D., retired physician, resident at Sycamore, has been a citizen of De Kalb County since 1844, when he came here and settled about four miles north of the present city of Sycamore. He was born Sept. 20, 1806, in the Province of Ontario, and is the son of Lot and Sarah (Sage) Harrington. His paternal grandsire was a native of Rhode Island, whence he removed to Vermont. He was a surveyor by profession and pursued that business in the vicinity of Rutland. Lot Harrington was born in Vermont, and in the days of his early manhood went to the State of New York, where he was married. His wife's parents were from Connecticut. Not long after marriage they went to Canada, where the mother died, in 1809, leaving five children. Of these, Dr. Harrington is the youngest of the sons.

After his mother's death he was taken to the State of New York, and was taken care of by her relatives in New Berlin, in Chenago County. He was educated primarily in the public schools, and at the age of 17 years commenced teaching, continuing in that vocation, and at the same time studied medicine, until 1829, when he opened the practice of his profession at Eagle, Allegany Co., N. Y. Two years later he returned to New Berlin, and was a practitioner there until 1844, when he decided to come to Illinois, and test the value of the promises that offered unparalleled inducements to such as desired to advance their fortunes. He made the trip *via* the Erie Canal from Utica to Buffalo, and came thence to Chicago by the lake route. He obtained private conveyance from Chicago to De Kalb County. He bought a claim of 120 acres of land, situated on sections 8 and 9 of town 41, range 5, now Sycamore. The log house which had been erected on the place, served for a tenement until 1846, when Dr. Harrington built a frame house. In the same year in which

he took possession he erected a commodious frame barn. In 1864 he sold the place and removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., for the purpose of educating his children. He returned at the end of a year to Sycamore, where he bought a block of land with a brick house.

He was married in January, 1831, in Allegany Co., N. Y., to Charlotte, daughter of Peter and Mary (Wait) Walrod. Six of their nine children are living: Diana was born Oct. 27, 1832, and died Sept. 10, 1856; Joseph was born April 27, 1837, and died Dec. 23, 1874; Susan was born Sept. 4, 1841, and died in May, 1883; William S. resides in Oregon, and is the Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church in the Portland District; George L. resides at Sycamore; Nelson R. is City Marshal of Sycamore; James F. is a farmer in Jewell Co., Kan.; Mark W. is Professor of Astronomy in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; Mary married P. K. Jones, druggist at Sycamore. The mother died in April, 1871.

Dr. Harrington was elected School Commissioner in 1845, and was re-elected School Commissioner for 1856-7. In the Legislative sessions of Illinois for 1846-7 he was a member of the House of Representatives. He was one of the Supervisors of Sycamore during nine years, and served the entire period as President of that Board.

Iram Palmer, farmer on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 35, Cortland Township, was born in Charlotte Township, Chittenden Co., Vt., May 16, 1809, and in 1819 was taken by his parents in emigration to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., into the wild woods, moving with a horse team and taking the first wagon that was ever driven into the town of Ripley. In 1835 Mr. Palmer went to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he rented a farm, remaining there until 1836. In September of that year, he located in this county, when the prairies here were still unoccupied. He rented a farm near Sycamore a year and then purchased the quarter-section where he now resides. At that time his nearest neighbor was three or four miles distant and there was no house where Sycamore now stands. The contrast between that time and the present, in the appearance and enhanced value of the land, as well as the experiences of life, sets the imagination almost wild.

Mr. Palmer was married May 1, 1831, to Julia Hill, daughter of Wyman and Elizabeth (McFarland) Hill, of Scotch ancestry. Her father, a native of Vermont, died in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, about 1859, aged about 70 years, and her mother, a native of Connecticut, died in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1832, about 54 years of age. Mrs. P. was born April 17, 1807. The immediate descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are: Chauncey S., born March 3, 1832, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; J. Sidney, Feb. 20, 1836, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio; Harriet L., July 12, 1842, in this county; and Emeline M., Nov. 9, 1844, also in this county. His father, Israel Palmer, of English descent, came from the old country to Rhode Island before the Revolutionary War, and thence to Vermont, and finally died in the town of Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., about 77 years of age; and Hiram's mother, Sally, *nee* Champlain, was born in Charlotte Township, Chittenden Co., Vt., and died in 1813, in her native State.

Mr. Palmer is a Republican in his political principles, and has held the offices of School Director and Road Commissioner.

On his first settlement in this county, Mr. Palmer built a log house at the confluence of De Kalb Creek with the Kishwaukee River, and lived there two years, during which time he suffered a great deal from the usual ague, bilious fever, etc. He built his second log house at Coltonville, lived there one year; then a year on Phineas Stevens' farm; and finally a third log cabin, on his present place of residence, where he has now lived for 40 years. After a few years in the first cabin here, he moved to the place a frame house from a distance of seven miles, and occupied that as a dwelling until he erected his present fine residence.

George W. Nesbitt, M. D., practicing physician and surgeon at Sycamore, was born Aug. 20, 1837, in Attica, N. Y. He is a representative of the sturdy and vigorous race known as the Scotch-Irish, his paternal grandparents having belonged originally to the former nationality, which they left at the time of the Irish rebellion and settled in County Cavan, Ulster, Ireland. Henry Nesbitt, his father, was born in that

county, in 1803, and became a resident of the United States in 1819. George W.'s mother, Eleanor (Smyth) Nesbitt, was born in 1802, in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y. Her father was of Scottish birth; her mother was born in Connecticut and represented a family of ancient origin and of probable German lineage. Henry Nesbitt settled in Attica after his marriage, pursued agriculture as a vocation, and died there in June, 1883. His wife died in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1862. Their eight children survive them. The oldest, Susannah, is the wife of A. Prentice, a farmer. David is a farmer in the township of Attica, N. Y. Henry is a farmer in Saratoga Co., N. Y. Dr. Nesbitt is the fourth in order of birth. Samuel S. is a physician by profession and is passing his life in retirement on a large farm in Adams Co., Ill. Jane resides in Attica, N. Y. James O. and John W. (twins) are farmers on the homestead in Orangeville, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Dr. Nesbitt received the training and primary education of a farmer's son, obtaining the latter by attendance at winter terms of school, afterwards completing the curriculum of study at the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary at Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y., then a popular institution of learning and one which has maintained its prestige. He studied advanced mathematics, classical and modern languages, and was graduated with honors. Imbued with the sentiment in which the youth of his generation was reared,—the obligation to engage actively in the world's work,—he came to Genoa, De Kalb Co., Ill., and spent a winter here, engaged in teaching. He turned his face westward in the following spring and passed some weeks in travel and prospecting. During the summer ensuing he was an *attache* of the Government surveying party on the Red River of the North, operating principally in Minnesota. In the winter following, he taught school in Boone Co., Ill., and on the expiration of his engagement he went to Arkansas, and to other States, and pursued the same vocation. Meanwhile he had devoted his leisure and opportunities to the study of medicine and of law. He commenced his legal reading under the instructions of the Hon. Charles Kellum, of Sycamore, and during the years of 1860-1 he devoted nearly a twelvemonth to the study of medicine in the office of Dr. H. H. Rice, of Randolph Co., Ill. His labors as a pedagogue terminated in 1861, when he returned to his native State, and read medicine under

the supervision of Dr. H. B. Miller, of Alexander. Later, he attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, and was graduated there Feb. 21, 1865.

He entered into an association with Dr. G. W. McCray, of Buffalo, in the wholesale and retail sale of drugs, and also engaged in the practice of medicine. He sold his interest in the fall of 1866, and after an extended tour of prospective observation through the States of the South he located, in the winter of the same year, at Sycamore, where he at once established himself as a physician and surgeon and entered upon a career in his profession second to none in popularity in this section of Northern Illinois.

Dr. Nesbitt has not limited his efforts and energies to the scope of his medical practice, nor confined his interests to the section where he is resident. He is an agriculturist of no mean proportions, and is extensively engaged as a breeder of valuable stock. He is the proprietor of 1,200 acres of farming land in Mitchell and Ottawa Counties, Kan., devoted to the rearing of horses, cattle and swine. He has bred some fine trotting animals, and is at present the owner of four horses of acknowledged speed. He also raises the English draft horses.

The intellectual attainments and proclivities of Dr. Nesbitt are far beyond the common order. He is thoroughly read in medical literature, and has a well earned reputation as a lecturer and contributor to the medical press. He has, on occasion, presented valuable papers before the Illinois State Medical Society, and before the American Medical Association, and has made discoveries in the application of drugs that are of acknowledged benefit to the fraternity. In 1881 he officiated as Vice-President of the Illinois State Medical Society, and in 1883 was elected to the same position. He has not been able to apply his abilities to the administration of local affairs, the duties and responsibilities of his extensive practice monopolizing his time and energies. He is prominent in the Order of Masonry, and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter.

Dr. Nesbitt was married June 23, 1864, at Buffalo, N. Y., to Mrs. Mary H. Davis, a native of Chippewa, Can. She had two children by her former marriage. The youngest, Lydia, is deceased. Cora married Frank Whitney, and they are residents on the farm of Dr. Nesbitt, in Ottawa Co., Kan. One child born

to Dr. and Mrs. Nesbitt died in infancy. George W. was born March 13, 1869; John B. was born Jan. 31, 1873. The marriage of Dr. Nesbitt is made memorable by the fact that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. George H. Ball, made a character of history through his intrepid denunciation of the immoral element in the Presidential campaign of 1884.

William Raymond, farmer, section 21, Cortland Township, came to De Kalb County in the spring of 1855. He spent the summer ensuing in Genoa, and in the fall of the same year located in the village of Cortland. In company with his brother, he afterward bought a farm on section 16, in Cortland Township, on which he settled in the spring of 1856. On this property he spent some years. In 1883 he bought a farm on section 21, where he established his residence permanently, enlarging and improving his house and building a large barn. The place is under excellent improvements, and is increased in value by the improvements he has made.

Mr. Raymond was born in Otsego, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1834, and is the son of Oliver P. and Sarah (Wilbur) Raymond. The former was born in Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and the latter was a native of Taunton, Mass. When Mr. Raymond was six years of age his father died, while engaged in the management of a hotel at Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Soon after that event the family removed to Davenport, Delaware County, in the same State, where the son obtained a common-school education and was reared on a farm, remaining with his mother until his removal to Illinois.

He was first married in 1856, to Minerva Burr. She was born in 1832, in Erie Co., N. Y., and died July 7, 1880, having become the mother of eight children,—Frank B., Fred W., Nathan, Rodolphus J., Henry O., Wilbur P., Minnie and Charles. Frank died Sept. 12, 1879; the youngest son died July 17, 1880. Mr. Raymond was again married July 11, 1883, to Mrs. W. R. Patrick, daughter of J. C. and Hannah (Judd) Hoag. She was born in South Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and was married Oct. 29, 1867, to W. R. Patrick, by whom she had five children—Jennie C., George W. (died 14 months old),

Walton R. (died when two years and ten months old), Flora B. and Willimina. One child has been born of her second marriage, Leonard Light. Mr. Patrick died Sept. 13, 1881.

William Wallace Marsh, Superintendent of the Turk Motor Works at Sycamore and member of the firm of C. W. & W. W. Marsh, was born April 15, 1836, near Cobourg, Ont. He is the second son of Samuel and Tamar (Richardson) Marsh, and passed the years of his early boyhood on the farm of his father in the Dominion of Canada. He was an infant in his mother's arms when his father became interested and involved in the rebellion in Canada which opened in 1837, and in which the members of the families to which his father and mother belonged were participants. (See sketch of C. W. Marsh.) In 1844, the parents resolved to seek the advantages of the (then) western portion of the United States; and the homestead in Canada was sold, the father setting out for a prospecting tour, but was suddenly arrested in his purpose by his acceptance of the tenets of the Millerites, who had fixed upon that year as the date of the termination of all earthly things; and, abandoning all projects dependent upon the future, the father settled with his family at Cobourg, where the sons had the advantages of the excellent Canadian schools.

Mr. Marsh was but eight years old when he was placed at St. Andrews School, and two years later entered Victoria College, where he was a student three years. In 1849 the family circumstances necessitated immediate activity; and its members, consisting of the father, mother, two sons and a daughter, born in 1838, came to De Kalb County and settled on 110 acres of land, which had been purchased for them in 1847 by an uncle. It was situated on section 18, and soon after taking possession of the place another tract of similar acreage was purchased on another section. The entire quantity of land in both purchases consisted of unbroken prairie, and was the scene of unremitting labors of the father and sons for nearly eight years.

In 1857 began the experiments from which resulted the machine which will be the medium of transmit-

ing the name of Marsh to posterity as it merits, and in his connection with that invention Mr. Marsh attained all the distinction he craved, and found in its ultimate success the satisfaction of achieving a purpose worth the devotion of a life-time of effort. The idea upon which the Marsh Harvester was founded grew from the observation that a man could bind a bundle of grain while another was being cut; and the idea that followed was the necessity of moving with the cutting apparatus in order to receive the sundered grain at the opportune moment. The years of experiment and struggle that followed and their results are given elsewhere, and form one of the most interesting reminiscences possible.

One incident, which was a memorable one to Mr. Marsh of this sketch, is worthy of special note, as it was a momentous occasion for De Kalb County, as well as to the central figure therein. The test of the Marsh Harvester took place on the farm of Clark Barber, north of the village of De Kalb, in the presence of hundreds of spectators. Numberless reaping machines were in the contest, among which were the pioneer wire and cord binders, both of which proved failures. But the Marsh machine asserted the value of the principles upon which it is based and achieved a complete triumph. Mr. Marsh of this sketch occupied the platform, and in 50 minutes bound the grain cut on an acre, accomplishing the work with the utmost ease.

The Marsh Harvester was thenceforward a recognized fact. On the establishment of their business as manufacturers, the financial interests and all relations specially pertaining to that branch of the business naturally fell under the supervision of C. W. Marsh, the mechanical portion becoming the charge of W. W. Marsh. The latter has been deeply interested for a long term of years in the invention of farm machinery, and with his brother and others has been the patentee of numberless principles and applications pertaining to agricultural implements. He has invented about a score of harvester appliances, and nearly as many more in other directions, including binders, windmills, plows, cultivators, wire-stretchers, paint-mill, corn-cutters, corn-huskers, etc. He has also constructed several mechanical appliances which have remained unpatented and are now in common use, among which is the balloon harvester wheel.

On the establishment of the Marsh Harvester

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John Heath

shops at Sycamore, Mr. Marsh fixed his residence in the city. In 1873 he purchased the grounds where he built his residence, which include about 12 acres and constitute an attractive and valuable homestead. With the spacious and beautiful family mansion, they are valued at \$15,000. His marriage to Mrs. M. J. Smith occurred Jan. 8, 1871, in Chicago, and of their union two children have been born,—William W. and Sarah Alma. Mrs. Marsh is the daughter of Rufus and Sarah D. Brown. They are among the pioneer settlers of Chicago.

Mr. Marsh is a Republican in political opinions and connections. In 1873 he was elected Alderman of Sycamore and continued to serve in that capacity five years. He did much effective business in obtaining high license, which was afterward adopted and is at present (1885) operative in Sycamore.

George F. Schoonmaker, farmer and dairyman, section 32, Franklin Township, was born on the same section, in the same township, Feb. 3, 1856. An account of his parents is included in the sketch of his father, J. M. Schoonmaker, which may be found on another page of this work. He was brought up as a farmer's son under the direction of his father, acquiring a practical knowledge of the details of agriculture, and obtaining a common-school education. At the age of 16 years he entered the High School at Sycamore, where he completed a full course of study and was graduated in June, 1875, being one of the first to pursue and finish the prescribed course in that institution. He was thenceforward engaged in teaching winters and farming summers for some years.

He finally determined on a permanent settlement in life and was married March 4, 1878, to Florence Amelia Ellis, at Fielding. Her parents, Gilbert and Caroline (Childs) Ellis, were of Eastern origin and her mother is yet living. Her father died at Fielding, Dec. 26, 1883. He was a cabinet-maker by trade. The daughter was born Nov. 6, 1853, in Virgil Township, Kane Co., Ill. She was a resident in her native county until she was 11 years old, when her parents removed to Sycamore, where she entered school and completed her education when 16 years of age. She then became a member of the family of

a sister at Fielding, where she continued to reside chiefly until her marriage. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Schoonmaker includes two children: Flora B., born Dec. 23, 1878; and Blanche M., born Oct. 5, 1880. They are residents on the paternal homestead, and Mr. Schoonmaker is the owner of 110 acres situated in South Grove Township. He is a Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is also Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a decided Republican in political faith and action.

John Heath, farmer, section 34, Genoa Township, has been a resident of De Kalb County since 1846, and a landholder in the township of which he is now a citizen since 1848. He first secured a claim of 80 acres, and has since increased his estate by the later purchase of 92 acres additional. Of the entire tract, 160 acres have been placed under an excellent type of culture.

In political creed and action he adopts the principles and issues of the Republican party. He has discharged the duties of Supervisor of Genoa Township five years and acted as the incumbent of several other official positions.

He was born Feb. 19, 1817, in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y. His parents, Isaac and Elizabeth (Alger) Heath, were natives respectively of New Jersey and Vermont. They had nine children, of whom Mr. Heath is fifth in order of birth. At the age of 20 years he engaged as a deck-hand on a sloop plying on the North, or Hudson River, and was occupied in that vocation two years. His next venture took him to New Orleans, where he passed two years tending bar, returning thence to his native State, where he remained two years and came thence in June, 1846, to De Kalb County.

The first marriage of Mr. Heath, to Elizabeth McQuarie, took place in Chatham, Ont., May 24, 1846. She was a native of New York, and became the mother of three children,—Webster, Eliza and Diana. The youngest child died when two months old. The mother died July 24, 1859. Mr. Heath was a second time married Jan. 24, 1860, in Genoa Township, to Hannah Shurtliff, a native of Canada.

The five children born of this union are named Libby, Mabel, Lillian, Emily and John. The latter died when he was 16 years of age.

A fine lithographic portrait of Mr. Heath is given on a preceding page. He is one of the old residents of his township, and justly entitled to be classed among his representative citizens. The picture from which the portrait is engraved was taken in 1883.

James C. Wright, farmer on the southwest quarter of section 30, Cortland Township, was born near Manchester, Lincolnshire, England, July 2, 1826. Two years afterward his parents, William and Elizabeth (Credland) Wright, emigrated with their three children to America and located in Vernon Township, Oneida Co., N. Y., on a farm of 50 acres,—land once owned by the Oneida Indians. Mr. W. failed to pay for this farm, and leaving his family there for a time, he came to St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., in 1834. Being a first-class mechanic, he worked as a wheelwright and in other capacities of a similar nature, and in a year and a half he brought his family to St. Charles, the whole distance from New York State in a one-horse wagon! On this were stowed a wife, three children, two beds, cooking utensils, etc. They were nine weeks on the road. Father and two eldest sons walked the entire distance! Only two nights did the family sleep in a house, and all their meals were cooked by the roadside. They landed at St. Charles about the first of November.

The following fall the father died, and James C. and his brother, who had gone out to work for their living, returned to aid in sustaining the family; but, their mother marrying again, the subject of this sketch started out into the world to take care of himself, being then only 13 years of age. First he was a farm laborer for two years, receiving \$6 a month and board, then for two years \$9 a month, by which time he had saved from his earnings \$50; then for a year \$12 a month, three years \$11 a month, working for Henry Wager, then for Jerry Brown two years at \$11 a month, when he purchased 52 acres of land, going \$600 in debt. Subsequently he bought 40 acres more of I. R. Hamlin, running again in debt \$600, then 40 acres of Mr. Royce, incurring another debt

of \$600, then 23 acres of E. S. Root, incurring a debt of \$1,400, and finally, in 1867, sold out and went with the family to California, by the water route, where he resided four years. He bought 1,450 acres of land there of the Government, and raised grain and live stock, having of the latter 107 head of cattle, 400 hogs and a few horses; but he finally exchanged that farm for his old one here in Illinois. In his travels he has crossed the Atlantic Ocean twice, and the Pacific Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Central America and the Isthmus of Panama each once,—the latter requiring eight days.

Mr. Wright, Feb. 26, 1854, married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Diana (Wager) Wilbur, the latter of whom are deceased. Mrs. W. died in California, March 20, 1871, leaving one child, Albert, who was born June 18, 1869, in the Golden State, in Sutter County, on the banks of the Sacramento River. Sept. 3, 1873, Mr. W. married Harriet L., daughter of Silas and Clarissa (Converse) Whitmore, neither of whom is now living. She was born June 22, 1842, in the State of New York.

Mr. Wright's father died in St. Charles, Ill., about Sept. 1, 1837, and his mother in January, 1852, on the county poor farm, her second husband, James Cortwright taking possession of the farm in 1840: he died about 1857. Both of Mr. Wright's parents were of English descent.

The subject of this sketch is a Republican in his political principles. While in California he was a Justice of the Peace. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church. Although Mr. W. has always been a farmer, in his younger days, before he became settled, he studied some for the ministry, then began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and then the wagon-maker's, when he finally determined upon farming.

Lsey P. Young, a former resident and prominent citizen of De Kalb, now deceased, was born July 21, 1819, at Mansfield, Ohio. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Logan) Young, members of the agricultural class, and Mr. Young obtained a practical knowledge of that calling in early life. He found the duties and burdens of an agricultural life

distasteful, and essayed teaching; but feeling that eminence in that profession could be attained only through the medium of a liberal education, he determined on testing the gist of Bishop Berkeley's famous words, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and seek advancement in the fields of promise situated in the direction of the setting sun.

He left his early home and associations, and arrived in Sycamore in 1839, where he soon after became associated in a mercantile enterprise with James S. Waterman. He married Caroline Waterman, the sister of his partner, in 1846. The house which Mr. Young built about that date, at Sycamore, is still in existence, on the premises of Hon. Reuben Ellwood. His wife died in 1852, after becoming the mother of two children, a daughter and a son. The latter died in infancy; the former, when in the bloom of early womanhood, aged 20 years.

In 1847 Mr. Young officiated as Sheriff of De Kalb County. In 1854 he was a merchant at Albion, Ind., associated with Mr. H. Day, his brother-in-law. Early in 1856 he transferred his stock of goods and his business to De Kalb Center, and in the same year he married Alida L. Ellwood. Two daughters formed the issue of the second marriage, the elder of whom died at four years of age, the younger when nine months old.

In 1860, in partnership with Dr. Rufus Hopkins, he established a banking enterprise at De Kalb, in which he was interested to the time of his death. That event transpired at Hot Springs, Ark., March 14, 1874.

The life and character of Mr. Young were such as command general respect, and he left to the citizens of the county where he was a resident over 40 years the record of an honorable and upright career and a stainless name.

Nicholas Lanan, farmer on section 22, Mayfield Township, is a son of John and Margaret Lanan, who were natives of Belgium.

In their family were Nicholas, John, Henry Joseph and Catherine. The first mentioned was born in that country, Dec. 21, 1817, and came to America in the fall of 1833; after a perilous voyage of three months and three days, he landed in New

York, and remained in that State four years and a half; he then came to Illinois, in a sailing vessel from Buffalo to Chicago. The lakes were very rough during the entire voyage. He then came by wagon to De Kalb County, and purchased a quarter of section 22, Mayfield Township, where he still resides. He is therefore one of the first pioneers now living. At present he owns 190 acres, most of which is in a state of good cultivation. He raises cattle, horses and hogs.

He was married in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1851, to Philippine Becker, who was born in Germany, in October, 1818, and came to America with her mother, Mary Ann (Hoffman) Becker, her father Nicholas Becker having died when she was a child. Her mother was a second time married, in Germany. After coming to America she settled in Chicago, where she died, Nov. 28, 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Lanan are the parents of seven children: Mary was born June 29, 1852, and was married in April, 1872, to John Delles; Elizabeth was born Nov. 7, 1854, and married William Gregory in November, 1882; Margaret was born Feb. 18, 1856, and married John Witte, in May, 1877; Catherine was born July 15, 1857, and was married in May, 1876, to August Ullrich; John was born Jan. 24, 1858.

Athanas Lattin, senior member of the firm of N. & D. B. Lattin, dealers in coal, Batavia stone, etc., at Sycamore, was born May 2, 1834, in the township of Veteran, Chemung Co., N. Y. His father, Ransom Lattin, was born March 19, 1797, in Fairfield Co., Conn., and was married in 1828, to Almy C. Crawford. She was a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and died in Veteran, at the age of 82 years. The senior Lattin died in the same township Feb. 14, 1883. They became the parents of eight children. Daniel B. is a farmer in Afton Township. Mary W. is the wife of M. L. Egbert, of Horseheads, N. Y. Parthenia died in infancy. Melissa E. married Peter A. Miller and died in 1859. Clarissa died in 1867. Carmi held the homestead and was the custodian of the comfort of his parent's closing years. Sydney is a farmer of Shabbona Grove.

Mr. Lattin is the fourth child of his parents, and

was reared at home on the farm. His elder brother had come to De Kalb County about 1854, and he came to Sycamore in April, 1857. He engaged in the purchase and sale of stock and grain, in which he has passed the intervening years of his life to this date (1885). In the fall of 1882 he admitted his brother, D. B. Lattin, to a partnership. The coal trade of the firm is about 3,000 tons annually, and their traffic in grain is proportionally heavy. Their warehouses are situated on De Kalb Avenue, opposite the depot, and are conveniently located on each side of the railroad track.

Mr. Lattin has been prominent and efficient in local positions of trust and responsibility in the municipal affairs of Sycamore. He officiated as Alderman several years, and held the office of Mayor of the city four years,—from 1877 to 1881. From 1874 to 1878 he was Supervisor of Sycamore Township.

The marriage of Mr. Lattin to Mary H., daughter of Stephen and Miriam T. Bemis, took place in De Kalb Township, Dec. 24, 1857. Of this union three children have been born: Judson, now a student in the mechanical and military departments of the Industrial University at Champaign; Clara L., a teacher in the graded school at Sycamore; and Fred, acting as assistant in the business of N. & D. B. Lattin.

Philip King, a farmer on section 9, Mayfield Township, is a son of William and Mary (Fy) King, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in an early day and settled in Crawford Co., Ohio, where they died. They had ten children,—Lana, Abraham, Philip, Jacob, Margaret, Susan, Barbara, William, Mary and Henry.

Mr. King was born in Germany April 26, 1826, and was six years old when his parents came with him to America. He served an apprenticeship of three years to learn the trade of shoemaking, which he followed till 1848, when he came to this county and pre-empted 80 acres in Mayfield Township, on the section where he still resides. At present he owns 208 acres, with about 190 in a fine state of cultivation. He has held the offices of Overseer of

Highways and School Director, and in his political principles he is a Democrat.

He was first married in Kingston Township, this county, Feb. 2, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Dawalt) Coonfair, who were natives of Pennsylvania. She had two children—William and Mary E.—and died Sept. 15, 1856, in Mayfield Township; and Mr. King was again married, Oct. 15, 1858, in Crawford Co., Ohio, to Miss Maria, daughter of Solomon and Rosa A. (Lutz) Scott, who also were natives of the Keystone State. The latter had 11 children,—Maria, Jane, Amelia, William, Laura, Ellen, Harriet, John, Ann, Christopher and Amanda. Mrs. King was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1841, and the children of Mr. and Mrs. K. are Rosa A., Henry D., Margaret J., Frank P., Orilla L., Laura D. and Amelia,—seven in number.

Dillon S. Brown, member of the banking house of Brown & Brown at Genoa, was born May 12, 1852, in the township of Genoa. Jeremiah L. Brown, his father, was a native of Scarborough, Maine, and was twice married. His first wife, Judith (Richardson) Brown, bore seven children, two of whom are deceased. The survivors are James P., Jeremiah W. (see sketch), Judith, Esther E. and Abigail J. The mother died in Genoa Township, and the father married Eliza A. Jackman. Four children were born of the second marriage,—Emma R., Dillon S., Charles A. (see sketch) and Lizzie M. The senior Brown removed his family to Illinois and settled in Genoa Township in the fall of 1837, engaging in farming. He died Jan. 5, 1882.

D. S. Brown attended school until the age of 25 years, residing on the home farm during his vacations; graduated at the Illinois Industrial University in the spring of 1875 and from the Montreal Veterinary College at Montreal, Canada, in 1877, from which time he practiced his profession at Sycamore until the spring of 1880, when he became interested in a mercantile enterprise at Genoa, associated with H. H. Slater. The relation was terminated at the end of a year by the withdrawal of Mr. Brown. In May, 1882, he inaugurated his present business en-

terprise, forming a partnership with his brother, Charles A. Brown. The venture has proved satisfactory, and the firm have gained a substantial reputation in the management of financial matters.

Mr. Brown was married May 16, 1878, to Emily E. Pond. Their children were born as follows: Claude, Earl and a child who died in infancy. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of A. H. and Amy N. (Hollebeak) Pond, who were natives of Pennsylvania, where she also was born.

Mr. Brown is a Republican in political faith and action. He has served as Village Trustee and as President of the Board.

George Kleinsmid, hardware merchant at Sandwich, was born June 26, 1831, in the Prussian province of Westphalia. Bernhard Kleinsmid, his father, died when he was a child of three years, leaving the family to the care of the mother, Mary Kleinsmid, who brought her children to the American continent in 1848, when her son George was 17 years of age. They located in Cincinnati, where he learned the business of a shoemaker, and was occupied in the prosecution of the trade at that point until 1851, in which year he removed to Chicago. He was similarly employed in that city for some time, but, finding his health affected by confinement, he engaged as a salesman in a hardware store, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the details and specialties of that vocation. He came to Sandwich in 1856 and established a hardware enterprise, associated with George L. Ison. Their relations were suddenly and disastrously terminated a little less than three years later by the simultaneous disappearance of Mr. Ison and all available resources in the way of cash. Mr. Kleinsmid collected his courage and sufficient means to again establish his business, which he opened in 1859, and has since conducted with satisfactory results. His stock represents an average estimate of \$12,000, and he transacts annually a large amount of business in all the branches connected with his establishment. He employs several tinner and one general assistant. Two sons act as sales-

men when occasion demands. The business block in which he operates was built by him in 1864, and is 24 x 105 feet in dimensions. It is constructed of brick and is three stories in height above the basement. Mr. Kleinsmid is a pioneer in his business, which is of nearly 30 years' standing, and was one of the earliest established in De Kalb County. He is the owner of a handsome brick residence, two stories in height, having a tin mansard roof and containing 20 rooms. The adjoining grounds contain nearly three acres of land, and the place is among the most attractive at Sandwich. Mr. Kleinsmid owns also two acres in the north part of the city devoted to nursery purposes, and a tenement house and lot.

He was united in marriage in Chicago, Oct. 18, 1855, to Louisa, daughter of Gotlieb Simon, of Waldo, Wis. (Her father is still living and is a nonagenarian.) Of their union 13 children have been born. Louisa and Frank, the two oldest, are deceased. The survivors are George, Bertha, Raymond, Lucretia, Lilly, Walter, Austin, Rufus, James, Maud and Mabel.

Amuels Stephens, retired farmer, residing at Genoa, is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Stephens, and was born Sept. 6, 1809, in Pennsylvania, his father being a native of the same State. His mother was born in Ireland. Mr. Stephens is one of a family of seven children, and when he was three years of age his parents removed to Ohio, where they resided about five years, going thence to Indiana. They came to DeKalb County in 1837 and located in the township of Kingston. He has been a resident in various parts of De Kalb County and has owned land in different localities, which he has disposed of with the exception of 80 acres, which he still holds. In 1882 he retired from active farming life, his residence being in Genoa village, where he has lived since 1837.

His first marriage occurred in Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ill., where he formed a matrimonial

alliance with Rebecca Patterson, a native of Pennsylvania. Of their union one son was born, Joseph B. Stephens, who is a resident of Sycamore and officiating in the capacity of State's Attorney of De Kalb County. The mother died at Genoa. Mr. Stephens was a second time married, in Genoa Township, Dec. 14, 1852, to Philena, daughter of Allen and Sophronia Crocker. The latter was born in the State of New York, the former in Massachusetts. They were among the pioneer settlers of Genoa Township, and died at the home of Mr. Stephens in the village of Genoa. Mrs. Stephens is second in order of birth of six children born to her parents, and her birth occurred April 1, 1830, in Genesee Co., N. Y. She has been the mother of two children. Herbert, the oldest, died when he was nearly four years of age. The second child died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Advent Church. He is a Prohibitionist in political principle. He has acted eight years as Justice of the Peace, and has been a member of the Village Board of Trustees of Genoa.

David W. Stark, farmer, section 3, Mayfield Township, is the son of William and Ruth (McClara) Stark, natives of Pennsylvania, who had five children,—Lewis G., Peter F., David W., John K., Calista and Amelia. The subject of this sketch was born in Wyoming Co., Pa., April 15, 1826, lived in his native county until 21 years of age and then sought a home in the West. Coming to Illinois in 1847, he lived most of the time until 1852 in Sycamore, engaged in different occupations. In the spring of that year he went to California for the purpose of mining, and was thus engaged for six months. After that he worked out by the month, until May, 1857, when he returned to De Kalb County and settled on 40 acres of section 3, Mayfield Township, which he had bought when he first came to Illinois and where he now resides. He has added to his estate until he now has almost 300 acres. Mr. Stark has served as Deputy Sheriff two years (1849-50). In political matters he votes with the Republicans.

He was married in Mayfield Township, Oct. 28, 1859, to Amanda Judd, daughter of Ariel and Elizabeth (Headly) Judd, the former of whom was a

native of the State of New York and the latter of Indiana. They came to De Kalb County in 1837 and settled in Kingston Township, where Mrs. J. died, in May, 1847; Mr. J. afterward came to Mayfield Township, and died Feb. 23, 1869. They had a family of nine children, Mrs. S. being the only one who lived to grow up. Mr. and Mrs. S. are the parents of five children,—William A., Lizzie J., Frank W., Clara C. and Perry J.

George E. and Irving W. Miller, general merchants and dealers in hardware and agricultural machinery at Fielding, Franklin Township, started their business in February, 1884. The building where they manage their affairs is a brick structure, 50 x 50 feet in dimensions, and they have a finely assorted stock suited to the local trade.

Their parents, Daniel and Catherine M. (Bouk) Miller, were natives of New York and farmers in Herkimer County. They removed thence to Franklin Township in 1846, and were among the early settlers. They purchased 280 acres of land, and later became the proprietors of additional tracts until, at the date of the father's decease, Oct. 4, 1874, the estate included 560 acres, to which there were five heirs,—William O., George E., Emma J., Irving W. and Frank. Frank died Oct. 21, 1874, soon after the death of his father. William O. moved to Kansas, where he and his wife both died after being in that State about a year; he died Dec. 23, 1879, and his wife about two weeks afterward. One daughter of the senior Miller, Emma J., resides on the homestead with her mother.

George E. Miller was born in Franklin Township, Aug. 12, 1854. He was educated in the district school of his native township, and was married June 4, 1876, at Rockford, Ill., to Mary A. McClellan. She was born in De Kalb County, Jan. 26, 1852, and was educated in the common schools, later going to Rockford to complete a more extended course of study. Her mother died soon after her birth, and her father went not long afterward to California, where all traces of him were lost. She was brought up and educated by her aunt. She is the mother of two children,—Frank D. and Lee W.

Irving E. Miller was born Jan. 28, 1857. The



John Cristman

brothers both lived at home until the opening of their present business enterprise. They retain their claims to which they succeeded through inheritance, the elder brother holding 190 acres; the tract received by the younger includes 160 acres. In political belief and connections they are Republicans.

Roson W. Rice, engineer in charge of the stationary pump of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Kirkland, was born Jan. 17, 1837, in Lorain Co., Ohio. He is the son of Nahum and Betsey E. (Blaine) Rice, who were natives of Ohio. They came from the Buckeye State to Boone Co., Ill., in the spring of 1837, when the son was but a few months old, and located on a tract of Government land. In 1845 they returned to Lorain Co., Ohio. In 1848 the father died, and later the mother remarried and removed with her husband to Van Buren Co., Mich., where she is still living, at the age of 72 years.

Mr. Rice accompanied his parents in their several removals, and obtained his education in the township of Eaton, Lorain Co., Ohio. He was the fourth of seven children, and after the death of his father was dependent on his own exertions for self-maintenance. He engaged in farm labor in his native State, and was occupied in that avenue of labor until he entered the Army of the United States as a defender of the National integrity. He enrolled as a soldier April 16, 1861, at Cleveland, in the Eighth Ohio Vol. Inf., in Co. H, under Captain Starr, enlisting under the first call for troops. The regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and was in the service three months. On his discharge he immediately re-enlisted for three years' service in the 150th Battalion, under Captain Spears, and was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. Rice was in action at Corinth, Coldwater and Vicksburg, at which last place he was under fire through the entire siege. The regiment went thence to Jackson, Miss., and there encountered Johnson's army, going next to Lookout Mountain, where they fought under Sherman. After repulsing the enemy they crossed the Tallahassee and pushed on to Atlanta, Ga., where the command was transferred to the corps of

General McPherson. After the loss of the command at Decatur, Ala., July 22, 1863, he served under Logan until after the siege of Atlanta, when he was transferred to the command of Gen. Francis P. Blair, under whom he fought at Jonesville. After this action he was made Orderly at headquarters, and continued in that rank until the close of the war, and under it was detailed frequently for special service. On one occasion he was sent with a special dispatch to General Thomas, directing him to make a certain movement. This was a duty that required speed and sagacity, and he executed its obligations in a manner that won for him much commendation. Mr. Rice was mustered out of the United States service at Washington, D. C., June 2, 1865, after the close of the war. He was in the army of the North during the entire period of the war, his service lasting four years, four months and ten days.

Mr. Rice came to Illinois, to the township of Franklin, while on a furlough, and was married Sept. 19, 1862, to Ruth Penwell. She was born Aug. 13, 1843, in Boone Co., Ill., and is the daughter of Luke and Elizabeth (Middleton) Penwell. Mr. P. was born in Fayette Co., Ind., in 1817, and Mrs. P. in Ohio, in 1818, and went to Indiana when she was very young. They moved to Boone Co., Ill., in 1836, and to De Kalb County in 1883, where they now live.

On receiving his discharge from the army he joined his wife in Franklin Township and engaged in farming, following that vocation until 1870. In that year he went to Belvidere, and there established a boot and shoe store. He disposed of his business relations in 1879, and came to Kirkland, where he purchased a house and lot, and has since resided. In 1882 he entered upon his present employment. He is a Republican in political connection, and is serving as a member of the Village Council, to which he was re-elected in 1884.

John Cristman, deceased, formerly a farmer and blacksmith, on the southeast quarter of section 18, Cortland Township, was born in Jordanville, N. Y., May 28, 1825. His father, John J. Cristman, was born April 15, 1799, a descendant of the Mohawk Dutch, and died about 1874, in South Grove Township, this

county. His mother, Rachel, *nee* Eggbroad, was born July 20, 1803, and died about 1833.

Mr. Cristman, the subject of this sketch, learned the trade of blacksmith when a young man, and followed that occupation more or less during life, having a shop on his farm. He worked several years at his trade at Jordanville, N. Y. On coming to this county in 1854, he worked about a year at the business at Sycamore, the meanwhile purchasing a farm of H. H. Mason, on which he lived and labored until his death, which occurred on October 9, 1863. He was injured by a threshing-machine, and died from the effects three days afterward. When he bought his farm it comprised 240 acres, and had some small improvements. These he supplanted with better, and subsequently sold about 53 acres to Mr. Bingham. At his death he left 180 acres as his real estate. He was a Republican, and served for a time as Highway Commissioner.

Mr. Cristman was married Sept. 10, 1852, to Almira Pooler, daughter of Henry Pooler. She was born March 22, 1829, and died Sept. 16, following her marriage. He was again married Oct. 4, 1857, to Miss Philany Pooler, at German Flats, Herkimer Co., N. Y. She was born July 9, 1835, at that place, and was a daughter of Henry Pooler, whose biography appears in this book. His portrait is also given in this ALBUM, on page 232. Mrs. Cristman is the mother of two children, namely: Lorena A., born May 22, 1859, and John M., Aug. 25, 1863.

As one of De Kalb County's representative self-made men, we place the portrait of Mr. Cristman in this ALBUM. He was well known, highly respected, and a most worthy citizen. He left a large and esteemed family connection in this county.

William W. Wyld, farmer, section 18, Genoa Township, has been a resident of the State of Illinois since the age of two years, when his parents, William and Maria (Webb) Wyld, emigrated with their family from England to America and settled in Boone Co., Ill. The father died in 1854, in Belvidere.

Mr. Wyld was born Feb. 28, 1840, in England. He went from home when he was 13 years of age, to become a farm laborer, and he operated in that

capacity until he was 21 years old, remaining in the employment of Daniel Ball, of Genoa. On coming of age he bought 94 acres of land in the township where he had labored eight years and where he has been a resident most of the time since 1853. Politically he is a Republican.

His marriage to Mary Leonard took place in October, 1862, in Belvidere, and they had three children, Jennie, Ida and another who died in early infancy. Ida died at the age of two years. The mother is a native of Illinois. Mr. Wyld was a second time married Oct. 1, 1879, to Mrs. Martha J. Olmstead, daughter of Clark C. and Mary (Everson) Thompson and widow of Chester H. Olmstead. Her first husband died in 1876, leaving a daughter,—Mabel G. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were born respectively in Vermont and New York. Mrs. Wyld was born in Coral, McHenry Co., Ill., Nov. 23, 1846. Her father was a Union soldier, enlisting in the 95th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. E, in 1860, and died at Baton Rouge, La., April 13, 1861, from over-exertion caused by a forced march through Tennessee.

Robert Craig, merchant at Fielding, Franklin Township, was born Aug. 16, 1853, in the city of Philadelphia. His father, George Craig, came in 1855 to Flora Township, Boone Co., Ill., and located on a farm, where the son was reared to manhood, attending school and working on the farm until he was 22 years of age. For some months previous to that age he was at school at Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co., Ill., and on leaving there entered the general mercantile establishment of Keith & Blake at that place. He remained in that employment but a short time, entering the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company as baggage agent at Dixon, Ill. After nine months he accepted a similar position at Fielding, in which he officiated but a short time, and engaged in a mercantile enterprise with his former employer, Mr. Keith. Later he attended school at Cherry Valley, going thence to Chicago, where he spent two years as a street-car conductor. In 1879 he came to Fielding and, associated with Frank Romney, established a general mercantile establishment, beginning trade with a stock of less than

\$1,000 value. From that small beginning the relations of the firm have steadily and uniformly increased and grown in popularity until they carry stock averaging \$10,000 in value, and transact a yearly business aggregating \$25,000. Mr. Craig is the possessor of a valuable and attractive home in Fielding.

He was married Sept. 30, 1879, at Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co., Ill., to Libbie Reid, and they have two children,—Edna M., born Sept. 29, 1880, and Arthur, born Nov. 13, 1883. Mrs. Craig was born in July, 1856, in the State of New York. She came to Illinois in childhood, and at the age of 11 years became a member of the family of a merchant named John McKee, with whom she made her home until her marriage.

Mr. Craig is a Republican and is at present a School Director of the village of Fielding.



Joseph Sixbury, deceased, farmer, was a native of Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y., born Nov. 17, 1810. Malinda (Ellwood) Sixbury, his widow, is a native of Minden, Montgomery Co., N. Y., born March 2, 1815. Joseph Sixbury and Malinda Ellwood were united in marriage in their native county Jan. 15, 1834, and in July, 1837, removed to Sycamore, De Kalb Co., Ill., where they continued to reside. The fruits of their union were two children,—Chauncey E. and Mary Eliza. The former was born in Sycamore, May 30, 1838; the latter, May 28, 1845.

Chauncey E. Sixbury was married to Jennie Ainley, also of Sycamore, April 11, 1866, and now resides in Boone Co., Iowa. Mary E. Sixbury was united in marriage to James H. Schuyler, a resident of Sycamore, May 9, 1866, and settled in Nunica, Mich. Two children were born to them, and are named Colfax Schuyler and James C. Schuyler. Colfax was born in Nunica, Mich., Feb. 23, 1868. James C. was born in the same town, March 1, 1874. Mary E. Schuyler died in Nunica, Feb. 17, 1876. Her remains were brought to Sycamore and repose in Elmwood Cemetery. The two children thus early left motherless have since continued under the watchful and affectionate oversight and care of their grand-

mother, Malinda (Ellwood) Sixbury. Joseph Sixbury departed this life Dec. 28, 1879.

It has already been remarked that Joseph Sixbury and his wife came to De Kalb County as early as July, 1837, the pioneer days of this section. Those who removed here from the midst of the older civilization of the East, were obliged to encounter more or less in the way of deprivation so far as the comforts of life were concerned, both socially and otherwise; and Mr. and Mrs. Sixbury were called upon to bear their share of the privations and trials of pioneer life. Outside of the discomforts that naturally and inevitably beset the white people, were the disagreeable, not to say dangerous, proclivities of the Indians, who at that period occupied in part this particular section. The surrounding groves were their rendezvous, from which they made frequent incursions into the settlements to beg for food and other favors. Although not particularly hostile, they sometimes were troublesome. In relating to the writer some of the ways of the aborigines, Mrs. Sixbury said sometimes they would appear at the cabin door of the settlers and cast their blankets inside. If the occupants of the cabin allowed the blankets to remain, the Indians considered it an invitation to come in and take their repose, but if the blankets were taken up and placed outside, the Indians accepted the act as a refusal to allow them to tarry, and, picking them up, passed along. Soon after the period indicated, the Indians were removed by the Government to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Joseph Sixbury, besides taking an active part in helping to improve the Western wilderness, to which he had removed previous to the Government land sale, was public-spirited as well, and was one of the few men who assisted in the location of the county seat of De Kalb County at Sycamore. His land patent covered a portion of the site of what is now the beautiful and thriving city of Sycamore. Himself and wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the upbuilding of which in those primitive days they both bore an important part. Each abounded in works of benevolence and charity. Those were the days in which the grand and rugged eloquence of Father Cartwright and other able and eloquent pioneer Methodist preachers were heard in the cabins of the settlers and in the groves and forests. It almost seems strange, but those early

comers often speak of the days of old, and associate with them some of the pleasantest and most enjoyable episodes of their lives. Their necessary dependence one upon another made closer and stronger the bond of friendship and sympathy between them, and though few in numbers and deprived of much that happily surrounds them in these later days, they yet were happy and contented. All honor to the courageous and hardy pioneer of the West.

Mr. Sixbury was a Steward and Class-leader in his Church up to the time of his death. He also occupied positions of responsibility and trust in the civil affairs of the town and county, having been chosen assessor of his town many years, and was also elected to the important office of County Treasurer two successive terms.

Henry P. Grout, dealer in agricultural instruments at Kirkland, was born July 16, 1836, in Windsor Co., Vt. He is a descendant from a prominent family in that part of the Green Mountain State, his grandfather Grout being an early settler there, and was one of the Government surveyors of New Hampshire and Vermont. His grandmother figures in the history of Vermont as an Indian captive, but her early release was secured. John Grout, father of Mr. Grout of this sketch, was born in Windsor County, where he maintained his home all his life. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and after the close of that conflict lived on a land grant conferred in consequence of his services. He became prominent in general affairs and occupied high position in the public esteem. He died in 1857, aged about 60 years. His wife Polly, (McAllister) Grout, was born in Windsor County, and there lived all her life. She died in 1855, and was the mother of nine children. Her father was a pioneer settler of Windsor County.

Mr. Grout was the youngest child and attended district school until he was 17 years old, when he came West and located at Sycamore. Within a year both his parents died and he determined upon a permanent residence in Illinois. He accordingly engaged in labor to sustain himself among strangers, and continued to operate in De Kalb County until 1860, when he joined a party of gold hunters and went to

Pike's Peak, where he remained 18 months. He returned to this county without accumulated possessions, and determined on entering the Army of the United States, the Civil War being then in progress. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Co. C, 52d Ill. Vol. Inf., and went to the front under Capt. J. S. Brown, of Sycamore. The regiment was attached to the Western Army, and he continued to experience the varieties of military conflict until the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., where he received a gunshot wound, the bullet entering the stomach two inches above the periphery of the diaphragm. Twenty-one days afterward the leaden missile was dislodged and passed through the intestines. This is one of the most remarkable incidents in the surgical history of the war, and is the only one on record of its kind. Mr. Grout was discharged July 21, 1862, at Chicago, for disability. He returned to Sycamore and was married March 19, 1863, in Franklin Township, to Mrs. Mary A. Foster, daughter of William H. and Betsy (Gorham) Rowen. She was born Jan. 12, 1835, in Genesee Co., N. Y. When she was nine years of age her parents settled in the township where she was married to Thomas Foster, a native of Indiana, who died in the township of Kingston, in 1860. She became the mother of three children by her first marriage,—Wallace T., Betsy A. and Joseph W.,—all of whom are married. Hattie is the name of the only child born of her second marriage.

A year after his marriage, Mr. Grout purchased 80 acres of land in Kingston Township, whereon the family resided until 1880, the date of their removal to Kirkland. Mr. Grout is the owner of an addition to Kirkland, which contains ten acres. Since his residence there, he has been engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. He is a zealous Republican, and is the present Township Treasurer.

Moses Dean, farmer and dealer in real estate, resident at Sycamore, has been identified with the history and development of De Kalb County since 1856. He was born Jan. 27, 1815, in the town of Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and is the son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Divine) Dean. Moses Dean, his great-grandfather, is his earliest known ancestor, who

emigrated from England when a young man, and settled near Hartford, Conn. He was a preacher and spent his life at Hartford, where he died at the age of 104 years. Solomon Dean, his son, grandfather of Mr. Dean of this sketch, was born at Hartford, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He was a member of an engineer corps known in those days as "Sappers and Miners," and was with the command of Washington at Newburg, Valley Forge and Brandywine, and was a witness of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, in 1781. He settled at Newburg after the termination of the Colonial struggle, and died there in 1786. His remains were buried in the cemetery near Washington's headquarters. His widow became the wife of a Revolutionary soldier, named Samuel Johnson, and in 1804 the family settled in Sullivan County.

Reuben Dean, son of Solomon Dean and father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., and settled with his stepfather's family in Sullivan County.

He married Elizabeth Divine, who was born near Newburg. He was a soldier in the second struggle with Great Britain, and was stationed at Brooklyn Heights. He died in January, 1846. The grandparents of Mr. Dean on the mother's side, Eleazer and Lydia Divine, were early pioneers of Sullivan County, and remained residents there until their decease, that of the grandmother occurring when she was 98 years old.

Mr. Dean was reared on his father's farm and obtained a good and available education in the public schools. Previous to his marriage he passed the summer seasons in farming, and engaged in teaching winters. He was married June 16, 1840, to Rachel Evans. She was born Jan. 26, 1816, at Fallsburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and was the daughter of George and Mary (Eller) Evans. In 1841 Mr. Dean became proprietor of a farm and a hotel at Grahamville, in his native county, and managed them jointly two years, then selling his property, and buying a grist and saw mill and a farm at Hasbrouck, Sullivan County, N. Y. In 1845 he sold out again and engaged in mercantile business, combining therewith farming and trade in lumber at Hasbrouck. He continued his operations there until 1854, when he again sold out and bought an interest in a tannery at Liberty in Sullivan County, where he car-

ried on that business connected with farming until 1856, the year of his removal to Sycamore, whither he came in May. He first embarked as a landholder at Charter Grove in Sycamore Township, where he located and engaged in farming and rearing stock until 1869. In the latter he took great pride and interest and made great exertions with the purpose of improving the stock in the county, engaging in raising thoroughbred cattle and sheep, the latter including Leicesters and Southdowns, and making a specialty of Devonshire cattle. During his agricultural operations he owned and improved about 1,400 acres of land in De Kalb County, and was instrumental in the construction of ten barns and six dwellings.

In 1867, associated with Daniel Pierce and R. L. Divine, he established a private banking house at Sycamore. Mr. Divine withdrew in 1871, and the business was prosecuted by the remaining partners until March 1883. Since that date Mr. Dean has engaged in the improvement of land in De Kalb County and in Iowa, owning 500 acres in the latter, all under improvement, fenced, stocked and managed by tenants.

The early political opinions of Mr. Dean were in consonance with the Jeffersonian school, and he cast his first Presidential vote in 1836 for Martin Van Buren. He is a conservative Democrat, and has been a counselor in the ranks of his party, but never an aggressive politician. During the war he aided materially in the vigorous prosecution of the struggle to preserve the Union. While engaged in his farming operations he was a member of the Agricultural Society of the county and officiated several years as its President. He has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and while officiating in that capacity devoted much time and attention to the necessary preparations for the expositions at Quincy and elsewhere, where he was active in personal superintendence during the exhibitions. Since his residence at Sycamore he has been its Mayor, and a member of the Council. In 1871 he was in charge of the erection of the county buildings, and of placing them in complete order for occupation. He has also been a member of the Board of Education.

In December, 1874, he went with his wife and two youngest children to California, where he spent a year and visited most of the noted places of interest.

He wrote from there a series of descriptive letters, which were published in the Sycamore papers.

In 1876 Mr. Dean purchased about 20 acres, formerly a portion of the estate of Dr. Page, and included within the city limits. This tract he subdivided and platted, and it is now known as "Dean's Addition." His present residence is included in it, and comprises a square containing nearly two and a half acres of land. It is an attractive and valuable location.

Mr. Dean is liberal and tolerant in religious opinion. He attends the services of the Universalist Church, but contributes generously to the maintenance of other denominational bodies.

Mr. Dean and his wife became the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Delia married Joshua Siglin; Ann B. is the wife of A. R. Court; Mary A. married B. F. Whipple; Arthur married Fannie Beckler, Feb. 3, 1879. To each child Mr. Dean gave a fine farm, on which he built handsome, spacious houses; and they are settled near him. There are six grandchildren, the son and two daughters having each two sons. Ira Dean, the oldest son of Mr. Dean, was born in August, 1844. He enlisted Feb. 1, 1864, in Co. L, 17th Ill. Cav. He was stationed for a time at Fort Riley, Kansas, during the Indian disturbances. His last communication to his friends was dated in August, 1865, and he was heard from through his comrades about the date of the expiration of the period of his enlistment in November, 1865, since which his parents have no definite information concerning him, and it is supposed that he is dead. Mrs. Dean died April 26, 1883, after an illness of nearly a year's duration of cancerous tumor of the stomach.

Charles Miner, hardware merchant at Kirkland, was born Feb. 8, 1854, in the township of Franklin, and is the son of Daniel and Eliza J. (Ives) Miner, for an extended account of whom see sketch of I. N. Miner.

Previous to the age of 18 years he remained at home, attending the district school and working on the farm. In 1872 he began his career of independent manhood and became a farm laborer, spending two winters in school, securing a good business edu-

cation. In 1880 he established his mercantile enterprise at Kirkland and obtained a stock of hardware sundries worth \$2,500. His relations in his trade are increasing, and he is gradually placing his business on a par with similar establishments in De Kalb County.

He was married Oct. 20, 1877, to Mary E. Allison, and they are the parents of one child, Eva. Mrs. Miner is the daughter of James and Margaret (Wood) Allison. Her parents are resident on a farm in Franklin Township, where they were among the earliest of the pioneer settlers of that portion of De Kalb County. She was reared at home until she was 14 years of age, and previous to that time was a pupil in the district school. She was then sent to the college at Belvidere.

Mr. Miner is a Republican in political opinion and has served as a member of the Village Council.

Hiram Loucks, retired farmer and ex-Representative of the Seventeenth District of Illinois, was born April 26, 1823, in Sharon Township, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and is the son of Abram and Elizabeth (Ten Eyck) Loucks. He was reared on a farm and completed his education in the Oneida Academy. He was married in May, 1848, to Amanda Vosburg, a native of the State of New York. Of their union seven children were born. Abram is deceased. Imogene is the wife of William Ray, editor of the *Shabbona* (De Kalb County) *Express*. Nelson is a farmer in Champagne Co., Ill. Ann is the wife of Henry A. Severy, a farmer and stockman of Somonauk Township. James is a farmer of Victor Township in De Kalb County. Henry is a hardware merchant in Erie, Whiteside Co., Ill. Josephine is deceased. Their mother died Jan. 15, 1868, in Victor Township. Mr. Loucks was a second time married June 29, 1876, in Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., to Mrs. Anna M. (Shailer) Smith. She was born June 28, 1835, in Richfield, Ohio.

In the fall of 1857 the family settled in Victor Township, De Kalb County, where Mr. Loucks bought a farm comprising 200 acres of land. The proprietor continued the personal management of the property until the fall of 1879, when he placed the

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D. M. Gibbs.

farm under the management of his son James, who is making a speciality of dairying thereon and has a fine herd of thoroughbred and graded Holstein cattle. The place also maintains and fattens for market about 80 hogs yearly. Mr. Loucks and his sons own also 320 acres of land in O'Brien Co., Iowa, and 200 acres in Champagne Co., Ill., and under excellent improvement. While a resident of Victor Township he was prominent in local affairs, and officiated in all the local positions of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Loucks was nominated at the Republican Convention held in the fall of 1879, at Yorkville, Kendall County, to represent the Seventeenth District in the Legislature of Illinois. He received the election and soon after removed to the village of Somonauk, where he resided until the spring of 1884, the date of his removal to Sandwich. He was an able and efficient member of the State Assembly and served on the following Committees: Public Charities, Highways, County Organizations, and Fish and Game. Since the expiration of his term as Representative he has devoted his attention to the improvement of his lands in Iowa.

Professor David M. Gibbs, resident at Genoa, was born May 8, 1839, in Otsego Co., N. Y. His father, Alanson Gibbs, was a native of Massachusetts and married Sophronia Main, a lady born in the State of New York. They remained in Otsego County until 1845, when they settled in Franklin Township in De Kalb County, and are still residing there. Their children are named, Eustacia V., Alanson D., Benjamin S., David M., Parker T., Mercy M. and Ammi.

Professor Gibbs is the third son of his parents and was a lad of six years when they transferred their family and interests to De Kalb County. In boyhood and youth he was a pupil in the common schools, and in 1867 entered the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., and was a student at that institution more than two years. On completing his course of preparation, he entered upon the business which he has made the vocation of his life, having charge of the schools at Rosamond, Christian Co., Ill., retaining the position seven years. In 1877 he came to Genoa, and assumed the management of the

Genoa graded school and has since conducted its affairs. It comprises four departments and 120 pupils constitute the average attendance.

Professor Gibbs is an avowed prohibitionist, though he is otherwise a Republican. In the fall of 1864 he was drafted into the Union Army and was assigned to the 30th Ill. Vol. Inf., serving until the termination of hostilities. His command was in the March to the Sea, through Georgia and the Carolinas, and Professor Gibbs encountered all the varied experiences of that famous campaign. After obtaining his discharge at Springfield, Ill., he returned to Boone Co., Ill., and resumed his former occupation.

His marriage to Julia A. Slatar occurred Jan. 1, 1861, at Belvidere, Boone County. She was born June 5, 1842, in Chenango County, N. Y., and is the daughter of Joseph and Sally (Silvius) Slatar, the former of whom was a native of Chenango County, and the latter of Northampton Co., Pa. The father died in Chenango County, when the daughter was a child of five years, and the mother afterwards married U. S. Hollenbeck, and settled in the township of Spring, in Boone County. She died Oct. 13, 1880, at Genoa, having resided with her daughter, Mrs. Gibbs, for three years. Mr. Hollenbeck died April 8, 1877. Mrs. Gibbs is the youngest (living) of six children, the other five being Lydia, Almon, Louisa and Oscar J.; one child died in infancy. Mrs. Gibbs was carefully educated in the common schools of Boone County, and became a student in the Normal School at the same time as her husband, with whom she has been associated 15 years as teacher.

Among the truly typical men of the county, one who is worthy to appear among the list of prominent and representative men, is Prof. Gibbs; and we take pleasure in presenting his portrait in this ALBUM as a companion to the portraits of the leading citizens represented in this manner. The portrait is engraved from a photograph taken in 1877.

Sidney P. Harrington, resident at Kirkland, was formerly a farmer of prominence in the township of Franklin, of which he has been a citizen since 1840. In that year he purchased 40 acres of land on section 20, and immediately inter-ested himself with vigorous energy in its improvement, with the ultimate purpose

of constructing a home and establishing a permanent citizenship. He was one of the first settlers in the township, and steadily but surely advanced in prosperity, and added to his possessions until he was the owner of 310 acres of valuable land, which he redeemed from its natural condition. He realized all the hardships and perplexities to which the settlers of that period were subjected, hauling his grain to Chicago, the nearest market, and selling it at three shillings a bushel, and encountering (and overcoming) other obstacles thrown in his way by existing circumstances.

Politically he was a Whig in the days of his early manhood, and since the inception and organization of the Republican party he has been a steady adherent to its principles and issues. He passed many years of his active life in local official positions, serving in minor offices, three terms as Justice of the Peace, and three terms each as Township Trustee and Treasurer. He also served 14 years as Postmaster. Mr. Harrington is living in retirement at Kirkland, in the enjoyment of the comfort earned by a life of effort and usefulness.

He was born July 20, 1809, in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt. His father, Phineas Harrington, was a native of Connecticut, and went in early life to Vermont, where he married. His wife was born in Rhode Island. She was the mother of three children at the time of her death, and 10 children were born of his second marriage, while the family resided in Vermont. Four of his children still survive. Mrs. Phebe Green lives in Iowa, and is 71 years old. Whipple Harrington is a bachelor, aged 73 years, and lives in Erie Co., N. Y. Mrs. Aurilla Wait is also a resident of that county, and is 79 years old. Five children, who are now deceased, died in infancy, besides one who attained to advanced age. The father died in February, 1844, in Erie Co., N. Y., whither he removed from Vermont in 1827, and was 84 years old. The mother died in 1848, at the residence of her son in Franklin Township, at the age of 71 years.

Mr. Harrington was 19 years of age when he accompanied his parents to Erie Co., N. Y., where he was a resident 13 years, and came thence to the township of which he has since been a citizen. He was married in the State of New York, June 28, 1833, to Polly Hicks. She was born April 6, 1806,

in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and was brought up and educated principally in Massachusetts. She became the mother of eight children. Hiram, the oldest, died from disease contracted in the army while a soldier in the civil war. Henry H. and Mary I. died in Franklin Township. Mercy L., Mary, Whipple A. (see sketch), Sidney P., Jr., and Samuel H. are the names of the survivors. The mother died Dec. 20, 1880, universally lamented in the community of which she had been so long a leading and honored member.

George W. L. Brown, farmer, section 26, Genoa Township, is a native of Cook Co., Ill., where he was born April 19, 1848. His father, Schuyler Brown, was a native of New York, and married Mary A. Youngs, a native of Canada. The family settled in Cook County about 1830, where the parents resided until the fall of 1868, the date of their removal to Iowa, where the father is still living. The mother died in Iowa in March, 1869. They had nine children, all of whom survived infancy with one exception. William, Horace, Lewis and Peter are dead. They were named Charles, William S., George W. L., Horace, Lewis, Peter W. and Alexander.

Mr. Brown obtained a good common-school education, and at 16 years of age entered the Army of the United States, enrolling in the 39th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the service until July 29, 1865. In the siege of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, he sustained a gunshot wound in the left thigh, which kept him from active military life during the remainder of the war.

In 1866 he came to De Kalb County, and in 1876 became the owner by purchase of 121 acres of land in Genoa Township, which has all been placed under improvement. Mr. Brown has been continuously a resident of this township, with the exception of three years, when he was a resident of Iowa.

He was married in the township of Genoa, Oct. 14, 1869, to Margaret J. Vote, and they have been the parents of five children,—Charles E., Clara P., Maggie M., George W. L., Jr., and Charles F. The oldest born child died when four months old. Mrs. Brown was born Feb. 7, 1849, in Seneca Co., Ohio,

and is the daughter of John and Mary A. (Karn) Vote. The children born to her parents were 10 in number, Elizabeth, Mary A., John, Anna M., Susan, William, Jacob, Margaret J., Charles and Franklin. The parents were of German nationality.

Mr. Brown is a believer in and an adherent of the principles of the Republican party. He is interested in school matters, and has officiated as School Director.

Relson Delavergne, farmer, section 20, Franklin Township, is the son of William and Catherine (Overacker) Delavergne, and was born in Brownville Township, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1836. His parents were natives of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and were respectively of French and German parentage. They belonged to the agricultural class in their native State, and resumed that occupation after their removal to Illinois in 1868. They located in the township of Flora, in Boone County, where the father still resides, aged 88 years. The mother died on the homestead in 1869, when 63 years of age. Their family included four sons and four daughters, all yet surviving save two of the latter.

The subject of this sketch was a pupil in the common schools of his native county until he was 19 years of age, when he embarked in his struggle with the world, becoming a farm laborer. In 1855 he came to Franklin Township, where his skill and energy obtained for him plenty of employment, and where he operated in the same capacity until he entered the army of the United States. He enlisted Sept. 9, 1861, from Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., in Co. I, 37th Ill. Vol. Inf., which was under the command of Ranson Kennicutt, of Chicago. After some service in Missouri the regiment was ordered to Arkansas, where it took part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It was next involved in the siege of Vicksburg, where it was in daily action for four weeks. In the summer of 1863, while the regiment was stationed at New Orleans, Mr. Delavergne had a long and severe attack of intermittent fever, after which he obtained a furlough of 60 days. On rejoining his regiment he was sent to New Orleans and went thence to Brownsville, Texas, where he was assigned to duty in heavy

artillery, and while there his period of enlistment expired. He obtained honorable discharge at Chicago, Oct. 6, 1864. He returned to Franklin Township, where he resumed his former work as a farm assistant.

He was married March 4, 1869, to Hannah E. Losee. She was born in the township of Wilton, Niagara Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Morgan and Hannah M. (Forbes) Losee. (See sketch of M. Losee.) Her mother died at her birth Dec. 22, 1837, and the daughter was brought up by her grandparents until the second marriage of her father. She came to Franklin Township in 1842, with her parents. For three years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Delavergne resided on section 28, of Franklin Township, but in 1872 they removed to the homestead of Mr. Losee, which they have since managed. Mr. D. is a Republican in political sentiment and has held the minor local offices of his township.

Charles D. Patch, of the grocery and provision house of Rowe, Norris & Patch, at Sycamore, was born Dec. 25, 1855, in Northumberland Co., Pa. He is the son of Sathiel C. and Margaret A. (Watson) Patch. The former was born Aug. 17, 1812, in Newark, N. J. The latter is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born March 7, 1831. Both are still living at Sycamore.

Mr. Patch is the only child of his parents. He passed the years of his minority on the homestead farm. After he was 21 years old he taught school during two winters in his native State, and in the spring of 1877 came to Sycamore. He entered the store of which he is now one of the proprietors and acted two years in the capacity of clerk.

In September, 1879, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he studied one term. Returning to Sycamore, he assumed editorial charge of the *Daily Free Press* during the Presidential campaign of 1880, continuing in that avenue of business until November. In April, 1881, he again entered employment in the provision house of which he is a member, as a salesman, and operated in that capacity until April, 1883, when he bought a third interest in the stock. It is valued at an average of \$6,000.

Mr. Patch was married June 1, 1881, in McGregor,

Iowa, to Rosa B., daughter of Seymour and Laurinda Chilson. She was born east of Cortland, in De Kalb County, and died Dec. 23, 1881, six months after marriage.

Mr. Patch has been for some time the regular correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and has a decided taste and ability for newspaper work.

Edward H. Wilcox, farmer, resident at Genoa, was born May 11, 1860, in Dade Co., Mo. He is the son of E. S. and Sarah (Clark) Wilcox, and his parents were natives respectively of New York and Vermont. After their marriage they settled in Geneva, Ill., and subsequently removed to the State of Missouri. On the advent of the rebellion they were obliged to return North, and they settled at Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., where the mother died in 1861. Mr. Wilcox, senior, afterwards located at Genoa, where he remained until 1881, the date of his removal to his present residence at Springfield, Mo. They had three children,—Eva, Sarah and Edward H.

The death of the mother occurred when the latter was about a year old, and he was adopted by his aunt, Mrs. Cornelia A. Hill, who filled a mother's place until her death, when he was nine years of age, and he became again an inmate of his father's home. His earlier education was obtained at the common school, and at the age of 13 years he was sent to the academy at Sugar Grove, Kane Co., Ill., where he was a student during the terms of one year. He passed the next two years in travel, and entered Lombard University at Galesburg. After nearly three years of study at that institution, he was obliged to suspend his intellectual labors because of failing health. Change of scene and employment were imperative, and he went to Colorado and passed two years on the plains herding cattle, receiving from the rude mode of life necessarily entailed the benefit he sought. Returning to Genoa, he was married Aug. 10, 1881, to Virginia M. Crocker. She was born March 24, 1860, in the township of Genoa, and is the daughter of Alvero A. and Susannah Crocker. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have one child, Ellery V., born Dec. 16, 1883.

Immediately after their marriage they went to

Waco, Texas, where Mr. Wilcox became interested in a machine shop and foundry, in which he operated about 18 months. In 1883 he was compelled to suspend his relations in that direction on account of his health. He owned there a sheep ranch, with a herd numbering about 1,000 head, which he sold. He still retains his ownership in the machine shop. He owns 172 acres of well improved land in Genoa and Kingston Townships. In political opinions and action Mr. Wilcox is fully committed to the interests of the Republican party. He is still a very young man, but unusually well qualified to conduct his relations with the world in the most creditable manner, possessing fine powers of perception and observation, and a knowledge of the world at large, which he has obtained in his extensive travels, including nearly every State and Territory of the Union.

James R. Kirk, dealer in stock and general farmer, resident on section 25, Franklin Township, was born Dec. 8, 1853, on section 22 of the township of which he has been a resident all his life. He is the son of William T. and Louisa (Riddle) Kirk, whose sketch is on other pages of this volume. Until he was 17 years of age he was engaged in alternate labor on the home farm and in acquiring an elementary education, and at that age he entered the college at Beloit, Wis., where he studied two years, and went thence to the academy at Evanston, where, in 1874, he completed a course of collegiate study. On his return to his native township he became an independent farmer on 240 acres of land, living one year with a tenant on the place. He was married Feb. 28, 1877, to Mary E. Chamberlain. She was born Dec. 19, 1854, and is the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hart) Chamberlain. Her parents belonged to the farming class in the State of New York, and were of New England origin. They settled in Boone Co., Ill., where the father died, in 1875. The mother is still living, at Belvidere. Mrs. Kirk obtained a good common-school education, and afterwards became a student in the schools of higher grade in Belvidere. Later she entered the college at Mt. Carroll, where she was graduated in 1875. She was

engaged a short time previous to her marriage in teaching.

Mr. Kirk is a most decided Republican, and is a prominent farmer and trader in stock in his native township. He is rated as one of the substantial citizens of the county, and is prominent and popular.

Hector H. Coleman, a farmer on section 1, Mayfield Township, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., March 11, 1837. His parents, John and Phebe (Ketcham) Coleman, were natives of the same county; the former was born Nov. 8, 1791, and the latter Aug. 25, 1805. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Orange County, Nov. 9, 1859. Mrs. Coleman resides with her son Hector. There were 15 children in his father's family, 13 of whom grew up, namely: Sarah A., Abigail, Mary, Nathan, Horton, George, John, Martha, Harrison, Hiram, Charles, Hector H. and Eugene. Antoinette and Josephine died in infancy.

Mr. H. H. Coleman, of this sketch, lived in Orange County till 1875, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In October of that year he emigrated West and settled in Mayfield Township, where he is now a resident. He has held the offices of Overseer of Highways and School Director. In politics he is independent.

He was married in Mayfield Township, Nov. 30, 1861, to Miss Mary R., daughter of Harrison and Mary (Hall) Mackey. (See sketch of H. Mackey.) She was born in Orange Co., N. Y., May 19, 1836 and is the mother of one child, H. Mackey, born Feb. 19, 1863.

Caleb Olmstead, a retired farmer, residing at Genoa, is a pioneer settler in De Kalb County, whither he came in 1846, and bought 80 acres of land on section 16, in the township of Genoa. He was born Oct. 3, 1810, in Davenport, Delaware Co., N. Y., his parents, Anson and Charity (Wilbur) Olmstead, being also natives of the same State, in which they married and settled. John, Hiram, Caleb, William,

Drias, Walter, Catherine, Thene, Melinda, Lydia A. and Electa are the names of their children.

Mr. Olmstead was a resident of his native county until his removal to Genoa Township, where he has been the proprietor of various tracts of land variously located. He removed to the village of Genoa in February, 1877, and has since participated very little in the cares of active business life. Politically he is a Republican.

His marriage to Samantha Wager occurred Oct. 9, 1831, in Delaware Co., N. Y., and they have been the parents of 11 children,—Andrew H., Albert A., Sophronia, Chester, Lester S., Caroline, Mary H., Henry N., Emmeline, Ella and Emmer. Chester and Ella are deceased. Mrs. Olmstead was born May 2, 1814, in Delaware Co., N. Y., and is a daughter of Cornelius and Mehitabel (Bates) Wager. The biographical notes of Andrew H., Albert A. and Henry N. Olmstead may be found elsewhere in this volume.

Marry Martin, a pioneer of De Kalb County, resident at Sycamore, was born Aug. 17, 1807, in Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt. His parents, John and Rachel (Bliss) Martin, were born in Lebanon, N. H. They became pioneers in Chelsea in early life, removing there during the closing years of the 18th century. The father bought a farm which was still in its primeval condition and covered with timber. He made a clearing, erected a log house and underwent the privations and privileges of the life of a first settler in an uninhabited region, dying there in 1823. The homestead was under the personal management of Mr. Martin and his brother John during the three years subsequent to their father's demise. In 1826 the former went to Dansville, N. Y., and was there occupied about twelve months in a tannery. Returning to his native town, he found employment in the same line of business, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade. In 1833 he formed a partnership with his former employer at Dansville, which proved a disastrous venture, as the latter was heavily involved in debt. Their joint operations continued until 1838, when Mr. Martin decided to abandon a manifestly hopeless struggle,

and came West. His net capital amounted to \$20, and he made his way by stage to the city of Albany, where he took the cars,—a memorable incident, as he had never before seen the *modus operandi* of railroad transit. From Schenectady he traveled to Buffalo by the Erie Canal, and came thence to Detroit by the lake. He arrived in the City of the Straits and set out for Ypsilanti on foot, and took passage from that place to St. Joseph, Mich. From there he made his way to Chicago on a steamboat. The remainder of his journey was made on foot, and he arrived in De Kalb County wholly without means. He went to Union Grove, where he found a friend in Captain Eli Barnes, through whose instrumentality he readily obtained employment.

In September, 1839, Mr. Martin's wife joined him and they took up their abode in the building now known as the City Hotel, which was their residence until February, 1840, when they moved into the house of Captain Barnes at Union Grove. In 1841 he moved to his brother's claim in that township, where he started the first tannery established in the county of De Kalb. The preliminary operations were, for obvious reasons, on a limited scale. He moved into the village of Sycamore in the following year, and continued the prosecution of his business a few years singly, when, in company with C. M. Brown, he embarked in a nursery enterprise, in which he was interested until the attempt by the South to destroy the National Government. Since 1861 he has been variously engaged. He is occupying his original house at Sycamore, a brick house that he built on a tract of five acres, which he bought in 1843, paying \$20 for the claim and \$1.25 per acre to the Government on receiving his deed. This is now included within the limits of Sycamore. He is one of the original members of the Congregational Church at Sycamore and has been a Deacon many years.

Mr. Martin was married Jan. 11, 1836, to Jane Ann Slack. She was born Oct. 4, 1810, in Plainfield, N. H. She died Sept. 12, 1879, and of five children of which she became the mother two still survive,—Amelia, wife of Capt. H. C. Whittemore, and Charles F., present Postmaster at Sycamore.

The latter was born at Sycamore, on his father's homestead, where he grew to man's estate and obtained a good education in the public schools. He was a clerk in the employment of the late John

Waterman, and afterwards operated in the same capacity in the interests of M. Relyea. In 1864 he was appointed Assistant Postmaster by Chauncey Ellwood, and remained in the position of Deputy until his appointment as chief. In 1878 he was re-appointed Postmaster of Sycamore. The affairs of the office are conducted systematically and in a way that gives general satisfaction, and wins for the chief official universal commendation.

William H. Garland, farmer, section 14, Franklin Township, is engaged in general agriculture and dairying. He was born Feb. 8, 1840, in the township of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y. His parents, Gilman and Emmeline (Lewis) Garland, were natives of Vermont and New York respectively, and descended from Welsh and English ancestry, of New England birth. The father was a farmer in the State of New York, and in 1855 came to Illinois, where he was similarly occupied for some years. In April, 1867, he removed to Seward Co., Neb., where the mother died, April 22, 1884, at the age of 68 years. The father is 78 years old.

Mr. Garland is the fourth child in order of birth of 14 born to his parents. He was a pupil in the common schools of his native county, whence he came with his parents to Illinois when 15 years of age; and he completed his education in the public schools of De Kalb County. Afterward he was occupied as a farm assistant in various places until he enlisted in the army of the United States to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion. He enrolled at Belvidere, Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. G, 95th Ill. Vol. Inf. His company went to the field under the management of Capt. E. M. Bush, of Belvidere. The command was attached to the Army of the West. Mr. Garland was detailed by special order from General Blair, corps commander, for services as Orderly on duty at headquarters, and he continued to act in that capacity until the termination of hostilities between the Government and the insurgents. He received an honorable discharge May 25, 1865, and at once returned home and resumed farming.

He was married July 2, 1865, in Franklin Township, to Emily Penwell. She was born Nov. 10,

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John L. Patterson

1846, in Flora Township, Boone Co., Ill., and is the daughter of Luke and Elizabeth (Middleton) Penwell. (For a satisfactory and more extended account of her parents, see sketch of O. W. Rice.) Mrs. Garland was but five years of age when she came to De Kalb County, and has since resided in the townships of Kingston and Franklin. Of her marriage to Mr. Garland three children have been born. Alice died Jan. 30, 1881, at the age of 15 years. Lizzie was born Oct. 9, 1868; Walter, Nov. 25, 1871; and Loa Lu Ella, born Feb. 8, 1885.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Garland fixed their residence on a farm in Kingston Township, and a year later came thence to the township of Franklin. Later they went to Flora Township in Boone County, where they were engaged in farming three years. Subsequently they returned to Franklin Township and bought 70 acres of land situated in a grove on section 14. The entire acreage is practically under cultivation, and is supplied with good farm buildings constructed by the proprietor.

He is a Republican and is present School Trustee. He has officiated in other local township offices.

John C. Waterman, deceased, was a business man of prominence at Sycamore for a period of nearly 40 years. He was born in Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1814, and is the son of John D. and Mary Waterman. (See sketch of J. S. Waterman.) He went to Geneva, N. Y., when he was 16 years old, to avail himself of a proffered opportunity to occupy a clerkship in the mercantile establishment of Abel Whitney. On the removal of the latter with his business interests to Northampton, Mass., Mr. Waterman accompanied him and remained in his service until he came to man's estate. In 1835 he came West, and, stopping at Cleveland, Ohio, he obtained a situation in the jewelry store known as "Crittenden's." In 1839 he came thence to Newburg, Winnebago Co., Ill., and embarked in a mercantile enterprise with his brother, Charles Waterman. This relation continued operative until November, 1845, when he came to Sycamore, and, associated with his brother James, established the sale of dry goods. The brothers Waterman conducted their commercial enterprise

jointly a few years, and afterward operated singly, becoming leaders in mercantile affairs at Sycamore.

John C. Waterman died at Sycamore Oct. 19, 1883. In the early days of his political bias he was an ardent Whig, and on the re-establishment of the principles on which that party was founded he became a zealous Republican. While in business at Newburg, he officiated as Postmaster a number of years, and after his removal to Sycamore filled the same position. He was popular among his fellow citizens and identified himself with the public spirit that prevailed in the most active business period of the place, aiding substantially in the formation and permanency of its general interests. In his domestic relations he sustained the character of true and innate manliness, and ever preserved the tenderest and most considerate attitude toward his household.

He was twice married. Caroline E. Hoyt, daughter of B. F. and Arna Hoyt, became his wife Sept. 20, 1841, at Newburg, Ill. She was born in Stamford, Conn., and the five children of this union are all living.

Kate D. is the wife of William Moulton, of California, a dealer in real estate. Sarah J. Moulton resides at Sycamore. Albert H. lives at the same place. Caroline W. became the wife of John Syme, of Sycamore. James D. is a commercial traveler in Chicago. Their mother died Feb. 9, 1866, in Sycamore, and Mr. Waterman married Caroline M. Rogers, at Ballston Springs, N. Y. She was born March 20, 1834, in Auburn, N. Y. Her parents, Elam and Caroline Rogers, were natives of Worcester, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman became the parents of three children, all of whom were born at Sycamore, as follows: Mary W., Dec. 26, 1869; Emily A., Dec. 11, 1870; John C., Jan. 7, 1874.

Mr. Waterman was a member of the Order of Masonry at Sycamore and belonged to Blue Lodge, No. 315. He was one of a family of six sons and three daughters. Two of the former and one of the latter are now living. Charlotte J. Waterman, residing with the widow of John C. Waterman, came to De Kalb County in October, 1840. Charles is a retired merchant and resides at Freeport, Ill. Robert W., of the firm of Waterman & Porter, proprietors of silver mines in California, is a resident of San Bernardino, in the Golden State.

One of the unique events of the life of John C. Waterman was his attendance at the funeral services of

President Lincoln, when he was an *attache* of the staff of Gov. Oglesby. The sash and rosette which he wore on the occasion are still preserved by his family.

The portrait of Mr. Waterman on another page will be appreciated by the generation to which he belonged, and by those of future years, as a pioneer in the development of De Kalb County, and as a substantial citizen of Sycamore.

Rev. David N. Kinne, farmer, sec. 35, Somonauk Tp., also minister of the Baptist Church, in whose service he was ordained at Lisbon, Kendall Co., Ill., is the son of Æsop and Lydia (Beebe) Kinne. His father was born July 12, 1806, in Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he was a pioneer settler on a farm, a portion of which is now within the incorporated limits of the city of Syracuse. He died Nov. 5, 1871, in the city which had grown within his knowledge until it had absorbed a part of the land which he had reclaimed from a wild state. The mother of Rev. Mr. Kinne, was born in the State of New York March 13, 1809, and died in Syracuse, March 22, 1864. Six of their ten children are now living.

Mr. Kinne is the second in order of birth, born May 19, 1831, in Syracuse, N. Y. He was brought up on the homestead and received a good elementary education, which he rendered more complete by two years' study at Madison University, after which he taught school and also worked as a farm assistant. He entered upon a licentiate in the interests of the Baptist Church in 1853, and in March, 1855, he came West, settling, with only \$8.50 as his cash capital, near Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming. After his ordination at Lisbon in 1858, he assumed the charge of the Baptist societies at Plano and Big Rock, where he officiated nearly three years. In 1861 he bought 160 acres of land in section 18, Somonauk Township, where he spent more than three years, and during a portion of the time was Pastor of the Somonauk Baptist Church. In 1867 he was called to take charge of the Baptist Society, at Kaneville, Kane Co., Ill., and discharged the duties of that position nearly three years. In 1869 he came to Sandwich, where he bought a part of the farm he now owns, and, in connection with its

management occasionally supplied the pulpits of the Baptist churches in Sandwich and Somonauk. His farm now includes 110 acres, with 90 acres under excellent cultivation and improvements. He owns 20 acres of timber land. He has a fine herd of Alderney cattle, which comprises nine thoroughbreds, and a number of excellent grades.

Mr. Kinne was first married March 15, 1855, near Syracuse, N. Y., to Huldah Pierce, and after the birth of one child—Mary E., deceased in infancy—the mother died, in Grundy Co., Ill., Sept. 8, 1857. Mr. Kinne was united in marriage July 22, 1858, to Sarah P. Kirkland, a daughter of Andrew Kirkland, a pioneer settler of Big Grove Township, Kendall Co., Ill. Mrs. Kinne was 13 years old when she came with her parents to Illinois. The entire route from Rome, N. Y., was made with a two-horse team, and the journey consumed six weeks. They had four children, of whom there is but one survivor, Belle E. Two children died in infancy. One son, Arthur, died in his 15th year. The mother died on the farm where the family now reside, Sept. 17, 1881. Mr. Kinne formed a third matrimonial alliance, with Caroline Wokersine, Aug. 27, 1882, at Somonauk. Mrs. Kinne was born in Germany, and is the mother of two children, Earl Kinne, born June 17, 1883, on the farm; also an unnamed daughter, born March 7, 1885.

In addition to the pastoral duty performed by Mr. Kinne in the fields named, he operated in his ministerial capacity six months in Linn Co., Iowa, whither he went in September, 1855. In the spring of 1856, he went with an emigrant party to the western part of Iowa, and preached in Sac County until November, 1856, when he returned to Grundy Co., Ill.

H. Hinds, of the firm of Hinds & Holmes, liverymen at De Kalb, was born in the town of Stanstead, Canada, June 18, 1826, and since 1856 he has lived here, except the three years he was in the hotel business at Watertown, N. Y. Before coming West he followed agricultural pursuits. He returned from New York to Clinton Township, this county, where he followed farming, excepting the eight years (1875-83) he was engaged in the livery business at Waterman,

this county. While there he was Collector. On coming to De Kalb in October, 1883, he formed his present partnership with Mr. Holmes. In politics he is a Republican. He has never been married.

His father, Jonas Hinds, was born Feb. 25, 1785, in the town of Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., of English and Irish descent, and died June 26, 1864, in Clinton Township, this county. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Tryphena, *nee* Holden, was born in Charlestown, N. H., Jan. 19, 1791, and died April 7, 1868, also in Clinton Township. They had six children, of whom T. H. was the fourth. The latter was four years old when the family emigrated from Canada to the township of Derby, Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1830. In 1839 they removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., and lived there until 1854, when they emigrated West, settling in Clinton Township, this county.

Isaac N. Miner, of Kirkland, is Township Clerk, a Justice of the Peace, and by calling a harness-maker. He was born March 29, 1842, in Oswego Co., N. Y. His parents, Daniel and Eliza (Ives) Miner, were respectively of Yankee and German extraction. They were married in the State of New York, where they remained a few years and were occupied in farming. They came in 1844 to Lake County, Ill., where they were residents until 1859, the date of their removal to De Kalb County, when they purchased a farm in Franklin Township.

Mr. Miner was two years of age when he came to the State where he has since lived. He was 19 years of age when civil war startled the nation, and he enlisted in Co. A, 39th Ill. Inf., and went to the front under the captaincy of G. D. Sherman, of Elgin. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Miner was in the actions at Pea Ridge, where he fought "mit Sigel," at Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Chaplain Hills, Stone River and all the principal battles of the campaign, including that at Mission Ridge. Starting with his command for Knoxville, Tenn., the regiment veteranized Jan. 1, 1864, and hastened on to take part in the siege of Atlanta, moving on to Jonesboro. After the division of the army and movement of Sherman toward the

sea, the "Old Fourth Army Corps" returned to Fort Pulaski under General Thomas. The Division pushed on to Nashville in pursuit of General Hood, and thence to New Orleans, where Mr. Miner obtained his discharge, Nov. 25, 1865, the war being at an end. He suffered the fate of war in being wounded in the elbow and hand, in the fight at Stone River, and a few moments later he was in the hands of the Rebels, who sent him into the horrible captivity of Libby prison at Richmond, where he was in bondage six months, and was then sent to City Point for exchange.

After obtaining his discharge he returned to Richmond Township in McHenry County, where he engaged in farming, combining therewith a traffic in Texan ponies, in which he was interested about one year. He went thence to Fulton, Whiteside Co., Ill., and, associated with his father-in-law, was engaged more than two years in the management of a hotel. He was subsequently interested several years in a billiard hall, and suffered heavy loss from fire.

In the spring of 1881 he came to Kirkland and embarked in the business of a harness-maker, and has since operated successfully in that line.

His marriage to Sarah Gilgore took place March 14, 1866, in the township of Richmond. She was born at London, Ont., in 1846. She was reared as a farmer's daughter, and in girlhood accompanied her parents to Illinois and was educated in McHenry County. One child—Arthur D. L.—was born of this union, and died when he was eight years of age.

Mr. Miner is a zealous and ardent Republican.

Hiram Eddy, retired farmer, resident at De Kalb, was born Oct. 17, 1825, in a portion of Genesee Co., N. Y., which was formerly included within the municipality of the county of Wyoming. His father, Harry Eddy, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y.; his mother, Anna (Whitney) Eddy, was a native of Massachusetts. In 1837 the family removed to Kane Co., Ill., and were among its early pioneer settlers. The mother died July 26, 1854. The demise of the father occurred Jan. 26, 1883. Eight children were included within their family, named as follows: Maria, Henry, Hiram, Asenath, Phebe, Edmund P., Asahel and Henry (2d).

The two oldest and the youngest are not living.

Mr. Eddy obtained such education as the undeveloped condition of the country permitted, and assisted his father on the farm until the period of his legal freedom arrived; and he continued in the same avenue of operation until he was 26 years of age. In 1851 he joined the army of agriculturists in Illinois by the purchase of a farm in McHenry County, on which he settled. He there pursued the vocation to which he had been bred until 1866, when he sold his farm and purchased a small tract of land in the township of De Kalb, fixing his residence in the village of the same name. He is identified with the Democratic element in politics. In 1875 he was elected Assessor of the township, and has since officiated in that position.

He was married March 9, 1852, in Kane Co., Ill., to Mary H., daughter of Joseph and Olive Lindsay. The latter died in Kane County; the former died at the residence of his son in Sycamore. Mrs. Eddy was born June 20, 1826, in Canada. Olive A., only child, was born Aug. 12, 1853.

Charles L. Misick, physician and surgeon, at Sandwich, was born Nov. 2, 1823, at East Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Henry Misick, his father, was born Jan. 7, 1789, in Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., and was a tanner and currier by profession in Howard Township, Steuben Co., N. Y., where he died Sept. 10, 1851. The mother, Louisa (Rose) Misick, was born Jan. 14, 1796, at Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., and died at Howard, Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1864. Following is the record of their nine children: Nellie E., born July 27, 1815, died Jan. 8, 1840. Emily M. was born Jan. 10, 1817, and died Oct. 20, 1834. William H., born Nov. 25, 1819, is a medical practitioner at Marengo, Ill.; Abraham W., born Nov. 3, 1821, is a dentist at Donovan, Ripley County, in Southern Missouri. Dr. Misick of this sketch is fifth in order. Sidney S. was born Jan. 14, 1826, and is engaged in farming in Steuben Co., N. Y. Rachel C., born March 16, 1829, married R. Collier, a mechanic at Hornellsville, N. Y. George W., born March 24, 1831, died in Nora, Ill., Nov. 19, 1878.

Ann M., born Nov. 31, 1833, died in November, 1858.

Dr. Misick attended the common school during the years of his early youth, and completed his preparatory studies at the Howard Academy. He obtained a good education, which he made available in teaching several terms of school, and interspersed that method of employment by working as a carpenter and joiner. Meanwhile he read for his profession, and in 1856 entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, attending the chief part of two terms of lectures at that institution, and going thence to the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1857. He had become a resident of McHenry County, in Illinois, in 1855, and after he obtained his credentials he opened the career of a medical practitioner at Marengo, pursuing his profession there and at Byron about 12 years. In the winter of 1868-9 he attended the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, and took his degree from that body in 1869. He established his business at Rockford, Ill., where he practiced nearly a year; and in the fall of 1870 he opened an office at Sandwich, and has since conducted a prosperous business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the State Medical Society.

Dr. Misick's marriage to Susan Collier took place at Howard, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 3, 1848. She was born Feb. 20, 1831, and is the daughter of John D. and Tabitha Collier. Of her marriage four children have been born. Louisa, born June 20, 1849, is the wife of Ernst Mix. Viola and Iona, twins, were born Sept. 20, 1852. The former, now Mrs. W. H. Palmer, resides in Florida. The latter is Mrs. E. W. Trout, and resides at Grand Rapids, Mich. Addie Mae was born Jan. 15, 1865.

Holaski Hix, editor, and senior member of the firm of Hix & Van Galder, proprietors of the Sycamore *City Weekly*, was born April 25, 1837, in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., and is the son of Ephraim and Laura W. (Williams) Hix. He is one of nine children, eight of whom, seven sons and one daughter, lived to maturity. The father was a native of Steuben County, N. Y., born December 9, 1803, and was the son of Ephraim

and Lucy Hix. Ephraim Hix, Sr., was born November 6, 1768, and died July 22, 1834. His wife, Lucy, was born February 9, 1772, and her death transpired Nov. 12, 1824. The mother was a native of Colchester, Conn., born Sept. 2, 1804. She was a daughter of Barnabas and Amy (Perkins) Williams. Barnabas Williams was born in Groton, Conn., Dec. 25, 1772. His wife was born in the same town and State, June 5, 1775.

The Hix (or Hicks) family came originally from England, and the generations of to-day are the descendants of three brothers, two of whom settled in the North, the other taking up his abode in the South. Ephraim Hix, Jr., married Laura W. Williams, May 1, 1825, in Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y., removing from there to the adjoining town of Clarendon, and from thence to Alabama, Genesee County, that State. In September, 1848, they, with their seven sons, came to Kingston, De Kalb Co., Ill., and there located 130 acres of land, which by later purchase was increased to 337 acres. Mr. Hix also located 80 acres of land in McHenry Co., Ill. Upon becoming a citizen of Kingston he identified himself with the general interest and welfare of the community. His intelligence and integrity received due recognition, and for years he held the office of Highway Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. He died in Kingston, Jan. 13, 1863, while the death of his widow occurred June 14, 1875, in the city of Sycamore, the place of her later residence.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm and obtained a fair common-school education, afterwards attending school one year at Mount Morris Seminary and Wheaton College. He taught two terms of district school and passed several succeeding years in the occupation of a farmer. In 1871 he carried out a long cherished desire to establish a newspaper. His first venture was in September of that year, when he issued the first number of the *De Kalb County Farmer*, published at Sycamore, a small monthly agricultural journal, which in September, 1872, was succeeded by the *Sycamore City Weekly*. The latter was conducted on an independent basis, politically, until the Presidential election of 1876, when it supported the Republican National and State tickets, and has since continued a Republican paper. Never much of a partisan, Mr. Hix was originally a Democrat, and cast his first

Presidential ballot in 1860 for the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, a strong Union man and before his death a strong war Democrat. It was his first and last ballot for a Democratic candidate for President. When a young man just attaining his majority an opportunity was offered him of seeing a portion of the South, as it was in the days of slavery. His observations during a somewhat protracted stay in Tennessee, the trip leading him into Kentucky, Alabama and Georgia, as well as Tennessee, supplemented by the events of the War of the Rebellion, and by the attitude of the two chief political parties following the war, both in relation to measures of reconstruction and other matters of national import, caused him to identify himself with the Republican party, when, at the time indicated, he made his paper an exponent of party principles and party policy. The success and popularity which signalized the journalistic enterprise of Mr. Hix was the result of his own energy, ability and perseverance under the weight of obstacles which would have prevented like effort on the part of most men. He had the disadvantages of small capital, obscurity, and influence which at best was but nominal. He had, moreover, to encounter the active and determined opposition of a rival paper long established. The first number of the *City Weekly* was received with manifest favor, and it has attained to an enviable position in the ranks of country journals. In September, 1878, F. O. Van Galder acquired a half-interest in the paper, and has since continued to be associated with its management.

On Nov. 17, 1864, Mr. Hix was united in marriage to Louisa Parker, of Kingston, where her parents removed in 1854 and still reside. She is a native of Hammond, Spencer Co., Ind., born May 9, 1843, and is the daughter of Henry N. and Mary A. (Stillwell) Parker. Her father is a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., while her mother is a native of Campbell Co., Ky. The father of the latter was a member of a slaveholding family of position and influence, but refused to own property in his fellow man, being opposed theoretically and practically to the institution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hix are five in number, named May, Lewis P., Eva L., Floyd and Arthur W.

Naturally unpretending in his ways and unambitious politically, Mr. Hix has never put himself forward as a seeker after political preferment, but has been content to devote his whole time and energies to the

upbuilding of the paper which he successfully founded. He was made the last Secretary of the De Kalb County Farmer's Association in 1873-4, and is now Secretary of the Farmers' Picnic Association. In 1875 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the office of City Clerk of the city of Sycamore.

Red S. Mosher, banker at Sandwich, was born July 18, 1841, in Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y. His father, Silas B. Mosher, was a native of the same county and passed his whole life within its borders, following his business as a builder and dying at Ballston Springs. The mother, Caroline E. (Castle) Mosher, was born in the city of Albany and died at Ballston. Their six children are all living. Sarah is the wife of a capitalist at Alexandria, Minn.; Elizabeth married William Garrett, foreman of the Axe Works at Ballston Springs; Cynthia C. is the wife of Samuel Gould, Jr., a merchant at the same place; Caroline S. is Mrs. John W. Allison (the latter is a stockman near Denver, Col.); Mary J. is unmarried.

Mr. Mosher is the only son and is third in birth of his parents' children. He was a pupil at the excellent schools of his native place, and completed his preparatory education at the well known Gilmore's Academy at Ballston, where he closed his studies in 1861, and he read law thenceforward until the advent of civil war with its terrors and disasters. Preceptor and pupil alike rose to the emergency and a recognition of the responsibilities inherited from the founders of the nation. Associated with Hon. Geo. S. Batchelor, with whom he was studying for a profession, Mr. Mosher raised a company of volunteers, which was attached to the 115th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and of which he was made First Lieutenant on its organization. Among the first engagements in which he took part was that at Harper's Ferry, where 11,000 men were captured. Mr. Mosher was among the number, and was, with the rest, paroled. The command was soon in the field again and participated in the siege at Sumter, and in the actions at Olustee, Fla., the battle of the Mine, Cold Harbor, the siege and capture of Fort Fisher, at Fort Gilmore and throughout the Potomac campaign. Early in 1864 he was promoted to a Captaincy, and when he re-

ceived his discharge and was mustered out of the army at Raleigh N. C., he was operating as Judge Advocate of the Second Division, 10th Army Corps, under Gen. A. Ames, Division Commander, and Gen. A. H. Terry, Corps Commander.

On being relieved from army service, Mr. Mosher came to Sandwich and entered upon the duties of cashier of the Sandwich Bank, and also became interested financially in the lumber and coal trade at Sandwich in company with his uncle, Hon. M. B. Castle. He is now one of the banking firm and continues to act in the capacity of business manager. Mr. Mosher has served one term as Mayor of Sandwich, and has performed efficient service in school affairs, having officiated several terms as member of the Board of Education. He is one of the Grand Trustees of the I. O. M. A. of Illinois, and belongs to the Congregational Church at Sandwich.

He was united in marriage at Litchfield, Mich., Jan. 12, 1869, to Libbie V. N. Smith, and they have four children,—Caroline P., Edward Castle, Nellie Wing and Mary Louise. Mrs. Mosher is the daughter of William and Pamela Smith, and was born in Hillsdale Co., Mich. She is a graduate of Hillsdale College.

John N. Culver, Supervisor of Somonauk Township and dealer in general merchandise at Sandwich, was born Feb. 18, 1840, in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., and is the son of Nathan and Eliza (Gilmore) Culver. He was reared on a farm until he reached his majority, attending school winters. He finished his educational course in the academy at Cambridge, the place of his nativity. He came to Sandwich in the fall of 1860 and entered the employment of his brothers James and George, who were then merchants and located at the stand where his own business is now situated.

Mr. Culver became a soldier in the military service of the United States during the War for the Union, enlisting at Sandwich in Co. H, Tenth Ill. Vol. Inf., and went to the field under Captain Carr. His period of service terminated with the end of the war, lasting three years and three months; and he was under fire at Shiloh, Corinth, Kenesaw Moun-

tain, siege of Atlanta and in numberless engagements of minor importance during the several campaigns in which his regiment was involved. On obtaining his discharge he returned to Sandwich and passed four months in his former employment. In 1870 he embarked in the sale of general merchandise, in which he met with satisfactory results from the outset. In 1875 he became the owner of the stock and business relations of his brothers, since which date he has prosecuted a substantial and popular business. Mr. Culver is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is serving his second term as Supervisor of Somonauk Township, in which he has proved the wisdom of his selection for the position and his integrity and ability in official relations.

He was united in marriage Sept. 21, 1866, in Goshen, Ind., to Imogene Miller, and they have four children: Harvey M. and Maud M. (twins) were born March 22, 1868; George W. was born June 1, 1870; Bessie L. was born March 16, 1872. Mrs. Culver is a native of New York, and is the daughter of George and Margaret Miller.

Esther H. Helmer, farmer, section 12, De Kalb Township, was born April 15, 1810, in Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y. He was a farmer in his native State until 1862, the year in which he removed to the township where he has since been a resident. He first made a purchase of 125 acres of land, to which he added 10 acres by a later purchase, and the entire tract is under a good quality of cultivation. His stock commonly includes 20 head of cattle and several head of horses, besides other varieties.

In political views and actions he is a Republican, and has held the office of Path Master. Mr. Helmer was married March 25, 1841, in his native county, in the township of Columbia, to Rosanna House, and they have had five children,—Celinda, Elizabeth, Frances, Clarissa A. and Florence L. Mrs. Helmer was born Sept. 3, 1822, and is the daughter of John and Fanny (Welch) House, and were natives of Connecticut. The parents of Mr. Helmer, Adam F. and Margaret (Harter) Helmer, were of German descent and passed their entire lives in the Empire State,

where they were born. Mr. and Mrs. Helmer are members of the Congregational Church, of which Church Mr. H. has been a Deacon for 20 years.

Ira Douglass, farmer, section 12, Mayfield Township, is from New York State. His parents, Joseph and Hannah (Symonds) Douglass, natives of Vermont, settled in Genesee Co., N. Y., and afterward in Cayuga County, that State. The senior Douglass died in Canada, Dec. 6, 1839, and his widow came to Illinois and finally died in Winnebago County, July 23, 1839. They had 10 children,—Mary, Joseph, Sarah, Joel, Abigail, Hannah, Patience, Warner, Lucy and Ira.

The youngest in the above family, the subject of this biographical outline, was born in Caledonia, Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1814, and made his home with his parents until the fall of 1835, when he came to Ottawa, Ill., and in the fall of 1836 to this county, settling in the township of Mayfield, where he built a log house, near where his present fine residence is located. Here the venerable pioneer has lived ever since his first location on the place, excepting four years which he spent in Rockford, Ill. He now owns about 450 acres in this county, keeping about 50 head of cattle, 20 horses and fattening 50 to 100 hogs and 50 to 100 sheep annually. He has held the office of Overseer of Highways and School Director. In his political views he is a Republican, and in religion he belongs to the Methodist Church.

He was first married in the township of Sycamore, in May, 1845, to Miss Cyrena, daughter of David and Robey (Campbell) Goodrich, who were natives of the State of New York. By that marriage there were four children,—Sarah, Ariadna C., Dilana L. and Carrie. Sarah died in infancy; Ariadna is now the wife of Henry Townsend, and resides in Cortland Township; Dilana is now Mrs. Charles Nichols and resides in the township of Kingston, this county; and Carrie, the wife of O. S. Young, resides in Bureau Co., Ill. Mrs. Douglass died in Rockford, Ill., Oct. 30, 1856, and Mr. Douglass was again married, in Pecatonica, Winnebago Co., Ill., Feb. 27, 1857, to Hannah J. Powell, daughter of David and Joanna (Parry) Powell, natives of Wales who emigrated to

America in an early day, settling in Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their life. They had a family of six children,—Llewellyn, David, William, Samuel, Mary A. and Hannah J. The last mentioned (Mrs. D.) was born in Clearfield Co., Pa., March 13, 1825, and has had by her present marriage, four children, namely: Cyrus A., who was born March 18, 1860; Ella V., Jan. 30, 1862; William H., Nov. 27, 1863; and Ira W., Jan. 16, 1866. Ella V. died at the age of two and a half years.

Among the portraits of pioneers of De Kalb County presented in this volume may be found that of Mr. Douglass. None are more worthy a place in this record of the county's representative men than he. He has not only witnessed the transformation of the wilderness into a fruitful and prosperous country, but took an active part in the arduous and self-sacrificing work necessary to achieve such great results. Posterity will long to see likenesses of the faces of these grand old pioneers, who did so much for it, and we are glad to be able to present so many of them as we do.

Orlando Carter, liveryman at De Kalb, was born Jan. 29, 1830, in Chenango Co., N. Y. When he was 11 years of age his parents, Jared and Lydia (Ames) Carter, removed to Ohio, where they continued to reside two years, at the end of that time making another transfer to Iowa. In 1848 they came thence to Illinois and settled in what is now the township of De Kalb, engaging in farming. The father died in July, 1855; the demise of the mother took place in November, 1872. Their children were, Evaline, Ellen, Orlando, Clark, David, Lydia, Jared and Joseph.

Mr. Carter accompanied his parents to De Kalb County, which has been his home and field of business operation for nearly 40 years. He has led a life of activity and is one of the solid men of the township, owning a fine farm of 320 acres, all under excellent improvements. Besides, he is proprietor of valuable property in the city where he is a resident. In 1881 he became the owner of the livery property and its relations, and has continued its management since.

Politically, Mr. Carter is a Democrat. He is a

leader in the local branch of the Odd Fellows at De Kalb, of which he was a charter member. He was first married July 4, 1852, to Elizabeth Campbell, a native of the State of New York. She was the daughter of William and Sally Campbell, formerly residents of Afton Township, De Kalb County. In 1879 they removed to Nebraska. Mrs. Carter died April 6, 1853, and her husband was again married in De Kalb, Dec. 25, 1855, to Huldah White. Their children were born as follows: William, Charles D., Jessie, Ernest, Eva, Mabel and Cleo.

Honry Augustus Adams, Mechanical Superintendent of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, was born in Pine Valley, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1837, and is the third son of Hon. Augustus and Lydia A. (Phelps) Adams. An extended account of the career of his father may be found on other pages of this volume. He obtained such education as the schools of Elgin afforded at the time his father was engaged in business at that place, whither the family had removed in 1840, and he obtained a practical knowledge of the details of the machine shop under the direction of his father in the foundry at Elgin, becoming a competent iron-molder. On the establishment of the business of A. Adams & Sons at Sandwich in 1857, he accompanied the family hither and engaged in the manufacture of the corn-sheller of which his father is the inventor, taking charge of the foundry department, which he conducted about ten years. At the expiration of that time he assumed control of the entire mechanical department as Superintendent, and has since continued to discharge the duties of the position. The working force includes from 100 to 250 men, and the products comprise the Adams Corn-Sheller and the Reliance Harvester and Binder. Every variety and capacity of sheller is constructed, from 60 to 3,000 bushels per day (capacity), also power machines; and they are in demand for hand, mill and warehouse work.

Mr. Adams is a Republican in political faith and relations, and has served several terms as an Alderman of the city. He is a member of the Mutual Aid Society, and, with his wife, is connected with the Congregational Church.

He was married Sept. 29, 1859, in Sandwich, to

Augusta Carpenter; and they have four children, all of whom were born in Sandwich, as follows: Minnie G. Dec. 31, 1862; H. May, March 19, 1867; Charles, July 28, 1869; and Jessie, July 13, 1872.

The residence of Mr. Adams is on Main Street, and the grounds include two lots. He also owns two acres in the north part of Sandwich.

Charles A. Brown, banker, member of the firm of Brown & Brown at Genoa, was born Jan. 12, 1858, in Genoa Township, where he obtained his elementary education in the common schools, and at 19 years of age entered the High School at Genoa, where he was a student four years, and was graduated in 1881. He went thence to Bryant's Business College at Chicago, where he studied one term. Returning to Genoa, he spent several months in farming. On the first of May, 1882, he formed a partnership with his brother, D. S. Brown, and they established the banking enterprise in which they have since operated. (See sketch of D. S. Brown.)

In political connection Mr. Brown is identified with the Republican party, and is Treasurer of Genoa Township, to which position he was elected in the winter of 1883-4. He is the proprietor of an improved farm in Genoa Township, containing 240 acres.

James H. Beveridge, ex-Treasurer of the State of Illinois, is a farmer on section 4, Somonauk Township. His father, George Beveridge, was born March 16, 1785, in Hebron Township, Washington Co., N. Y., and married Ann Hoy, by whom he became the father of nine children. She was born in Jackson Township, Washington Co., N. Y., June 17, 1788, and died in Somonauk, May 18, 1865. The senior Beveridge removed to Illinois in 1838, and in 1839 settled in Somonauk Township. He bought a large tract of land, including both prairie and timber, the latter comprising over 100 acres. He brought his family here in 1842 and fixed his location on section 4, where he died, May 10, 1870. He was a man of

radical views and an active Abolitionist. His 85 years of life covered the most momentous and interesting period of the history of the American people, and he lived to note the splendid development of this country. He fixed his abode in De Kalb County in its pioneer period, and was a prominent member of his generation. His home was the first white man's house in De Kalb County, and was located on the east bank of Somonauk Creek. It was on the claim when it became his property, and it was for many years a haven of rest and refreshment, both physical and spiritual. All new-comers found a hospitable welcome at the "Five-room Tavern." It was the scene of the first meeting of the local branch of the United Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Beveridge and his wife were the first members and aided in its organization. A small church was built in 1849, on the site of the present elegant edifice,—one of the finest country churches in the State. While Mr. Beveridge was yet alive, he was gratified by being a personal observer of the increase of the society from a membership of about a score to one of the largest and wealthiest and most useful and influential religious organizations in the ecclesiastical body of which it forms a part. The character of George Beveridge, as a man, pioneer, philanthropist and Christian, merits perpetual remembrance. Six of his children are living. Jeannette is the wife of James Henry, a prominent citizen and agriculturist of Somonauk Township. Isabella is the widow of William French, formerly a wealthy and influential citizen of Somonauk Township. James H. is next in order of birth. Andrew M. is a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church and resides in Lansingburg, near the city of Troy, N. Y. Thomas G. is deceased. He was a farmer, and his widow is still a resident of Somonauk Township. John L., ex-Governor of Illinois, is a resident at Evanston, Ill., and is a general broker and real-estate dealer, having his office in Chicago. Agnes is the widow of Alexander Patten, and resides in Chicago. The youngest child died in infancy.

Mr. Beveridge was reared on his father's farm, and received a liberal education, attending school in Cambridge, N. Y., in Grandville, and at Mt. Morris, Ill. In the institution at the latter place he studied two years preparatory to entering college, but he was needed on the farm at home. He came to Somonauk in 1847 and took part of the claim of his father and

brother Thomas, where he pushed forward his agricultural interests until 1852.

Mr. Beveridge was, from the beginning of his political career, outspoken in his preference in favor of the Liberty party, and he was an influential factor in achieving for De Kalb County its proud prerogative as one of the foremost Republican counties of the State of Illinois,—a distinction approached only by its splendid resources and development. In 1849 Mr. Beveridge was elected one of the Associate Justices of the county, and in 1852 was elected Assessor. In 1854 he was instrumental in calling the Anti-Nebraska Convention which was held at Sycamore and which developed the true sentiments in the hearts of the majority of the voters, and the movement resulted in giving strength to the Republican party. Mr. Beveridge was made a Delegate to the first Republican State Convention of Illinois, which was held at Bloomington in 1856.

In the fall of 1852 he was elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder of De Kalb County, and in January following removed to Sycamore to enter upon the transaction of the duties of the position at the county seat. In 1856 he was re-elected and served another term of four years, and he resided at Sycamore until his selection to fill a State office.

In the fall of 1864 he was elected Treasurer of Illinois, and removed in the spring following, for obvious reasons, to Springfield. He officiated as custodian of the finances of Illinois two years. In 1867 he was made State House Commissioner and acted in that position until the office was abolished in 1878, when he returned to his farm in Somonauk. During the period of his last appointment the present United Presbyterian house of worship was erected near his father's early home, and he supplied the plans and specifications for the structure. He has been prominent in the county from the outset of his career as one of its citizens. He took a decided position in religion and morality, and has continued in the prosecution of a consistent and upright course of life. He has been known as an inflexible temperance man and has been connected with several organizations devoted to the cause. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Sandwich.

He was united in marriage, in Somonauk Township, Dec. 24, 1849, to Elizabeth A. Disbrow, and they became the parents of five children, only two of

whom survive. Gertrude, born Aug. 18, 1850, is the wife of Rufus E. Thompson, a mining speculator in the Black Hills. The second child died in infancy. James H., born July 6, 1852, died Sept. 16 following. Lois A., born Feb. 10, 1854, died March 5, 1864. Merritt Hoy, born June 16, 1869, resides with his parents. Mrs. Beveridge was born Aug. 26, 1826, in Fairfield Co., Conn., and is the daughter of Levi and Lois Disbrow.

The farm of Mr. Beveridge contains 376 acres, is in admirable condition and the family residence and farm buildings are of an excellent and creditable class. The proprietor is giving intelligent attention to raising Jersey cattle, and owns a herd comprising 11 thoroughbreds and a considerable number of excellent grades. The dairy products of the farm are in demand, and are shipped to Chicago.

Edwin Townsend, a farmer on section 14 of Mayfield Township, was born Nov. 11, 1838, in the same township, and is therefore probably the oldest native-born resident in the county. His parents, Charles and Phebe (Nichols) Townsend, were natives of the State of New York, who settled in this township in 1837, where they both finally died,—he May 11, 1879, and she April 26, 1880. They had 11 children,—Mary A., Edwin, Francis, Marinda, Orrissa, Erastus, Clarissa, Caroline, Harrison, Charles N. and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Townsend, whose name heads this sketch, has resided here all his life, but was nine months in the army. He enlisted in March, 1865, in the Ninth Ill. Vol. Cav. In his politics he is a Republican, and in his township he has been honored with the offices of Overseer of Highways, Highway Commissioner, School Trustee, etc. He is at present the owner of 222 acres of land in this township, with about 200 acres in cultivation.

He was married at Cedar Falls, Iowa, Jan. 20, 1869, to Miss Lorinda M., daughter of Sumner and Sarah (Kelsey) French, the former of whom was a native of New Hampshire and the latter of New Jersey. They came to De Kalb County about 1840, settling in Genoa Township, but removed to Iowa in 1869, where he died Oct. 20, 1873; she is still liv-

ing. They had seven children,—Sumner, Lorinda M., Whitcomb, Jerusha, Stillman, Rolla and Mary. Mrs. Townsend was born in Genoa Township, June 16, 1850. The children of Mr. and Mrs. T. are Charles S., Orrissa S., Leona C. and Olive A., four in number.

George S. Treat, farmer, section 5, Somo-
nauk Township, is the son of Thomas R.
and Nancy (Seymour) Treat, and was born
June 23, 1823, in Mayville, the county seat of
Chautauqua Co., N. Y. His father was born
in that State Aug. 26, 1795. In early life the
latter was a hatter by trade, and later a miller. In
1838 the family came to Illinois, and not long after
settled near Plano, where the father bought a large
farm and was resident there until 1872, when he
went to Oakland, Cal. He is still living and is 90
years of age. His wife was a native of New York
State, and of their five children four survive. Royal
C. is a merchant at Meadow Valley, Wis. Henry
B. is a farmer and nurseryman at Atchison, Kansas.
Julia is deceased. Emily W. is the wife of Edwin
Brayton, a ranchman of California.

Mr. Treat is the second child of his parents, and
has lived in Illinois since he was 15 years old. He
became his "own man" when he was 19 years of
age, and until his marriage was occupied as a farm
assistant. He was united in marriage to Cordelia S.
Culver, Oct. 13, 1846, at Westfield, N. Y., and they
have had four children: George M. was born Dec.
6, 1847, in the township of Little Rock, Kendall Co.,
Ill.; Julius J. was born in Westfield, Dec. 13, 1851,
and is engaged in fruit culture at Sunny Side, Spauld-
ing Co., Ga.; Milton A., born Aug. 29, 1853, is a
farmer near Spencer, Clay Co., Iowa; Nora L. was
born Dec. 2, 1872, and died the same day.

The farm on which Mr. Treat is at present resi-
dent has been his property since July, 1860, when
he made his first purchase of 120 acres. He now owns
140 acres on sections 5 and 8, and ten acres of tim-
ber land in Squaw Grove Township; also 40 acres
in Emmett Co., Mich., and 160 acres in Clay Co.,
Iowa. He is extensively interested in bee culture,
and has an apiary of about 50 colonies. He obtains
annually a considerable quantity of honey for market,

and also conducts a small dairy business. During
six years his farm was rented, and he was for that
period chiefly a resident of Sandwich. He has
officiated 12 consecutive years as Commissioner of
Highways.

His first wife died on the farm in Somonauk, May
19, 1878, and Mr. Treat was again married Dec. 25,
1879, to Eliza D. Olds, who was born May 6, 1837,
in the State of New York. The paternal grandpar-
ents of Mr. Treat, Charles and Hope Treat, were of
pure Yankee extraction. The grandfather was a sol-
dier in the Revolutionary struggle.

Iva Clark, farmer and stockman on section
32, Franklin Township, is the son of Gilbert
and Miranda (Stevens) Clark, who were
natives of Ontario, Can. They were farmers in
the Dominion, where the mother died when
45 years of age. The father died in Michigan
at the age of 60 years. Mr. Clark was thrown upon
his own resources when he was 13 years of age. He
supported himself by work as a farm laborer, and at
17 years of age he went to Jefferson Co., N. Y., re-
maining there three years, and going thence to Os-
wego County in the same State, where he passed
some time engaged in teaming. From that time
until 1866 he was variously employed in different
places, and in that year came to Illinois. He first
made a permanent location in the township of Mon-
roe in Ogle County, where he continued to live until
1879, the date of his becoming a land-holder in De
Kalb County, where he purchased 120 acres on sec-
tion 32 of Franklin Township. Of this he took pos-
session in the same year. In his political preferences
Mr. Clark is a Republican.

His marriage to Electa Van Voorhis took place
Feb. 25, 1880, at Fielding. She is the daughter of
George and Amy (Ferguson) Van Voorhis, natives of
the State of New York. The daughter was born
Dec. 10, 1854, in Booneville, Oneida Co., N. Y. Her
father was a farmer, and both her parents were of
German origin and ancestors, who were born in
Dutchess Co., N. Y. Her mother died in Oneida
County May 9, 1863, where her father still lives and
where the daughter was a resident until she was 15
years of age. She was a good scholar, and at that

age began teaching, which she pursued in her native county until 1877, when she came to Fielding. She was a teacher there and in Ogle County two years previous to her marriage. Gilbert V., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, was born June 16, 1883.

Hilip G. Young, a coal and lumber merchant at De Kalb, was born in the town of Stark, Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 19, 1828. The first 30 years of his life were passed in his native county, and he came to Illinois about 1858, first settling on a farm in Ogle County, which he conducted three years. In 1861 he bought 80 acres of land in the township of De Kalb, which he managed with shrewdness and industry, adding to its extent until he was the proprietor of 320 acres, and of which he held the ownership until the spring of 1884, the date of his removal to his present place of abode, when he sold his estate. In April, 1883, Mr. Young formed his present business relation with David D. Brown, for the purpose of trade in coal and lumber, the firm taking the style of Brown & Young.

Mr. Young is a Democrat in political faith and action. He has been active in local school matters and has officiated as Alderman of De Kalb four years, he having been a resident of the city from 1873 to 1878; he then returned to the farm.

He was married Oct. 20, 1856, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., to Elmira Chrissman, a native of the Empire State. They have two children,—Wolstine D., born March 21, 1860, and Phila E., born Dec. 13, 1862.

William G. Beveridge, farmer on section 5, Somonauk Township, was born in the place where he is a resident, July 30, 1853. His father, Thomas G. Beveridge, was born April 9, 1822, in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., and was the son of George and Ann (Hoy) Beveridge, who were pioneer settlers of Somonauk. (See sketch of Hon. J. H. Beveridge.) Thomas G. Beveridge married Elizabeth Irwin, who was born Dec. 18, 1827, in Washington Co., N. Y.,

and they became the parents of three children. James H. was born May 2, 1856, and died April 2, 1857. Anna M. is the wife of R. R. Brown, of Clinton Township, De Kalb County. She was born May 27, 1858. The father received 160 acres of land originally included in the vast tract that was purchased by George Beveridge. He died April 24, 1859, and his widow is an inmate of the family of the son who inherited the estate of his father.

Mr. Beveridge is the oldest child. He was married in Pana, Christian Co., Ill. Dec. 15, 1880, to Ella M. Finley. Their children were born as follows: Maggie, Dec. 18, 1881; and Thomas, March 20, 1884. The latter died six days after birth. Mrs. Beveridge was born May 31, 1855, in New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Thomas and Ellen Finley.

Mr. Beveridge has added by later purchase to his ancestral estate and is now the proprietor of 295 acres of excellent land. He has a valuable herd of graded Short-Horn cattle, which comprises 40 head.

Levi F. Welty, a farmer on section 30, South Grove Township, was born in Oswego, Kendall Co., Ill., Nov. 30, 1848. His parents, Daniel and Diana (Ernest) Welty, were natives of Parry Co., Pa., and were of German lineage. Soon after their marriage, they came to Illinois and located primarily in Kendall County, removing thence to De Kalb County. Their stay in the latter was temporary, and they proceeded to Winnebago County. In 1868 they took up their permanent abode in De Kalb County, where they bought a half section of land, established their homestead and passed the remainder of their lives there. The father died in March, 1882; the latter in October, 1881. They were aged 65 and 56 years respectively. The parents of Mr. and Mrs. Welty belonged to a representative class in De Kalb County who constitute its best type of citizenship, and they have left to their children the heritage of lives of worthy effort and a stainless, honorable name. They had nine children, born in the following order: William H., Levi F., George W., Emma J., Laurretta, Charles D. and Samuel A. Those deceased were named Jeremiah E. and Alice.

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Alonzo Ellwood

In 1878 Mr. Welty formed a partnership with his brother George W. in the pursuit of agriculture, and they have operated successfully since that date in general farming and raising stock. They own 160 acres, all of which is under the best order of cultivation, and forms a valuable piece of property. They are Republicans in political opinions.

Mr. Welty was married Dec. 27, 1883, at Hinckley, De Kalb County, to Mary A., daughter of J. K. and Rebecca (Eberly) Kuter. Her father is an insurance agent, and officiated six years as County Coroner. Mrs. Welty was born Dec. 28, 1859, in Pierce Township, and was reared and educated in the place of her birth.

Iltonzo Ellwood, merchant at Sycamore, is one of the pioneer business men of De Kalb County. He was born June 17, 1823, in the town of Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y., and is the son of Abraham and Sarah (De-long) Ellwood. (See sketch of Hon. Chauncey Ellwood, page 241, for further notice of parents.)

At the age of 15 years Mr. Ellwood went to Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and served three years acquiring a knowledge of the manufacture of carriages and sleighs, remaining several years as an employee in the establishment, where he was afterward foreman for a number of years.

Mr. Ellwood went to California in the spring of 1852 and prosecuted placer-mining on the Middle Fork of the American River until 1854, when he returned home. In the spring of 1855 he came to Sycamore and commenced his business career by engaging as a clerk in the establishment of George Walrod. Six months later, associated with Willis Lott, he founded a hardware business. They conducted its affairs jointly about three years. In 1858 he purchased his partner's interest, and not long after admitted his brother Reuben to a partnership. In 1867 he sold his interest to the latter, and, in company with Chauncey Ellwood and O. M. Bryan, he built a flax-mill, which is still in existence at Sycamore. Previous to the establishment of this enterprise he had been appointed Assessor of United States Revenue; and, the duties of the position becoming pressing, he sold his interest in the flax-

mill to Mr. Leonard Orendorf. In 1870, associated with Mr. N. C. Warren and Mr. James S. Waterman, he opened a hardware store at Sycamore, which was in existence four years. The establishment with stock and fixtures was consumed by fire, involving a loss of \$11,000, partly covered by an insurance of \$8,000. Messrs. Ellwood and Warren became sole proprietors by purchase of the business relations and re-established the trade. A year later they sold out. Meanwhile, Mr. Ellwood had relieved himself of the burdens of the position of Assessor, which he had held eight years, and in company with his brothers, Chauncey and James E., erected two stores of the Central Block at Sycamore, which is two stories high above the basement, is 46 x 90 feet in size. The basement is utilized for business purposes and the upper story as offices.

Messrs. A. and J. E. Ellwood in 1857 embarked in the sale of drugs and groceries, which relation existed until 1881, when J. E. Ellwood sold his interest to George M. Sivwright, since which date the business and its connections have been conducted as at present. The stock is estimated at a cash value of \$10,000, and includes staple and fancy groceries, drugs, crockery, paints, oils and other articles common to similar establishments.

The local business relations of Mr. Ellwood have been commensurate with, and in the same public spirit which has pushed the general enterprises connected with Sycamore into prominence and success. He was one of the projectors and original stockholders of the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad, and was Director of its affairs until it was transferred by sale to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He was a stock-holder in the Marsh Harvester Company and is now a stock-holder in the Marsh Binder Company. At the time of the organization of the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company, he became a stock-holder, and still remains one of its Directors. He is the owner of a considerable interest in the Wisconsin & San Juan Mining Company, whose claims are situated on Henson Creek, Colorado, and is President of the corporation. The mines are advancing in development with flattering prospects of substantial results.

Mr. Ellwood is Vice-President of the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois, which position he has occupied since 1879. The organization was established in 1877, and has more than 18,000 mem-

bers at this date (1885). He is a heavy land-holder at various points, owning 360 acres in Hancock Co., Iowa, a valuable improved farm in Dallas Co., Iowa, and five acres of platted land in South Lawn, in the suburbs of Chicago.

He has been active and prominent in local political and official positions in the several places where he has resided. He served three years as Postmaster of Columbia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was Chairman of the Board of Village Trustees of Sycamore three years. By virtue of that office he became a Supervisor of his town. After the latter place was incorporated as a city he was elected Alderman of the First Ward, and now occupies the position.

He became a member of the Odd Fellows Order on attaining his majority, and has reached unusual prominence. In 1880 he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the State of Illinois, and was a candidate for Grand Master in the year following. His defeat was nominal, James S. Ticknor, of Rockford, receiving the election by a majority of 45 votes. He was a candidate again in 1882, and was elected at the annual session in Springfield by a majority of 1,100. The order included at that date about 32,000 members, and during the year of Mr. Ellwood's incumbency its membership increased nearly 3,000. He declined a proffered nomination in 1884 as Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, a body whose scope includes the organizations of the world. Mr. Ellwood is also an active member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Knights Templar. While a resident of Herkimer County he was Captain of a company of Light Guards, which were ordered to report for duty in the war with Mexico, but the declaration of peace precluded the necessity of taking up arms, and the organization did not leave the State.

Mr. Ellwood's present wife was Mary M. Baker, to whom he was married Dec. 27, 1865. Three children were born to them,—Leana Maud, Glenn Baker and Ella Baker,—of whom only the first named survives: she was born March 17, 1868. Mrs. Ellwood was born in Plato, Kane Co., Ill., and is the daughter of L. M. and Sarah A. Baker. Her father was a pioneer farmer of that county.

The active business career of Mr. Ellwood is marked by the same industry, enterprise and persistent energy which characterize the brotherhood of which he is a member, and he is regarded as one of

the founders and principal allies of the substantial business interests of Sycamore. The quality of his public spirit is unquestioned, and the advantage of his judgment and efforts in furthering and sustaining the permanent welfare of the city is generally recognized and acknowledged. His portrait appears in this volume, with those of his five brothers, and is no less important in value to the community with whose general interest and well being he is identified.



Isaac Crill, farmer, resident at Fielding, Franklin Township, was born in Stark Township, Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 26, 1820. James Crill, his father, was a farmer of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and came West in 1844, settling in the township of Monroe, Ogle Co., Ill. Mr. Crill of this sketch accompanied his parents to Ogle County, being then 24 years of age, and he was married there March 20, 1856, to Eleanor Cole. They had two sons,—James E. and Joseph,—both of whom died in infancy. The household includes a foster child, Mary Houdeshell, born Dec. 25, 1860, in Perry Co., Pa. Mrs. Crill is the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Davis) Cole. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of Welsh and German ancestry. The daughter was born Aug. 10, 1822, in the Keystone State, where her mother died, in 1831. She lived with her father until 1854, when she came to Lee Co., Ill., with two married cousins. She went later to Ogle County, where she resided two years previous to her marriage. After that event, Mr. and Mrs. Crill settled on a farm and entered into a partnership with his brother, John I. Crill, in agricultural operations. Mr. Crill is owner of 440 acres of land, situated principally in Monroe Township, Ogle County.

Mr. Crill of this sketch is the owner of a handsome residence in the village of Fielding, where he is also the proprietor of an elevator having a capacity of 13,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Crill is an active Republican, and exerts his influence in the interests of that element in politics. With his wife, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The grandparents of Mr. Crill were natives of

Germany, and his parents settled primarily among the class of people in Herkimer County known to tradition and history as "Mohawk Dutch."

William C. Tuttle, an extensive dealer in lumber and all builders' materials, at Kirkland, was born Dec. 6, 1818, in Berkshire Co., Mass. David Tuttle, his father, was born in Massachusetts, and in 1822 emigrated to Genesee Co., N. Y., where he died in 1831, aged about 65 years. He was of New England lineage and became the owner of considerable property. The mother, Sally A. (Bowen) Tuttle, was also a native of the Bay State and died in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1853. They had nine children.

Mr. Tuttle was the seventh child and was four years old when his parents removed with their family to Genesee County in the Empire State, and there he attended school until he was 15 years old. At that age he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, which he followed until 1852. In the spring of 1843 he came to the township and county where he is now resident, and where he was occupied at his business as a builder. In 1852 he went to Belvidere and established a mercantile enterprise, in which he was interested two years. At the end of that time he became engaged in a planing mill, terminating his relations therewith in 1858. In 1858 he was elected County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, holding the incumbency two years. On the expiration of his term of office he followed his trade until 1868, operating as a contractor and builder, and in that year he went to Chicago and established himself in the same business, operating successfully until 1879. He returned thence to Kirkland, and there followed his trade two years. In 1882 he founded his present line of business interests. He owns a house and two lots in the village, and his transactions annually amount to \$12,000.

Mr. Tuttle was married Jan. 1, 1840, in Genesee Co., N. Y., to Margaret De Mott. She was born Nov. 25, 1825, in that county, and there grew to womanhood, when she came West with her husband. She died in Belvidere, Dec. 31, 1865, and was the mother of six children, two of whom are deceased. Rufus

was drowned Dec. 24, 1864, in the river at Belvidere while skating on the ice, by falling through an air-hole. Sarah married Mr. Chamberlain, a locomotive engineer residing at Memphis, Tenn., where she died. Those who are living are Daniel L., Harriet A., Addie and Huldah. Mr. Tuttle was married a second time Jan. 14, 1868, to Hattie Washburn, of Dixon, Lee Co., Ill. Mrs. Tuttle is a descendant of the celebrated family named Washburn from Maine. She was born Oct. 16, 1837, in Paris, Oxford Co., Maine, and is the daughter of Luther and Abigail Washburn. Her parents came to De Kalb County before her arrival, and she lived with them until her marriage. Lena, first issue of the second marriage, died when a little more than 15 months old. Another child died in early infancy.

Warren Gilchrist, farmer, resident on section 20, Franklin Township, was born Dec. 19, 1839, at Hicks' Mills in the same township where he now lives. David M., his father, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., of Scotch parentage, and married Elizabeth Schoonmaker, a native of Long Island. The family came West in 1837, after spending ten years of married life in the State of New York and Canada. Franklin Township was in its earliest days of pioneer life and history, and they were among its element of development and progress. The former died at his home in 1873, aged 73 years. The mother died in March, 1882, while visiting a son at Strawberry Point, Clayton Co., Iowa, at 77 years of age. Their children included five sons and a daughter.

Mr. Gilchrist is the third son and fourth child of his parents. He passed the years of his youth and early manhood on the farm of his father, which he helped to develop, meanwhile obtaining an education at the common schools. He was married May 30, 1877, to Henrietta, daughter of Silas B. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Roach. Her parents were born in Noble Co., Ohio, where also her birth occurred Oct. 20, 1853, and they settled on a farm on section 4 in Franklin Township, whither they removed in 1862. They are now members of the family of Mr. Gilchrist, and are aged respectively 54 and 56 years. Mrs. Gilchrist is the only surviving child of her parents. (An older

child died in infancy.) She is the mother of two children,—Leafee, born Dec. 18, 1878, and Charles E., born May 23, 1881.

After his marriage Mr. Gilchrist, associated with his brother, Charles H. Gilchrist, assumed the management of his father's homestead, and is a partial owner of 445 acres of land connected therewith. He is a consistent and straightforward Republican and has held several prominent local offices. He has been Supervisor two years and is present Justice of the Peace.

William Decker, farmer, section 16, South Grove Township, was born Nov. 30, 1835, in Crawford Co., Ohio. James Decker, his father, was born in New Jersey, in 1810, of New England parentage, and early in life went to Ohio, where he engaged in farming. In 1852 he removed to Ogle Co., Ill., whence he came after a stay of two years, to De Kalb County, and settled on section nine of South Grove Township. He died in September, 1859, aged 49 years. He became prominent in his township as a citizen and a farmer and lived an honored and useful life. The mother, Margaret Vanderhoff, was of similar birth and parentage, and resides still on the homestead, retaining at the age of 73, Nov. 28, 1884, her activity of mind and body to an uncommon degree.

Mr. Decker is next to the oldest of nine children in order of birth, and he passed the years of his minority in the acquisition of an education and in farm labor. At the age of 23 years he began to operate as an independent farmer on 40 acres of land deeded to him by his father, belonging originally to the family homestead. He pursued the duties of an agriculturist thereon until the second year of the Civil War. Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C. 105th Ill. Vol. Inf. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and was in the military service of the United States until the close of the war, experiencing all the varieties, vicissitudes and triumphs of Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas. Soon after taking the field, Mr. Decker was detailed for service in the quartermaster's department, and passed the entire period of

his enlistment there, receiving an honorable discharge June, 7, 1865.

On his return to civil life Mr. Decker resumed his agricultural relations, and has added 80 acres to his original ownership, making an aggregate of 120 acres. He is a prosperous farmer, engaged in the successful culture of the crops common to this section and in raising cattle of valuable grades. Mr. Decker is a Republican of decided type and has officiated in various township offices.

He was married Feb. 21, 1861, in South Grove Township, to Lizzie Shorey, and they have had five children, two of whom are deceased. Wm. Henry was born Sept. 2, 1864; Elnora, Oct. 27, 1866; and Harvey E., Aug. 5, 1869. They have also raised one other child, Ursula Decker, who was the daughter of William and Margaret Decker, a cousin of Mr. Decker of this sketch. Her father died in New Jersey when she was two years old, and her mother was a second time married, and she was taken by Mr. Decker to bring up. She was born March 22, 1863, in New Jersey, and died Jan. 30, 1885, in Iowa, where she had gone six weeks before her death. Her remains were brought to South Grove for burial.

Mrs. Decker was born Sept. 7, 1844, in Oneida Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Washington and Maria (Vanderwalker) Shorey. The former was born in Vermont and was by calling a farmer until his death, May 30, 1880. Her mother resides in Guthrie Co., Iowa.

Richard B. Spiers, M. D., physician and surgeon, resident at Kirkland, was born May 26, 1845, in Halton Co., Ont. He is the son of George A. and Isabella (Spiers) Spiers, both of whom were born in Ireland, and who came soon after their marriage to the Dominion of Canada. The former died not long after he settled in Halton County, where he was a pioneer. The mother is still living in that county.

Dr. Spiers, after the death of his father, became the charge of his uncle, Alexander Brown, whose wife was his maternal aunt. Mr. Brown was a Scotchman and lived in Halton County, engaged in farming. His foster-parents discharged their duty creditably and well, sending him to the grammar school, where he acquired an excellent fundamental

education of the type which underlies the training of every man who pursues a course of professional study in Canada, and where he was a pupil until 21 years old. In 1866, Dr. Spiers matriculated at the Toronto University, where he completed the prescribed curriculum of study under the stringent regulations of that celebrated institution, noted for the inflexible regimen exercised in preparing its students for their profession. The course of medical reading is extended over a period of four years, and Dr. Spiers devoted the vacational interims to office study and desultory practice.

His marriage to Sarah E. Tremain took place Oct. 5, 1870, in Halton County. She was born April 20, 1852, in the Province of Ontario, and is the daughter of James and Jane (Biggar) Tremain. Her father was a merchant and died in February, 1865. Her mother's death occurred about 1858. Mrs. Spiers was a child of tender years when her mother died, and lived with her father until his demise, then entering the household of her maternal aunt, the wife of George Marlatt, a farmer and a native of Ontario. She was carefully educated in the grammar schools of her native province. Of her union with Dr. Spiers she has become the mother of four children. One child died in infancy. Susan M. died when she was two years and nine months old. Rebecca M. and Bessie G., twins, were born Aug. 12, 1879.

After marriage, Dr. Spiers removed to Watervliet, Berrien Co., Mich., and there established his business as a medical practitioner, in which he was engaged at that point three years. He came thence to Wheaton, Du Page Co., Ill., and after practicing there two years came, in June, 1875, to Kirkland, and at once began his practice, in which he has met with unqualified success and popularity. He is the owner of an elegant home at Kirkland. In political preferences he is a Republican and has officiated one term as Village Trustee.

Bon. Miles Beach Castle, a leading and prominent citizen of Sandwich, was born Aug. 13, 1826, in Albany, N. Y. He is a member of the third generation from Gideon Castle, one of three brothers who came from England about the year 1700. The two elder settled respectively in Geneva, N. Y., and in Pennsyl-

vania, while the third located in Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he became an extensive landholder, owning at one time vast tracts of land, including 10,000 acres in New York State. His son Gideon became prominent in the colonial history of the United States, and was a staff officer with General Washington, filling the position of Commissary with the rank of Captain, when the Commander-in-chief was in New York and vicinity, during the progress of the struggle for independence. He died at 98 years of age, after becoming the father of five sons. Elijah, the third in order of birth, was the father of Mr. Castle of this sketch. He inherited from the estate of his father a farm valued at \$10,000, located in Dutchess County, N. Y., which he afterward sold, removing to the city of Albany, N. Y., investing his capital in a general business. He married Deborah Beach, of Dutchess County, and to them five children were born, three of whom, with the parents, inhabit the mystic realms of the land of the hereafter. One daughter, Cynthia, widow of James W. Bishop, resides at Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

Mr. Castle passed the years of his minority in attendance at school, in the varied duties of the farm and in other avenues of labor, finally entering the excellent educational institution at Jonesville, in Northern New York, then an academy of celebrity, where he was graduated about the time of attaining his majority. He soon became a salesman in a dry-goods store at Glens Falls, N. Y., where he remained in the capacity of clerk and afterwards as general manager, until the autumn of 1855, except a brief term when he was at Warrensburg, N. Y. He then fulfilled a determination to come West and proceeded to Chicago. He passed the ensuing winter in that city, and in the spring of 1856 opened a lumber yard at Sandwich, Ill. During the same year he organized the Sandwich Bank, and he has retained his interest in and connection with both enterprises without intermission. In the latter he is associated with his nephew, Capt. F. S. Mosher. About 1870 Mr. Castle founded the Kendall County Bank, at Yorkville, Kendall County, and is still its chief official, his associate and the cashier of the institution being Mr. M. E. Cornell. In 1878, in connection with his son, J. B. Castle, he established the Sandwich *Argus*, a journalistic enterprise which has met with unqualified success. In the various business ventures in which Mr. Castle has embarked, he has met with

unvarying prosperity, and his success in his undertakings has come to be considered phenomenal in results, a condition which has arisen from the exercise of judgment and forethought, and the effort at the outset to embark only in such undertakings as promised to meet universal need. As a banker Mr. Castle has operated nearly 30 years, and is one of the oldest in the State in length of service in that business. During the financial crises of 1855, '57, '60, '61, '73 and later his bank has in no instance refused a check or closed its doors.

He is a Republican of decided type, and his sagacity, intelligence and discrimination have received due recognition at the hands of the local political element which he has served long and well. In 1872 he was elected to the Senate of Illinois and served through the short term, and in 1874 was re-elected to the long term, serving a period of six consecutive years. In 1878 he declined a proffered re-election to give his private business the attention demanded by his interests. While a member of the Legislature, he was conspicuous in his exertions for and advocacy of what is designated "radical legislation," and the passage of "the Married Woman's Bill," which provided for the protection of the property rights of women, was mainly due to his instrumentality. He officiated as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, having charge, on the part of the Senate, of the Executive Mansion and the new State House at Springfield. Among many other measures for the public interests, Mr. Castle introduced and effected the passage of the first bill for protecting fish interests in the State of Illinois. He has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and a member of the two last Republican State Conventions, in each of which he acted on the Platform Committees and proved an efficient factor in the specific business of those bodies. He has been for several years and still is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Equal Suffrage Association. He belongs to the State Press Association and the Press Club of Chicago. Mr. Castle is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the Chapter at Sandwich. His literary abilities are of a versatile and acceptable character, and he gained wide-spread and appreciative commendation through the merits of a poem he delivered at Springfield on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new State House in 1868. The private library of

Mr. Castle comprises a large and valuable selection of publications of the best quality.

Mr. Castle was united in marriage to Freelove Kinney Hubbard, at Sandwich, Ill., by Rev. L. P. Crawford, in January, 1859. She was a daughter of Hon. Asa Kinney, formerly State Senator in California, and an adopted daughter of her uncle, John Hubbard. Mrs. Castle was a descendant of the branch of the same family of Grinells as those of New York city, her ancestors being English Knights. She was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and is a woman of rare mental powers,—one of those whose judgments is rarely at fault upon any question. Three children have been born to them, as follows: John B., Aug. 13, 1859; Louisa R., Jan. 21, 1861; Grace Frederika, July, 1868. John B. is assistant cashier in the bank and owns one-half of the business of the *Argus*, of which he is local editor.

William B. McDowell, attorney-at-law, resident at Kirkland, Franklin Township, was born Oct. 15, 1842, on section 1 in the township where he has since lived. He is the son of John and Martha (Riddle) McDowell, of whom a detailed account is given on another page. Mr. McDowell was brought up on the farm of his father and attended the common school in the vicinity of his parents' home. When he was 15 years of age he entered the college at Wheaton, Du Page Co., Ill., where he pursued a course of study three years. He has all his life possessed extraordinary skill in penmanship and drawing, and while at Wheaton was engaged in teaching both branches. At 19 years of age he became the arbitrator of his own fortunes, and after leaving school worked on a farm summers and taught penmanship winters. He met with much success in the latter occupation, and passed several years in alternate teaching and farm labor. Afterward he devoted his time wholly to farm labor for a few years, and finally became general agent for the sale of the machines manufactured by McCormick & Co. He operated in their interests one year and then entered the law office of J. L. Pratt, of Sycamore. In 1879 he was admitted to the Bar of Illinois, and practiced in company with Mr. Pratt for a short time. Subsequently he went to

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S. B. Tinslow

Leadville, Col., where he entered into an association with Hon. Mr. Hemmingway, and continued the practice of his profession nearly two years. The death of his brother caused his return to his native State, and he located for a brief season at Sycamore, but eventually fixed his residence and business at Kirkland. One of the earliest pieces of work which he was called on to perform was the drafting of the ordinances of Kirkland, which was a superb specimen of chirography and elicited much admiration. The law business of Mr. McDowell has continued to increase until he is now in the enjoyment of a solid reputation as an attorney in the various Courts in which he is called to practice.

On the admission of the ordinances of Kirkland in 1883 he was made President of the village. He has always been interested in fine and valuable horses, and has made exhibits of fine animals at the county fairs. He is the owner of an interest in four mining claims at Leadville, Col.

Mr. McDowell is a decided Democrat in political opinion, and has officiated as Township Clerk. He is present Village Attorney (1885). In addition to his extensive legal business he represents several home and foreign insurance companies. In 1872 he was made a member of the Masonic Order, and belonged to Dement Lodge, No. 515, at Kirkland.

On. Stephen B. Stinson, attorney at Sandwich, was born Oct. 3, 1825, in Boston, Mass., and he is the youngest of four children of his parents, Maj. Andrew H. and Mary Stinson. The death of the father when he was but four years old, followed by that of his mother seven years later, brought into activity the traits of character which have distinguished his progenitors, the Scotch-Irish, from whom he descended in both lines.

In the lapse of years and in the conversions of terms which arise in succeeding generations, there is danger of the race style of "Scotch-Irish" losing its distinctive signification, and it is not even now clearly understood that the combination only indicates the fact that the people referred to were essentially Scotch, and Ireland had been but a

temporary abiding place, as the assimilation was so slight as to be but nominal. In 1619 an emigration of people from Scotland to the North of Ireland took place for the purpose of escape from the persecution of the Scottish "kirk" under King James, only to find themselves subjected to regulations more burdensome, which they endured with growing discontent for an exact century. In 1719, a colony of 16 families emigrated to New Hampshire and formed the nucleus of Londonderry, who were followed by others of the same ancestral origin. To the intolerance of the ruling religious element of Scotland and the North of Ireland in the 17th and 18th centuries, is our own nationality indebted for one of its most inflexible and unswerving elements of probity and uprightness, enhanced beyond estimate in value to a composite nationality like ours, by sturdy, physical strength and hardihood, and inborn and inbred frugality, thrift and industry; and though the natural limitation of family continuance is a trait of the Scotch-Irish, in their characteristics they are still the types of their indomitable ancestors. The men preserve their splendid physique, their courage and perseverance, and the women their piety, native wit and strength of character, which, transmitted to their sons, has re-appeared in radiant luster, polished and refined under the influences and privileges afforded by our form of government. To the colonization of Londonderry the United States is indebted for the introduction of the cultivation of flax and the use of the linen spinning wheel, and also the cultivation of the Irish potato, which Sir Walter Raleigh had taken from South America to Europe 150 years before. Archibald Stark, from whom Starkstown was named and the father of "Molly Stark's" husband, General John Stark, the hero of Bennington, and the grandparents of Horace Greeley, were members of the same company. General Stark was the cousin of Mary Stinson, the mother of Judge Stinson.

Ten years after the first settlement at Londonderry, John Stinson and his wife Mary, and a considerable number of his friends and relatives, emigrated to that place from Londonderry, Ireland. From two of their sons—William and Samuel—descended the line represented by Judge Stinson, the latter being his great-grandfather in the paternal line of descent. William Stinson was his grandfather in his mother's line. The brothers removed, on attaining independent manhood, to a point farther north known as the

"Masonian Grant of the Province of New Hampshire." To fulfill the provisions of the "grant," it was necessary to occupy the allotments of land, and William Stinson was, in 1751-2, one of the three founders of Starkstown, now Dunbarton, N. H., where he lived for a time alone in a log cabin while making his "clearing." While living thus he had a clergyman for a guest, and in lieu of a table set forth the hospitalities of his house on an inverted basket. The clerical visitor solicited the divine interposition in behalf of the "basket" and store of his host. The petition was amply fulfilled, as Mr. S. reached competency.

He was born in Ireland March 15, 1725, and died Aug. 21, 1803. His wife, Agnes, *nee* Caldwell, was born in June, 1734, and their marriage took place March 26, 1754. Mary, wife of Andrew H. Stinson, was the youngest of their 12 children, and was born Jan. 25, 1782. Captain William Stinson was a decided character. He became an extensive landholder and the annual productions of his estate comprised large crops of corn, wheat and rye. His observation had led him to a discovery of the fact that the average prices of these grains were about 50 cents for corn, 75 cents for rye and a dollar for wheat, and in accordance with his idea of equity, which he accorded with the same rigidity with which he enforced his own claims, he held his crops whenever ruling rates fell below his average, building additional storehouses if necessary. When the prices went above his standard he would accept no more than the rate he himself fixed, and he would only sell to the poor for their own use. He came to be styled in all the region where he lived as the "poor man's friend."* Samuel Stinson, son of Samuel Stinson above mentioned, removed in early manhood to Nova Scotia, where he was married, and where his son Andrew H. was born, Dec. 25, 1789. During the boyhood of the latter the family removed to Dunbarton, where Samuel Stinson died. After his marriage, Maj. A. H. Stinson resided for a time at Hopkinton, N. H., and than went to Boston, Mass., where he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of carriages for several years, and later he became interested in the manufacture of lumber in the State of Maine. He died March 22, 1829, at Hopkinton, N. H. Mary Stinson, his wife, died May 21, 1837.

* For many of these particulars in reference to Capt. Wm. Stinson we are indebted to "Stark's History of Dunbarton, N. H."

Stephen B. Stinson inherited from his parents only opportunity and a disposition to struggle to place himself at least above mediocrity. The necessities which he found upon him were twofold. His appetite for knowledge was as insatiate and impelling as the needs of his physical nature. Between the ages of 11 and 16 years he had only the advantages of the public schools of the winter seasons, and he passed the remainders of those years in farm labor. But he mastered the entire curriculum of English study in those studious winter terms of common school, and was fitted for teaching. He entered upon the duties of a pedagogue as a stepping stone to a collegiate course, and his earnings, coupled with temporary assistance (afterward fully repaid), enabled him to pursue a classical course of two years at the academy at Hopkinton, N. H. In 1844 he matriculated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., where several members of his family of the generation which preceded him had been educated, and was graduated with honor in July, 1848, in a class of 50 members, among whom were Hon. J. W. Patterson, afterward United States Senator from New Hampshire, and Rev. James C. Beecher, the youngest son of Dr. Lyman Beecher.

Judge Stinson was hardly 22 years of age when he finished his educational career, and he availed himself of the first opportunity which presented for activity and became a teacher in an academy at Thetford, Vt., whence he went after a brief time to the office of Hon. J. D. Willard, of Troy, N. Y., with whom as a preceptor and in whose office relations he enjoyed exceptional advantages. He was admitted to the Bar at Albany, N. Y., in December, 1850.

In 1851 he came to Kendall Co., Ill., where he operated about five years as a farmer, removing in 1856 to Sandwich, in De Kalb County, where he has since practiced his profession.

His marriage to Mary C. Bull took place June 7, 1852, in the city of New York, and they are the parents of one son and three daughters. Mary A., born July 26, 1855, is the wife of Charles H. Adams, M. D., of Marseilles, Ill.; Hester B., born April 14, 1857, and Frances J., born Oct. 8, 1860, are next in order of birth. Charles L., born Aug. 22, 1862, married Mary E. Jones and is in business at Marseilles. Lizzie, born March 21, 1853, died April 19, 1858. Mrs. Stinson was born at Easton, Washington Co.,

N. Y., Feb. 17, 1833, and is the daughter of Isaac and Hester (Kittell) Bull. She is of mixed descent, being of English lineage on the father's side, and Holland Dutch in the maternal line.

In his profession Judge Stinson is a judicious and safe counselor, is thoroughly read in jurisprudence, and since his establishment of his business in De Kalb County his prosperous practice is sufficient evidence of the general estimate in which he is held. As a citizen he is favorably known in the interest and consideration he never fails to bestow on matters pertaining to the well-being of the people of whom he is one, and he has discharged all his obligations in local official, educational and religious matters in the method which has characterized his career. He has officiated several years as President of the Board of Education, and as City Attorney of Sandwich, and in 1861 represented Kane and De Kalb Counties in the State Constitutional Convention at Springfield, in which capacity he performed efficient service. He served about three years as Assistant United States Revenue Assessor for the same counties. In July, 1882, he was appointed by the Governor to fill the residue of an unexpired term as County Judge of De Kalb County, a vacancy having occurred by the resignation of Hon. G. S. Robinson. In November following he was elected to the same office for a full term of four years. He was compelled by ill health to resign the Judgeship in February, 1883, to the great regret of the people who had an abiding belief in his fitness and competency for the position. He has acted undeviatingly with the Republican party from the outset of his political career, and is an earnest adherent of the principles and issues of that party. Judge Stinson is one of the original members of the Congregational Church at Sandwich, and has been for many years a Deacon and Trustee in the Society. He has cherished his interest in educational matters from the days of his early struggles to obtain what he considered a degree of knowledge sufficient to enable him to undertake his share of the world's work understandingly. The cost and effort necessary to the accomplishment of his collegiate course, with the gratification consequent upon a comprehensive, classical and scientific education, has kept alive his tastes in those directions, and he has maintained his reading of Greek and Latin far beyond the custom of busy professional men who have not passed their lives in

teaching. He has also acquired a considerable acquaintance with several modern languages. In addition, he has kept pace with the world of literature, and, from his powers of criticism and assimilation, has a fund of useful and profitable information, which renders him a valuable accessory to social circles.

The portrait of Judge Stinson is given on a preceding page. His inflexibility in the conduct of his professional business, his spotless private life, the character of the services he has rendered in his several official capacities, will secure for the picture a hearty welcome from the entire patronage of the DE KALB COUNTY ALBUM, which would be signally incomplete without it. The photograph from which it was copied was taken in 1882.

John M. Schoonmaker, resident at Fielding, is a farmer by vocation and an extensive buyer and shipper of stock. He was born in Hannibal Township, Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1827. John Schoonmaker, his father, was born in Flatbush, Kings Co., on Long Island. He went thence to Oswego County, where he was married to Julia Farnham, and was a resident of that county until his removal to De Kalb County in 1845. He then located at Hicks Mills in the township of Franklin, where he resided principally until his death, which took place in October, 1874, when he was 77 years of age. He was a blacksmith by occupation. The mother was a native of Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt., and was of pure English extraction, tracing her lineage to the earliest settlement of the colonies. She was born about 1797 and died about 1849, in Franklin Township. The children were four in number and included three daughters and a son.

Mr. Schoonmaker came to Illinois with his parents when he was 18 years of age. He was married Sept. 6, 1848, in Monroe Township, Ogle Co., Ill., to Nancy, daughter of John and Mary (Crill) Miller. They became the parents of five children. Alice is the wife of C. F. Meyer, a farmer of Franklin Township. Elnora married B. A. Patten and resides at Silver Lake, Kan. George married Florence Ellis and lives on the Schoonmaker homestead, section 32,

Franklin Township. Dora was born May 14, 1868, and is completing a course of study at Aurora, Ill. Sylvester was born Sept. 27, 1859, and died March 10, 1862. Mrs. Schoonmaker was born Jan. 23, 1828, in Steuben Township, Oneida Co., N. Y., and when 18 years of age came with her parents to Ogle Co., Ill. She is the ninth of twelve children.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Schoonmaker settled on a farm of 160 acres located on section 32, which they purchased from the Government. They were remote from the other settlers of the township, and the broad acres of their farm had never known the plow. The homestead now contains 250 acres, is in the best possible condition for successful farming and is increased in value and appearance by most excellent farm buildings and a splendid residence.

In 1879, Mr. Schoonmaker purchased a pleasant home in Fielding, whither he removed and has since engaged in the business stated.

He entered the army of the United States during the Rebellion, enlisting Aug. 7, 1862, in the 105th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., and went to the field under the command of Col. Dustin, of Sycamore. He was in action in the engagements at Resaca, Ringgold, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta and in many others of greater or less importance. Thirty days after his enrollment he was made Sergeant of his Company, and acted in that capacity until his transfer at Marietta, Ga., to an official position in the 109th U. S. Regiment of colored troops. He brought the organization to Louisville, Ky., where he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and the command was connected with the Army of the James. In October, 1864, Lieutenant Schoonmaker received orders from General Sheridan to put his men in line of battle, as the rebel General Early was threatening to occupy Martinsburg, which movement was succeeded Oct. 19 by "Sheridan's Ride" from Westchester to Cedar Creek, resulting in the destruction of the army of General Early. He was also in the engagements at Petersburg, which terminated in the surrender of General Lee, his troops doing effective service in the skirmish line. After the collapse of the Rebellion his regiment was sent to Texas in the corps of General Sheridan, where it was in service until the year following. Mr. Schoonmaker was discharged March 12, 1866, at Louisville, Ky. During his absence

from home his efficient wife conducted the affairs of the farm, to which she gave her personal oversight and aid. They are zealous and effective members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. S. has been Steward and Class-leader eight years.

He is a Republican and has been Trustee of his township several years and Assessor two terms.

Harrison Mackey, farmer, section 11, Mayfield Township, is a native of the Empire State. His parents, Levi and Rebecca (Scott) Mackey, natives also of that State, passed their entire lives there. He was of German ancestry, and died about 1858, and she, of American parentage, died in June, 1838. They had eight children,—John, Julia A., Griffin, Gilman, Harriet, Harrison, Thorn M. and Mary J.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., April 22, 1813, and when 15 years of age he left home and proceeded to Orange Co., N. Y., for the purpose of learning the blacksmith trade, in which he was apprenticed for nearly four years. Next he followed his trade nearly a year in New Jersey, then, in succession, he spent several months in his native county, in business for himself in Orange County again for six years, and in the spring of 1839 he emigrated to this county and settled in Mayfield Township, where he has ever since resided, spending portions of three years, however, in Orange County. He is now the possessor of more than 500 acres of land in Mayfield and Sycamore Townships. He is now occupying part of his land, keeping 30 to 40 head of cattle, 12 head of horses, and fattens yearly 25 to 50 head of hogs.

Mr. Mackey has held many local offices and is one of the leading pioneers of De Kalb County, coming here before the land was surveyed. About the year 1855 an effort was made to establish in Mayfield Township a postoffice to be known as "Mayfield," with Mr. M. as Postmaster; but within a year the office was discontinued, as the circumstances were found not to justify its establishment. Politically, Mr. Mackey is identified with the Democratic party.

He was first married in Orange Co., N. Y., about 1834, to Mary Hall, a native of Sullivan Co., N. Y. By this marriage there were three children,—Mary

R., Eliza J. and Julia A. The last mentioned died April 8, 1869. Mrs. M. died in Mayfield Township, Jan. 22, 1856, and Mr. Mackey was again married, in York State, June 18, 1857, to Mrs. Eliza (Bond) Westlake, widow of Benjamin Westlake, who died in Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1853. By her former marriage there have been seven children,—David B., Milton G., Hannah E., Mary A., Charlotte W., John O. and Morris H. Milton G. died when nearly 21 years of age. Mrs. Mackey was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1811. By the present marriage there are no children.

Morgan Losee, retired farmer, resident on section 20, Franklin Township, was born Dec. 14, 1811, in the township of Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y. His father, David Losee, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., was a farmer in Columbia Co., N. Y., for a time, and married Mariam Griffin, who was born in Dutchess County. They settled in Saratoga County in 1820, locating about seven miles from the celebrated mineral springs. There the mother died when she was 80 years of age. David Losee came later in life to reside with his son, but returned to Saratoga County and died there at 88 years of age.

Morgan was about eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Saratoga County, and he was there educated in the elementary English branches. He was also married there to Hannah E. Forbes, who was born Oct. 15, 1811, and died in Niagara County Dec. 22, 1837, leaving an infant daughter, Hannah E., who is now the wife of Nelson Delavergne. (See sketch.) Mr. Losee was a second time married in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., July 4, 1841, to Phoebe A. Buck. She was born Oct. 10, 1820, and is the daughter of Ransom D. and Betsey (Baker) Buck, who were natives of Vermont. The former was born May 15, 1795, and died Jan. 16, 1830. The latter was born Nov. 22, 1800, and died Nov. 22, 1845. They settled in Oxford, Ont., after their marriage. Later they went to Allegany Co., N. Y., where the father died when the daughter was 10 years old, and on that event transpiring she went to Vermont and was cared for by her maternal grandparents until the second marriage of her mother to

J. B. Noble, with whom she resided until her own marriage. The mother died in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Losee came West in 1842, and first located in Rockford, remaining there but a few months and removing thence to sections 19 and 20 in the township of Franklin, De Kalb County. They secured 160 acres of land, half of which was located on each of the sections named, and the family residence was erected on section 20. At the time Mr. Losee made the claim the land was all in an unimproved condition. It has all been placed under the best improvements, and is a valuable and desirable place. Mr. Losee and his wife have retired from active life, and are enjoying the fruits of years of exertion and frugality in the society of their daughter and her family. Mr. L. is a Republican, and holds to decided religious sentiments, although not a member of any denominational body. He and his wife are the parents of three children. Ransom B., born June 14, 1842, is an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad and resides in Amboy, Lee County. Lyons E. was born July 1, 1845. He is a farmer in Douglass Township, Bremer Co., Iowa. Ophelia E. married Frank Sharp, a farmer in Gove Co., Kan. She was born Nov. 18, 1849.

John Lloyd, farmer, section 27, South Grove Township, was born May 9, 1827, in Pembroke-shire, South Wales, and is the son of John Lloyd. His father was superintendent in a colliery, and died in his native country, about 1868. His mother, Theodocia (Davis) Lloyd, died in Wales, leaving two children. Thomas, the elder son, was a farmer and died in his native land in 1876.

Mr. Lloyd is the only living representative of his family, and remained in Wales until 1852. He obtained a good education, and at the age of 17 years he began to work as a carpenter under a manager, spending three years in his apprenticeship, and working as a builder at home until his emigration to the United States. He landed at the port of New York, and soon after came West, making his first stop in Kane Co., Ill., where he followed his trade six years. In 1858 he came to De Kalb County and purchased 80 acres of land on section 22, in the same township,

where he has since been a resident. He sold his first purchase, and bought 330 acres on which he has since resided. His farm is of great value, supplied with buildings of superior character, and well stocked. Mr. Lloyd is a Republican in political opinion, and has held the minor offices of the township.

He was married July 24, 1850, in Wales, to Catherine Jones, a native of that country. Her father was a man of ability and integrity, and held a responsible position as cashier in a colliery. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, ten children have been born, six of whom are living. Anna was married Sept. 20, 1872, to Stephen Worden, a farmer of South Grove. Henrietta was married in 1881, to William Adee, also a farmer in South Grove Township. Bertha is the wife of Benjamin Worden. Edith Phina and Myrta are the names of the younger children. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are communicants in the Established Church of England.

Wipple A. Harrington, member of the mercantile firm of Gardner & Harrington, doing business at Kirkland, was born Nov. 7, 1844, in Franklin Township, and is the son of Sidney P. and Polly (Hicks) Harrington, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Harrington obtained his primary education in the district schools and studied afterwards at Beloit College, Wis. Later on he went to Rockford, where he was graduated in the commercial department of the schools of that city.

On completing his education, associated with his brother-in-law, E. Gardner, now of Rochelle, Ill., he established a trade in agricultural implements at Cherry Valley, Boone Co., Ill. After operating one year they exchanged their relations in that enterprise for wild land in Chickasaw Co., Iowa.

Mr. Harrington was married Jan 20, 1871, in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., to Lucy L. Griggs. She was born March 22, 1852, in the township of Flora, Boone County, and is the daughter of Calvin and Hannah Griggs. Her parents were farmers in New England and removed thence to Boone County, where they were among the earliest of the pioneer settlers, locating there in 1836. The father died in Flora Township, Dec. 21, 1883, aged 68 years. The

mother resides with her daughter in Floyd Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have had four children,—Emery E., May W., Clarence E. and George. The latter died in infancy.

Soon after the event of his marriage, Mr. Harrington removed to his farm in Iowa and devoted himself to its improvement, placing 240 acres under cultivation, and remaining thereon resident until 1881. In the fall of that year he returned to Illinois and again embarked in business at Kirkland, with E. H. Gardner. In 1883 he sold one-half his farm in Iowa, and purchased property in the village of Kirkland. With his wife, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Steward. Politically he is a Republican.

William T. Adee, general farmer, section 15, South Grove Township, was born July 27, 1824, in Delaware Co., N. Y. His parents, Jonathan and Jane (Thompson) Adee, were farmers all their lives and trained their children to the same calling. Their son was reared at home until he was 18 years of age, and acquired a good education at the common schools. His parents removed to the State of Illinois in the fall of 1843, and his father bought a claim of 160 acres of land on section 14 of the township of De Kalb. The death of the father occurred on the homestead in the fall of 1873, when he was 75 years of age. The mother's demise took place seven weeks later. She was 71 years old. Mr. Adee, senior, was one of the most respected and honorable citizens of the county where he was a pioneer citizen and resided more than 30 years. Of their 12 children, eight are now living. All were residents of De Kalb County until recently, when one of them removed to Winnebago County, same State.

Mr. Adee of this sketch is the oldest child, and when he was 22 years of age purchased 40 acres in an unbroken portion of the township, with the intention of carving out an independent career. He soon increased his possessions on section 15 to 184 acres, and also owns 160 acres on section 16, besides 10 acres of timber land belonging originally to the homestead place. His entire acreage is under the best type of modern improvements, his buildings are

of excellent and suitable character and the proprietor is justly ranked among the leading and solid farmers of this section of the State. He conducts general farming and ships a considerable number of fatted stock annually.

He was married Jan. 5, 1854, to Margaret, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Cronk) Becker. Their children were born in the following order: William R. (a farmer in South Grove Township), John, George and Frank. They are well educated and promising young men. Mrs. Adee was born Aug. 7, 1835, in Delaware Co., N. Y., and was for a time a teacher in her native State. She came with her parents, who were pioneers of Illinois, when she was 17 years of age, to De Kalb County, where she again engaged in teaching until her marriage. Her father died in 1881, leaving a good record as an upright citizen and honorable man. The mother resides with her son, John T. Becker.

Mr. Adee is a Republican of the most decided and reliable character. He has been and still is Township Treasurer, and has also been Supervisor and Collector, and officiated in other local official positions. Mr. and Mrs. Adee are both professors of religion.



Samuel H. Stiles, retired farmer, resident at Genoa, was born Jan. 5, 1829, in Ontario Co., N. Y., and is the son of Epaphroditus and Roxanna (Lincoln) Stiles. After their marriage his parents settled in Onondaga Co., N. Y., removing thence to Ontario County in the same State, where the father died about 1834. The mother became a resident of De Kalb County, and died in Michigan while on a visit to her daughter in that State. They had seven children,—Harriet, John W., Maria, Eliza, Mary J., Emmeline and Samuel H.

Mr. Stiles obtained a common-school education, and continued under the authority of his parents until he was of age. On arriving at the period of his independent manhood he went to California, *via* Cuba, New Orleans and Texas, through New Mexico, and across the Rocky Mountains, reaching San Francisco after ten months and five days' travel. He

arrived in the "City of the Golden Gate" Feb. 14, 1851, and had spent 40 days on the ocean on board an old Italian brig. His first meal in California consisted of a loaf of bread, for which he gave one dollar, and it was the most acceptable food he ever ate. He returned to the State of New York after an experience of six months' duration in the mines of California, making his journey back *via* the isthmus of Panama. On finding himself once more on his native soil, he engaged in farming in Ontario County, and continued in that occupation there until his removal to Illinois, when he located in Kingston, De Kalb County. In the spring following he obtained possession of four yoke of oxen and went to Iowa for the purpose of taking up land and establishing a permanent home. He and his wife made their journey all the way in a "prairie schooner," camping out nights and sleeping in their wagon. Mr. Stiles located a claim of about 300 acres of land in Wright Co., Iowa. In the summer following he returned to the State of New York, and while passing through Grundy Co., Iowa, on his return eastward, he bought another tract of choice land, containing 300 acres. In the next autumn he went back to Iowa, traveling to Chicago on the lakes. He exchanged the property he had purchased in Grundy County for a farm in Ontario Co., N. Y., and through the succeeding winter resided in Delaware County in the Hawk-Eye State, passing the time in hunting, and making thereby five dollars a day. During the spring ensuing he decided to return to the State of his birth, but was there only a few months when he was summoned to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., by the death of his brother. He determined to settle in De Kalb Co., and became by purchase the proprietor of 275 acres of land in the township of Kingston. He was its occupant 15 years, when he sold the property and bought another in the same township, comprising half a section of land. On this he settled and resided until December, 1884, at which time he removed to the village of Genoa, where he had erected a fine house for a residence for his years of retirement from active life. He is the proprietor of 340 acres of finely improved land.

The marriage of Mr. Stiles to Charlotte Sherratt occurred Nov. 19, 1849, in Ontario Co., N. Y. Mrs. Stiles is the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Scantling) Sherratt, and was born Dec. 2, 1822, in Yates Co., N. Y. Her parents were natives respectively of

England and America, and died in Yates County. They had five children,—Mary A., Sarah E., Joel F., Charlotte and William R. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles have no children.

Mr. Stiles is a Republican in political views and connections, and he has held numerous official positions, and enjoys largely the esteem and respect of the generation and community of which he has been a part. He and his estimable wife are very appropriately selected as representatives of the highest class of citizens whose portraits should appear in this volume; and they are accordingly given, accompanying the above sketch.

Stephen G. Rowen, retired farmer, resident at Kirkland, Franklin Township, was born Sept. 24, 1820, in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y. He is the son of William H. and Betsy (Gorham) Rowen, and the biographical notice of their lives appears elsewhere in this volume.

He was the oldest of their children, nine in number, comprising eight sons and a daughter. He was brought up at home to the age of 17 years, attending school and working on his father's farm. At that age he was apprenticed to his uncle, James Rowen, to learn the trade of blacksmith. He remained under his charge a year, and during the year following worked with another uncle, John Rowen, after which he spent a year in receiving instructions from a third uncle, Robert Rowen, all three being in the same line of business. After acquiring a thorough knowledge of the trade he purchased a stand in his native township and did an extensive business for some time. In 1842 he came West with his father, the family coming through the entire distance with teams. His father located at Janesville, while he settled at Racine, Wis., where he worked a year at his trade and came then to De Kalb Co., Ill., whither his father had preceded him a few months earlier, and had made a purchase of land in Franklin Township.

Mr. Rowen found employment as a blacksmith and also became a farmer. He continued his joint operations until 1857, when he exchanged his property for his father's homestead, which he still retains. He has engaged to a considerable extent in traffic in real estate, and now owns 310 acres of land, all under

good improvement, which is managed by his son. About the date of the transfer of his property, he relinquished his business as a blacksmith and devoted his attention to farming exclusively.

Mr. Rowen has taken a sincere interest in political affairs, local as well as general. He cast his first Presidential vote for Harrison, and except in 1844, when he voted for Polk, he has supported a straight Republican ticket. He has officiated two years as Supervisor, two as Road Commissioner, and the extent of his services as Assessor covers a period of 20 years, the longest term served by any man in that position in De Kalb County. He has discharged the obligations of other minor offices, and has been Postmaster at Kirkland 10 years.

Mr. Rowen was married July 11, 1847, in Alabama Township, Genesee Co., N. Y., to Emmeline Baker. She was born Jan. 21, 1821, in Pompey Township, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and was the daughter of Nathan and Mahala (Shattuck) Baker. The mother died a few years after her marriage, and the father, after this second matrimonial alliance, came to Michigan and settled near Battle Creek, where he died in advanced age. Mrs. Rowen was brought up and educated in the State of which she was a native and she was a teacher for some time previous to her marriage. She died June 11, 1883, leaving five children. Frank S. is a resident of Van Horn, Iowa, where he is conducting a hotel in the interests of the St. Paul Railroad Company. Fred B. is a resident on section 36, of Franklin Township. Fremont resides on his father's homestead. Harley is a general merchant in Kirkland. Emma is officiating as her father's housekeeper.

Elisha A. Kirk, Supervisor of Franklin Township (1885), is a resident at Kirkland and engaged in the sale of drugs. He is the son of W. T. and Loisa (Riddle) Kirk (see sketch), and was born in Franklin Township, Feb. 3, 1845. He passed the years of his minority on his father's farm, and obtained a fair common-school education, completing his course of study at Wheaton College in Du Page County, in 1866. Returning from school, he engaged in farming in Franklin Township, in which he was occupied

until the fall of 1876, the date of his removal to Kirkland, and of his embarking in his present business enterprise. He retains the ownership of his farm in Franklin Township, which is under excellent improvements and supplied with a fair type of farm buildings.

He was married Dec. 22, 1873, in Wheaton, Du Page County, to Lovina M. Howard, and three children have been born to them, Gracie M., Alten H. and William C. Mrs. Kirk was born March 5, 1849, in Du Page Co., Ill., and is the daughter of C. K. W. and Mary (Stowe) Howard. Her father was born in the State of Vermont and came thence to Du Page County, where he is yet a resident. The mother died some years ago in Wheaton. Mrs. Kirk was educated at the collegiate institute in her native place. Mr. Kirk is a radical Republican, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of Kirkland.

George H. Hill, farmer, section 21, Kingston Township, was born May 20, 1810, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He received a fair English education in the place of his nativity and obtained a thorough knowledge of saddlery and harness-making. He worked with his father until he was 21 years old, and subsequently was employed in various places in the same business until 1835, passing the last two years in Oneida Co., N. Y. In the early spring of the year named he came to Illinois and located a claim in what is now Kingston Township, De Kalb County, which included 160 acres of land. Mr. Hill is one of the earliest settlers of the county, coming prior to the survey, completed in 1837. Mr. Hill came from Chicago to Du Page County with a team, and, leaving his horses and family there, he walked to the point where he located his claim, and erected a shanty for shelter for his family and household appurtenances. Having made ready, he went with an ox team to Chicago, where he had left his effects, and on his return through Du Page County stopped for his family. Indians were abundant but seldom troublesome, although they were addicted to petty thieving, and on one occasion stole Mrs. Hill's thimble.

Mr. Hill's land included both prairie and timber, and Mr. Hill, whose pioneer life was brightened by

the society of his wife and one child, began the task of constructing a home, placing his house on the edge of the timber tract. Within the first year the little house was destroyed by fire, and the inmates lost everything but the clothing they wore at the time. The cabin was rebuilt upon the former site, and the family resided there three years. The home was removed at the end of that period to the site now occupied by the modern residence, which replaced the pioneer log cabin in 1848. The latter house is entirely the work of his own hands, as his means and opportunities precluded his hiring assistance at that time.

He has been one of the foremost in the official affairs of De Kalb County since he has been one of its citizens. He was appointed in 1835 one of a committee of five to settle disputed titles to claims, De Kalb County being at that date a part of La Salle County. He was made Justice of the Peace at an early date and held the office many years. He was first Treasurer and Assessor of De Kalb County after its separation from Kane County, and he held the position of County Commissioner four years. In 1848 he was a member of the Second Constitutional Convention, which assembled at Springfield that year. At that time the office of County Commissioner was abolished and a township organization adopted. Mr. Hill was appointed one of the Associate County Judges and discharged the responsibilities of the office four years. In 1854 he was elected County Judge to succeed Hon. E. L. Mayo, of Sycamore, and was the incumbent of the position eight years, being succeeded therein by Daniel B. James, of Sycamore. He has officiated five years as Supervisor of Kingston and as Treasurer of that municipality exactly 30 years. He has been and still is one of the prominent and leading citizens of the county, and has always been an important factor in its general development and well-being.

Joseph and Mercy (Mortimer) Hill, the parents of Mr. Hill, were natives of Connecticut and were pioneer settlers of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where they passed most of their lives, and where the mother died. The father came late in life to Kingston, and died at the home of his son.

Mr. Hill was married Sept 15, 1833, in Columbia Co., N. Y., to Sarah B. Wallace. The record of the children born of this union is as follows: Ophelia was born Oct. 18, 1834, in Oneida Co., N. Y., and is

the wife of W. P. L. Russell, of Lee Co., Ill. William W. was born Oct. 23, 1836, in De Kalb County, and lives on the homestead where he was born. Anna E., wife of L. J. Bliss, of Kansas, was born Aug. 22, 1838. Mary A., born Nov. 18, 1840, married John Heckman, of Kansas. Sarah J., born Aug. 22, 1842, is the wife of A. H. Clark, of Kingston Township. James J. was born March 14, 1844, and died June 1, 1861. Geo. H., Jr., was born Dec. 25, 1846, and died March 12, 1853. Mrs. Hill is the fifth child of James and Betsey B. (Stacey) Wallace, and was born April 13, 1812, in New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y. Her parents were natives of Connecticut and located after marriage in the last mentioned place, where the death of her father occurred in 1834. Several years subsequent to that event his widow came to De Kalb County with her children and died in Genoa.

Braham D. Graves, farmer and stockman, section 30, Franklin Township, was born in the town of Guilford, Piscataquis Co., Maine, April 25, 1826. His father, Nathaniel Graves, was born in 1801, near Scituate, Mass., and is still living, in Green Co., Iowa. He is of mixed Scotch and English extraction, and of New England parentage. He was a farmer and came West in 1845, making a location in De Kalb County, before its township organization. About 1874 he became a resident of Iowa. Anna J. (Young) Graves, the mother, was born Dec. 1, 1803, in Lewiston, Maine. She was the child of a clergyman, who followed that calling during the last 20 years of his life in his native State. The mother of Mr. Graves died at Wall Lake, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1882, being nearly 79 years of age. She was the mother of four sons and five daughters. One of the former and two of the latter are deceased (1885). Mr. Graves is the oldest child; Andrew died at Guilford, Me.; Julia L. lives in Green Co., Iowa; J. H. resides at Wall Lake, Iowa; Augusta A. is a resident at Marysville, Kan.; Elvira J. died in infancy, at Parkman, Me.; Vesta A. lives at Creston, Ogle Co., Ill.; Hannah died at Wall Lake, Iowa; N. Frank is a resident at Westmoreland, Kan.

Mr. Graves was under the supervision of his par-

ents in his native State, where he attended the public schools until 18 years of age, when he entered the village academy at Foxcroft, Me. The next year his father came West and settled in a section now included in Ogle County, and situated contiguous to De Kalb County, before the organization of the latter into townships. He became a teacher during the winter seasons, having charge of schools in De Kalb and Boone Counties 13 successive winters. During the summers intervening he engaged vigorously in breaking up prairie, several hundred acres lying within Ogle and De Kalb Counties being first placed in tillable condition by him.

Mr. Graves was married April 13, 1850, in Franklin Township to Salina L. Churchill. The parents of Mrs. Graves, Oliver and Pantha L. (Andrews) Churchill, were natives of Vermont and of New England ancestry. They removed to Cattaraugus County in the State of New York, where the daughter was born, May 3, 1831. She was 12 years of age when, in 1844, she accompanied her parents to De Kalb County, where they were among the earliest of the pioneer settlers in Franklin Township. Her father became an extensive land-holder, and remained a resident of the township during the remainder of his life, a period of nearly 40 years, and died in September, 1882. Her mother was killed July 4, 1850, by a stroke of lightning. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have been the parents of eight children. Eva S. was born Jan. 7, 1852, and was married April 6, 1870, to Milton D. Patten, a farmer of South Grove Township. Pantha L. was born Oct. 12, 1854, and died Sept. 6, 1855. Fred was born July 7, 1856, and was married Feb. 21, 1883, to Jennie Wallace. He is a practicing physician at Rockford, Ill. He was graduated at Bennett Medical College in Chicago, in 1881. Charles S. was born Jan. 18, 1862, and is a student at Evanston College, where he is pursuing a course of classical study preparatory to the study of law. He was a graduate of the High School at Sycamore in 1882. Nathaniel A., born July 5, 1864, is a student at Bennett Medical College. Amos C. was born Feb. 10, 1867; Bertie E. was born Aug. 27, 1872; John, born Jan. 12, 1875, died March 13, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves have been residents of Franklin Township during their entire married lives with the exception of a single year. The homestead includes 160 acres of excellent land in a high state

of cultivation. Mr. Graves is a Republican of a decided type, and has officiated in the several local positions of importance in his township. He has been Assessor, and has served seven years as Township Clerk, and has discharged the duties of Treasurer 15 years. He is a Steward of the Methodist Church society, of which he and his wife have long been members.

James R. Graham, farmer, residing on section 11, Mayfield Township, is a son of Robert and Louisa (Parker) Graham, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. They were married and settled in Kentucky, whence they moved to this State in 1835. They remained at Ottawa, La Salle County, this State, during the winter of that year, and in the spring of 1836 came to this county and settled in Mayfield Township. His father followed farming as a vocation in the township mentioned until his death, which event occurred March 7, 1860. Two children were born of their union, namely, Sarah Elizabeth and James R. The former died in 1860, aged 30 years.

James R. Graham is the only surviving child of his father's family, and was born in Campbell Co., Ky., Dec. 1, 1832. He was but three years of age when his parents came to this county, and resided with them in Mayfield Township until his father's death. His years of minority were passed on the farm and attending the common schools. On the death of his father he became owner of the old homestead by inheritance. It consists of 200 acres of land on sections 11 and 14, Mayfield Township, most of which is in a good tillable condition. Mr. Graham is considered one of the progressive farmers of his township. He keeps about 45 head of cattle and six horses, and fattens from 30 to 50 head of hogs yearly.

Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of Highway Commissioner and School Director.

Mr. Graham has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Mary E. Loossey, and their union occurred in Campbell Co., Ky., Jan. 24, 1856. She was a daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Richardson)

Loossey, parents of six children, namely: Mary E., Lucinda, Nancy, William, James and Lydia. Mary E., wife of Mr. Graham, was born in Kentucky in 1839, and was the mother of one child, Mary E., only issue of their union. She is now the wife of Winfield Divine, resident of Sycamore. Mrs. Graham died in Mayfield Township, Feb. 28, 1857, and Mr. Graham was again married, in Kingston Township, Jan. 12, 1858, to Miss Nancy Stilwell. She was a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Barrackman) Stilwell, natives of Kentucky, in which State they resided until their death. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Mary A., John W., William, Eliza, Catherine J., Nancy, Robert and James.

Nancy Graham was born in Campbell Co., Ky., Nov. 23, 1830, and is the mother of six children by Mr. G. They were born as follows: Lorenzo, Robert, Charles W., Carrie B., Jennie A. and William H., and are all living except Lorenzo, who died in infancy.

Hugh McQueen, farmer, section 29, South Grove Township, was born July 29, 1829, in the Scottish Lowlands, at a place about 12 miles from Ayr, where Robert Burns was born. His father died when he was between three and four years old, and when 10 years old he was thrown upon his own resources for self-maintenance. He received a fair education through the aid of his friends and the energetic application of his own energies, and he operated as a farm laborer in his own country, being thus engaged until his marriage.

He was married June 7, 1847, in Ayrshire, to Jane McKenzie. She was born June 25, 1827, and is the daughter of John and Ellen (Key) McKenzie. Mr. and Mrs. McQueen have had 10 children, three of whom are deceased. Those who are living are John, Hugh, Jr., Mary, Ellen (2d), Frank, Jane and William A. Ellen is the wife of Fred Vodden, a farmer of South Grove Township. Jane, Elizabeth and Ellen are the names of those who are not living.

After his marriage Mr. McQueen engaged in the brick and tile trade in his native country, and was interested in that business about 20 years. In August, 1867, he came to America with his family and landed at the port of New York. After a very

brief delay they proceeded to De Kalb County, where the parents of Mrs. McQueen had settled some years before.

In 1871 Mr. McQueen purchased 160 acres of land, and he has increased his estate by later additions until he is now the proprietor of 480 acres of land, situated at three different points. He is specially engaged in raising Short-Horn and Durham cattle, and is ranked among the leading operators in that line in the county. Formerly he bred the Berkshire swine to a considerable extent, but is now giving his attention to raising swine of the Poland variety.

Mr. McQueen is an ardent Republican in politics, and with his wife is a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The parents of Mrs. McQueen are deceased.

John N. McDowell, farmer, section 25, Franklin Township, was born in the same township in De Kalb County, on section 12, Oct. 18, 1840. His parents, John and Martha (Biddle) McDowell, were born respectively in Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Both came to De Kalb County in early life and were married here. They have since resided on a farm in Franklin Township, where the son was born. Both are still living, at the ages of 72 and 66 years.

Mr. McDowell was brought up at home, attended the common schools in boyhood and in youth went to the seminary at Wheaton, Du Page Co., Ill. At the age of 21 years he began his independent existence as a farmer on a piece of land deeded to him by his father. This he afterwards sold, and in 1864 purchased 90 acres in another part of the same township, on which he had a brief residence, and went thence to South Grove Township, settling on 160 acres of land on section 11, on which he resided eight years. He returned afterward to his native township, and later proceeded to Missouri, whence he came back two years afterward to his former home. He has since resided on 180 acres of land situated near Kirkland village, owned by his mother and aunt. He is a Democrat in political principles.

He was married in Flora Township, Boone Co., Ill., to Evaline Newton, who became his wife March 28, 1861. She was born June 20, 1844, in the State

of New York, and is the daughter of William and Margaret (Tuttle) Newton. Her parents were farmers and natives of New York. She came with her parents to Boone Co., Ill., when a child of four years, and there acquired a district-school education. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have had nine children,—Adelbert, William, Clayton, Fred, Porter, Paul, Edgar and Ivan (twins) and John.

Theodore D. Driscoll, farmer, section 11, South Grove Township, was born April 5, 1838, on the farm on which he now resides. His parents, William and Margaret (Losier) Driscoll, were the first settlers in South Grove Township. They were born respectively in Ohio and Pennsylvania. They made a homestead claim of 150 acres of land in 1836, previous to the Government survey, and it was the first claim made in the township by permanent settlers. Their experiences were the same as those so often repeated,—no neighbors, supplies obtainable only from remote points, the nearest mill being at Ottawa, 50 miles distant, where they were obliged to make their way with an ox team. The family included eight children.

Mr. Driscoll was the seventh child, and was only three years of age when the death of his father occurred. He continued to live with his mother until he was of age, and obtained a practical common-school education. In 1859 he became the proprietor of the homestead, and has had charge of the comfort and welfare of his mother since he was qualified by age and circumstances for the duty. He is the owner at present of 430 acres, all under cultivation, supplied with a good residence and one of the largest and most convenient barns in De Kalb County. Mr. Driscoll is skilled in the rearing of stock and annually fattens a large number of cattle and hogs for market. He is a loyal and zealous Republican, and has held various local township offices.

He was married Jan. 6, 1876, to Harriet A. Tindall, and they have four children,—Jesse, Elizabeth J., Harriet L. and Arthur. Jesse and Mary (Barber) Tindall, the parents of Mrs. Driscoll, were natives of New Jersey and New York, and came to this county about 1842. She was born in South Grove Town-





John Hatch

ship Jan. 21, 1843. She was reared in this county and was well educated, becoming a teacher and following that profession until her marriage.

Mr. Driscoll was the first white child born in the township; his wife was born at an early period in its history.

William Carpenter, farmer, section 16, Mayfield Township, is a son of John and Joanna Carpenter, natives of New York and Massachusetts. They were the parents of 11 children, namely: John, Elizabeth, Delinda, Harriet, Ira, Mary, William, Elias, Charles, Joanna and Alexander.

William Carpenter, subject of this biographical notice, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 26, 1813. His father was a blacksmith, which trade William learned and followed, contributing his earnings toward the support of the family until 23 years of age. On account of his father's limited means and large family to support, William was unable to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the common schools, and received only such education as a determined mind could acquire from home study and parental assistance.

He worked at his trade, after leaving home, for about a year and a half in his native State, and then went to Portage Co., Ohio, where he continued to follow his trade until 1848.

In the fall of the latter year, Mr. C. came to this county, traveling the entire distance with a team of horses and occupying 17 days. He was accompanied by his wife and two children, and on his arrival here purchased 80 acres of school lands on section 16, Mayfield Township, on which he settled and at present resides. He now has 86 acres, all of which is in a good tillable condition.

Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage, Feb. 12, 1835, in Delaware Co., N. Y., to Miss Clarissa C. Whitely. Four years later, in 1839, his wife died, and Jan. 12, 1840, in Portage Co., Ohio, he was a second time married to Miss Mary S. Frost. She is a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Slocum) Frost, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively. They came to this county in 1851, and after residing here about three years removed to Iowa, where, in Floyd County, July 21, 1865, her father

died. Her mother then returned to this county and died in Mayfield Township, Feb. 23, 1870. They were the parents of 10 children, namely, John S., Eliza W., Mary S., Levi, Jr., Laura G., Amos B., Delia P., Oliver D., James M. and Edmond E.

Mrs. Carpenter was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 26, 1814. She was the mother of two children by Mr. Carpenter, namely, Mary C., born Nov. 2, 1840, and William D., born Nov. 3, 1843. Mrs. C. died in Portage Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1843, and Mr. Carpenter was a third time married Jan. 1, 1844, in Portage County. The lady of his choice was Miss Laura G. Frost, a sister of his former wife. She was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 12, 1818.

Politically, Mr. Carpenter is a Republican. He has held the office of School Director and Commissioner of Highways.

John Hatch, farmer, section 21, De Kalb Township, was born May 15, 1817, in Otsego Co., N. Y., and is the son of Sylvanus and Edith (Gardner) Hatch, who were also born in the Empire State. They removed to Jefferson County when their son was two years of age, and he passed his life in that county, chiefly engaged in teaming, until his removal to Aurora, Ill., in 1855. He continued to reside in Aurora and in that vicinity until 1862, where he was engaged in farming, when he purchased 90 acres of land in De Kalb County, where he has since resided and conducted his agricultural projects. He keeps 20 milch cows and raises a very fine grade of horses. His entire acreage is under advanced cultivation.

Mr. Hatch is a Republican in political preference and has held several local official positions. His marriage to Irena Willey took place in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1838; and one child, Mary P., was born to them Sept. 17, 1850. He has also raised five children, which he has taken from various poor farms. Mrs. Hatch was born Aug. 24, 1815, in Jefferson County, and she is the daughter of Eleazer and Wealthy (Marsh) Willey, who were both natives of Oneida Co., N. Y.

Among the numerous portraits given in this ALBUM way be found that of Mr. Hatch. This portrait was made from a photograph taken in 1885.

General Everell Fletcher Dutton, President of the Sycamore National Bank, was born Jan. 4, 1838, in Charlestown, N. H., and is the second child of William P. and Lucinda J. (Blood) Dutton. The former was born Oct. 1, 1817, and was reared under the New England *regime* for the training of farmers' sons,—common-school education and agricultural labor. He was married in 1835 and was a farmer in the Granite State until 1844, the date of his removal with his family to St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., whence he went to Dupage County, and subsequently, in 1846, to Sycamore, De Kalb County, where he was a resident until the spring of 1857. He conducted the affairs of the Sycamore House several years, after which he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Morris Walrod, and succeeded to the same incumbency under E. P. Young and Joseph F. Glidden, during which periods he was practically chief official. In 1854 he established a commercial business at Sycamore, and later admitted E. H. Barnes as a partner.

Political events and national affairs generally at the time when he reached manhood were of a character which tended to awaken every latent principle of patriotism and sense of justice and right that might be slumbering within a man's consciousness. He was a born and bred Democrat of the Jackson school, and, true to the element with which he had drifted up to 1856, he had accepted the issues of the party without question. Always fearless in the expression of his sentiments, his ardor was rewarded by his appointment as Postmaster at Sycamore. Early in 1856 he went to Kansas, rooted and grounded in the belief that the free-State element was the very head and front of anarchy and treason, and confidently anticipating that the results of his investigation of existing conditions would redound materially to the prestige of the Democratic party. To a man of his temperament, the outrages he witnessed could bear but one significance, and he returned to Sycamore a declared free-State man. His intrepid denunciations of the operations of the border ruffians cost him his political head, and in consonance with his instincts he removed his interests to Kansas, in February, 1857. He located at Stanton (then Lykins) County, and engaged in farming. Within a year he was elected

the first Treasurer of his county, and served two years. In 1859 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte, and was a factor in framing the Constitution of the State. In 1861 he was elected Sheriff of the county, the name of which had been changed to Miami, and he removed to Paola, where he resided until 1873. He was re-elected Sheriff in 1863. He was conspicuous in Kansas history during the war, was the leader of the citizens whose determined attitude averted the fate of Lawrence from Paola in 1863, and he acted as aid to the Governor.

In 1873 he returned to Illinois and again engaged in farming. He moved again to Paola in 1876, where he operated for a time as a business man and is now retired from active life. The mother of Gen. Dutton was born Jan. 18, 1818, and died at Sycamore June 15, 1875. Emma, the oldest child of William P. Dutton and his wife, married Aaron K. Stiles, now of Chicago, President of the Van Depeole Electric Light Company, and who is extensively interested in the manufacture of barbed wire. Charles E. is a printer in San Francisco, Cal. Joel W. died at Sycamore Feb. 3, 1855, when he was 11 years old.

General Dutton was a lad of eight years when his parents located at Sycamore, and during the 11 years that intervened before their removal to Kansas, he passed the time as an assistant in his father's store and in the postoffice, meanwhile attending the common school, finishing his education by a year of study at Mt. Morris Seminary and a similar period at Beloit College, Wis. He went with his parents in February, 1857, to Kansas, where he passed nearly two years in unremitting toil on an unbroken prairie farm, varying his days of labor in driving four yoke of oxen breaking the soil, by splitting rails and other work requiring proportionate outlay of physical effort. In the fall of 1858 he returned to Sycamore to enter upon the duties of Deputy County Clerk, under A. K. Stiles, and held that incumbency until April, 1861.

The seed sown in De Kalb County during the portentous period that preceded the tangible expression of the culmination of Southern hate and fury in Charleston Harbor, yielded spontaneous harvest when the reverberations from the attacking guns at Sumter swept over the prairies, freshening under the vernal sun, and imparting hope to those who gloried in their possibilities, and to whom the beautiful acres

within their ken typified their country,—their whole country. Its threatened dismemberment roused a desire for immediate action in the breasts of hundreds, and in less than a week the streets of Sycamore were patrolled by crowds of volunteers with but a single thought,—the Nation's danger, and the necessity of intelligent preparation for duty in the exigency that seemed imminent. It is ludicrous, but no less true, that these self-constituted recruits for the military service of the United States, organized for preparation, and, in the lack of regulation armament, pressed broom-sticks and hoe-handles into service as auxiliary to their purpose, and with these harmless representatives of legitimate weapons they engaged in the practice of mimic warfare. President Lincoln made his first call for troops April 16, and two days later young Dutton enrolled his name, constituting himself a member of one of the two companies of volunteers from De Kalb County, who anticipated the action of the Governor and held themselves in readiness to answer a possible summons. While red tape was adjusting its kinks, the volunteers proceeded with their preparations. One of the chiefest honors which rests upon the members of the two organizations that moved heaven and earth to obtain an opportunity to lay their lives on the shrine of a united government, is the singleness of purpose that constituted their motive. The organization to which private Dutton belonged was designated "Company F," and was assigned to the 13th Illinois Regiment, going to Dixon, Ill., under the leadership of Capt. Z. B. Mayo. The completion of the organization of the company resulted in the election of Mr. Dutton as First Lieutenant, and he was mustered into the service of the State as the incumbent of that position May 10, 1861. The regiment was mustered into the United States service May 24 of the same year. June 16 it was sent to Caseyville, Ill., a town near St. Louis, Mo., where it was detailed for the surveillance of the rebel element of that city, moving forward to Rolla, Mo., July 6, following.

The "13th Illinois" was the first Union regiment that crossed the Mississippi River into Missouri, where their presence accomplished much good in many directions. At Rolla, Aug. 13, Captain Mayo resigned his position, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Dutton. The regiment remained at Rolla until

Oct. 29, and, in addition to the routine of military duty, performed cavalry service, chasing guerrillas and bushwhackers. On the day named above the command joined the army of General Fremont at Springfield, having marched 120 miles in four days and doing heavy skirmish work on the way. General Fremont, noting the valor and discipline displayed, assigned the regiment to an honorable position; but, being removed, his command was scattered to various points, the 13th returning to Rolla. The influence through which Fremont was subjected to such humiliation, or the purposes served thereby, will ever remain an unsatisfactory mystery to the members of his command. March 6, 1862, the regiment was ordered from Rolla to support General Curtis, and marched again to Springfield almost at the speed of "double quick," and thence to North-western Arkansas, joining the army of Curtis at Pea Ridge, averaging more than 25 miles' march daily. The command moved through Northern Arkansas, made a feint of attacking Little Rock, and accomplished some lively skirmishing. It encountered the severer hardships of war in supplies being cut off, the men being compelled to live on parched corn and green whortleberries for several days. The forced march previous to and down the White River was one of the most terrible in the history of the regiment. At first cold, insufficient food, incessant rain and dangers from the marauders who infested that region, made it a most dismal experience, which became misery during the close of the march, the cold having changed to intense heat, and there being no water save in the cypress swamps, abounding in reptiles and filth, the wells being poisoned or otherwise rendered unfit for use by the citizens as the troops approached. This experience lasted more than three months; the regiment reached Helena, Ark., July 14, with half its numbers sick from the effects of hardship and privation. Captain Dutton was sent home on sick leave in August, and on the second of September, 1862, was made Major of the 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., which was raised in De Kalb and Du Page Counties, under the call "for 300,000 more." He was transferred by special order of the Secretary of War to the latter command Sept. 22, and, eight days after, proceeded to Louisville, Ky. Thenceforward, until the regiment joined the army of General Rosecrans near

Bowling Green, the raw troops encountered the realities of soldier life. Forced marches, guard and picket duty, skirmishes of greater or less importance, disease and privations made up the catalogue of painful variety. Nov. 11, the brigade was ordered to Scottsville, Ky., and on the 25th of the same month proceeded to Gallatin, Tenn., where it went into winter quarters, Dec. 10,—all but the "105th," which moved on the 11th to South Tunnel, where the main body remained until Feb. 1, 1863, and suffered greatly from sickness. At that date it rejoined the brigade, which remained at Gallatin until the close of spring. The services of Major Dutton during the six months of arduous labors performed by his regiment are specially mentioned. He had charge of the scouts from the brigade,—250 in number,—and spent days and nights in the saddle for weeks, capturing prisoners, cotton bales, horses and mules. June 1, 1863, the regiment proceeded to Lavergne, and a month later to Murfreesboro, whence it returned to Lavergne, and on the 19th of August entered Fort Negley at Nashville, where it remained until February, 1864. Many of its officers and men were detailed for special duty. Major Dutton was made a member of the Board of Examination, constituted by the Department at Washington for the purpose of assigning officers to the colored regiments, and he discharged the duties of the position until May, 1864. On the first day of that month the regiment received marching orders for the immediate front, and on the day following the command moved forward to become an actor in one of the most splendid movements recorded in the history of modern warfare, and which resulted in a decisive triumph of the Union forces. The first time the 105th was in active service as a regiment, was at the battle of Resaca, when the conduct of its members won special mention from its superior officer, one of the most intrepid and competent in the history of the war; and throughout the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, their achievements were the subject of general comment. In the subsequent history of his regiment, the several special mentions of General Dutton particularize his "gallantry and dash." July 13, 1864, Colonel Dustin returned to Sycamore on a furlough, and Major Dutton succeeded to the vacancy, remaining in command till Aug. 4. During this time occurred the battle of Peach-Tree Creek (July 20), in which the 105th was heavily engaged,

capturing the flag of the 12th Louisiana regiment. On return of the Colonel, the Major was mustered in as Lieutenant Colonel. Soon afterward Colonel Dustin acceded to the command of the Division, and that of the 105th devolved upon his junior officer, who discharged the duties of the position until the close of the war.

From Atlanta the regiment marched "to the sea," to Savannah, thence through South Carolina and North Carolina to Goldsboro and Raleigh, and thence through Richmond to Washington, participating in the battles of Lawtonville, Feb. 2, 1865; Smith's Farm, March 15, and Bentonville the 19th. At Smith's Farm, or Averysboro, the 105th drove the enemy from his works, capturing two 12-pounder guns, which Col. Dutton and some of his men turned and fired on the retreating enemy; and in token of the regiment's gallantry at this point and in the Atlanta campaign, Col. Dutton, its commander, received from the President the appointment of Brigadier General by brevet, his promotion dating from March 15, 1865, for "gallantry and meritorious service in the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, and for distinguished services at the battle of Smith's Farm, N. C."

At Raleigh the army was made sad by hearing of President Lincoln's assassination, and later joyous by Lee's and Johnston's surrender, and then the homeward march to Washington, where the regiment took part in the Grand Review. General Dutton was mustered out at the Capital, June 7, 1865, after a continuous period of service of over four years and two months.

On leaving the army, General Dutton returned to Sycamore. In 1868 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, in which capacity he officiated eight years.

In the winter of 1877, during the 30th General Assembly of Illinois, he served as Clerk of the House of Representatives. He was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Northern Grand Division of Illinois in 1878, and held the position until Dec. 1, 1884.

In June, 1883, Gen. Dutton secured a large proportion of the stock of the Sycamore National Bank, and on the death of J. S. Waterman became its President. He is also President of the Beadle County (Dak.) National Bank. He is an extensive

operator in real estate in Iowa and Illinois, and he owns 400 acres of improved land near Genoa, devoted to dairy purposes. With his father-in-law, Harmon Paine, he owns 250 acres near Cortland, which is also a dairy farm. In Iowa and Minnesota he is the proprietor of about 4,000 acres of chiefly wild land.

General Dutton was married Dec. 31, 1863, at Sycamore, to Rosa A. Paine. She was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Harmon and Clarinda (Van Horn) Paine. The children of this marriage are George E., born May 8, 1866, and William P., born April 25, 1872. Harmon Paine was born July 25, 1822, at German Flats, Herkimer Co., N. Y. His wife was born in Springfield, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1824. Their marriage occurred Jan. 13, 1842, and they have three children living,—Rosa A. Dutton, Ida D. Boynton and W. Burt Paine. The family removed to Sycamore in 1853, where the father became proprietor of the hotel property now known as "Ward's Hotel." It passed from Mr. Paine's ownership in 1869, since which date he has engaged in farming, associated with his son.

James H. Woods, a farmer of Franklin Township, located on section 29, was born in Frederick Township, Washington Co., Pa., May 19, 1847. William Woods, his father, was a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania, and was of English descent. His mother, Amelia C. Gapen, was a native of the same State and of English lineage. They had five children, of whom James is the third in order of birth. He was eight years of age when his parents became residents of Franklin Township. His father died there, on the home farm, Jan. 15, 1859. The death of his mother occurred Aug. 1, 1863. The home estate was divided among the children after the deaths of the parents, and James finally purchased the whole estate, which included 160 acres. He had lived at home without intermission until the demise of both father and mother. The farm is now in an advanced condition of improvement, with good farm buildings.

Mr. Woods was married Jan. 1, 1868, in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., to Marilla Shannon. She was born Dec. 4, 1847, in the township of Spring in Boone Co., Ill., and is the daughter of Robert and Jane A.

(Main) Shannon. Her parents were natives of the State of New York and were of New England ancestry. Her father was a farmer by birth and inheritance, and came to Boone Co., Ill., in 1845, where he was a pioneer settler in the township of Spring. They are now living in Flora Township in the same county.

Mr. and Mrs. Woods have two children—Clarence H., born Aug. 26, 1876, and Bertha A., born June 23, 1884.

Mr. Woods is a supporter of the principles of the Republican element in politics.

Marcus W. Cole, of the hardware firm of Heckman & Cole, Kingston, was born Feb. 8, 1836, in Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y. His parents, Washington and Harriet (Stiles) Cole, were natives of the State of New York, and located in 1858 in Kingston Township, on section 4, where they have since lived. Alma B., Maria M., John A. and Walter L. are the names of the brothers and sisters of Mr. Cole, who are all younger than he. His father came with his family to Clark Co., Ill., in 1837, and he continued a resident at home until he was 20 years old, when he came to Kingston Township and became a farm laborer, and worked two years by the month. He next took a farm to work on shares, and operated in that method one year. He came to Kingston Township in 1858 and engaged in farming, in which he continued until January, 1882. In that month he bought the hardware interest of W. Shaub, and became an associate in business with Philip Heckman. The firm have since operated with success and profit. Mr. Cole is the owner of 180 acres of land in Kingston Township, of which 160 is under improvements.

He was united in marriage Sept. 12, 1858, at the residence of H. H. Little, in Kingston Township, to Anna Eliza Little. She was born in Erie Co., N. Y., July 24, 1840, and is the daughter of Henry and Eva (Bingham) Little. (See sketch of H. Little.) Alice E., born April 21, 1861, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Cole. She was graduated at the High School at Genoa, June 10, 1881.

Mr. Cole has been Constable five years. He has officiated seven years as Tax Collector and eight

years as Treasurer, of which latter position he is the present incumbent (1885). In his political faith and connections he is a Republican. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and has been Clerk of the society to which he belongs for 20 years. He has acted six years in the capacity of Clerk of the Fox River Quarterly Meeting. He has been an influential member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 288, at Genoa, for 19 years. Mr. Cole is a practical printer by trade, having obtained a complete and thorough knowledge of the details of that business while a resident of Marshall, Clark Co., Ill., but has never pursued it as a vocation. He is the local correspondent of the *Genoa Issue*.

Boyd D. Rowan, banker and real-estate broker, resident at Kirkland, was born March 9, 1824, in Genesee Co., N. Y., and is the third son of W. H. and Betsy (Gorham) Rowan. His great-grandparents on his father's side came from Ireland to America, and settled in the eastern part of the State of New York, where they reared their family and passed their lives among the farming community, to which they belonged. The father of Mr. Rowan left his native State and went to Racine, Wis., where his residence was brief, and he came to De Kalb County, where he pre-empted a farm, and was among the earliest of the pioneer settlers of Franklin Township. Mr. Rowan, senior, died April 4, 1880, aged 80 years and four months. The mother was a native of Vermont, of English ancestry, and died in Franklin Township, in 1860, aged 54 years. After her death, her husband contracted a second marriage. She was survived by her nine children, all of whom are still living excepting Perry, the youngest, who was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, in 1862.

Mr. Rowan was 18 years old when his parents came with their nine children to Illinois. They were in straitened circumstances, and the children were early made familiar with the labors of a farm in a new county. Mr. Rowan assisted his father in bearing the burdens of his large family and reduced means until he was 22 years of age, meanwhile pre-empting 160 acres of land in Franklin Township. He borrowed money at 20 per cent to secure his claim, and at the end of five years, by his energies,

thrift and untiring industry, he was cleared from debt. The difficulties in the case may be understood from the fact that Chicago was 65 miles distant, and was their nearest market for produce, a fact made interesting and memorable by the lack of railroad facilities as well as by the beauties and attractions of a prairie highway, which are not yet by any means traditional. Mr. Rowan pressed his plans in agricultural venture and engaged extensively in traffic in stock, adding to his estate until he is the proprietor of 240 acres of land, all but 40 of which lies in De Kalb County. The remainder is situated in Ogle County, and the entire acreage is under cultivation. Mr. Rowan owns, besides, 480 acres in Iowa and 160 acres in Nebraska, also several town lots in Kirkland. In 1882 he erected a building for the transaction of his business as a banker, which is characterized as the best for the purpose in De Kalb County, being entirely fire-proof. In August, 1883, he established the enterprise in which he became associated with B. N. Deane, and has been conducting operations in that line with gratifying results. He has been connected with the Republican party since its organization. In his religious belief he is, in the Bible sense, an "infidel." Mr. Rowan's marriage to Mary L. Thomas took place March 4, 1847. She was born May 1, 1826, in Genesee Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of R. B. and Eliza Thomas. Her parents came to Illinois when she was 12 years of age, first settling in Winnebago County. She was 20 years old when they removed to De Kalb County, where, soon after, she was married. The father died in Boone Co., Ill. A brother of Mrs. Rowan died in Kingston Township, of consumption. Henry, another brother, is married and a resident on the family homestead. Mrs. Rowan is the second child of her parents. Mr. Rowan and wife have made nine trips to California to spend the winter, and his wife is there this (the tenth) winter.

George J. Dettmer, farmer, section 19, South Grove Township, was born Feb. 26, 1847, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and is the son of William and Willmina (Alberding) Dettmer. When he was between three and four years old his parents emigrated to America and settled for a time in the State of New York,

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Harvey A Jones

coming thence to De Kalb County in 1858 and settled on section 20, South Grove Township. The mother died in 1872, aged about 62 years. The father resides with his son and is 77 years of age. They became the parents of six children, five of whom are now living, and are residents of South Grove Township.

Mr. Dettmer is the fourth child in order of birth, and in 1870 became a land-holder by the purchase of 240 acres of land. He is an agriculturist of somewhat extensive relations, all his own tract of land being under improvement, and being also the manager of the homestead property, still owned by his father. He is also dealing largely in stock. Mr. Dettmer is a Republican of the true ring, and has been active in several local offices.

He was married March 8, 1880, in Fielding, Ogle Co., Ill., to Amanda Koch. She was born Sept. 4, 1855, in Ogle County, of German parentage, descendants from some of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and now living in Ogle County. Mr. and Mrs. Dettmer have one child,—William E., born March 11, 1883.

Harvey A. Jones, attorney, senior member of the law firm of Jones & Bishop, at Sycamore, was born on Grand Prairie, near Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 17, 1837, where his parents had settled among the first of the early pioneers of the Wabash Valley. His father, David Jones, who was an energetic man and prominent farmer, was born near Morganstown, Monongahela County, West Virginia, Feb. 18, 1798. His mother, Mary (Owens) Jones, of Welsh and Scotch-Irish extraction, was born July 19, 1802, near the city of Savannah, Ga. Amanda (Mrs. Morehouse), their first-born child, is now deceased. John M. C. went to California in 1848 during the first days of the mining excitement in the Golden State, arriving at Yreka, where he made a permanent location, became Sheriff of Siskiyou County, and died Aug. 12, 1882, aged 52 years. Abel is a mine operator in Oregon. James O. was graduated in the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and is a farmer of Grand Prairie, Ind., engaging semi-occasionally in the practice of his profession. Deborah (Mrs. Hill) is deceased. Lewis is a farmer in the vicinity of Chilli-

cothe, Mo. Levi M. is a prominent citizen and attorney of Fort Wayne, Ind., and is also engaged in real-estate brokerage, and has platted and built a valuable addition to the city. David C., deceased, was a graduate in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and figured prominently in local politics in Tippecanoe Co., Ind.; Asa F. is a popular physician and a resident on the family homestead on Grand Prairie, Ind.

Mr. Jones of this sketch is the seventh child of his parents. He followed the labors of the farm during the summer and attended school winters until he was 17 years of age, when he became a student at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and pursued his studies at that institution in 1854-5. He was then lame from necrosis affecting the knee. He was often compelled to climb to the fifth floor on one leg and cane. He went thence to Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., continuing his educational course there until February 1861. In the spring following he went to Missouri and engaged in teaching, in which he was occupied through the summer and fall, when the contingencies of civil war necessitated a change of base.

Coming north to Illinois, he became a student of law in the office of Hon. A. M. Harrington, of Geneva, under whose supervision he read for his profession two years. In 1863 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in the spring of 1865.

Coming to Sycamore soon after, he formed a partnership with Hon. Daniel B. James, County Judge. Their business relations terminated in 1869. Mr. Jones conducted the affairs of his office singly until 1880, when he entered into his present connection with Charles A. Bishop, who had prepared for his profession as attorney under his senior's instructions. They are conducting a business which places them in the foremost rank in the legal fraternity of De Kalb County, a condition which is largely the outgrowth of the repute earned by Mr. Jones in his unremitting attention to the responsibilities and functions of his profession for nearly a score of years, during which he has maintained his office at the same location in Sycamore, No. 1, George's Block, on State Street. Mr. Jones is a practitioner in the State and Federal Courts and has been and is connected with some of the most important cases associated with the history of the section of which De

Kalb County forms a part, and it can be truly said that he is equally at home in the office and as an advocate at the Bar. In political affiliation he has been an ardent and active Republican, and aided materially in the formation and organization of the party in Indiana and Iowa, where he operated as a stump speaker, and did valiant service, although laboring under the disadvantage of youth, being but 18 years of age. He has been prominent in the ranks of temperance and has striven to accomplish all possible things in that direction by connecting himself with and laboring in the furtherance of the Order of Good Templars, and latterly has favored the advancement of the prohibition element. He has also aided as he might by occasional contributions to the press. He is a student as well as a lawyer, and his studies have by no means been confined to the narrow limits of the law, but have taken a comparatively wide range in theology and general literature, in which last he has been greatly assisted and encouraged by his wife, whose natural love for literature has made her home a place of study.

The family patronymic is of Welsh origin, and the lineage is distinct from three brothers, James, David and Enoch Jones, who came to this country just previous to the War of the Revolution. James was a physician and surgeon in the Colonial Army during the struggle for independence. The second was a Calvinistic Methodist clergyman, a graduate of the Travena College, founded by Lady Huntingdon. It is supposed that the third was a farmer. They located on the Welsh tract near Wilmington, Del. Daniel Jones, the grandfather of Mr. Jones of this sketch, was born on that tract April 10, 1754, and married Mary Alston, who was born Nov. 11, 1770, in Philadelphia. Her parents were Joseph and Mary (Berry) Alston, and her father was a merchant in Philadelphia. He conducted extensive commercial interests and was the owner of several merchantmen in the trade between the Continental ports and those of this country. He was English by birth, and had brothers in the British Army; yet, sympathizing with the colonies and still being loyal to his native land, he determined to take no part in the then impending conflict, and accordingly sought a residence in the West Indies, where he died. Daniel and Mary Jones became the parents of 13 children, Enoch, Susan, James A., John, Lewis, David, James (2d), Abel, Levi, Mary, Alston, Margaret and Isaiah.

David Jones died Nov. 11, 1849, near Lafayette, Ind. His wife, a most estimable wife and mother, died June 28, 1865.

Harvey A. Jones was married Feb. 28, 1861, to Sarah Dudley Perkins, who was born Oct. 14, 1838, in Charleston, now St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., and is the daughter of Otho W. and Nancy K. Perkins. Her father was born June 16, 1807, in Grafton Co., N. H., and died in Kane Co., Ill., Sept. 13, 1870. He was a settler in that county in 1835, in its early period of development, and became prominently identified with its progress. His wife, Nancy (Kelley) Perkins, was born July 3, 1808, in Belknap Co., N. H., and died June 30, 1863. Two sons were born to them,—Jonathan D., May 21, 1840, and Otho W., Jr., April 21, 1842: both are deceased. Mrs. Jones is the oldest and only surviving child. She was educated at the convent of St. Agatha of the Lake, in Chicago, and completed her studies at Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., where she was a student four years. She is a lady of superior attainments, is well versed in current and classical literature, and has written considerably for the press.

Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, but two survive. Dudley Kelley, born May 5, 1862, died on the day of birth. Mary Fuller was born May 10, 1863; Owen Dudley, born Nov. 21, 1865, died Jan. 22, 1867; Anna K. was born Feb. 10, 1869; Harvey Alston, Jr., born October 28, 1871, died April 11, 1880. Sarah Dudley, born June 24, 1873, died July 15 following. David Dudley, born July 24, 1874, died April 5, 1880. The deaths of two promising and beautiful sons occurred within the same week, of malignant diphtheria. The oldest surviving daughter, Mary Fuller, was married on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, 1884, to Elmer Jerome Baker, of the publishing house of Baker, Collings & Co., Chicago, and editor and publisher of the *Farm Implement*. She is a graduate of the High School at Sycamore, was a pupil one year at the Musical Conservatory at Fort Wayne, Ind., and was a student two years at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Since Mr. Jones came to Sycamore and identified himself with its Bar and with its society, he has been a prominent factor in both. When some of the traits of his mind are studied, and notice is taken of the persistence, energy and care with which he prosecutes his profession, coupled with the added power

given by his well-stored mind, both of legal and general knowledge, and his ability to present his arguments in a forcible manner, we have the solution of his unusual success at the Bar. Unlike most college graduates, he has continued his studies, with even a growing interest, since he left the college hall. The hour of midnight often finds him poring over some valuable book, more with the desire to inform his mind than for entertainment. As a gentleman, worthy as a representative of his profession, as well as a citizen of De Kalb County, we place Mr. Jones' portrait in this volume. It is engraved from a photograph taken in 1884.

William H. Townsend, a farmer on section 11, of Mayfield Township, is a native of the same township. His father, Stephen Townsend, was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., June 30, 1807, and his mother, Ann (Denman) Townsend, was born in the same county Aug. 15, 1809. They came to this county in 1840, settling in Mayfield Township, where he died March 25, 1883. She is still living on the old homestead. They had six children,—Amos W., Nancy D., Ellen, Kate A., William H. and Hattie E.

Mr. Townsend, of this sketch, was born March 16, 1847, and was married in Mayfield Township Oct. 12, 1871, to Lorena Sherwood. Her father, C. W. Sherwood, was born Feb. 9, 1830, in the State of New York, whence he moved to Whiteside Co., Ill., when he was 15 years of age. He was married to Mary Landis, Nov. 11, 1849, who was a native of Union Co., Ind., and was born Jan. 9, 1828. They moved to De Kalb County from Carroll County, where they had been residents for about two years. He was a minister of the Christian Church, which calling he followed for 22 years. He died in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, July 7, 1878, where he had been living about one week. They were the parents of seven children.—Lorena, Henry M., Fanny E., Sarah J., William F., Emma and Edward. Mrs. Townsend was born in Whiteside Co., Ill., Aug. 10, 1850. The children in her family now are Hattie B., born July 17, 1872; R. Clyde, born Aug. 10, 1873, and died when three months old; Winnifred, born March 12, 1875; Floyd S., born July 28, 1882, and an infant.

Mr. Townsend has held the office of Township Treasurer ten years, and is the present incumbent of that office. He has also been Township Clerk eight years, Road Commissioner, School Director, etc. He is a Republican in political matters, and in religion both himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Cyrus S. Joiner is a farmer on section 26, Mayfield Township. His parents, Sylvanus and Beulah (Smith) Joiner, natives of Vermont, first settled in Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., then in Pike, Allegany Co., same State. In 1842 they came and settled in Mayfield Township, this county, where they spent the remainder of their days. She died Sept. 16, 1863, and he Dec. 30, 1866. They had nine children,—Alta, Andrew, Cyrus S., Osgood C., Corinna, Henry J., Daniel P., Floretta and Hudson H.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1813, and when 16 years old he went to Pike, Allegany Co., N. Y. In 1837 he came to De Kalb Co., Ill., with his wife, and settled where he still lives, one of the oldest pioneers in the county. His landed estate has increased from 107 to 147 acres, 130 of which is in good cultivation. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of Road Commissioner.

Mr. Joiner was married in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 24, 1836, to Miss Elmira, daughter of Jonathan and Lois (Battles) Lyon, who were natives of Vermont and came to De Kalb County in 1837, settling in De Kalb Township, where they resided until their death; she died in February, 1839, and he in April, 1860. Their children were Elmira, George W. and Alta. Mrs. J. was born in Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Joiner are the parents of six children,—Oscar F., Francisco H., Helen L., Orlando A., Flora M. and Alta E. Oscar F. was born in De Kalb Township, April 2, 1838, and married Sylvia Patridge. She was born in Allegany Co., N. Y. They are the parents of two children,—Carrie E. and Burt, who now reside at Independence, Kan. Francisco H. was born Jan. 23, 1840, and died Sept. 16, 1847. Helen L. was born Oct. 27, 1843, and died Feb. 8, 1848. Orlando A. was born July 27, 1849, in Mayfield Township. He married Miss Laura Esther Camp. She is the daughter of Frank-

lin and Eliza B. (Dow) Camp, natives of New Hampshire. She was born June 4, 1851, in Mayfield Township. They are the parents of three children,—Arthur D., born Oct. 22, 1873; Leon A., born June 24, 1876; and Elnor F., born June 29, 1881. They are residing on the homestead with the parents of Mr. J. Flora M. was born Feb. 27, 1849, and is the wife of E. P. Smith. She was married Jan. 6, 1870. They have one child,—Albert P.,—and reside in Mayfield Township. Alta E. was born March 19, 1852, and died May 30, 1858.

Edward Barringer, farmer, section 25, Franklin Township, was born March 30, 1828, six miles from the city of Troy, N. Y., in Rensselaer County, and is the son of Martin and Mary A. (Ives) Barringer, born and bred farmers in the Empire State. When the son was six years old his parents removed to Genesee County, in the State of New York, coming thence in 1844 to Franklin Township, where they resumed their accustomed vocation, becoming landholders. The mother died at Belvidere June 27, 1877; the father died in Florida, in November, 1880.

Mr. Barringer was married at Belvidere, June 5, 1856, to Maryette Rote. She was born Jan. 12, 1831, in Lycoming Co., Pa. Her father, Rev. Daniel Rote (see sketch of Francis Rote on another page of this work), descended from Holland ancestry, was a minister in the Keystone State for many years and followed the same calling after his removal to De Kalb County in 1846. He died in Franklin Township in 1864. The mother, Mary (Kitchen) Rote, was born in Vermont and died in 1865, aged 77 years. The father was 73 years old when his demise occurred. Mrs. Barringer was 15 years of age when she accompanied her parents to the State of Illinois. Her children are three in number. Garrie is a medical practitioner at Alden, McHenry Co., Ill.; Emma is the wife of S. P. Crosby, who is managing the Barringer homestead; and Carrie A., who died when 18 years old.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Barringer settled on 80 acres located on section 25 of Franklin Township. The homestead property includes 240 acres, all under good cultivation, with fine farm

buildings. The place is a good sample of the rapid development possible in a prairie State under the impetus of energy and judgment.

Mr. Barringer is a staunch and active Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife belongs to the denomination known as "Christians."

Henry M. Thomas, farmer, section 30, Kingston Township, was born Sept. 8, 1830, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is the son of R. B. and Eliza C. (Tuttle) Thomas, the former a native of New York, the latter of Massachusetts. They had three children, of whom Mr. Thomas is the youngest. He was about nine years of age when his parents removed their family to Ogle Co., Ill., and they removed thence to De Kalb County six years later, settling in Kingston Township. Mr. Thomas engaged in farming, which he has since pursued, and he is the owner of 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is improved. During the course of the Civil War he was drafted, but supplied a substitute, to whom he paid \$808.

Mr. Thomas was married Dec. 23, 1855, in Chicago Co., Minn., to Mary Ring, and their four children were born as follows: R. B., Aug. 7, 1864; Eliza B., Aug. 23, 1866; Cornelius T., born May 2, 1858, died Sept. 5 of the same year; and Minnie L., born April 21, 1863, died May 26, 1879. Mrs. Thomas is the daughter of Cornelius and Ellen Ring, and was born March 22, 1837, in Erie Co., Pa. Her parents were born in Ireland. They removed in her childhood to Peru, Ill., where her father died, and later her widowed mother went to Minnesota. Mr. Thomas is an uncompromising Republican.

Martin L. Ives, resident of Kirkland, was born in Troy, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1834. His parents, Jacob and Louisa (Quackenbush) Ives, belonged to the farming community in the State of New York, and were residents of Genesee County, where the mother died in 1838. In 1848, the father came to Franklin Township with two young children,—Martin and a daughter. They settled on 40 acres of land pur-

chased by the father. His death in March, 1849, deprived the little ones of a father's care and left them wholly orphaned. They were therefore placed in charge of a sister, who had removed to the same township two years previous. Mr. Ives remained with her some time and obtained a fair degree of schooling. When he was old enough he became a farm laborer, and was employed at various points until his marriage, Dec. 1, 1861, to Eliza C., daughter of Leonard and Margaret W. (Dibble) Arner. Her parents were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New York, and were of German and Scotch descent. Their marriage took place in Michigan, and they settled in Illinois in 1837. Mrs. Ives was born July 12, 1839, on her father's homestead, and was reared and educated in the same township. When she was 17 years of age she became a teacher, and pursued that calling as a vocation until her marriage. She is the mother of two children. Ada M. was married Feb. 7, 1882, to John G. McKee, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child,—Roy I. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Ives is named William G.

Mr. Ives purchased 120 acres of land in Kingston Township, situated on section 30, on which the family lived and were engaged in the pursuits common to agriculture until 1884. In that year they removed to Kirkland and purchased village property, on which they established their home for their declining years. Mr. Ives is the proprietor of a valuable farm, comprising 280 acres in Kingston Township. In his political faith he is an uncompromising Republican, and has held the position of School Director 21 years, besides occupying the incumbency of nearly every other township office. Mrs. Ives has been an active and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since she was 14 years of age, and has officiated as Superintendent of the Sunday-school in the village of Kirkland for the last three years.

James L. Clark, clergyman and farmer, section 10, Mayfield Township, is a son of Nathaniel and Mary A. (Flemming) Clark, natives of the North of Ireland. They were married and resided in that country until the spring of 1838, when they emigrated to the United States, locating at Pittsburg, Pa. In the fall

of 1842 they came to this State and for 21 years, until 1863, they were residents of La Salle County. In the spring of the latter year they removed to Somonauk, this county, and after a residence there of 14 years, until 1877, they removed to Mayfield Township, where they are at present residing. Their family comprised seven children, three of whom are yet living, namely: James L., William and John D.; Margaret and Eva died at the age of 10 years each; two died in infancy.

James L., the eldest son, and subject of this notice, was born in Ireland, Jan. 1, 1837. The following spring his parents emigrated to the United States, and James remained under the parental roof-tree, assisting his father and attending the common schools until he had attained the age of 16 years. On arriving at that age he entered Wheaton College, at Wheaton, Du Page County, this State, and was there engaged in prosecuting his studies, a portion of five years, assisting his father during the summer seasons on the farm.

After leaving Wheaton College, Mr. Clark engaged in teaching, which profession he followed for a period of nine years, meeting with unqualified success.

Abandoning the profession of a teacher, he assisted an Elder of the Wesleyan Methodist Church on his circuit, and in the fall of 1867 came to Mayfield Township, this county, and engaged in preaching the faith of that Church, being ordained in the fall of 1868. He was attached to the Rock River Circuit, of the Illinois Conference, and for three years followed his profession on that circuit. He was President of the Conference six years, and Secretary three years. From there he went to Boone County, this State, at which place he was engaged in the ministry for another three years, converting many to the faith he preached.

From Boone County he returned to Sycamore, this county, and was in charge of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of that city for three years. He then moved on his farm of 160 acres, on section 10, Mayfield Township, where he is at present residing. Rev. Clark has not abandoned the ministry, although he follows the vocation of a farmer, and preaches in the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Mayfield and also at Sycamore. His farm of 160 acres has about 100 acres under cultivation.

Rev. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Martha

Henderson, in Harding, La Salle Co., this State, April 5, 1860. She is a daughter of John H. and Elizabeth E. (Powell) Henderson, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively. They were married and settled in Brownsville, Haywood Co., Tenn. Her father was so strongly an advocate and lecturer on anti-slavery that he concluded the climate of Tennessee was "unhealthy" for one entertaining those views, and especially one who had the courage to proclaim them, and concluded to move North. He accordingly came to La Salle County, this State, with his family and located on Indian Creek, that county, in June, 1829. They were driven from that county on account of Indian troubles, and for three years Mr. Henderson taught school in Sangamon County, this State, whence he had moved his family. He then returned to his home in La Salle County, where he resided until his death, which event occurred in 1848. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Mary, George W., Francis, Erastus F., Martha, Sarah and Annetta.

Mrs. Clark was born in Freedom, La Salle Co., this State, Sept. 17, 1841. -She is the mother of seven children by Mr. Clark. Five of them are living, namely: Victor I., born March 22, 1862; James M., born Dec. 20, 1866; John, born July 16, 1869; Mary E., born Dec. 28, 1871; and Arthur J. F., born June 30, 1880. Evangeline, born Dec. 28, 1864, died March 4, 1875; and one died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Clark affiliates with the Republican party, but is a strong temperance man, and last November voted with the Prohibition party. He has held the office of Town Trustee for about two terms, and is a respected and esteemed citizen of the county.

Samuel H. Harrington, farmer, section 32, Franklin Township, is the son of S. P. and Polly (Hicks) Harrington, and was born on section 20, April 24, 1849. He passed the years of his minority in alternate labor on his father's farm and in attendance at the public school. When he became of age he assumed the management of the homestead estate. He was married Jan. 1, 1873, in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., to Sarah B. Blanchard. She was born in Flora Township, Boone Co., Ill., and is the oldest of four chil-

dren. Her parents, Roswell and Elizabeth (Whiting) Blanchard, were natives respectively of New York and Maine, and came in early life to Boone County, where they met and were married. They became farmers in that county, and a few years later sold their property in Flora Township, removing thence to Genoa Township in De Kalb County, purchasing a large farm, which they continued to conduct until 1880, the date of their settlement in the village of Genoa. They are still resident there and aged 63 and 58 years. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have three children,—Ina E., Ralph E. and Oldis I.

Mr. Harrington became proprietor of his father's farm by purchase after his marriage. The homestead included 160 acres, which he has increased by later purchase to 200 acres, and the entire acreage is under improvement. He has recently become interested in raising Durham cattle. Politically he is a Republican, and is active and influential in the local ranks of that element.

Iram G. Vandeburgh, farmer, section 32, Kingston Township, has been a resident of De Kalb County since 1847. His parents, Cornelius and Nancy (Swartwood) Vandeburgh, were born respectively in New Jersey and New York. After their marriage they located in the latter State and subsequently removed to Pennsylvania, going thence to Ohio. The mother died in that State, and the senior Vandeburgh came with his family to De Kalb County, dying in Kingston Township, Jan. 15, 1870.

Mr. Vandeburgh is the youngest of 10 children, and was born Aug. 4, 1827. He obtained the limited common-school education possible at the time when his parents resided in Ohio, whither they removed when he was two years of age, and he lived with them in the Buckeye State during their residence there, and came in 1847 with the father to De Kalb County. He has lived since continuously in Kingston Township, with the exception of four years which he spent at Kalamazoo, Mich., engaged in carpentering. In 1849 he became the proprietor of 80 acres, and now owns 180½ acres of land, which includes 20½ acres in timber.

Mr. Vandeburgh was married Oct. 1, 1854, in the

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James Richards

township of Mayfield, to Caroline E. Faircoe, a native of Illinois. She died in Kingston, May 5, 1861, leaving two children: Isaiah, born Aug. 28, 1855; and Orilla, Sept. 14, 1860. The daughter is the wife of C. W. Parker, of Kingston Township. Mr. V. was again married March 4, 1865, in Mayfield Township, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Tower) Knight. Her parents were born respectively in the States of Maryland and Vermont. After their marriage they settled in Illinois, and in 1845 located in De Kalb County, where they are among the useful and substantial citizens, and among the first settlers. They have had 10 children, and Mrs. V. is the second in order of birth. She was born in Columbus, Adams Co., Ill., May 24, 1842. She is the mother of one child,—Lydia A., born in Kingston, July 6, 1868.

Mr. V. is a Republican in political belief and connections.

John M. Severy, stockman and farmer, section 27, Somonauk Township, was born Nov. 4, 1829, in Oxford Co., Maine, in the town of Dixfield. His father, Jacob Severy, was born Feb. 3, 1795, in Sutton, Mass., which was also the birthplace of John's mother, Rebecca (Stevens) Severy. She was born Feb. 11, 1787, and died in Dixfield, on her birthday in 1832. Jacob Severy was born Feb. 3, 1795, and died in Jay, Maine, Aug. 15, 1877. They were members of the agricultural class and had four children. One is deceased. Dexter is a breeder of and dealer in Holstein stock in Victor Township. Satira is not living. Hiram is a Holstein stock-raiser in Adams Township, La Salle Co., Ill.

Mr. Severy is the youngest child and is a farmer by training and inheritance, having been brought up to that calling. He also learned the details and art of house and sign painting, which he pursued seven years. In 1853 he bought 80 acres of land in Somonauk Township, on which he has since resided and prosecuted his business. He has 132 acres in his present estate. For more than a score of years he was extensively interested in raising fine Poland-China swine, and in 1882 he inaugurated his business in Holstein cattle by the purchase of six thoroughbreds. His herd includes 14 thoroughbreds

(fifteen-sixteenths) and 18 high grades (seven-eighths). He has one fine registered animal, Prince of Kenosha, numbered 1,728 in the H. H. B. His drove of swine contains commonly about 125 head, and his place has all the modern facilities for cattle breeding.

Mr. Severy was united in marriage Jan. 17, 1855, in Lowell, Mass., by Rev. A. Brewster, to Sarah Hubbard, and they have two children,—Francis E., born Feb. 9, 1859, wife of Edward Martin, and resident on her father's farm; John M. was born Oct. 1, 1867; two children—Sarah J. and John M. (1st)—are deceased. Mrs. Severy is the daughter of Jeremiah and Jemima (Stewart) Hubbard, and was born Oct. 23, 1829, in Wells, Maine.

James Richards, farmer, section 19, South Grove Township, was born Sept. 3, 1818, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Jacob Richards, his father, was of Welsh lineage and New England parentage, his ancestors having removed from that section of the United States to the neighboring State of New York, in its pioneer period. He married Nancy Wood, who was born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, and was a resident of that county throughout her entire life. Her death occurred in 1859, when she was 73 years old. The father died in May, 1842. Their family included 10 children, of whom two are deceased.

Mr. Richards was the seventh child of his parents, and continued under the parental roof until of age. He was educated at the academy at Stillwater, N. Y., and in the year following that in which he attained his majority he began teaching in Saratoga County, which he made his vocation until his marriage, Sept. 20, 1849, to Lucretia Ward. The ancestral stock from which Mrs. Richards descended was originally Scotch. Six generations of Wards who preceded her father were descended from three families bearing the family name who came to this country from Scotland, and from them the name is diffused throughout the New World. William and Harriet (Ross) Ward, the parents of Mrs. Richards, trace their immediate descent from New England branches, some of whose members were soldiers of the war for independence. The father died in Worcester Co., Mass.; the mother died in Saratoga County, in 1884, at the age of 86 years. Mrs. Richards was born April 10,

1820, in Petersham, Worcester Co., Mass. Her father died when she was five years of age, and she remained under the control of her mother until she was 13 years old; when she began to fit herself for a teacher. She commenced her labors in that line when 16 years old, passing alternate seasons between school and teaching, and afterwards in study at the State Normal School at Albany, where she was graduated in 1845, in the first class that graduated at that school. Of her marriage, four children have been born, and three are living. Harriet W. married Harry Wadey, a farmer of Lynnville Township, Ogle Co., Ill. Their marriage occurred in 1870. Martha A. is the wife of George Tindall, of South Grove Township. Jessie L. married Solomon M. Hollis, of Kane County, who is engaged in the wind-mill business. The deceased child was a daughter and was named Carrie C.

Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Richards settled in Winnebago Co., Ill., and soon afterward bought a farm in Creston, which he sold later and became, in 1868, by purchase, the proprietor of 93 acres, on which he has since resided, in De Kalb County. The tract is all under cultivation, and has excellent farm buildings.

Mr. Richards is an enthusiast in politics and has contributed for a number of years to the local press, being a candid and forcible writer. He has been Postmaster of Deerfield Prairie since 1868, and has other important local positions, among which are those of Assessor and Trustee.

Among the prominent and representative citizens of the county whose portraits we present in this book, we take pleasure in giving that of Mr. Richards, which was engraved from a photograph taken in 1884.

Henry T. Merrill, farmer, section 25, Franklin Township, is an apiarist and manufacturer of cider and butter. He was born Sept. 26, 1814, in Delaware Co., N. Y. His father, William Merrill, was born in Connecticut, and was a shoemaker by trade, and also a tanner and currier. His marriage to Catherine Wilber took place in Delaware County, where she was born and passed her entire life, dying July 8, 1850, at the age of 62 years. She became the mother of

11 children. In 1838 the father came West and died Oct. 7, of the same year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Olmstead. He was 53 years of age.

Mr. Merrill was the sixth child of his parents, and was one of the four who survived their earliest youth. He was brought up and educated in his native county, obtaining a good common-school education, which he supplemented by a course of commercial study at the business college at Albany, N. Y.

He was married Feb. 11, 1839, in Oswego Co., N. Y., to Mrs. Catherine Merrill, daughter of John I. and Sarah (Lucky) Burst. Her parents were members of the agricultural class of the State of New York, and in the maternal line were descendants from the French Huguenots. They passed the closing years of their lives with their children at Franklinville, McHenry Co., Ill. Mrs. Merrill was born Oct. 9, 1815, in Schoharie Co., N. Y. She was a pupil at school in her native county, where she lived until her marriage to her first husband, John W. Merrill, by whom she had two children. Sarah is the wife of David Johnson, of Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill. She died April 6, 1867. Lewis is a farmer and resides in Kingston Township. Of her second marriage, five children have been born: John, Jan. 29, 1849; Sanford, Jan. 13, 1852; Maria E., March 4, 1855; Mary was born Dec. 6, 1842, and married March 4, 1874, to Hiram Burchfield, and resides in Kingston Township; Clara was born Aug. 14, 1856, and was married Nov. 26, 1881, to Byron G. Burbank, an attorney and now a professional teacher, which is also the vocation of his wife. They are perfecting their knowledge of the German language at Hamburg.

In 1851 Mr. and Mrs. Merrill located in Franklin Township, where the former established himself in the business of a merchant, in which he had been engaged in the State of his nativity. He erected the first building for the exclusive purpose of mercantile business in the township, and he was the means of the establishment of one of the first postoffices in the county, which was designated Lacy. He continued its official for a period of nearly 20 years, and is the senior Postmaster in the county, as well as the longest in office. He is the owner of 101 acres of land, and attends to the several varieties of business specified at the beginning of this sketch. In politi-

cal faith and connections he is a Republican, and has discharged the duties of nearly every local position in his township. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the mother is an earnest and active member.

Philander Murdock Alden, cashier of the Sycamore National Bank, was born Jan. 27, 1835, in Lyme, Grafton Co., N. H. He is a lineal descendant of the historic pair at Plymouth, John Alden and Priscilla Molines or Mullens, who discussed the claims of Miles Standish to the lady's favor, which resulted in her question, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Joseph Alden, the second son of John and Priscilla, was born in 1624 and became the father of six children. His son John was born about 1669. David, oldest son of the latter, was born in 1702, and by his marriage eight children were born. David, second son, was born in 1730, and became the father of four sons and two daughters. Andrew, youngest son, was born about 1765, and his second son, Philander, was born in 1799,—on the 10th day of November. Of the marriage of the latter to Polly L. Murdock, six sons and a daughter were born. P. M. Alden, of this sketch, who is the youngest of the sons, represents the present generation, and is the sixth in direct line of descent from his illustrious ancestor, who was the last male survivor of the Mayflower emigrants, and who signed the compact in her cabin before landing at Plymouth Rock. We have no record of his ancestry in England previous to the emigration. Philander Alden died March 8, 1835, at Lyme. His wife was born Aug. 20, 1801, and is still living at Sycamore, at the advanced age of 83 years. Calvin Murdock, maternal grandsire of P. M. Alden, was born Oct. 10, 1775, and died Oct. 9, 1807. His wife, Polly (*nee* Leonard) Murdock, was born in 1780 and died in 1859. They were Scotch by descent. Of the family of Philander and Polly Alden, four children survive; George L., merchant at Middleboro, Mass.; Thomas J., freight agent at Campello, Mass.; Mary L., wife of Hon. Samuel Alden, of Sycamore; and Philander M., the subject of this sketch. Martha Jane, wife of A. W. Sawyer, of Sycamore, is a half sister.

Mr. Alden obtained a good common-school educa-

tion, and completed his studies at the High School in his native place, coming West at the age of 20 years. During the first year of his stay in De Kalb County, he was occupied as a farm assistant in the township of Mayfield. He taught school the following winter, and in 1856 came to Sycamore, where he followed the bent of inclination and acquired a complete knowledge of the art of making daguerreotypes and ambrotypes. He made a success of that line of business until the crisis of 1857, when the stringencies of the times wrought such a change in the faces of his patrons as precluded their reproduction on plates or in ordinary cameras (unless in sections) from inordinate length (!), and Mr. Alden disposed of his business. Within the same year he obtained the position of Clerk in the Recorder's office at Sycamore, under James H. Beveridge, where he officiated until 1859. In that year he entered the banking house of the late J. S. Waterman. He discharged the duties of cashier and confidential clerk in that institution until 1864, with no intermission save a period of three months in 1861, which he passed in the military service of the United States, as leader of the 13th Illinois regimental band (recruited and organized by his efforts), with the rank of Lieutenant. In 1864 he accepted an appointment in the State Savings Bank of Chicago, where he was employed two years. In 1866 he became a traveling agent in the interests of various fire insurance companies, as a general adjuster of losses and supervisor of agencies. In 1870 he became assistant and acting secretary of the Lamar Insurance Company of Chicago, a corporation of which the Hon. Leonard Swett was President. His connection with that body was terminated by the great fire of October, 1871. At the earnest solicitation of J. S. Waterman and others, he returned to Sycamore and was elected to the responsible position which he has since held in the National Bank, and in which he is now a heavy stock-holder. Since the death of James S. Waterman in July, 1883, Mr. Alden, having been named in the will as one of the executors of the estate, has borne the chief responsibility in the settlement of the extensive connections of the property, which is estimated at a value of more than half a million dollars. He is also executor and administrator of the estates of John S. Hunt and John C. Waterman, deceased. The manner in which Mr. Alden has executed the responsibilities of the trusts devolving upon him, proves the genuineness of

his integrity and the justice of the reputation he has earned for energy and executive ability, as well as probity and unswerving rectitude.

Mr. Alden's general relations with the interests of Sycamore are as extensive as those of any of its citizens, and he gives considerate attention and substantial aid to all schemes, religious, educational, or in any sense conducive to the general welfare. He has been identified with many of the manufacturing enterprises established at various periods at Sycamore.

On the organization of the Board of Education he was elected a member thereof and made its Secretary. He officiated in that office six years, taking a special interest in and giving much personal attention to matters pertaining to educational affairs. He is at present (1885) Township Treasurer of Sycamore, having been appointed his own successor in that responsible office. As a member of the Board of Managers, and as Secretary and Treasurer of the Elmwood Cemetery Company, in which positions he has officiated a number of years, he has accomplished much in the way of improving and beautifying the grounds connected according to the purpose for which they are set apart. Together with other business interests at Sycamore, he established an insurance agency, and has since conducted extensive and successful relations in that avenue, being at the date of this writing assisted by his son, Fred H. Alden. He represents 14 leading home and foreign fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of nearly \$100,000,000.

Mr. Alden is a member of the Congregational Church, an officer of the society, and an active worker in the Sunday-school. He has been Superintendent for several years, also a prominent member of the choir, and characteristically interested and alert in discerning and promoting the welfare of the Church. The entire family of Mr. Alden are members of the same Church; a fact worthy of note.

The marriage of Mr. Alden to Laura J. Sawyer, of Sycamore, took place Feb. 29, 1860. She is the daughter of Alfred and Margaret Sawyer, and was born in Massachusetts, March 13, 1843. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Alden has been blessed by the birth of four children. The first—Henry L.—died in infancy. The others—Susie E., Abbie W. and Fred H.—are still joyous members of a model household, and bless and brighten the home circle. The family residence is on Somonauk Street. It is known as the

highest of earth's treasures, a happy home enshrining happy parents and happy children.

Mr. Alden, in his character and daily walk, is a fine representative of the stock from which he springs. He inherits all the traits of the best elements of New England, which has supplied the material for men who have constructed the West. Like his ancestors, he is a self-made man. He is not only temperate in his habits, but he also is and has always been a total abstainer from the use of tobacco or liquor in any form.

Norton McKeague, farmer, section 32, Kingston Township, was born July 15, 1830, in the county of Durham, Ont., and is the son of William and Charlotte (McDonald) McKeague, both of whom were born in Canada, of Scotch ancestry. They continued to reside in Canada after their marriage, and there passed their entire lives, where they reared their six children, named Norton, Diana, William, George, Helen and Mary.

Mr. McKeague was educated in the excellent schools of the Dominion, remaining until he was 18 years of age, receiving a thorough course of instruction in agricultural pursuits. At the age mentioned he went to the State of New York and passed three years in Livingston County, and subsequently returned to Canada. He remained there about 18 months, and in October, 1853, he came to Kane Co., Ill. He operated there four years, and in 1857 removed to De Kalb County. He purchased 85 acres in Kingston Township, which has since been his homestead. Five acres of his estate are in timber. He has spent six years in Grand Traverse Co., Mich., where he was employed between two and three years in a saw-mill, and at the end of that time he built a grist-mill, and he continued its management more than two years.

In political faith and principles Mr. McKeague is a Republican. He has officiated two terms as School Director, and the same length of time as Overseer of Highways.

He was married March 5, 1854, in Kane Co., Ill., to Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Catherine Ault. Her parents were born in Pennsylvania, and came

to Kane County in 1851. Two years after, they settled in the township of Kingston. The mother died March 28, 1866; the father's death occurred Nov. 17, 1868. Mrs. McKeague was born March 9, 1826, in Lycoming Co., Pa. Of her marriage six children have been born: William B., Dec. 27, 1854; Samuel F., Aug. 24, 1856; Catherine, May 16, 1858; Addison A., March 19, 1860; Clara, Aug. 23, 1861; Myron, Dec. 23, 1864.

George W. Gurley, of Sandwich, is the fifth lineal descendant from William Gurley, a younger son of a Scotch earl who was born in Scotland in 1665, and surreptitiously brought thence to America when he was 14 years of age. He was reared at Northampton, Mass., was married there and lost his life by drowning when 22 years old. He left a son, Samuel Gurley, who was born May 17, 1687, and died Feb. 23, 1760. He became the father of two sons and eight daughters. Samuel (2d), the third child and youngest son, was born June 30, 1717, married Sarah Ward, and after her death became the husband of Hannah Walker. Five children were born to him,—Nahum, Hannah, Lois, Zenas and Margaret. Zenas, the youngest son, was married to L. Dimock and afterward to E. Hovey, becoming by the second marriage the father of four children,—Henry, Eunice, Lovinia and Zenas H. The last named was born in 1801 and married Margaret Hickey, Sept. 18, 1825. He died Aug. 28, 1872. To him and his wife 11 children were born, four dying in infancy. Of those who attained mature age, Samuel, Louisa and Julia M. were married and are now deceased; the two latter left families. Col. John E. Gurley is also deceased. Zenas is a resident at Pleasanton, Decatur Co., Iowa, and has a wife and five children. Mr. Gurley is next in order. Edwin H., a resident of Lamoni, Decatur Co., Iowa, has a wife and two sons,—Zenas and Edwin. The two brothers last named are ministers. John E. was a practicing attorney at Shullsburg, Lafayette Co., Wis., and became a soldier for the Union. He raised and organized a company of volunteers and was made its Captain. It went to the field as Co. E, 33d Wis. Vol. Inf., and was in active military service throughout the entire

war. He was a brave soldier and a competent officer, and returned to Wisconsin after the termination of the conflict, with the rank of Colonel. His long and arduous service was the cause of his death, in April, 1868. Zenas H. Gurley, the father, was for a number of years a clergyman, and at the time of his death was a minister in the denomination known as the Latter-Day Saints. He died on Buffalo Prairie, Ill.

Mr. Gurley of this sketch was born Dec. 1, 1847, at Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. His parents removed soon after to Lafayette Co., Wis., remaining there about ten years and locating next on a farm near Galesburg, Ill. In 1864 they settled in Kendall County, two miles east of Sandwich. When he was 15 years old, Mr. Gurley entered the High School at Mount Carroll, Ill., where he was a student through four successive winters, passing his spare time in working for his board and tuition and he also sawed wood to pay for his books. When he was 17 years of age he bought his time and engaged in teaching, two miles east of Sandwich, in what was then Tollman's district, where he engaged in that profession winters, at \$40 dollars per month. In the summer of 1866 he finished his course of study at the High School at Mount Carroll.

In the spring of 1867 he engaged as a salesman in the store of A. B. Crofoot at Sandwich, receiving for his services \$15 per month. He continued in the position nearly two years, when he took charge of a branch store at Plano, in the interest of the same employer, being there six months. He went to Mexico, Mo., where he was employed two years, at a yearly salary of \$300, and expenses. On the termination of that engagement he went to Wisconsin and entered the employment of his brother in a general mercantile establishment. The business associate of his brother died, and Mr. Gurley settled the estate, after which he returned to Sandwich (1873). He engaged as a salesman in a store, and two years later formed a co-partnership in the sale of general merchandise, under the firm style of Pratt, Goodman & Gurley. After operating three years the house became Pratt & Gurley, the new firm prosecuting their affairs jointly about four years. Mr. Gurley sold out in 1882 and entered the employment of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, operating at first as an expert in the machine department and as

salesman, also acting as collector and in the transaction of general business. On the first day of September, 1884, he was placed in the office and the department of collection entrusted to his charge, which he has since conducted, its duties requiring the aid of two assistants. Mr. Gurley officiated as City Clerk nearly two years. He is a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows and belongs to Sandwich Lodge, No. 212. He is also a member of Meteor Lodge, No. 283, F. & A. M., of Sandwich Chapter, No. 107, and of No. 22, Aurora Commandery.

He was united in marriage in Sheridan, La Salle Co., Ill., June 10, 1875, to Jennie Griswold. Their two children were born in Sandwich, as follows: Mabel, Feb. 28, 1876, and died Feb. 6, 1877; Edna May, March 27, 1879. Mrs. Gurley is the daughter of Norman R. and Dora A. (David) Griswold, and was born Aug. 28, 1856, in Honesdale, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Gurley are members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Gurley has a photograph of the coat-of-arms which constituted the insignia of rank of his noble ancestors, an original being in the possession of other members of the family.

Charles H. White, farmer, section 29, Somonauk Township, was born on the farm where he now resides, July 2, 1859. His father, Thomas White, was a shoemaker in early life and was a native of Washington Co., N. Y., where he was born Feb. 15, 1815. The mother, Ann E. (Tucker) White, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., June 2, 1815. The family removed to Somonauk Township in the spring of 1856, and took up their residence on section 9 on a rented farm 160 acres in extent. Later they removed to a rented farm in Squaw Grove Township, where the parents lived until 1859. In that year the farm on section 29 was purchased, and there the father died, Feb. 18, 1882. The demise of the mother occurred on the homestead, Sept. 4, 1883. The family included 10 children, of whom but three are living. Emily A. is the wife of William J. Randles, a farmer of Clinton Township.

Mr. White is the only surviving son, and his birth was the event that marked the year in which the

farm was purchased, where he has always lived, and where he is engaged in the successful prosecution of the business in which his father passed the greater part of his life. He has a fine herd of 15 Short-Horn Durham cows, and conducts a profitable dairy business. He is a Democrat.

Mr. White was married Jan. 3, 1883, to Cornelia M., daughter of James and Jeannette (Rickey) Marshall, of Henderson Co., Ill., where she was born, Aug. 17, 1861. With her husband, she belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.

Stacy P. Kenyon, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and real-estate agent, at Sycamore, was born Nov. 7, 1826, in Washington Co., N. Y. His father, John Kenyon, was born July 14, 1800, in the State of New York, and married Betsey Potter, who was born May

7, 1803, in Washington Co., N. Y. The family removed in 1840 to Elgin Township, Kane Co., Ill., where the father purchased 220 acres of land and made additions to his possessions until he was the owner of nearly 400 acres of land, all under fine improvement. In 1846 he bought 240 acres of land in the township of Virgil, Kane Co., Ill., and became a resident there, remaining until the fall of 1875, the date of his removal to Sycamore. In the spring of the following year he was elected to the position of Justice of the Peace and has been re-elected successively since. In 1880 he became a Notary Public. He is also agent for the fire insurance companies known as the German of Freeport, the Agricultural of Boston, the Watertown of New York, and the Mutual Life of New York City; he also deals in real estate. Mr. Kenyon is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows,—subordinate Lodge and Encampment.

He was married Feb. 14, 1850, in New York, to Betsey Lee, and they had four children. David L. is a practicing physician in Worthington, Noble Co., Minn.; John C. is an attorney at Sycamore; Mary H. married John Janes, a farmer of Dakota; Charles W. is a barber at Sycamore. Their mother died May 7, 1860, and Mr. Kenyon was again married, Feb. 24, 1861, in Kane County, to Clara Walker. The issue of this union was three children. Nettie is a teacher in Mayfield Township. William C. is a

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J. Lorr Montgomery

farmer in Dakota. Morris is a printer in Sycamore. Mr. Kenyon's second wife died in Virgil Township, March 26, 1868, and he contracted a third matrimonial alliance, in Sycamore, Nov. 18, 1868, with Elmira White, a native of Sycamore. They have four children,—Faries F., Nellie, Glenn and Lewis.

Ivor Montgomery, attorney at Sandwich, whose portrait appears on the preceding page, was born March 13, 1847, in the township of Dayton, La Salle County, Ill. John N. Montgomery, his father, was the fourth in the line of descent from the generation to which Gen. Richard Montgomery, the hero of Quebec, belonged, and to whom he bore the relation of nephew in the third remove, his great-grandfather having been the brother of him who fell in the siege of Quebec.

The lineage runs in this wise: Thomas, brother of General Montgomery, was born in 1739, in Ireland, and emigrated in 1768 to the northern part of the State of New York, and during the Revolutionary contest was an officer in the Colonial army. William Montgomery, son of Thomas, was born in 1770, in the State of New York, where he died, in 1825. John Harper Montgomery, son of William, was born in New York, in 1793, and in early life removed to the western part of Pennsylvania. He inherited the loyalty of his progenitors, became a soldier of 1812, and participated in that war throughout its entire course. He was a Captain in Kimball's Ohio Militia Volunteers, and was one of 33 refugees from the massacre of the river Raisin. He was a personal friend and counselor of General Harrison. After the war he married Melinda Platt, in Northeastern Ohio, where her relatives still reside. He located at Dayton, La Salle Co., Ill., in 1847, where he became prominent in local affairs and officiated in several positions of trust and importance. His death occurred in 1864, and his widow survived him seven years. John N. Montgomery, son of the latter, was born May 30, 1825, in Crawford Co., Pa., and married Luceva Ward. They came in 1846 to La Salle Co., Ill., settling at Dayton, where their only child was born. The mother was born in Crawford Co., Pa., May 30, 1824, and died June 7, 1850. She was the daughter

of William Ward, whose wife was a direct descendant from a French Huguenot family. Their children were Jacob and Abram, Hannah Lewis, Eleanor Tracy, Eliza Phillips, and Polly Goldfinch, of Crawford Co., Pa. After the death of his wife, J. N. Montgomery married Amanda Springstead, and they have the following children: Luceva, Florilla, Minnie, William, Lee and Annie E. The entire family reside at or near Iowa Falls, Iowa, whither the parents moved in 1867.

Mr. Montgomery of this sketch was occupied in the duties incumbent on a farmer's son in his native county until he was 16 years of age, and in obtaining his preliminary education. He engaged at that age in teaching in La Salle County, and spent about nine years in that capacity. During the time he filled the position of Deputy School Superintendent of La Salle County four years, meanwhile, also, reading law. He was admitted to the Bar on examination at Ottawa, in October, 1869. On receiving his credentials he opened an office at Leland, in his native county, where he practiced until 1875. In the year last named he located his business at Sandwich, where he has since prosecuted its relations. He is at present in the enjoyment of a popular and extensive legal practice in the State and Federal Courts, and is a prominent and competent member of his profession. He has officiated two years as City Attorney of Sandwich, and four years as Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Montgomery is one of the most industrious, thoroughgoing lawyers of De Kalb County, and has attained a position as an attorney second to none in point of reliability. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Order of Odd Fellows.

He was united in marriage, in Northville Township, La Salle Co., Ill., May 21, 1871, to Mary A. Lett. Three children are now members of the household,—Jessie, born March 30, 1872; Florian, Sept. 3, 1877; and Ward, Oct. 24, 1879. Mrs. Montgomery was born in Northville Township, Dec. 1, 1853, and is the daughter of Thomas Lett and Merrilla (Pease) Lett. The family to which Mrs. Montgomery belongs has been made prominent through circumstances which render it essentially the property of the historian. The Lett family were originally Hollanders who went to England with William III, whence they emigrated to Wexford, Ireland. Elizabeth Jacobus, great-grandmother of

Mrs. Montgomery in the paternal line, was born in Holland. Her father's mother, Elizabeth Warren, was a member of an English family named Warren, and a French family named Pileaux. Elizabeth Warren was 11 years of age when, in 1798, the Irish Rebellion broke out, and she was imprisoned twice to be burned. She was saved both times by the British soldiery, but her only brother was murdered. In June, 1819, Samuel Lett and his wife, Elizabeth Warren, came from Ireland to Chatham, Montreal District, with their sons Robert, Thomas and Benjamin, and daughters, Elizabeth and Ann. At that time there was but one abode of civilization between the Lett homestead and the North Pole. Samuel Lett died by accident, in September, 1824. The widow and her children removed nine years later to Darlington, Ont. In 1837 the Patriot's Rebellion agitated Canada and convulsed all Britannia. The brothers Thomas and Benjamin Lett were among the rebellious element, the latter being perhaps the most dangerous of all the individuals concerned in the attempt to overthrow the British authority in Canada. He was made the object of a persecution which terminated only when his death had been accomplished. A price was set on his head and he was tracked by Canadian spies, arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced and imprisoned, for a crime which, it was proven, had never been committed by any one. He was confined in the State prison at Auburn, N. Y., from 1840 to 1845, when he was pardoned through the certificate of his physician. He was the destroyer of Brock's monument and the instigator of the scheme for the destruction of the locks in Welland Canal, and was the main reliance of the rebels in the accomplishment of any special purpose requiring an unusual degree of courage and daring. His exploits were never forgotten nor forgiven; and although McKenzie, the chief element in the movement was pardoned, Benjamin Lett was considered and dealt with as an outlaw.

The Lett family, with the exception of Benjamin, went from Canada to Texas, in order to put as great a distance as possible between themselves and the scenes of their difficulties. The mother died in Texas and the remaining members of the family came in 1840 to Northville, La Salle Co., Ill., and Benjamin Lett repaired there on being released from prison, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In October, 1858, he went to Chicago to aid in the

prosecution of a scheme for trading between the lake ports, and failed to return at the appointed time to his home. Preparations were making for a search for him, when a telegram announced his impending death. The message was withheld until after his death, which took place at Milwaukee Dec. 9, 1858. The *post-mortem* examination showed that he had been poisoned with strychnine, the result of the persecutions which pursued him relentlessly for 21 years. Thomas Lett has erected two monuments to his memory in the family burial lot in Northville, La Salle County. The foot-stone is nine feet in height from its base, and the main column is 11 feet above the pedestal, which is four feet square. They are of marble and are covered with inscriptions commemorating the progress of the operations which at last terminated in his cowardly murder. The entire affair outstrips the vagaries of romance.

Thomas Lett entered Government land in La Salle County in 1840, and is still its owner. In 1842 he broke the prairie sod of 20 acres where Sandwich now stands, and he is now (1885) a resident of the place. He is a man of superior intellectual attainments, and is surpassed by none in his knowledge of ancient and modern history.

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William Converse Phelps, Assistant Secretary of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, was born June 16, 1849, in Kirkland, Oneida Co., N. Y. His father, Alonzo E. Phelps, was born Jan. 17, 1804, in Cazenovia, N. Y., and married Juliet Bradley, who was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y. Dr. Phelps removed to Sandwich in October, 1869, and after practicing his profession a short time, he retired. He died at Sandwich, Nov. 14, 1882. The mother of Wm. C. died at Sandwich, only a short time subsequent to removal hither, her demise occurring Dec. 25, 1869. They had seven children: Mary B. and Juliet B. were twins. The former is the wife of J. P. Adams, of Sandwich, and the latter married William Barnes, a farmer in Kirkland, Oneida Co., N. Y. Francis B. is a machinist in the employment of the Sandwich manufacturing Company.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the four surviving children. When he was 15 years of

age he entered a variety store in Clinton, N. Y., where he was employed two years, after which he became assistant book-keeper in Clark's cotton mills in New York State, and operated in that capacity two years. He next obtained a situation in the office of a wholesale hardware manufacturing company in the city of New York, where he remained four years, discharging the duties of order clerk and managing the entire routine of affairs pertaining to that department. He entered upon the work of book-keeper of the corporation in whose interests he is now engaged, in February, 1871. Two years subsequently he was elected to the position he now fills and operated in the local office until the fall of 1880. At that date he went to Lincoln, Neb., in order to conduct a branch house of the company and continued in that avenue of business until November, 1881, and during that time opened up a large business for his company in that particular field. On his return to Sandwich he was again elected to his former position, in which he has since officiated. Mr. Phelps is the present City Treasurer of Sandwich. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the order of Mutual Aid of Illinois.

His marriage to Frances J. Root occurred Nov. 8, 1871, at Sandwich. Three children have been born to them as follows; Clara A., Aug. 19, 1872; Mary B., Aug. 26, 1875; Ethel J., Oct. 18, 1877. Mrs. Phelps was born Sept. 26, 1850, in Utica, N. Y., and is the daughter of George W. and Salina A. Root.

William Patten, farmer, section 13, Somonauk Township, was born Jan. 21, 1817, in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y.

His father, James Patten, was a native of Ireland and was brought to the United States by his parents when an infant 11 months old, in June, 1794. He learned the trade and business of harness-making, and later in life engaged in farming. He died at Salem, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1827. The mother, Mary (Robertson) Patten, was born in Argyle, N. Y., and is still living, in her 92d year.

Mr. Patten is the only survivor of five children. He received the training of a farmer and a common-school education. When he reached the age of 14 years, he entered the store of his uncle, Moses

Robertson, where he operated as a salesman four years, resuming his occupation of farmer at the end of that time in his native place. May 17, 1843, he came to De Kalb County and entered the employment of George Beveridge, of Somonauk Township, as a farm assistant and continued in that situation through one summer. In the fall he went back to the county where he was born, and was married Oct. 11, to Elizabeth Pratt. Immediately after that event he returned to De Kalb County and entered a claim of 80 acres of land, which has since been his homestead,—a period of more than 40 years. He conducted his farming operations with success and profit, and added to his estate until he owned 440 acres of land. He managed his agricultural affairs with judgment and wisdom, and greatly added to the value and appearance of the place by his method of conducting his farm and by the excellent class of buildings which he erected. In March, 1884, he sold his place to his son Charles, who, in addition to his general farming operations, is making a specialty of raising fine grades of Durham cattle, of which he owns a herd numbering 165 head. He also exhibits some fine Norman Percheron and English draft horses.

In usefulness to his generation and as a factor in the permanent welfare of the general public, Mr. Patten is a prominent and trusted citizen, and his disinterested devotion to the interests of the community to which he belongs, as well as his abilities and qualifications for responsible positions, have won a recognition creditable to himself and his supporters. He has been an adherent of the Republican element in political affairs, and in the fall of 1854 he was elected Representative to the Legislature of Illinois from De Kalb County, and received a reelection in 1858. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate for the long term and served four years. He has discharged the duties of Supervisor of Somonauk Township six years, and been appointed a Delegate numberless times to the Republican State and County Conventions.

During the war of the Rebellion he was indefatigable in his efforts to aid the Government in its suppression of the colossal mischief, and was one of the earliest to comprehend the extent of the danger that menaced the Union. In April, 1861, he was instrumental in raising Co. H, 10th Ill. Vol. Inf., which he accompanied on its way to the front as far as Cairo.

In 1864 he raised Co. H, 156th Ill. Vol. Inf., and went to the field as its Captain, but was never in actual military service. In religious matters he is equally zealous and efficient, and is a prominent member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was one of the first Elders after the organization of the society to which he belongs, and interested himself actively in the construction of the church edifice. He has represented the society twice as a Delegate to the General Assembly held at Philadelphia. Mr. Patten is the owner of 500 acres of farming land in Story Co., Iowa, situated on the line of the Milwaukee Railroad, which is managed by his son and where he spent the greater part of several summers.

He has been twice married, and had five children by his first wife, three of whom are living. Edward is a farmer in Collins, Story Co., Iowa; Simon N. and Jennie are at home. James and Simon (1st) are deceased. The mother died in Somonauk, Jan. 8, 1856, and Mr. Patten was again married in August, 1856, to Jane Somes, a native of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. They became the parents of five children,—Charles, Anna, Alexander, William and Fred.

Benry Miller, general farmer, located on section 31, Franklin Township, was born March 9, 1830, in Oneida Co., N. Y. John Miller, his father, was a farmer in the State of New York and married Mary Crill. Their children included six sons and six daughters.

In 1845 they located in Monroe Township, in Ogle Co., Ill.

Mr. Miller is of mixed German and Yankee (so-called) descent and is the third child of his parents. He was a member of the paternal household until he was 26 years of age, when he took steps to enter upon an independent career. He was married Feb. 14, 1836, in Franklin Township, to Matilda Patten, and they have had three children. Julia C. is the wife of Peter Hyser, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and a farmer on section 1, South Grove Township. Holt D. married Edna Taylor, Dec. 19, 1884, who is the daughter of C. S. and Hannah (Reder) Taylor, natives of Genesee Co., N. Y. Lillie M. is a pupil at Aurora, Ill., where she is preparing for the profession of a teacher. The mother was born in Herki-

mer Co., N. Y., and came in youth with her parents to Ogle Co., Ill. She acquired a good education, which she made available in teaching, previous to her marriage. After that event she and her husband located on a farm in Lynnville Township, in Ogle County, where they were residents until 1870, the date of their removal to the farm in Franklin Township. The place comprises 160 acres of land, all under excellent improvement, on which the proprietor has erected farm buildings of modern style and a fine residence. The estate of Mr. Miller in Ogle and De Kalb Counties contains 565 acres of land. He is a Republican of unwavering principles, and with Mrs. Miller attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose interest both are actively occupied.

Fred. S. Douglas, of the firm of Barnes & Douglas, editors and proprietors of the Sandwich *Free Press*, was born May 26, 1859, in East Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., and is the son of John F. and Elizabeth E. (Perigo) Douglas. His parents are residents of Sandwich, his father having retired from business.

Mr. Douglas is an only child, and accompanied his parents from his native place to Sandwich in 1871. He attended school until 1873, when he entered the office of the *Gazette* to learn the printer's craft, and while serving a period of apprenticeship he published two juvenile papers,—Sandwich *Boys* and *Rising Generation*. In 1877 he went to Marseilles, Ill., and, associated with Charles E. Baldwin, became interested in the publication of the *Herald*, under the firm style of Baldwin & Douglas. Eight months later he returned to Sandwich and started the *Evening Herald*. This enterprise existed about eight months, when Mr. Douglas accepted a position on the *Gazette*, and assisted its proprietor to some extent in the duties of the postoffice. In the spring of 1883 he went to Huron, Dakota, and became city editor of the Huron *Daily Leader*, operating in that capacity until the fall of the same year, when he returned to Sandwich, and, in company with W. B. Barnes, bought the *Free Press* printing establishment, and has since prosecuted all its business relations, journalistic and jobbing, with satisfactory results. The literary abilities of Mr. Douglas beyond the enterprise in which

he is engaged, are recognized by the *Chicago Times*, *Inter-Ocean*, *News*, and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is Secretary of Meteor Lodge, No. 283, at Sandwich, and is a member of the Illinois Press Association and of the Presbyterian Church.

He was united in marriage Jan. 2, 1884, in Sandwich, to Ella J., daughter of Thomas E. and Sarah (Green) Culver. Mrs. Douglas was born June 9, 1859, in Washington Co., N. Y.

Stephen D. Wright, farmer, section 27, Somonauk Township, was born May 12, 1823, in Genesee Co., N. Y. His father, Levi Wright, was born in New Hampshire and was a farmer there and in Northville Township, Lasalle Co., Ill., whither he removed in 1843, and where he died Nov. 2, 1865. The mother, Arathusa (Brigham) Wright, was born in Worcester, Mass., and died when her son was a child of tender years.

Mr. Wright is the second of six children born to his parents, and he was reared to the calling of a farmer. He was 20 years of age when his father transferred his family and interests to the State of Illinois, and he was employed for a time on the home estate, which at first consisted of 80 acres, and was extended by later purchase until it included about 230 acres, a part of which lay in Somonauk Township, on section 33.

In 1850 Mr. Wright went to California, where he spent a year prospecting for gold. On his return to Illinois in 1854 he bought a farm of 98 acres, on which he has since resided. He now owns 240 acres, all under the best cultivation and devoted largely to dairy purposes. His cattle are fine graded Holsteins, and his herd includes about 30 head.

Mr. Wright was married in Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1855, to Ruby M. Johnston, and they have one son—Edgar O.—who was born Sept. 7, 1856. Mrs. Wright was born May 11, 1833, in Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of James and Mehitable (Olcott) Johnston.

Rastus B. Little, farmer, section 11, Kingston Township, was born Jan. 20, 1845, in Erie Co., N. Y., and is the son of Henry and Amy (Bingham) Little. (A biographical account of his parents may be found in connection with that of Henry H. Little.) He was still in early childhood when his parents located in De Kalb County, and his home has since been in the township of Kingston. He entered the army of the United States in the last part of the Civil War, enlisting Jan. 5, 1864, in the Ninth Ill. Vol. Cav. He was in the service during the remainder of the struggle, participating in the battles of Nashville, Franklin Pike, Hurricane Creek, Guntown, Miss., and Grenada, Miss. On obtaining his discharge he returned to his home.

He is the proprietor of 370 acres of land, in a fine and valuable condition and favorably located in the townships of Kingston and Genoa, 240 acres of which is tillable. In his political faith and relations Mr. Little is a Republican and has discharged the obligations of several official positions.

He was married Jan. 1, 1875, in Belvidere, Ill., to Laura Strong. Their two children were born as follows: William H., Sept. 2, 1882, and Frank A., Dec. 13, 1883. Their mother was born in Genoa Township, Aug. 27, 1851, and is the daughter of William and Sabrina Strong.

William A. Dennis, farmer, section 28, Somonauk Township, was born on the farm where he now resides, Sept. 26, 1852. His father, Major Dennis, was born June 10, 1813, in New Bedford, Mass., and was married Feb. 10, 1842, to Mary A. Harmon, a native of North Carolina. She was born March 25, 1817, and is still living, as are three of four children of whom she became the mother: Waitstill O., born Jan. 27, 1843, is the wife of J. E. Baker, adjuster for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, resident at St. Louis, Mo.; Rebecca,

born June 22, 1849, married C. S. Lewis, dealer in agricultural implements at Aurora, Ill.; Shepherd, born Oct. 7, 1847, was the second child in order of birth and was a business man of Somonauk, where he died June 1, 1870.

Mr. Dennis is the youngest child of his parents and was brought up on the home farm. His father was one of the pioneer settlers in Somonauk, whither he came in company with Capt. William Davis in 1834. (See sketch of Captain Davis.) He became a heavy land-holder, and died on his farm in Somonauk Jan. 16, 1856. Mrs. Dennis came to Somonauk in 1833, and was married there.

In 1879 Mr. Dennis became the owner of the homestead by purchase from the other heirs. His estate includes 121 acres of valuable farm land, and he raises for market purposes a great number of swine every year, his drove sometimes numbering between one and two hundred. He is also conducting a small dairy.

Mr. Dennis was married at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, Ill., March 29, 1882, to Maggie M. Wallace. She was born in St. Lawrence, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Hamilton and Mary Ann Wallace. Two children are now included in the family of Mr. Dennis: Millie Mabel, born Dec. 25, 1882; and Carrie H., born Dec. 25, 1884. This is a rare coincidence, and is certainly without a parallel in De Kalb County.

The farm on which Mr. Dennis resides is situated on sections 27, 28, 33, and 34, and he is one of the few who yet hold the original land patents.

Jeremiah W. Brown, farmer, section 32, Genoa Township, was born Aug. 7, 1845, in the same township. His parents, Jeremiah L. and Judith (Richardson) Brown, came to De Kalb County, and settled in 1837, in Genoa Township, where the former died, Jan. 5, 1882. The mother died in the same township. Their family included seven children, five of whom are yet living. The senior Brown was one of those worthy, determined pioneers who came here among the first settlers and did so much toward developing this now beautiful, prosperous and populous county. To these men the present generation is greatly

indebted for the many comforts and luxuries it now enjoys.

Mr. J. W. Brown was a pupil at school until he was 18 years old, and he has since been exclusively interested in farming. His estate includes 180 acres of land, of which 160 acres are in advanced cultivation. His stock comprises about 30 head of cattle, 80 hogs and 12 horses. Mr. B. is a Republican and has officiated in several local township offices.

His marriage took place in Whiteside Co., Ill. May 14, 1866, when he formed a matrimonial connection with Mary M., daughter of Ebenezer and Electa (Peavy) Wright, and they have had eight children: Millie, born Nov. 18, 1867; J. Harvey, Dec. 28, 1868; J. Dupue, Feb. 25, 1869; Clayton L., July 3, 1871; Dell, April 25, 1873; Edna R., May 24, 1875; Estella A., March 22, 1878; Mary I., Sept. 8, 1879. Millie died Dec. 29, 1868, in Genoa.

The parents of Mrs. Brown came to De Kalb County and settled at Sycamore, where the father is still living. Her mother died at that place, Feb. 19, 1866.

Mos H. Rote, farmer, resident on section 36, Franklin Township, was born June 20, 1829, in Lycoming Co., Pa. His father, Daniel Rote, was a native of the same State and of direct German descent, his parents having been born in the old country. He was a farmer in early life, and at 40 years of age entered the ministry, becoming a clergyman of the Christian denomination. He labored in that capacity in Pennsylvania until 1847, when he settled in Kane Co., Ill., and there followed his vocation as a minister two years. In 1849 he became a resident of De Kalb County. He died May 24, 1864, in Franklin Township, aged 72 years, and was an ardent and enthusiastic worker in his sacred calling until a short time before his demise. The mother of Mr. Rote, Mrs. Mary (Kitchen) Rote, was of German lineage. She was born in New Jersey, of parents of New England origin. She was in her girlhood when she became a resident of Pennsylvania, and she was married in Columbia County in that State about 1816. She came West and died in



H. N. Perkins

Franklin Township, Feb. 13, 1865, at 81 years of age.

Mr. Rote is the second youngest of nine children: six daughters and three sons. His brothers were older than he, and he was brought up at home and was fairly educated in the common schools of his native county. He was 18 years of age when his parents removed West, and he was under the parental roof until he was married, April 17, 1856, in Franklin Township, to Anna W. Ault. She was born in Muncie Township, Lycoming Co., Pa., Nov. 14, 1832, where she was a resident until 18 years of age, when she came to De Kalb County with her parents, Samuel and Catherine (Page) Ault. They were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a miller in his native State and followed that occupation after his removal in 1850 to Kingston Township, De Kalb County. Mr. and Mrs. Ault both died in that township, the former Nov. 17, 1868, aged 75; the mother Feb. 27, 1865, aged 72. They were the parents of 14 children. Mr. and Mrs. Rote have had nine children, four of whom are yet living,—Ida J., Effie M., Harry A. and Fred B. Pearson Lewellyn, Alice E., Lettie and Walter did not survive their childhood.

Mr. Rote commenced farming independently on section 35 of Franklin Township, on a farm which he had purchased previous to his marriage. He owned and operated the place four years, when he sold it and bought 120 acres of improved land on which he has since prosecuted his agricultural operations. He has a fine and valuable farm, on which he has erected a good class of buildings. In political views he is a Republican of an uncompromising type.



Horatio N. Perkins, retired farmer at Genoa, is the son of James and Deborah (Davis) Perkins, and was born Nov. 6, 1808, in Groton, Conn., the native place of his parents, where their marriage took place, and where they were resident a number of years thereafter. They removed thence to Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where their deaths occurred. Noyes, Sarah, Eliza,

Horatio N., Caroline, Calvin, Sylvester and Charlotte were the names of their children.

The family of Mr. Perkins removed to Rensselaer County when he was four years old. He lived there until he was 15 years of age, when he went to Berkshire Co., Mass., and became a farm laborer, continuing to operate in that occupation three years, when he returned to the Empire State. In the fall of 1837 he came to Illinois and bought a claim, consisting of a half section of land, in Genoa Township, then included in the municipality of Orange, the township of Genoa not having been organized. He settled in what is now the village of Genoa, and built the hotel now known to the traveling public as the Pacific House, which he conducted about 20 years. Selling out, he devoted his time and energies to farming, residing on his farm on section 20, 16 consecutive years. In the fall of 1872 he became a permanent resident of Genoa village. He is still the owner of 420 acres of land in De Kalb County, under partial improvement. During his earlier residence at Genoa he received the appointment of Postmaster from President Van Buren, and discharged the duties of the position about 20 years, when he resigned. Five years later he was re-appointed, and held his commission until Dec. 1, 1884, when he again resigned. He is a member of the fraternity of Masons. Mr. Perkins is a staunch and decided Republican, and although he has been a Village Trustee for two years he is not an aspirant for official honors.

He was married in Columbia Co., N. Y., in the township of New Lebanon, Nov. 4, 1830, to Eliza Wallace. Her parents, James and Betsey (Stacy) Wallace, were natives of Townsend, Mass., and early in life removed to Columbia Co., N. Y., where their lives terminated. Their family included 12 children, of whom Mrs. Perkins is the third daughter. She was born April 23, 1808, in Columbia County. Three children have been born to her and her husband. Eliza Jane was born Aug. 11, 1831, in Columbia County, and married Henry C. Graves, of Sandwich, Nov. 20, 1856. Her health failed and she went to Chicago for medical treatment, where she died, July 6, 1874. Henry N. was born Aug. 15, 1833, in Columbia County, and is a resident of Genoa. Mary M. was born May 2, 1840, in Genoa, where she died Aug. 23, 1864. Henry N. was married Feb. 28,

1856, to Margaret M. Stiles, of Genoa, who died in March, 1880.

The portrait of Mr. Perkins appears on a page just preceding, as an appropriate addition to the galaxy illustrating this ALBUM.

Walter L. Cole, farmer, section 9, Kingston Township, became a resident of De Kalb County in 1859, when he removed hither with his parents. He was born Oct. 18, 1850, in Clark Co., Ill., and is the youngest of five children included in the family of Washington and Harriet E. (Stiles) Cole. His father is a native of Washington County, and his mother was born in Ontario Co., N. Y. They have been residents of Kingston Township continuously since their removal hither.

Mr. Cole was united in marriage in Kingston Township, March 8, 1877, to Ella J. Crosby, and they have one child, Charles W., who was born Sept. 14, 1883. Mrs. Cole was born in the township where she has lived all her life, June 25, 1856, and is the daughter of Leonard and Rebecca (Cameron) Crosby, pioneer settlers of De Kalb County, where her father died about 1857. Her mother subsequently became the wife of Charles McAllister, and is a resident of Kingston Township.

JPhelps Adams, manufacturer and secretary of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, was born Sept. 18, 1835, in Pine Valley, Chemung Co., N. Y., and is the son of Hon. Augustus Adams, of Sandwich, of whom a detailed account may be found elsewhere in this volume.

He has been a resident of Illinois since his fifth year, his parents having removed in 1840 to Elgin, Ill. He received all the educational advantages possible from the common schools at Elgin and obtained a good training for business at Bell's Business College in Chicago, completing his course there when 20 years of age. He obtained a situation as accountant at Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich., where he was also engaged in mercantile relations and later entered

the employment of the American Express Company as messenger. He operated at that place until January, 1861. Meanwhile his father had transferred his business to Sandwich, where he had established a small manufacturing business, which was in a prosperous condition. At the date named Mr. Adams came to Sandwich and assumed the position of office manager. The dimensions of the business of A. Adams & Sons took on added proportions every year, its products becoming widely known and meeting a popular necessity, and in 1867 the present company was organized and incorporated. J. Phelps Adams was made its secretary and treasurer and has since officiated in both responsible and laborious positions, a period of nearly 25 years of continuous service. The nature and character of the duties may be inferred from the fact that the manufactures of the Sandwich company are in popular use not only in this country but in the Black Sea region of Russia and all along the course of the Danube River on the European continent, and in all the corn-growing countries of the world. Within the past few years a large trade in their machines has been established in the Argentine Republic. (The merits of the business connections of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company are fully treated in another part of this work.)

Mr. Adams is a leading citizen of Sandwich, and has been closely identified with its religious, educational and political interests since he has been a resident there. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and previous to May, 1884, had been Sunday-school Superintendent 12 years. Before Sandwich was organized as a city, he served several terms as President of the village. He has been for years a member of the Agricultural Society, and acted one year as President of the Board, and is President of the Sandwich Literary Association. He has officiated nine years as a member of the School Board, and has filled the position of chief official of that body several terms. He is a Republican in political preference, and has been delegate on several different occasions to the County and Congressional Conventions. In September, 1884, he left Sandwich for an extended tour through South America in the interests of the business in which he is a prominent factor. He went to all the coast cities of Brazil, and made an extended visit to Buenos Ayres, traveling through the Argentine Republic, making an exhaustive examination of the

country and its institutions. He reached his home Jan. 30, 1885.

Mr. Adams was married June 26, 1861, to Mary B. Phelps, and of their union five children were born. Following is their record: Eleanor Louise was born March 24, 1863, and died Dec. 31 of the same year. Fred Augustus, born June 24, 1865, died Sept. 2, 1866. Henry Ethelbert was born May 29, 1868, and is attending school at Evanston, Ill. William Morse was born Aug. 8, 1870, and died March 22, 1884. Florence Bradley was born Jan. 27, 1877. Mrs. Adams was born Feb. 26, 1839, and is the daughter of Dr. A. E. and Juliet B. Phelps, of Kirkland, Oneida Co., N. Y.

Darius, the oldest brother of Mr. Adams of this sketch, and his wife both died, leaving two daughters and a son wholly orphaned. The daughters, Hattie L. and Lue O., were brought up by their uncle, and are married. The former is the wife of J. F. Huntoon, an employee in the office of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company; the latter married Frank L. Waite, secretary of the Pictorial Printing Company, of Chicago.

David Tower, farmer, section 11, Mayfield Township, is a son of Abel and Mary (Moore) Tower, natives of New England and of English and Welsh descent, who were the parents of six children,—George, John, Mark, Charles, Mary and David. The former was born in 1770, and died Aug. 29, 1846; the latter died in September, 1839.

The subject whose name heads this sketch was born in Wilmington, Windham Co., Vt., Feb. 13, 1818, lived at home until 20 years of age, engaged in farming, and in 1838 came to Illinois. After spending a year in the southern part of the State, he came to this county and settled in Mayfield Township, where he has since lived. He is now the owner of 480 acres of land, half of which is in cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat, and locally he has held the offices of Overseer of the Poor and Highway Overseer.

He was married in Beloit, Wis., June 6, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Daily, daughter of Jonathan and Betsey (Fitch) Daily, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Jonathan Daily was born April 24, 1802,

and died Feb. 8, 1842. Betsey (Fitch) Daily was born May 23, 1803, and died Oct. 5, 1877. They were married May 9, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Daily had a family of 11 children,—Lydia, William J., Elmira C., Francis, Andrew J., Mary A., Mahala D., Joseph E., Elizabeth A., Clarissa S. and Jane R., Elmira C., Mary A., Joseph E., Elizabeth A., Clarissa S. and Jane R. are living. Mrs. Tower was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., June 6, 1831. The children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Tower now are: George W., who was born Sept. 22, 1853, and was married April 11, 1876, to Miss Caroline Lanan; Harriet B., who was born April 2, 1856, is the wife of Joseph Lanan; David J., who was born Dec. 30, 1868.

William Bennet Barnes, senior member of the firm of Barnes & Douglas, proprietors of the Sandwich *Free Press*, was born Feb. 27, 1855, in Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., and is the son of Gen. M. S. and Charlotte A. Barnes. He entered first upon the duties of a journalist in 1869, in the office of the Dubuque *Daily Times*, at Dubuque, Iowa, where he learned the printer's trade. From Dubuque he removed to Aurora, Ill., and was associated with his father in the publication of the Aurora *Herald*. He next went to Galesburg, Ill., and published the *Daily and Weekly Press* in that city for a period of about 10 years. Disposing of the establishment in March, 1883, he accepted a position on the Peoria *Daily National Democrat*, as assistant business manager, which he relinquished to come to Sandwich. In the month of October, 1883, he came to Sandwich and purchased a half interest in the *Free Press*. The paper is a popular and well conducted journal, and has attained a position of high rank among the local papers of De Kalb County, having a large circulation both in Sandwich and the surrounding country. The *Free Press* is also engaged in a general job and book printing business, for the satisfactory prosecution of which the office is fitted with steam presses and all modern appliances.

Mr. Barnes was united in marriage, at Galesburg, Sept. 13, 1882, to Fannie G. Rearick. Mrs. Barnes was born in Beardstown, Ill., Aug. 16, 1859, and is

the daughter of Judge Francis H. and Helen M. Rearick. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have one daughter, Florence A., born at Sandwich, Oct. 1, 1884. They are members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Barnes comes of journalistic stock dating back several generations. His father has been actively engaged in the newspaper business for the past 40 years, but is now living in retirement at Galesburg, Ill., his health having been broken down by arduous literary work and the exposure and results of being engaged in two wars, the Mexican War and that of the late Rebellion.

George A. Gillis, farmer, section 32, South Grove Township, was born June 7, 1824, in Argyle Township, Washington Co., N. Y. Alexander A. Gillis, his father, is a native of the State of New York and was born in the same county, of Scotch descent. He was a farmer by calling and died in April, 1832, in Washington County. The mother, Jane C. (Gilchrist) Gillis, was born in New York, of mixed Scotch and New York parentage. After the death of her husband she came to South Grove, where she died in 1864.

Mr. Gillis is the second child of his parents, and lived with his mother after the death of his father, which occurred when he was eight years old, remaining with her until he was of age. His first independent employment was in a grist-mill, where he labored some years, and in 1851 came to De Kalb County and purchased a farm in Franklin Township, his mother living with him four years. Nov. 13, 1855, he was married to Amy T. Irvin, in Washington Co., N. Y. Her parents, David and Nancy (Histcox) Irvin, were born respectively in Ireland and New York. They were married in Washington County, where they resided until the death of the former, Sept. 29, 1858, at the age of 58 years. The mother joined her daughter in Illinois after becoming a widow, and is still living, aged 85 years. Considering her accumulation of years, she is in remarkable possession of her faculties of body and mind, particularly the latter, as she takes a keen interest in the current moral questions of the day; and from her reading, which is, even now, extensive and diversi-

fied, and her rare memory, she is an agreeable companion and a zealous advocate of temperance and religion. Mrs. Gillis was born June 7, 1831, in Washington Co., N. Y., where she was reared and educated. Previous to her marriage she was engaged some time as a teacher. She is the mother of six children, to whose mental, moral and spiritual interests she is wholly devoted. One child is deceased: David, the eldest child, was married Dec. 22, 1880, to Maud Karr, a native of McLean Co., Ill.; Elizabeth was married April 7, 1881, to Chester Swan, a dentist of Walworth Co., Wis.; Jennie was married May 9, 1877, to Adelbert J. Cobb, a farmer of Sac Co., Iowa; Amy was married Sept. 13, 1883, to Clarence Culver, a dentist in Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis.; George was born June 30, 1863; Irvin was born March 31, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillis lived on the farm in Franklin Township three years subsequent to their marriage. In 1858 Mr. Gillis bought 240 acres of land in the township of South Grove, and later became the owner of 40 acres additional situated on section 6, in Malta Township. The farm of Mr. Gillis is a model of good management, and he is rated as one of the progressive agriculturists of his township. He is a Republican in political opinion. Mrs. Gillis is a member of the Congregational Church.

Peter C. McClellan, a farmer of Somonauk Township, is the owner of the northwest quarter of section 29. He was born Oct. 26, 1829, in the township of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., and is the son of Robert G. and Nancy (Cruikshank) McClellan. The former was born Sept. 17, 1799, in the same township. The latter was born in Salem, in the same county, Aug. 12, 1804. Mr. McClellan of this sketch is their first-born child. Rev. David M., third son, is a graduate of Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania, and has been for 20 years an ordained minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and for the past 10 years has been a settled Pastor at Kansas City. He prepared for the ministry at the Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio. Maggie, only surviving sister, lives with her brother, Peter.

The latter received a substantial education, finishing his course of study at Cambridge Academy,

Washington Co., N. Y. He taught nine terms of school in New York and Iowa, and afterwards became a farmer. He was married in his native township Sept. 7, 1864, to Isabella Beveridge. They have one child, Mary E., who was born on the farm in Somonauk Township, Nov. 7, 1869. Mrs. McClellan was born in Hebron Township, Oct. 5, 1830, and is the daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Beveridge.

In June, 1866, Mr. McClellan came to DeKalb County and bought the farm which he now owns, and of which he took possession in 1867. He has been Assistant Supervisor of Somonauk two years.

Robert McClellan, from whom Mr. McClellan is a descendant in the fourth generation, was a citizen of Micklenax, in the parish of Buttle, Scotland. In 1769 he went to Newtown in the parish of Twenholen in the stewartry of Galloway, on the River Dee near Kirkcudbright, where the family lived five years on the estates of Lord Selkirk. In June, 1774, with his wife, Nicolas (Gordon) McClellan, and children,—William, John, Grise, Robert, Mary and Nancy,—set sail from the Mass at the mouth of the river Dee, for America. The ship "Golden Rule," on which they took passage, proved unseaworthy and put into Dublin Bay for repairs, where she was detained three days. Three guineas was paid for the passage of each member of the family. They landed at New York and proceeded up the Hudson River to Albany and thence to Manchester, Vt. From there they went across the Green Mountains to Springfield on the Connecticut River. The route they pursued across the mountains had never before been traversed by a carriage, and a part of the journey, including a distance of 14 miles, consumed 14 hours. They resided at Springfield 10 years, and on account of religious considerations they removed to Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., then called Black Creek. The parents afterwards removed to Salem in the same county. The father died there in 1789, aged 73 years. He was also buried there. The mother died in Cambridge in 1799, at the age of 69 years, and was buried in the place where she died.

Robert McClellan (2d) was born in 1766, in Micklenax, Scotland, and came to America with his father's family, as stated. He was married Dec. 5, 1793, to Mary Thompson, who was born in 1768, in Salem. Their children were named Sarah, William, Robert Gordon, Nancy, John and Phebe. Sarah is still liv-

ing and is over 90 years of age. She is the widow of Alexander Beveridge, of Hebron. Phebe is the widow of William Armstrong, of Somonauk. Four of them died on the farm where they were born and reared. Robert McClellan died in Hebron Jan. 6, 1829. His wife died there also, June 20, 1839. The paternal ancestors of Mr. McClellan were born, reared and died in the Associate Presbyterian Church and its outgrowth, the United Presbyterian Church.

HENRY H. LITTLE, farmer, section 10, Kingston Township, has been a resident of De Kalb County since 1845, in which year he accompanied his parents hither. He was born May 1, 1824, in Erie Co., N. Y., and is the son of Henry and Amy (Bingham) Little. The former was born in the State of New York, April 22, 1799; the latter in Vermont, July 23, 1804. They were married in Erie Co., N. Y., May 11, 1823, which was their place of abode until 1845, when they set out for Wisconsin with the purpose of establishing a home; but with little delay proceeded to De Kalb County, and located in Kingston Township, where the father died, Aug. 18, 1858. The mother survives and has reached advanced age.

Mr. Little is the oldest of nine children. He acquired as good an education as the common schools of his native county afforded, and was trained in farm labor. He was 21 years of age when he came to Illinois, and he entered a land claim of 80 acres of prairie, afterwards buying 40 acres of timber land, all situated in Kingston Township, and which has since been his field of operation. He has made a later purchase of land, which increased his real estate to 169 acres, of which 120 acres are tillable. The place is stocked with 41 head of cattle and 10 horses.

Mr. Little is a member of Kishwaukee Lodge, No. 402, F. & A. M., and in political faith is a Republican. He was elected Supervisor of his township in 1882, and has been successively re-elected since to the same position, in which he is serving his third term.

He was first united in marriage in Erie Co., N. Y., to Elvira Boies. She was born Jan. 22, 1831, in Erie Co., N. Y., and was the daughter of Eber and

Esther (Henshaw) Boies. She died in Kingston Township Sept. 28, 1872. The second marriage of Mr. Little, to Esther Heckman, occurred Oct. 1, 1873. The parents of Mrs. Little, Jacob and Catherine (Kepple) Heckman, were natives of Westmoreland Co., Pa. They came thence to De Kalb County in 1855, where they located and were among the agricultural class the remainder of their lives. The father died July 23, 1872, the mother April 17, 1884. Mrs. Little is the third of five children and was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, July 13, 1831. Mr. L. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Uplinger, a citizen of the village of Kingston, has been for nearly a score of years a prominent agriculturist and business man of De Kalb County, whither he came in 1866, settling in the spring of that year in the township of Kingston on a fine farm of 240 acres of land. He pursued there his agricultural operations until 1882, when he removed to his present place of abode and where he has been engaged some time in the grain, coal, lumber and furniture business, in which his relations are important and extensive. His real estate in De Kalb County comprises 245 acres, all of which is in tillable condition except 45 acres.

Mr. Uplinger was born Nov. 12, 1819, in Luzerne Co., Pa., and he is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Uplinger. He lived in his native State until his removal to De Kalb County in 1866. He was married in the county where he was born, July 31, 1840, to Elizabeth, also a Pennsylvanian by birth. Their children are Mary, Jacob, Susan, Charles, Sarah, John, Elmina, Amelia, Frank, Margaret, Lizzie, Amanda and Martha.

Morris H. Westlake, a farmer on section 12, Mayfield Township, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1845. His parents, Benjamin and Eliza (Bond) Westlake, were also natives of the Empire State. His father died in Orange County, and his mother afterward married Mr. H. Mackey (see sketch), and now resides in Mayfield Township.

Morris H. lived in his native county until the fall of 1860, when he came to De Kalb County, and at the age of 21 he married and settled upon his farm in Mayfield Township, on section 1, which he carried on for eight years. He then exchanged this for a farm in Orange Co., N. Y., but did not return there. Instead, he followed railroading four years in Indiana, and in the spring of 1879 returned to Mayfield Township and settled upon section 12, where he now resides and owns 166 acres, having 146 acres in cultivation.

Officially, Mr. Westlake has served as School Director; politically, he acts with the Republican party; and religiously, he, as well as Mrs. W., is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married in Sycamore, Dec. 13, 1866, to Emma E., daughter of Norman and Rosette (Wills) Beckley, natives of Vermont, who came and settled in Sycamore Township, this county, in 1861; he is a resident of Elkhart, Ind. Their three children are,—Emma E., Edgar H. and Edward E. Mrs. W. was born in Littleton, Mass., July 26, 1849. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Westlake are,—Lulu M., who was born Nov. 29, 1867, in Mayfield; Norman B., born May 21, 1869, in Mayfield; and Rosette, Nov. 11, 1878, in Elkhart, Ind. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Westlake—all elder than he—are David B., Hannah E., Milton, Charlotte and John.

James Henry, farmer, section 28, Somonauk Township, was born Jan. 22, 1812, in Washington Co., N. Y. John Henry, his father, was a native of Scotland and married Pamela Johnson, by whom he had 12 children: seven of these,—four sons and three daughters,—are now living. The mother was a native of Vermont.

Mr. Henry was brought up on a farm, and on attaining to the estate of manhood he became a farmer on 140 acres of land in his native State. He was married in Greenwiche, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1837, to Jeannette, sister of ex-Governor John L. Beveridge, and daughter of George and Ann (Hoy) Beveridge. She was born May 5, 1813, in Washington County. Of this union 10 children were born and are all living with a single exception. Anna M. was born Dec. 20, 1838; Parnelia, July 31, 1840

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A. J. Blanchard.



Abbie A. Blanchard.



(died May 30, 1841); Isabella B., May 10, 1842; John V., July 27, 1844; George B., Sept. 26, 1846; Sarah T. L., Sept. 15, 1848; Philomelia, Nov. 13, 1850; Agnes R., Jan. 25, 1853; Margaret E., April 11, 1857; Minnie J., Aug. 17, 1859. John V. Henry, the oldest son, enlisted in the service of the United States in 1862 and served in various capacities until the close of the war. He is a resident of Quincy, Ill., and is chief clerk in the postal service at the headquarters of the mail agency in that place.

Mr. Henry removed to Somonauk Township in 1854, where he purchased upwards of 300 acres of land. His farm now includes 210 acres, and he is the owner of a fine herd of graded Durham cattle, and is conducting a valuable dairy business.



Prof. Andrew J. Blanchard, Principal of the Public Schools of Sycamore, from April, 1862, to July, 1867, and Superintendent from 1877 to the current year (1885), was born Aug. 11, 1827, in Cabot, Washington Co., Vt. His father, James Blanchard, was born in Concord, N. H., May 9, 1793; and his mother, Abigail (Hoyt) Blanchard, was born in Cabot, Vt., Sept. 2, 1799. The latter died March 5, 1837; the former, Nov. 24, 1869.

Mr. Blanchard left the home farm at the age of 20 years and entered upon a course of study preparatory for college. In the winter of 1848-9 he taught his first school in Plainfield, Vt., "boarding round," as that was considered the correct thing to do at that time. In the spring of 1849, he resumed his studies at the People's Academy, Morrisville, Vt. During the summer of 1849, he caught the gold fever that was sweeping over the land and carrying all before it, and in September engaged passage for California by way of Cape Horn, on the good ship "Argonaut," Capt. William Knott, commander. The "Argonaut" sailed from Boston Harbor on the 19th of October, in company with two other ships, the "Henry Ware" and the "Richmond." On the 8th day out, having successfully braved the perilous storms of Cape Horn, the "Argonaut" dropped anchor in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili, and on the 134th day, after a

voyage of 18,000 miles, she was safely moored in San Francisco Bay. In California Mr. Blanchard was soon stricken down by disease and brought near death's door; but an iron constitution carried him through. After long sickness, and still suffering from a complication of diseases, and, leaving his gold in the "banks" of the Yuba and Feather Rivers, he embarked by way of Panama for home, which he reached in September, 1851, with broken health and a shattered constitution. Having partially regained his former health and vigor, he again assumed the pedagogical *baton*, at the same time resuming his studies.

March 30, 1853, he married Abbie A. Beckley, daughter of Horace and Abigail (Wellington) Beckley. His wife was a fine singer and an excellent performer on the piano and organ, and for many years after her marriage, taught instrumental and vocal music with marked success. In March, 1855, Mr. Blanchard became Assistant Principal of the People's Academy, which institution he, as a student, had attended years before. He was invited to take charge of the school in 1858, and did so, his wife having charge of the musical department, which she had assumed in 1855. He remained here till April, 1861.

The echoes from the assaulting guns in Charleston harbor reverberated among the Green Mountains and awoke the spirit of the "Boys of '76" in the breasts of their descendants, and Mr. Blanchard, yielding to the influence of the hour, relinquished his position to take active part in the work of preparing to defend the standard of the Union. He raised a company of volunteers in Lamoille Co., Vt., which was assigned to the Third Vt. Inf. as Co. E, with himself as Captain. The command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. In November, 1861, Capt. Blanchard, on account of disability, was honorably discharged from the army.

Returning to Vermont, he remained there until April, 1862, the date of his removal to De Kalb County, to take charge of the public schools of Sycamore. He found school matters in a desperate condition, but with a firm hand and resolute will he inaugurated reform. Under his vigorous management, educational affairs soon assumed a prosperous aspect. In January, 1863, the school edifice was burned. The fine building now devoted to the same

purpose was erected the summer following. It contains eight school-rooms, a large hall and several recitation rooms. In 1867, Mr. Blanchard severed his connection with the schools of Sycamore, and engaged in the same capacity at Litchfield, Montgomery Co., Ill., where he remained one year. He next became Principal of the Rochelle schools in Ogle Co., Ill., where he taught four years with decided success. He then succeeded to the management of the Galva schools, Henry Co., Ill., and at the end of two years was elected Superintendent of the schools of Lyons, Iowa. At the close of the year, he resigned his position and returned to the home of his earlier years, Morrisville, Vt., and again took his old place at the head of the People's Academy. But he soon discovered that he had been West too long to be contented there. He was again invited to take charge of the schools of Sycamore, and in 1877 accepted, where he may be found, an earnest, enthusiastic worker.

Prof. Blanchard is a member of Sycamore Commandery, Knights Templars, and Commander of Potter Post, No. 12, G. A. R., of Sycamore. Frank W. Blanchard, his son, was born June 16, 1861, in Morrisville, Vt., and is now book-keeper in the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company at Sycamore. Fanny M. was born Sept. 8, 1863, at Sycamore. Claribel was born June 14, 1867, and died in Litchfield, Ill., October 4, following.

Prof. Blanchard takes foremost rank as a teacher and disciplinarian. Few men possess the power of control to such a degree as he does. Sincerity is his characteristic. He is always guided by a sense of strict justice and impartiality. No sham finds the least favor in his eyes. His long period of service, as well as his natural abilities, has fitted him thoroughly for his place in the profession, in which he has few peers and no superiors. He has devoted many of the best years of his life to the interest of the schools of Sycamore. He has worked physically as well as mentally. Whatever needs doing, he does. He has been mainly instrumental in securing the best High-School library and the finest philosophical apparatus in the county. He has presented the High School with a fine collection of birds and small mammals; the Senior Grammar School with a library of 100 volumes; the Middle Grammar School with a library of 80 volumes. His absorption in his work

is complete. He has no other interest than that of his school. The present high standing and proficiency of Sycamore's schools are the best evidence of his faithful work.

We have the pleasure of presenting portraits of both Mr. Blanchard and his wife in this volume. They are engraved from photographs taken in 1884.

Oscar Schmoldt, farmer, section 24, Mayfield Township, is a son of John and Wilhelmina (Sturm) Schmoldt, natives of Germany who emigrated to America in 1830, settling in Pennsylvania, where they lived until the death of the former, in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. S. went to Kane County in 1845, and came to De Kalb County in 1862, and made her residence in Mayfield Township, where she finally died, Feb. 5, 1870. They had 11 children, seven of whom grew to years of maturity, namely, Augusta, Rudolph, Amandus, Aniel, Adolph, Wilhelmina and Oscar.

The youngest above mentioned, who is the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Schuylkill Co., Pa., April 13, 1833, and lived at home until 19 years of age, learning the carpenter's trade. He then went to California, remaining six years. Next he came to Geneva, Kane Co., where he remained about a year, and in the spring of 1862 came to De Kalb County and settled on 100 acres of land in Mayfield Township, which he had purchased the year previous. Here he has since made his home, and is now the owner of 270 acres of land, 200 of which is in cultivation. He keeps about 40 head of cattle, 13 head of horses, and fattens about 75 head of hogs yearly.

In his political views Mr. Schmoldt is a Republican. He was married in Mayfield Township, April 11, 1866, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Charles and Phebe (Nichols) Townsend, natives of the State of New York. The father was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1808, and came to this State in 1837. The mother was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1810. They were married Oct. 10, 1834. They lived in this county until their deaths. Mr. T. died in May, 1879, and Mrs. T. April 26, 1880. They had 11 children,—Mary A., Edwin, Francis, Marinda, Erastus, Harrison, Carlissa, Caroline, Orrissa, Charles

N. and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Schmoldt was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., July 11, 1836, and the children now in her family are William A., who was born Oct. 19, 1869; May was born April 26, 1872, and one died when an infant. Mrs. S. is a member of the Advent Church.

Captain Joseph W. Foster, real estate and loan agent, residing in Kingston Township, on section 9, has lived chiefly in that township since the age of eight years. His father, Moses Foster, was born in Adams Co., Ohio, and married Anna B. Robb, a native of Allegheny Co., Pa. Subsequent to their marriage, they passed three years in Adams County, and removed thence to Fountain Co., Ind. There they resided a similar period of time, when they made another transfer, to Warren County in the same State, and thence removed to De Kalb County, this State, and settled in 1836, in Kingston Township, where they were among the earliest of the first permanent settlers. The mother died in January, 1878, at a greatly advanced age. The father went in 1882 to spend some time with a son in Colorado, and is now residing there. The children included in their family were Joseph W., Thomas P., Robert R., Rebecca, Esther E., Harriet A. and Mary C. One died in infancy.

Joseph W. was born Jan. 17, 1828, in Adams Co., Ohio. He was educated in the common schools, and remained at home until he was 22 years of age. In 1850 he became an independent land-holder by the purchase of 100 acres of land in Franklin Township, where he prosecuted his agricultural projects two years previous to his settling thereon. Two years later he removed to Belvidere, Boone County, where he formed a partnership with A. F. Powers, and engaged in the sale of groceries and farm produce, under the style of Powers & Foster. At the end of two years the former withdrew, and the latter continued the purchase and shipment of grain about one year alone. Some time afterward he engaged in trade in general merchandise and operated in that avenue of business about three years. He then returned to Franklin Township and rented his father-in-law's farm one year. In the fall of 1860 he embarked anew in the grain trade, in which he was

interested until the business and all other interests of the people of the United States were interrupted by the event of civil war.

Mr. Foster was one of the first to rally to the standard of union and loyalty. He enlisted in April, 1861, and in August following, his company was assigned to the 42d Ill. Vol. Inf. In July previous he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. K, and during the month of November, 1862, he was promoted to the command of his company as a reward for meritorious conduct at Stone River. He continued the chief officer of his company until his capture at the battle of Chickamauga, on the afternoon of Sept. 20, 1863. He had received a terrible gunshot wound in his face, the traces of which he will bear to his dying day; and he was held prisoner of war on the field 19 days after the action. He was taken thence to Richmond, Va., where he was in close confinement seven months. He was removed thence to Danville, Va., and afterwards to Macon, Ga. While at the latter place, a plot was laid which was intended to result in a wholesale escapade of the Union prisoners; but, owing to the failure of some of the soldiers in the fulfillment of their assigned duties, the scheme came to naught, and soon afterward they were removed to Charleston, S. C. Two months later a second removal, to Columbia, S. C., took place, where they were held several months. In the spring of 1865, they were paroled at Annapolis, Md., and Captain Foster returned home after an imprisonment of 17 months and 11 days. Previous to that event he was in charge of the paroled and convalescent soldiers of Johnson's Division at Nashville, Tenn., six months. While *en route* to Charleston, subsequent to the failure of the plan to escape, Captain Foster and two comrades endeavored to effect an escape by jumping from the train. The success of the venture was only thwarted by bloodhounds, which the Confederate villains let loose after their absence was discovered. At Columbia, Captain Foster made a second attempt to regain his freedom, by endeavoring to pass the lines as a paroled soldier. He passed 16 days in the swamps and marshes, and at the end of that time was again retaken and returned to prison. He was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo. In 1870 he was made United States Census Enumerator, and performed the duties of his office in seven townships in De Kalb County. He has acted as Assessor of his township six years.

In the 31st General Assembly of Illinois in 1879, he acted in the capacity of Under-Policeman. In August, 1879, he was made door-keeper for the State Board of Equalization, and in 1881 he was made assistant in the same position. He acted during the 33d Assembly as a Messenger of the Senate.

Captain Foster was married June 19, 1850, in Sycamore, to Alidah, daughter of Martin and Mary A. (Ives) Barringer. He was born July 19, 1806, and the latter was born in Sand Lake, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1810, and removed thence to Genesee Co., N. Y. In 1845 they came thence to Illinois and settled in Franklin Township, in De Kalb County. After a residence there of six years they went to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill. The mother died June 27, 1874. The death of the father occurred at Lake City, Florida, Nov. 15, 1877, where he had gone in quest of health. Edward, Alidah, Mary E., Fidelia and Susan J. are the names of their children. Mrs. Foster was born Aug. 30, 1821, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Three children have been born to her and her husband: J. Wesley, Charles M. and Thomas P.

Captain Foster is an earnest Republican and is at present the Commander of Barnes Post, No. 395, G. A. R. He has been for four years Superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he and his wife belong. Since his return from the army he has engaged principally in farming, but has combined his operations in that line with trade in real estate.

Orontiss D. Worthley, farmer, section 28, Kingston Township, was born Nov. 20, 1850, near Bangor, Maine, in Kennebec County. His father, Conrad C. Worthley, was a native of the same State, as was his mother, Esther A. (Bradbury) Worthley. The father was born in October, 1801, and died Sept. 29, 1877. The mother was born Oct. 11, 1804, and died May 19, 1884. They had four sons and two daughters, and the son who is the subject of this sketch is the youngest. He came with his parents when five years of age to Michigan City, Ind., removing thence two years later to Porter County, in the same State. The family were resident there about 12 years, and came thence to McHenry Co., Ill. The son sought an independent home and career in De Kalb County

in the spring of 1870, when he located in Kingston Township. He is now the manager of 140 acres of improved land. In political faith Mr. Worthley is a Republican.

His marriage to Amelia Uplinger occurred Dec. 10, 1878, and they have one child, Ralph, born Oct. 26, 1879. Mrs. Worthley was born April 18, 1857, in Luzerne Co., Pa., and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wood) Uplinger, residents of Kingston Township, whither Mrs. W. came when she was nine years of age.

Horace B. Johnson, mechanic, resident at Fielding, Franklin Township, was born Oct. 20, 1829, in Wilton, Kennebec Co., Maine. John Johnson, his father, was a ship carpenter, and married Mehitable Dacy. Both parents were natives of the Pine-Tree State, and there they died, the former when Horace was in youth, the latter in 1880.

When Mr. Johnson was 13 years of age, he was apprenticed to a man named Cyrus Dunn, to acquire a knowledge of brick-laying, and remained under his instructions until he reached his majority. He began his independent career by the practice of his trade in Oxford Co., Maine, going thence to Lewiston in the same State. He was married while there to Nancy Nash, who died in 1855, leaving one child, Walter E., who is a resident at Lewiston. After the death of his wife, Mr. Johnson came to Illinois and settled in Franklin Township. He passed some years in working at his trade and in farming, removing eventually to the village of Fielding, where, in 1876, he purchased a sight for his home, consisting of two and a half village lots, on which he erected a pleasant residence. Since his removal hither he has followed his trade.

His marriage to Sarah J. Van Dresser occurred in Franklin Township, Jan. 1, 1856, and they had three children. Liona R. is the single survivor. Nancy A. died when four years old. Charles W. died at the age of four months. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of Gilbert and Nancy Van Dresser. Her parents were natives of Allegany Co., N. Y., and came West in 1845, first locating in Erie Co., Ohio. After a residence there of seven years they removed

to Lake County, in the same State, where the father died. The mother removed with her children in 1853 to Illinois and now resides at St. Charles.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican and as officiated 22 years as a Constable. He has also held other local offices in his township.

Edonard Aurner, a retired farmer and merchant, resident at Kingston, was born July 6, 1811, in Sugar Loaf, Armstrong Co., Ohio. His parents, Henry and Betsey (Billick) Aurner, were natives of Pennsylvania, and when their son was in his early childhood they returned to Lycoming County, in that State, removing thence to De Kalb County, this State, where they were among the pioneer settlers. His father died at 90 years of age; his mother was 88 years old when she died. On attaining his majority he became his "own man," and he went to Livingston Co., N. Y., where he spent two years as a farm assistant, working by the month. In 1832 he came to St. Joseph, Mich., for the purpose of enlisting to aid in expelling the Indians; but the difficulties there were at an end before his arrival. He obtained employment on the "turnpike," which was then being built through that country, and he spent three years in that vicinity, operating a part of the time as a lumberman. At the end of that time he bought a farm in the township of Sherman, St. Joseph County, where he operated as a farmer two years. The location did not agree with his health and he sold his farm, coming thence to De Kalb County. He purchased a large tract of land of a man who had made a claim, and he was at one time the possessor of 406 acres of land in the county. He is the present owner of nearly 200 acres of land and also of quite an amount of village property.

Mr. Aurner was first married Feb. 4, 1836, in St. Joseph Co., Mich., to Margaret Dibble, a native of Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y. They became the parents of nine children,—Orlando J., Eliza C., William R., Jane M., Harriet L., Charles L., Joseph F., Emma and Marcus D. The death of their mother occurred in 1864, in Kingston Township, and Mr. Aurner was a second time married Aug. 3, 1874, at De Kalb, to Ellen (Carter) Burkhardt, daughter of

Jared and Lydia (Ames) Carter, and widow of John Burkhardt. Her first husband died Dec. 25, 1865, leaving nine children,—Caroline, Mary E., Josephine A., Robert O., John S., Jared H., George H., Carrie V. and Claude A. Four of the latter are deceased. Mrs. Aurner was born Nov. 16, 1827, in Vermont. Mr. Aurner is a Democrat, and has officiated in several positions of responsibility and trust in his township.

Francis Rote, farmer, section 35, Franklin Township, was born June 9, 1820, in Lycoming Co., Pa., and is the son of Daniel and Mary (Kitchen) Rote. His father, Daniel Rote, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, May 27, 1792, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age, but for honest difference of views he left it, and in 1831 or '32 he joined the Christian Church, and was baptized by Elder John Case in 1832. He soon after began to exhort, and was ordained at Fairfield, Lycoming Co., Pa., March 9, 1833, by Milliard Marvin and others. Within one year afterward he organized four Churches in his own neighborhood, of 143 members in the aggregate. He continued his labors in Pennsylvania for many years, and was one of the leading men in the organization of the Pennsylvania Christian Conference, of which he became a member. In 1846, he left his home and work in Pennsylvania, and moved to De Kalb County. In his new locality in the West, he entered heartily into the work of the ministry, and was very useful in the cause. About 1860 disease and old age came upon him, so that he was not able to do much labor; but his heart was in the work to the last. In 1862 he received a stroke of paralysis, from which he never entirely recovered. He died May 24, 1864, aged 72 years, leaving an aged companion in a dying state with the same disease. He had been a successful man in his day. He married Mary Kitchen, Nov. 1, 1814, who was born in New Jersey, July 4, 1787, and died Feb. 26, 1865. Mr. R. was the son of David Rote, a native of Holland, who was born in that country April 12, 1740, and came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was a successful farmer.

Mr. Rote of this sketch is the third child of a

family of nine children born to his parents; they were named as follows: Henry, Sarah, Francis, Hannah, Rachel, Mary and Martha (twins), Amos H. and Margaret.

Mr. Rote was married Sept. 4, 1861, in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., to Catherine E. McCarty, who is the daughter of Edward and Mary A. (Sherman) McCarty. Her father was born in Illinois and went in early life to Ontario, Can., where he married. His wife is a native of New Brunswick, and after their marriage they located in Franklin Township, and are still residing there, aged respectively 77 and 72 years. They had 14 children, of whom Mrs. Rote was born sixth in order. Ten of her brothers and sisters survive. She was born in Ontario, April 28, 1843, and was ten years of age when she accompanied her parents to Boone Co., Ill., where they settled in Caledonia Township. She is the mother of 10 children, who were born as follows: Albert D., March 17, 1862; Mary E., June 30, 1863, and died Sept. 20, 1863; Sarah A., born May 26, 1865; Libbie J., Dec. 2, 1867; Frank, Feb. 13, 1870; Hattie, Jan. 13, 1872; Charles, Sept. 14, 1874; Eddie, Aug. 1, 1876; Freddie A., Jan. 8, 1878; and Jessie E., June 13, 1880.

After his marriage, Mr. Rote succeeded to the proprietorship of the homestead, which comprised 80 acres and a piece of timber land 15 acres in extent and located on section 35. The place is under excellent tillage.

Mr. Rote is a Republican in his political views.

Samuel Knight, farmer, section 9, Mayfield Township, is a son of Peter and Anna (Dell) Knight, who were natives of Maryland, where they lived until their demise.

They had eight children,—Susanna, Samuel, Jacob, Lydia, John N., Michael, Matilda P. and Lilly A. The second-born, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Frederick Co., Md., June 28, 1816, and lived at home until of age, learning the blacksmith's trade of his father, which he followed for many years. In 1837 he emigrated to Adams County, this State, where he continued to work at his trade for eight years, and then, in 1845, he came to this county and pre-empted a quarter of section

9, where he settled and has since resided, one of the oldest and most honored pioneers of the county. He is now the owner of 175 acres in the township, most of which is in cultivation. He has been Road Commissioner, Overseer of Highways, etc., is Democratic in his political principles, and is a member of the Christian Church, as is also Mrs. Knight.

Mr. K. was married in Columbus, Adams Co., Ill., March 20, 1839, to Miss Mary, daughter of Abel and Mary (Moore) Tower, who were natives of Vermont and the parents of George, John, Charles, Mary (Mrs. K.) and David. Mrs. K. was born in Wilmington, Windham Co., Vt., Feb. 21, 1815. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Knight are,—Harriet, wife of Nicholas Weber, and resides in Kingston Township; Mary, who married H. G. Vandeburgh, and resides in Kingston Township; Amanda, who was married to H. G. Campbell; Laura married Oliver Low, of Kingston; Augusta L., the wife of F. G. Menter, of Mayfield Township; Sarah, the wife of James Snell; and Charles, who married Martha Swanson. Alice, George W. and John H. are deceased.

Albert N. Freeland, farmer, located on section 36, De Kalb Township, was born Sept. 22, 1827, in Tioga Co., N. Y. Joseph and Lydia (Perry) Freeland, his parents, were natives of Massachusetts, and went thence to Tioga County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Their five children reached mature life. They were named Melissa, Betsey, Lyman, Squire and Albert N.

Mr. Freeland obtained a good common-school education and operated as a farmer in New York. In the fall of 1854 he came to De Kalb County and became a landholder of the township of Pierce. He continued to carry on his farming operations there until 1860. In that year he disposed of his farm by sale and passed the next three years in farming and in other occupations in Sycamore. In 1863 he assumed charge of the county poor farm and continued the management of its affairs about seven years. On the termination of his connection therewith he went to Aurora, Ill., and spent three years engaged

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J. W. Ward

in various pursuits, which required little activity, as he was in poor health. In the winter of 1875 he removed his family to Fredericksburg, Va., to procure a change of climate for his daughter, who was in a precarious state of health. He remained there until the next October, when the family went to Tompkins Co., N. Y., and a few months later returned to Illinois, settling in De Kalb Township. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, all under improvements, and fairly stocked. Mr. Freeland is a Republican of decidedly zealous spirit.

He was married Dec. 24, 1852, in Tioga Co., N. Y., to Jane Bunnell. One child was born to them, Jan. 18, 1864,—Jennie D.,—who died of consumption in the township of De Kalb, May 2, 1882. Mrs. Freeland was born Nov. 14, 1829, in Tioga County, and is the daughter of Isaac and Rachel (Brink) Bunnell. The latter died in New York, her native State. The former removed thence to De Kalb County, where he afterwards died.

Jabez W. Ward, farmer residing on the northeast quarter of section 21, Afton Township, was born in West Rutland, Rutland Co., Vt., Nov. 6, 1829. The Ward family are of the old "Puritan Stock." Four of five brothers came to this country in the Mayflower, and Luke Ward, father of Jabez W., had directly descended from one of those brothers. The fifth brother came over the next year after the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. The father of Jabez W. was born in 1795, and died at West Rutland, Rutland Co., Vt., April 23, 1876. He was a farmer by vocation. His mother, Fanny (Watkins) Ward, was born May 10, 1804, and is still living in West Rutland, Vt. They are the parents of five children, namely: Charles E., George H., Jabez W., Henry M. and Fanny E.

Jabez W. Ward, subject of this notice, was raised on a farm in Rutland Co., Vt. He spent his early years in farm labor and attending the common schools, and remained on the home farm until he attained the age of 25 years, with the exception of one year which he spent at Castleton, his native county. At that age in life he went forth upon the road of adversity alone, with a firm determination to

overcome the trials of life and procure a competency. Following the promptings of his conscience, and relying on his faith in the future development of the "Great West," he came to this State and located at Joliet, Will County. He arrived there in November, 1854, and during the winter of 1854-5 traveled for his brother in the marble business. In the spring of 1855, he came to this county and purchased the northwest quarter of section 32, Afton Township, the date of his purchase being May 1. The land had a frame house on it and 65 acres under the plow. He lived on this farm for nine years, meanwhile cultivating and improving it, and then, in 1864 sold it to John Sturtevant. Soon thereafter he purchased 152 1/4 acres on section 21, same township, of the "Tyler estate," on which he moved and has resided ever since. It contained a small frame house, with a locust grove, where his present residence now stands, and a fence (which was a perfect failure) of locust trees. He has now a good frame house, warm and comfortable barn, 26 x 36 feet, good fences, and the farm is under good cultivation.

Mr. Ward was united in marriage Sept. 30, 1850, to Miss Susan, daughter of Chester and Hannah (Peak) Ward. Both parents are deceased. Her father was born in West Rutland, April 10, 1797, and was found dead in his bed Oct. 10, 1884. Her mother was born in Vermont, Jan. 2, 1800, and died at Highgate, Franklin County, same State, Oct. 2, 1842. Mrs. Susan Ward was born Oct. 31, 1828, in Highgate, Franklin County, Vt., and was one of a family of five children, three boys and two girls, namely: Luther H., Erastus W., Susan, Elizabeth and Benjamin. There was also a half sister, Jane.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward are the parents of four children: Lucy E. was born Dec. 25, 1852, married John Rice, April 28, 1875, and is residing in Forrester, Ogle County, this State. Fannie A. was born April 25, 1856, married N. H. Givens, March 14, 1876, and resides on section 7, Afton Township, this county. George L. was born April 4, 1859, and resides in Sanborn Co., Dak. Rollin W. was born Nov. 24, 1863, and resides on the home farm.

Politically, Mr. Ward is a Republican. He has been Highway Commissioner two years, Justice of Peace nine years, and School Trustee 12 years, and is at present Township Treasurer, which latter office he has held for three years.

Mr. Ward was one of the pioneer settlers of Afton

Township. He moved into it before it was organized and was one of the prime factors in its organization. Prominent among those entitled to be classified as self-made men in this county, men who achieved a competency through honest, energetic effort and good judgment, is Mr. Ward, and while we cannot place the likeness of all of them in this work, we are pleased to be able to give that of the gentleman whose name heads this notice.

William R. Low, Police Magistrate at Sandwich, was born in Hillier, Prince Edward Co., Ont., Jan. 30, 1827. He is a son of Charles and Laner (Richardson) Low, who were the parents of 10 children; five of the latter are yet living. Tamar A., second child, is the wife of R. B. Warner, an attorney in Orange, Los Angeles Co., Cal. Charles is a farmer in Sac Co., Iowa. Johnson is a farmer on the family homestead at Shabbona Grove, where the mother is living in advanced age. Wolfred N. is a prominent attorney in Chicago. The father died at Shabbona Grove, Nov. 5, 1863.

Mr. Low is the oldest of his parents' children. He is a born and bred farmer, to which vocation he was trained in his native county, and in which he was there occupied until the date of his becoming a citizen of the United States. He emigrated to De Kalb Co., Ill., in 1856, and became the proprietor by purchase of 40 acres of land at Shabbona Grove. In 1866 he went thence to Plano, Ill., in the capacity of employee of the Marsh Harvester Company, then engaged in perfecting their machines in the shops of Lew Stewart. He operated there until January, 1869, when he came to Sandwich and completed the invention of the machine known as the Low, Adams and French Harvester, whose utility has since acquired a wide popularity. He was interested in its manufacture until 1874, and in the autumn of that year he sold his claim in the patents and works to the Sandwich Manufacturing Company and T. L. French, for \$25,000, after which he was in no active business until his election to the position of which he is now and has since been the incumbent, whose duties he assumed in the spring of 1882. He is still a landholder of De Kalb County, owning 120 acres

of land near Shabbona Grove, also his residence with four lots adjoining, and four acres within the Southern part of the corporation of Sandwich.

The marriage of Mr. Low to Lydia Christy occurred Nov. 9, 1852, at Mariposa, Victoria Co., Ont., and to them five children have been born, all of whom survive but one—Charles H. Low—an account of whose short but busy and useful life may be found elsewhere in this volume. Emma A. Low, oldest daughter, born Sept. 28, 1853, is the wife of Loren Brown, of Girard, Kan., where he is engaged in traffic in lumber. The deceased son was next in order of birth. He was born Oct. 4, 1855, and died Jan. 10, 1884. Cora was born March 14, 1858. George J., born Jan. 31, 1862, resides at Odebolt, Iowa, where he is engaged in banking. He was married Sept. 12, 1883, to Rachel Bateman. Wolfred W. was born June 28, 1870.

Mr. Low entered the Army of the Union during the Civil War, enlisting Sept. 2, 1862, at Shabbona, De Kalb County, in Co. E, 105th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf. as a private. He accompanied the command to the seat of war, and was discharged early in the spring of 1863, without having seen active service, on account of ill health.

As a citizen, business man, and in his domestic relations Mr. Low is among the most respected residents of Sandwich. Born to a life of effort, reared in the prosecution of the duties of an agricultural career, and taught the value of self-respect by precept and circumstances, his accession to affluence proved no disturbing element in the course of his tranquil, honorable career. He has devoted his means and interest to giving his children solid, substantial education, and although by birth belonging to another nationality, he recognizes no sovereignty but manhood, and acknowledges no human supremacy save that acquired by culture and education.

Henry N. Parker, farmer, Kingston Township, section 34, was born Oct. 26, 1814, in Ontario Co., N. Y., and is the third in order of birth of a family of seven children included in the family of his parents, James and Sarah (Hubbs) Parker. The former was a native of Connecticut, the latter of New York. They removed about 1815 to Kentucky, where the son was brought

up to manhood and followed the calling of a farmer. When he was 24 years of age he decided on fixing his residence in the North, and he bought a farm in Spencer Co., Ind., on which he resided 14 years. At the end of that time he sold out and came in 1854 to De Kalb County. He purchased 80 acres of land in Kingston Township and there commenced his career as an Illinois farmer. He has since doubled his possessions and is the proprietor of 160 acres, all under excellent improvement.

The marriage of Mr. Parker to Mary A. Stillwell occurred July 22, 1834, in Campbell Co., Ky. She is a native of that county and is the daughter of Joseph and Martha (Barrickman) Stillwell, who were also born in that State. She was born Nov. 23, 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have had eight children,—Martha, Sarah A., Louisa, Joseph E., John R., Martha J., Mary A. and Fanny B. All are living but the oldest. Mr. Parker is a Republican in political belief and relations.

Benjamin Seurr Estabrook, farmer, section 36, De Kalb Township, was born in Sackville, Westmoreland Co., New Brunswick, Aug. 10, 1835. His parents, James and Isabella (Bulmer) Estabrook, were born in the same province and remained there during their entire lives. Their family comprised nine children.

Mr. Estabrook is the second son born to his parents and remained a resident of his native province until he was 17 years of age. In 1852 he went thence to Lowell, Mass., and passed about two years in a machine shop. In the spring of 1855 he decided on trying his chances in the opening West and came to Illinois, locating in Kane County, and continued a resident there three years. In 1858 he transferred his interests to De Kalb County, and in 1861 settled on a farm of 80 acres in Pierce Township, of which he became proprietor by purchase. After an ownership of 12 years he sold out and came to De Kalb Township, where he bought 160 acres of land, now constituting a model farm, such as have founded the unparalleled repute of the "Sucker" State. He resided on the property until the fall of 1884, when he removed to the village of De Kalb.

Mr. Estabrook is, in political bias and connection, a Republican, and has been active in school and local matters in his township. He was married in Whitewater, Wis., April 5, 1865, to Orissa, daughter of Isaiah and Olive (Tyler) Hall. Her parents were born in the State of New York, of which she was also a native, and was born May 24, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Estabrook have two children. Walter G. was born Oct. 24, 1866, in Pierce Township; Cora B. was born June 5, 1868, in De Kalb Township, De Kalb County.

Henry Kingsley, deceased, was a farmer, owning 80 acres on section 29 and 80 acres on section 30, Afton Township. He was born June 22, 1831, in Crawford Co., Pa., and was a son of Ransom and Eliza A. (Cornell) Kingsley. His father was born Feb. 11, 1799, and died Sept. 23, 1877, in Du Page Co., Ill. His mother was born at Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1802, and is yet living. His parents were both of English extraction, and his father was a farmer by occupation.

Henry Kingsley was raised on his father's farm, alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools. Soon after attaining his majority he came to this State and located with a sister in Du Page County. He worked "around" in Du Page and Kane Counties until March, 1863, when he purchased the present farm and in October following moved upon it. This is left to his family, and on it his widow at present resides. There were a small frame house and straw stable on the place, but he went to work with a firm determination to make a home for his family which would be a haven of rest in the days to come. He died Aug. 19, 1884, from the effect of paralysis. He received his first paralytic stroke some five years ago, which, though not proving fatal at the time, gradually worked to his brain and caused his death at the time stated.

He was married March 5, 1863, to Miss Mary, daughter of Rodney and Abigail (Lounsberry) McDole. Her father was born Jan. 31, 1809, in New Hampshire, is of Scotch extraction and a farmer by occupation. Her mother was born July 31, 1813, in Chemung Co., N. Y., and died Jan. 14, 1876, while

on a visit to her relatives in Menard Co., Ill., of heart disease. Mrs. Kingsley was born Feb. 4, 1838, in Kane Co., Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley were the parents of four children. Nellie was born Dec. 7, 1863, married Fred H. Rollins, Oct. 15, 1884, and resides in Calhoun Co., Iowa. Addie was born Feb. 25, 1866. Jeddie J., Nov. 1, 1869. Walter D., May 16, 1878.

Mr. Kingsley, politically, was a Republican. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and was also Supervisor and Road Commissioner. After his first stroke of paralysis he was unable to do any work, and passed from this world mourned and beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends.

On Luther Lowell, Judge of De Kalb County, resident at Sycamore, was born May 14, 1827, at Brookfield, Orange Co., Vt. Martin L. Lowell, his father, was born Dec. 14, 1792, at Lempster, N. H., and was the son of Peter and Ruth (Frink) Lowell, the former of whom was a native of Massachusetts and was a soldier of the Colonial war for independence. The senior Lowell married Melinda C. Laporte, who was born June 6, 1798, in New Jersey. Ten of their children reached mature life. One daughter is deceased.

Judge Lowell is of mixed English and Irish extraction in the paternal line of descent. His mother was French in her paternal line, her grandfather having been born in France. He was reared in the manner common to the place and period in the training of farmers' sons. This method comprised after earliest boyhood three months of school during the winter season and nine months of active life on the farm, in which routine young Lowell passed the years of his life from eight to eighteen years of age. He began to teach in the winter of 1845-6, and passed a portion of every year in that occupation until he completed his educational course. He prepared for college at the academies at Hinesburg and Bakersfield, entering the college at Middlebury two years in advance. He graduated in 1851 with the degree of A. B., and in 1854 received that of A. M. He taught a school in the village of Rutland, Vt., in the winter of 1850-1, and during the year following pur-

sued the same occupation at Ellicottville, N. Y. On the establishment of an academy at Rutland he was invited to take charge of it and was its Principal from 1852 to 1854. He went thence to Flushing Institute, Long Island, where he was teacher of Rhetoric and Ancient Languages.

In 1856 he came to Sycamore, and entered the law office of Mayo & James. He was admitted to practice in all the State Courts in April, 1857, and Aug. 27, that year, entered into partnership with his preceptors. Their dissolution occurred Jan. 1, 1858, and each proffered to Mr. Lowell a copartnership. He accepted the overtures of Mr. James, and in 1858 the firm became James, Lowell & Ellwood, for two years, when Mr. Ellwood withdrew. The firm of James & Lowell continued business until May 1, 1864 when it was dissolved, and Mr. Lowell associated with himself J. Frank Meeker, now a man of wealth and prominence at Marshalltown, Iowa. Mr. Meeker's connection with the business of Mr. Lowell ceased after one year's duration. In 1867 he admitted James H. Sedgwick to a partnership, which was terminated in 1869 by the election of Mr. Lowell to the position of County Judge, to which he was re-elected in 1873. His second official term expired in 1877, and Jan. 1, 1878, he formed a partnership with D. J. Carnes, which existed five years and three months, or until April 3, 1883, when Judge Lowell was elected to fill a vacancy in the position he had formerly held, made by the resignation of Hon. S. B. Stinson, of Sandwich.

Judge Lowell's marriage to Ann P. James occurred at Sycamore, Feb. 20, 1859. She was born May 1, 1833, and is the daughter of Levi and Cyrene (Batchelder) James. Judge Lowell and his wife are childless, but have reared to mature years two children, of whom they assumed charge in their tender years, Lavina S. and Gilbert H. Denton, who bear the relation of brother and sister. The latter is a young gentleman of fine natural mental gifts, and under the care and instructions of Judge Lowell and Mr. Carnes he has become a lawyer of unusual promise, and is associated in legal practice with D. J. Carnes at Sycamore.

Judge Lowell is prominent in his character and abilities. In his official position his natural traits and disciplined mind render him peculiarly fit for the duties incumbent upon him. Cool, sagacious, methodical, upright, of sound judgment, and devoid

of ulterior purpose and motives, to no safer hands could the interests with which he is intrusted by virtue of his office be committed. As a counselor, and chancery, probate and real-estate lawyer, Judge Lowell has no superior in De Kalb County. His knowledge of law is broad and comprehensive, and in the branches of jurisprudence to which he has given especial attention he has always controlled a large practice. His capacious memory and clear perception of the essential elements of the legal system, seconded by the quality of his judgment, make him a useful member of the legal fraternity of De Kalb County.



John D. Jones, farmer, owning the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 29, Afton Township, was born in Bracknockshire, South Wales, Aug. 8, 1818, and is a son of John and Margaret (Davis) Jones. His parents are both deceased, his father dying in South Wales in 1850, aged 60 years, and his mother in Pennsylvania, in 1872, aged about 88 years.

John D. Jones, subject of this notice, lived in his native country until 1848, when he emigrated to the United States. His early years were spent in a machine shop and attending school. No free-school system existing in his native country, he was compelled to pay for every month's instruction he received. At 14 years he entered a machine shop to learn the trade, and mastered the same only after seven years of laborious toil. At 21 years he commenced running an engine for a blast furnace, and continued in that work until he emigrated to this country.

On arrival in the "States," he went to Carbondale, Lackawanna Co., Pa., and engaged in a machine shop. He was soon selected by the same company to take charge of a stationary engine engaged in pulling cars up an inclined plane, and held the position for 14 years.

In 1857 Mr. Jones came to this county, and, in company with another gentleman, purchased the land on which he at present resides. His partner moved on the land, which was in its natural condition, and Mr. Jones returned to Pennsylvania. In

1859 he again returned to this county and purchased his partner's interest in the property, together with the improvements thereon, and again returned to Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1863 he moved to this county with his family, and settled on his land, and has resided thereon ever since.

Mr. Jones was married in November, 1850, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Wilcox) Kenyon, natives of New York. Her father was a shoemaker by trade, and also owned a farm and followed that vocation. Both parents are deceased, her father dying in 1870, and her mother in 1863. Mrs. Jones was born March 16, 1829, in Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of seven children living and two deceased. They were born as follows: John F., in June, 1851, died in August of the same year; Mary E., Aug. 16, 1854, died Sept. 8, 1877; George M., Aug. 15, 1856; Anna M., Dec. 21, 1859; Addie B., March 5, 1863; Edward J., May 22, 1864; Burt D., Sept. 16, 1866; Lillie M., May 13, 1871; and Minnie L., Dec. 31, 1872.

Politically Mr. Jones is a Republican. He has served as School Director for several years.



Joseph M. Buckingham, farmer, section 15, Somonauk Township, was born on the farm on which he is a resident, June 2, 1842, and where his parents located in the autumn of 1841. Nathan Buckingham, his father, was a farmer and was born July 3, 1799, in Essex, Middlesex Co., Conn. He married Mary Pratt. Following is the record of their children: Frederick E., born Oct. 19, 1830, died in 1864, in Nashville, Tenn.; William F., twin brother, was killed in 1857, in a gold mine in California; Almus W., born May 8, 1832, married Zelina Cheever; Mary J., born Aug. 24, 1835, married Levi Disbrow.

On removal to Illinois he bought 180 acres of land on section 15, Somonauk Township, this county, and was a resident thereon 31 years, dying Jan. 23, 1873. The mother was a native of Connecticut and died on the homestead in Somonauk, Nov. 14, 1855. Nathan Buckingham was again married in 1856, to Ann W. Stevens, of Piermont N. H. In the same year he cut

the trees from the lumber of which his house was built, and which he drew to Plano to be sawed.

On setting out independently in life, Mr. Buckingham bought 90 acres adjoining his father's farm, and on the death of the latter he became the owner of the homestead where he was born, by purchase from the other heirs, and now owns a fine tract of land 180 acres in extent.

His marriage to Luella Evans occurred March 5, 1877. One daughter, Bertha, was born to them on the farm, April 4, 1878. Mrs. Buckingham was born Sept. 15, 1857, in Plainview, Wabasha Co., Minn., and she is the daughter of Herford and Catherine Evans.

Glark Glidden, deceased, formerly a farmer occupying the southwest quarter of section 4, Afton Township, was born in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1823. His parents, Simeon and Lucy (Knowles) Glidden, were of New England stock, being from Vermont and New Hampshire. His father died in June, 1865, aged 81 years; and his mother died in 1880.

Mr. Glidden was reared to manhood on his father's farm, having much of the labor and responsibility devolving upon him, as his father was for 25 years preceding his death afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism. His education was received in the district school and at Brockford Academy. In February, 1854, he emigrated with his family to the West in search of a suitable locality for a home, determining finally to settle in this county, where Jos. F. Glidden a distant relative, had already located. He bought 160 acres, and he increased his estate until he at one time owned 420 acres, in this and De Kalb Townships; he sold 100 acres before his death. He was a Republican, and was honored by his fellow citizens with the offices of Collector, Assessor, School Director, Road Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. He died Feb. 1, 1871, in Afton Township, this county.

He was married Feb. 14, 1847, in Clarendon Township, Orleans Co., N. Y., to Miss Harriet, daughter of I. B. and Clarissa (Foley) Keeler. Her father was born May 18, 1799, in Saratoga Co. N. Y.,

and died Jan. 16, 1851; and her mother was born Sept. 14, 1797, in the same county, and died Dec. 31, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Glidden had six children, four of whom are now living. The record stands: Willis C., born July 23, 1848, in Clarendon, N. Y., was married June 1, 1881, to Mabel Seager, a successful physician in Beloit, Kan., who graduated in April, 1880, at the Homeopathic Medical College of Chicago; Burtis R., born June 24, 1850, in Clarendon, N. Y., married Miss Emma Green, Dec. 15, 1880, and is now living in Scottville, Kan., where, in company with his uncle, he is a merchant; Ira B., born Jan. 23, 1852, in Clarendon, N. Y., married Allie T. Rathbun, Sept. 22, 1880, and now has two children,—Vernon C., born April 15, 1882, in Afton Township, and Jessie P., Dec. 22, 1883, in Afton Township; Arthur J., born Dec. 25, 1855, in Afton Township, married Miss Elva Lyon, March 10, 1880, and now resides in Altoona, Beadle Co., Dak.

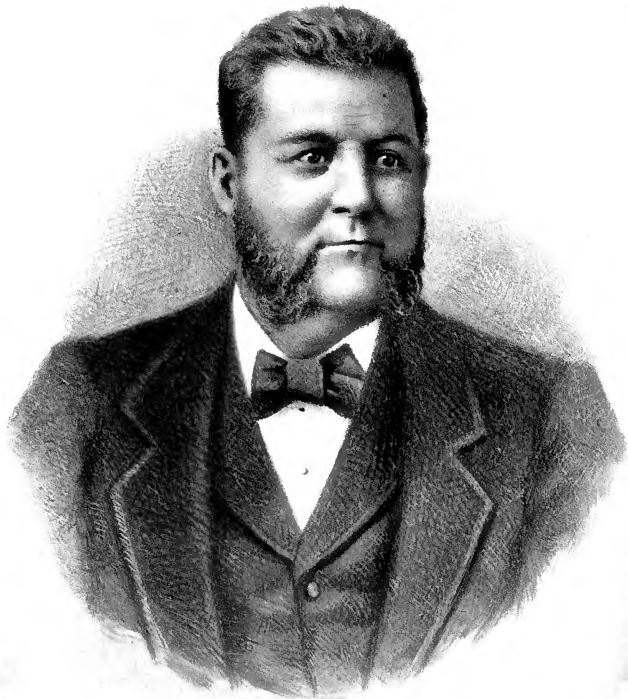
Neither Mr. Glidden nor any of his sons has ever used tobacco.

It may be mentioned here that during the first summer of their residence in this county, one mile south of De Kalb, Mrs. Glidden was bitten by a rattlesnake, but, apparently with the aid of the application of saleratus dissolved in whisky and the assistance of a physician, she fully recovered.

Mattias Ault, farmer, section 5, Mayfield Township, was born April 26, 1827, in Lycoming Co., Pa. His parents, Samuel and Catherine (Page) Ault, were born, reared and married in the same State and were there resident until 1850, when they came to Kane Co., Ill. In the spring of 1854 they came to Kings-ton Township, where the mother died, March 28, 1866, and where also the decease of the father occurred, Nov. 17, 1868. They had 14 children and 13 of them reached mature life.

Mr. Ault is the third son and seventh child, and he obtained only the limited common-school education of the place and period. He was 23 years of age when he came to Kane Co., Ill., and he continued a resident of that county until 1854, coming with his parents to De Kalb County and operating as his father's assistant three years longer. In 1857

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J. H. Ellwood

he became a land-holder by the purchase of 40 acres of land in Kingston Township and 61 acres additional in the township of Mayfield. The latter has since been his homestead. He is now the proprietor of 329 acres of land in De Kalb County, which is chiefly under cultivation.

Mr. Ault has acted in the capacities of School Director and Overseer of Highways. In political matters he is independent.

He was married in Rock Co., Wis., Sept. 20, 1858, to Sarah, daughter of George and Mary (Keithline) Gross, natives respectively of Lehigh Co., Pa., and New Jersey. Her father died in Lycoming Co., Pa., and the mother died after her removal to Mayfield Township, Feb. 15, 1880. Mrs. Ault is the oldest of six children, and was born Jan. 2, 1831, in Luzerne Co., Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Ault have had five children,—William I., Amelia M., Mary C., Frank S. and George W. The second child died when two years old.

Jacob Haish, an extensive barbed-wire manufacturer of De Kalb, was born March 9, 1827, in Germany, and is a son of Christian and Christena Haish, natives of that country. The family emigrated to this country when the subject of this notice was nine years of age, and settled in Crawford Co., Ohio. He purchased a farm in the woods and entered on the task of clearing and improving it. On this farm the son lived, alternating his labors thereon by attending the common schools, until he attained the age of 20 years. Arriving at this age in life, he came West and located at Naperville, Du Page Co., this State, where he engaged as a farm laborer, which vocation he followed for several seasons.

While living in that county, Mr. Haish was united in marriage (in 1848) to Miss Sophie Brown. A year after that event he came to this county and located on a farm in Pierce Township. A few years later, he moved into the village of De Kalb, and for a time followed the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned. He next engaged in the lumber trade, at the same time taking building contracts. In 1873 Mr. Haish made his first attempt to attach

barb to a wire. He was successful, and in the following December made application for a patent. He received his patent Jan. 20, 1874. Since that time he has made some improvements and received other patents.

James Edmund Ellwood, Treasurer of the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company at Sycamore, was born April 25, 1831, in the town of Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y. He grew to manhood under the care of his parents, Abraham and Sarah (Delong) Ellwood (see biography of Chauncey Ellwood, page 241 of this book, for sketch of parents), and celebrated his approaching majority by his marriage, Jan. 7, 1852, a little more than three months previous to its advent, when Lodeska H. Fellows became his wife. She is the daughter of Newton and Sarah Fellows, and was born in Middleville, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood, three of whom died in infancy. A daughter, Sarah A. (Mrs. B. W. Paine), and a son, James B., survive.

The earliest business venture of any importance in which Mr. Ellwood was interested was in raising 100 acres of broom-corn in the Mohawk Valley in the Empire State, which occupied his attention one year, after which, associated with his brother Hiram, he engaged in the sale of groceries and provisions in Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y., which relation and business was in existence one year.

In 1855 he came to Sycamore and again entered upon the culture of broom-corn, in company with his brother Reuben. They had about 1,000 acres planted with that annual, and were engaged three years in the various avenues of business arising from their extensive operations. In 1858 the drug and grocery store of J. E. and Chauncey Ellwood was established at Sycamore, under the firm style of J. E. Ellwood & Bro. At the end of one year the former, in company with Daniel Dustin, purchased the interest of Chauncey. In 1861 the firm of Ellwood & Dustin terminated their relations, Mr. Dustin selling his interest to his partner, who prosecuted the business singly about 13 years. In 1874 he associated with

himself his brother Alonzo, and they erected a magnificent building, comprising part of the Central Block, for the accommodation of their business relations, and the style of the firm name became J. E. Ellwood & Bro. The brothers continued their joint operations seven years. The single and associated operations of Mr. Ellwood in the sale of drugs and groceries covered a period of 23 years, and ceased altogether in 1887. On the 16th of March of that year he was succeeded by George M. Sivwright, the latter becoming a member of the present firm of Ellwood & Sivwright by purchase. Mr. Ellwood became a stockholder in the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company at Sycamore in 1881, and has since officiated as Treasurer of that corporation. He is a member of the Order of Masonry and belongs to the Lodge at Sycamore.

The portrait of Mr. Ellwood is given on the page opposite this sketch, and is the fourth in order of presentation of the Ellwood brotherhood, all of whom are represented on the pages of this volume.

Gilbert H. Robertson, editor and proprietor of the *Gazette* at Sandwich, was born in South Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1831. His father's name was Archibald Robertson. His grandfather, William Robertson, came from Ireland, but was himself of Scotch descent. His mother's maiden name was Anna Robinson, who came from the Highlands of Scotland when six years old. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, attending the common school quite steadily, until the age of 14 years, when he went to the Argyle Academy. He entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1848, and graduated in 1849. The college at this time was still under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Nott. He was therefore several months in college with Chester A. Arthur, who was of the class of 1848.

Leaving college, he remained at home a year, during which period his father and mother both died. He went South in 1850 and remained there until 1853, when he returned and entered the Theological Seminary of the Associate Presbyterian Church of Canonsburg, Pa. He finished his course in 1855, and was licensed to preach at East Greenwith,

Washington Co., N. Y., the same autumn, by the Presbytery of Cambridge. The Associate and Associate Presbyterian Churches having united a few days previously, he was ordained and installed Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in North Hebron, in the summer of 1858, being the first minister ordained in the united Church. In the spring of 1860 he accepted a call to the Park Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., where he remained nearly five years. He resigned in 1864, because of failing health caused by a disease incurred while serving the Christian Commission during the famous battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

Resting a few months in the spring of 1865, he came West and accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church of Sandwich, Ill., where he remained two years. In the spring of 1867 he accepted a unanimous call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill. Here he remained four years. During his pastorate the congregation built a large and commodious church, in which, before its entire completion, the State Legislature of the winter and spring of 1870 held its sessions. In the summer of 1870 he received and accepted a unanimous call from the Chestnut Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Ky., one of the largest and wealthiest Churches in the State. During his pastorate in that city he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Danville College, Danville, Ky. In the winter of 1872-3 he became editor of the Louisville *Daily* and *Weekly Commercial*, the leading Republican paper of the State, of which Gen. John M. Harlan, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the leading owner. In the spring of 1874 he returned to Sandwich and bought of James H. Furman the Sandwich *Gazette*, the oldest paper in the city, of which he has since been editor and proprietor.

In the spring of 1872 he was appointed Postmaster of Sandwich, which position he still holds. During his residence here he was for several years Pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church of Somo-nauk.

In 1849, while Pastor of the Hebron Church, Mr. Robertson was married to Mary L. Beveridge, of Xenia, Ohio. Her father, Rev. Thomas Beveridge, D. D., was for many years the leading Professor of the Theological Seminary of the Associate and after-

ward of the United Presbyterian Church. Her grandfather on her father's side, Rev. Thomas Beveridge, came from Scotland, and was one of the first ministers in Washington Co., N. Y. and until his death was Pastor of the Cambridge Church. Her mother belonged to the McKee family, many of whom were prominent citizens of the same county.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson were given three children, all of whom are still living.

The eldest, William H. Robertson, born in Troy, N. Y., is in the office of the Enterprise Company of Sandwich. The second, Bessie, was also born in Troy, and is married to S. Parker Sedgwick, of the law firm of Sedgwick & Son, of Sandwich. The youngest, Harry K. Robertson, is clerk in the United States mail service on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

W. H. Wiltberger, farmer, residing on and owner of the northeast quarter of section 33, Afton Township, was born in Munfordville, Hart Co., Ky., Dec. 8, 1835. His father, Joseph W. Wiltberger, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1794 (in which State his father was also born), and died on the old homestead in this county, Jan. 16, 1881. His mother, Amelia (Finley) Wiltberger, was born in Kentucky (native State of her father), about 1805, and died Sept. 12, 1854, in Lake Township, Cook County, this State.

The parents of W. H. left Kentucky when he was about 11 years of age and came to this State, locating in Lake Township, Cook County. His mother died during their residence in that township, and in 1857 his father moved into the city of Chicago. Two years later (1859), W. H. came to this county, and located in Clinton Township. He worked land in Clinton and Afton Townships until 1862, when, Sept. 22, that year, he enlisted in Co. K, 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., Col. Dustin and Capt. Austin. His regiment was assigned to the 20th Corps, 3d Division, and was with Gen. Sherman in his march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea, and witnessed the surrender of Johnston's army. Mr. W. participated in all the battles in which the 20th Corps was engaged, was in the hospital only four days, and was mustered out June 14, 1865, at Chicago, Ill.

After receiving his discharge, he came to Afton Township, and soon afterward purchased the homestead on which he is at present residing, from his father. His father had moved from Chicago in 1862, and settled on the farm of which he became owner and on which farm the son has since resided.

Mr. Wiltberger was married Jan. 17, 1866, to Miss Mary Antoinette, daughter of Norman and Sophronia (Buck) Fuller, natives respectively of Hamilton and Wyoming Counties, N. Y. Her parents were of English extraction, and both are deceased. Her father was born April 26, 1813, and died Sept. 9, 1854, at Aurora, Ill. Her mother was born May 22, 1813, and died Aug. 12, 1872, at her daughter's. Mrs. Wiltberger was born April 7, 1839, and is the mother of three children, all born in Afton Township, as follows: Mary A., Dec. 18, 1867; Warren T., Jan. 4, 1870; and Joseph F., Jan. 12, 1876.

Mr. Wiltberger, in addition to his cereal productions, devotes a considerable portion of his time to the dairy business. During the summer seasons he purchases cream by the inch, and manufactures butter therefrom, his daily production being about 435 pounds. He also keeps 45 cows, and during the winter seasons he manufactures butter from the product of his own cream. His farm comprises 280 acres, and is in good tillable condition. He has a good frame house on the farm and substantial out-buildings.

Politically, Mr. W. is a Republican. He was Collector of his township one year, also School Director and Trustee some three or four years.

Duane J. Carnes, senior member of the law firm of Carnes & Denton, at Sycamore, was born May 27, 1848, in Pomfret, Windsor Co., Vt. His father, John Carnes, was born in Claremont, N. H., May 30, 1823, and belongs by lineage to the distinctive class known as Scotch-Irish. He became an orphan at an early age with no heritage but the industry, thrift and frugality which characterize the race of which he is a member. He married Mary Paine, a lady of English ancestry, and they settled in Pomfret, where the father purchased a farm. His excellent charac-

ter, integrity and sound judgment were recognized during his active life in Pomfret, and he officiated successively in the local offices of the township. The senior Carnes exercised his abilities to such good purpose that he secured a comfortable fortune on the hillsides and among the rocks of the eastern side of the Green Mountains, and in 1875 removed thence to Sycamore, where he and his wife are passing the sunset years of their lives in retirement. The mother of Mr. Carnes of this sketch was born July 4, 1825, in Pomfret, Vt. His brother, George D., is a successful medical practitioner at South Haven, Mich.

Mr. Carnes spent his boyhood on his father's farm in the Green Mountain State and acquired a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches of English at the public schools. At the age of 16 years he became a student in the State Normal School at Randolph, where he studied about four years in the aggregate. He came to Illinois in 1868 and taught school in Logan County a little less than four years, to Vermont to complete a course of Normal study, and was graduated in 1873. During the period of his educational course Mr. Carnes laid the sure foundation for the success he has achieved as an advocate. Gifted by descent with fluent speech, he acquired a habit, in lyceum debate, of speaking to a pre-arranged purpose, and also of making thorough preparation for his efforts, a process which stored his mind with information and gave him complete sway over his memory. The qualifications, combined with his powers of application, have been invaluable in the career to which he has devoted himself.

In the same year in which he left the school at Randolph, he came to Sycamore, where he fulfilled a long-cherished purpose and entered the office of Hon. Charles Kellum as a student of law. His natural abilities and industry, united with the advantages accruing through the office relations, of Judge Kellum, whose value he was quick to perceive and avail himself of, advanced him rapidly in the acquisition of knowledge in legal affairs; and in September, 1875, he was admitted to practice. On receiving his credentials as an attorney, he formed a business association with Judge Kellum, which was operative two years. On the termination of this relation, Mr. Carnes entered into a partnership with Hon. Luther Lowell, with whom he was associated

between five and six years. In May, 1883, the firm of which he is now a member was established, the junior associate, Gilbert H. Denton, being the adopted son of Judge Lowell. The law firm of Carnes & Denton is one of the most promising ones in De Kalb County and probably in Northern Illinois, both its members possessing uncommon abilities and attainments. In industry and devotion to business they are unrivaled, and they are already in the enjoyment of a large practice in the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Appellate Courts of the State.

Mr. Carnes is already approaching a peerless position as a jurist and advocate. He has the discriminating judgment, the sturdy sense and the uncompromising straightforwardness of his progenitors—the Scotch-Irish—coupled with the penetration and clever shrewdness that characterize the genus Yankee. As a criminal lawyer the qualifications of Mr. Carnes are such as to insure his distinction in that branch of the profession. He wins by his powers as a logician, basing his arguments on the principle of humanity, and appealing to reason and common sense in a manner that rarely fails to convince a jury.

Mr. Carnes was married June 1, 1880, to Helen A. McMollan. One daughter, Hope, was born to them, at Sycamore, Oct. 15, 1882.

Hilip Heckman, hardware merchant at Kingston, has been a resident of De Kalb County since 1852. In that year he settled on a farm on section 10, Kingston Township, purchasing at first 147 acres of land, which has since constituted his homestead. To this he has added by later purchase and now owns 240 acres, forming a valuable country estate. He also owns 160 acres in Dakota. In 1879 he formed an association with William Straub for the purpose of establishing a hardware business at Kingston, and they operated jointly in that line of trade about two years, when Mr. Straub sold his claim to M. W. Cole, and the firm of Heckman & Cole has since transacted the affairs of the business in a satisfactory and profitable manner.

Mr. Heckman was born Jan. 2, 1823, in Morgan Co., Ohio, and is one of seven children born to his

parents, Jacob and Catherine (Koppel) Heckman. They were of German origin, and were residents of Pennsylvania and Morgan Co., Ohio, 32 years previous to their removal in 1853 to the township of Kingston. Both are deceased. The death of the mother occurred April 14, 1884. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Heckman are all younger than he, and are named Susanna, Michael, Catherine, Esther, John and Jacob. The older son lived in his native State until 1843, when he came to Wisconsin. He worked there by the month in the pineries two years. In 1845 he went to Ohio and there passed the intervening years until his removal to De Kalb County, engaged in farming.

He was married in Morgan Co., Ohio, to Sarah A. Farley. She was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of James and Ellen (Taylor) Farley, natives respectively of West Virginia and England. Of this union nine children have been born,—William W., Catherine E., Francis, Ann E., Alfred R., Jacob I., Jessie, James and Frank. The latter died when a year and a half old.

In political connection Mr. Heckman is a Republican. He has been School Director several years, and has served two entire terms as Supervisor. He was re-elected for a third time in the latter position, but declined to serve. He and his wife are useful and efficient members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

Nicholas Klemm, a farmer occupying the northeast quarter of section 22, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 22, Afton Township, was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Oct. 10, 1839, the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Himmelhahn) Klemm, both of whom emigrated to this country and died here. They came in 1848, landing at Chicago, and resided upon a rented farm in Du Page County six years; then, coming to Pierce Township, this county, Mr. Klemm purchased a farm of 80 acres. He was finally killed, April 13, 1871, by a railroad accident at Winfield Station, Du Page County, when he was 75 years of age.

Nicholas lived at his parental home until he was

of legal age, when he married and took his father's farm for seven years, and then he purchased his present farm of 160 acres, to which he has since added by purchase 80 acres, making a total of 240 acres. When he first took possession of it in 1868, it was a wild prairie, but he has made of it a comfortable home. He has a new frame house, a good stock and hay barn, etc., and a well fenced orchard. He fattens for the market annually 20 hogs and several head of cattle, and raises and sells hay and corn in considerable quantity.

Mr. Klemm was married March 10, 1860, to Sophia, daughter of Matthew and Mary A. (Kehna) Schemer. Her father was born in 1803, in Germany, and died in his native country in 1851; and her mother, born March 25, 1807, also in Germany, is still living, now making her home with the subject of this sketch. She came with her family to this country in 1859, landing at Chicago and locating at Peru, La Salle County, this State. Mrs. Klemm was born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 23, 1840. The children born in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Klemm are nine in number, one of whom is deceased. The names and dates of birth are: Mary E., March 15, 1862; Nicholas, born March 7, 1863, died Feb. 9, 1883; Katherine M., April 9, 1864; Peter, Feb. 18, 1866; Barbara A., Dec. 15, 1868; Anna S., April 5, 1871; Frank J., July 18, 1874; Eugene P., Jan. 20, 1876; and Paul, Nov. 3, 1878. The first four were born Pierce Township, the rest in Afton Township.

Mr. Klemm is a Democrat in his political principles, and in religion both himself and Mrs. K. are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Aaron H. Clark, druggist, at Kingston, was born Nov. 26, 1828, in Charlotte, Maine, and he is the son of William D. O. and Anna (Hersey) Clark. His father was the first child born on the British island of Campbell, off the east coast of Maine. His mother was born in Hingham, Mass. After their marriage they settled at Charlotte, Washington Co., Maine, where they both died after becoming the parents of

11 children, all of whom were living up to 1865, except two.

Mr. Clark is the youngest child, and he was brought up at home, receiving a very meager common-school education. He went to Machias Academy, Maine, the winter he was 21, to the Webster Academy in Salisbury, N. H., the fall and winter he was 24, and completed his academic studies at New Ipswich, N. H., the fall he was 31. He engaged in teaching, in which he was chiefly occupied 12 years after completing his educational course. He also taught during the period when he was obtaining his preliminary training for his business, and his attendance at New Ipswich so late in life was for the purpose of obtaining the advantage of more modern methods. He began his career as a pedagogue when 22 years of age, and after his removal to Kingston he taught nine terms of school. He has been a resident of that place since 1861, with the exception of the time he spent in the military service of the United States and in Iowa. He enlisted in 1864, in the 30th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in Sherman's march to the sea and in the field nearly a year when the war closed. In 1871 he went to Iowa, where he took up a soldier's claim. He removed his family there in 1872, and was resident there until 1874, when he returned to Kingston and resumed the business of a grocery and provision merchant, in which he had engaged after returning from the war. He was also engaged in the sale of drugs in addition, and in 1877 converted his entire store to the latter branch of business, and has continued to operate in that line of trade in which he is the only representative at Kingston. He was the pioneer grocer and provision merchant at that place in 1866. He was appointed Postmaster in 1868, and held the position until 1872, when he removed his family to Iowa. He is a Republican and has held various offices; he has officiated two terms as Justice of the Peace, several years as Township Clerk, as Supervisor four years, and as School Director six years, and is a Notary Public. He is a member of the Christian Church, and very liberal in his religious theology.

The marriage of Mr. Clark to Sarah J. Hill took place Nov. 1, 1863, at Kingston, of which place she is a native. She is a daughter of Judge Hill, whose biographical sketch appears on other pages. Two children have been born of their union,—Nellie N.,

Aug. 17, 1864, and Willie H. D. O., June 7, 1866. Mr. Clark began in life for himself at the age of 17 without a dollar to call his own; received his education by his own exertion; saved his odd pennies with which to purchase books, often going hungry and destitute for the purpose of obtaining a needed text-book when in school. He now has a larger and better selected family library than any other citizen of his town, if not in the county, consisting of medical, legal, theological and miscellaneous works. He never read a novel in his life, or continued fictitious newspaper stories. Never used tobacco, or dissipated with liquors of any kind, and at his present age, 56, claims to be a perfectly sound, healthy man.

Thaddeus W. Cooper, farmer, residing on and owner of the east half of the north-west quarter and the west half of the north-east quarter of section 29, Afton Township, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 11, 1834. He is a son of George and Sarah (McCauley) Cooper, both deceased. His father was born in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1797. At 15 years he enlisted in the War of 1812, did service in the field, came home, and in 1846 moved to this State with his family, and died in La Salle County in 1871. His mother was a native of Washington Co., N. Y., lived at home until her marriage, and died in La Salle Co., this State, in 1868, aged about 60 years.

Thaddeus W. Cooper, subject of this notice, was raised on his father's farm and remained thereon until 25 years of age. At 24 years of age he purchased 80 acres of land for himself, on which he lived from 1865 to 1884, then sold it and purchased the farm on which he is at present residing. He moved his family from La Salle County to his present farm the latter part of February, 1884, and has since lived on the place. He has a fine farm, with good frame residence and outbuildings, and all his land under cultivation.

Mr. Cooper was married in 1859. His wife died, leaving one child, Mary J., and in 1865 he married Melvina A. Covell. She died June 24, 1877, leaving two children,—Frank E., born June 25, 1867; and Charles E., born June 1, 1870. He was again mar-





Nahum E. Ballou

ried June 29, 1878, to Mary A., daughter of Benjamin N. and Olive (Covell) Ellwood, both of whom are living in Sandwich, Ill. Her father was born Jan. 6, 1827, and her mother in December, 1829. Mrs. Cooper was born in Northville, La Salle County, this State, Oct. 15, 1859, and is the mother, by Mr. C., of two children living.—Bertie W., born Nov. 4, 1879, in La Salle County, and J. Ray, born Oct. 9, 1884, in this county. Alice M. and Lillie M., twins, were born July 7, 1881, in Adams Township, La Salle County. The former died when five months old, Dec. 7, 1881, and the latter Aug. 26, 1884, and both are buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Sandwich, Ill. Mrs. Cooper's grandmother is living with her father, and is 82 years of age.

Nahum Enon Ballou, M.D., Ph.D., F. R.M.S., physician, surgeon, scientist and essayist, is a son of Nahum and Anna (Phelps) Ballou, and was born at Plymouth, Chenango Co., N. Y., September 16, 1822. His father was born at Richmond, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1800. His paternal grandfather was Daniel Ballou, who belonged to the New Hampshire branch of the Ballou family. His mother was born at Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1801, and was a daughter of Enon and Mehitabel (Goldsmith) Phelps. The maternal grandfather was at the massacre of Wyoming, which occurred July 3, 1778, when that beautiful valley was desolated by fire and sword, the story of which Thomas Campbell depicts in his poem entitled "Gertrude of Wyoming." There were born to this family seven sons and five daughters. William W. Phelps, the oldest son, became an eminent scholar, poet and writer. He was a strong anti-Mason, and published at Canandaigua the *Ontario Phoenix*, and subsequently drifted westward to Utah. On the opening of the University of Deseret at Salt Lake City, he was appointed to the chair of Latin and Greek, and distinguished himself as an able writer and a brilliant linguist. He died several years ago, at the age of 74 years.

In 1830 Nahum Ballou moved with his family from Chenango to Orleans County, same State, and settled at Carlton, where our subject spent his youth. After the death of his father, which occurred Aug. 5, 1832,

he went to live with an English gentleman, who was not only kind but a man of culture and education. Here our subject received his first solid instruction, which gave direction to his future course of life. Here, beneath this hospitable roof, he was treated with great kindness, for the family had no children. This gentleman taught the fatherless youth the elements of knowledge, and gave his mind such direction and inclination to study and reading that it strengthened with increasing years. About this time the school districts of New York were provided with Harper's series of "District Libraries," which contained most excellent works for youthful readers, and our youthful student devoured these with avidity and with profit. Having advanced as far as it was then possible in the district schools, he finished his literary education at Gaines and Yates Academies, in Orleans Co., N. Y. Meanwhile he had picked up the shoemaker's trade at home, for his father was a shoemaker, and for some time alternated between pounding the lapstone and the brandishing of the pedagogue's ferule, whichever for the time being paid the best. He kept a stock of books in his shoe-bench drawer, and when his day's work was done his books were next in order, especially the study of the Latin and Greek languages, which to him was a delightful as well as a very profitable pastime. These studies later on in life were continued under competent tutors, who were paid for their services. Having long before decided upon medicine as a profession, he entered upon the study of it at Albion, N. Y., with Drs. Nichoson, Paine and Huff, and later studied with Dr. Alfred Babcock, of Gaines, in the same county, and attended his first course of lectures at Geneva, N. Y., and his second course at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass. (Dr. H. H. Childs, President), receiving the degree of M. D., in November, 1846. Dr. Ballou practiced 10 years in Carlton, and while there attended a third course of lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, which proved extremely profitable.

After several years of practice, and as soon as he had acquired a home, he chose a companion, Miss Catherine Maria Fuller, of Carlton, an acquaintance of his early youth, to whom he was married, July 14, 1850, and who died April 14, 1877. She was a loving wife, an affectionate companion, whose life was adorned with all of the Christian graces. His second marriage is dated Nov. 10,

1879, his present wife having been Mrs. Calista (Clark) Byington, also of Carlton, another estimable lady in the circle of his youthful acquaintances. Both of these companions have made the Doctor's home delightful, and both have striven to make it a hallowed resting place after care and toil, truly a fitting abode for the Christian graces. His first wife was an active Christian worker, as is also his present wife.

In 1856, Doctor Ballou settled in Sandwich, and has been a successful physician and surgeon for nearly thirty years. He has always had a large business, and long ago attained a high standing in his profession and as a scientist. He has been a resident from almost the beginning of the city, witnessing its stable and rapid growth, and aided in every audible way to give an impulse to moral and educational schemes for the general good of the citizens.

The scientific labors of the Doctor in different fields of research have met with merited recognition. He is a member of the Ottawa (Illinois) and the Cleveland (Ohio) Academies of Science. His associates in the city, in the organization of the Sandwich Naturalists' Association, made him their President. He is a member of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," and is a practical meteorologist. He has recently published the observations of 33 years, which are especially valuable on account of their having been taken from the first by the aid of the required physical instruments. He has written much on the subject of meteorology, that has been published in the State Reports of Illinois. His specialties in natural history are Ichthyology and the Arachnida, he having devoted much time to the study of fish and the spider. He spent several years with his pen in promulgating the methods of artificial production of fish, for the more rapid re-stocking of barren streams, exhausted by over-fishing and fishing out of season. He was made a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the meeting of that association in conjunction with the American Association in August, 1884, at Montreal. In November of 1884 he was made a member of the National Public Health Association, which met at St. Louis. But the crowning recognition was the conferring upon the Doctor, on November 19, 1884, of a Fellowship in the Royal Meteorological Society of Great Britain. The Doctor is in correspondence with several eminent scientists in Europe, as well as in this country,

and is well known among the students of natural history on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. His essays on medical science and on other subjects which have been published at different times, have elicited high commendation. Some of them have brought him valuable prizes,—notably those on agricultural and horticultural subjects. One on "Dairy Husbandry" and one on "Agriculture" received not only high commendation, but prizes as well. He has been a statistical correspondent for more than 20 years, of the United States Department of Agriculture; has managed a meteorological station at Sandwich for more than a quarter of a century, and for 18 years reported to the Smithsonian Institution, and for six years to the United States Signal Service. His station is now a "Voluntary Signal Service Station," and monthly reports are transmitted to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington,—the data collected by a complete equipment of physical instruments. His testimony is given that he has been benefited more by his connection with the Smithsonian Institution by means of publications and reports and miscellaneous collections than from all other sources; that the able management of Prof. Henry, during his incumbency, and since his demise the wise direction of its affairs by Prof. Baird, have been the means of directing and educating more in the natural sciences than could have been accomplished in any other direction.

It would seem to be an act of supererogation to say that during all these 40 years, the Doctor had led a busy life. While in Western New York, during the administration of President Fillmore, in addition to his professional business, he held the responsible position of Custom-House Officer in Niagara District, and since 1863 he has been United States Pension Surgeon, being now one of the oldest appointees in Northern Illinois holding the office. He is also Health Officer and Chairman of the Board of Health of the city. He was also the originator and Secretary of the Sandwich Fair, a stock company, whose exhibitions were equal to those of any neighboring fairs. He held the office of Secretary 14 years. Meanwhile, the University of Florida, the first educational center in that land of flowers and semi-tropical fruits, conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) upon our busy Doctor, *pro merito*. He desires thus publicly to acknowledge the great kindness of his eminent friends who fur-

nished the high testimonials required in such cases, namely: United States Senators Shelby M. Cullom, John A. Logan, Hon. Reuben Ellwood, ex-Congressman John F. Farnsworth, Judge Isaac N. Wilson, Chief Judge of the Appellate Court of Illinois, Rev. William Goodfellow, A. M., D. D., Charles G. Faxon, LL.B., and O. B. Knickerbocker, Esq., of Aurora.

Dr. Ballou has probably one of the largest medical and miscellaneous libraries in De Kalb County, it being especially rich in medical science, theology, biography, natural history and belles-lettres. He is a rigid Calvinist, and stands high socially and morally, as well as professionally. He believes the Bible and its teachings are better guides to the formation of character and a well ordered Christian life than those who are commissioned as expositors and interpreters of the inspired volume and the loving words of the Master.

Dr. Ballou is remotely related to that eminent divine, the late Rev. Hosea Ballou, with whom the Garfields are also connected by marriage, the martyr President's mother being a Ballou and a cousin of Nahum Ballou, the Doctor's father. The Doctor's oldest surviving brother, Hosea M. Ballou, of Carlton, N. Y., is Custom-House Officer of the Rochester District, having served through two or more Republican administrations, evidently honoring his trust by a faithful performance of its duties. His youngest brother, Daniel R. Ballou, came to Illinois with the Doctor, in 1856, and settled finally in the town of Fox, Kendall County, where he became a wealthy farmer, owning about 400 acres of land in the Fox River valley near Millington; but in the prime of manhood he lost his life by a fall from an iron bridge which was being constructed at Millington, Ill., on the 19th of February, 1884. He was a Captain in the War of the Rebellion, doing patriotic service. He was long a station agent at Sandwich, and served for a long time as Supervisor of the town of Fox. He was also a Trustee of the Jacksonville Asylum and President of the Board of Trustees at the time of his death.

The Doctor has found time to indulge in metrical composition, his elegies being tender and wholesome in tone and faultless in measure. His poem entitled "The Martyr President, Abraham Lincoln," has been repeated on various occasions, more especially on National Decoration days.

As a specimen of the Doctor's poetical talent we

reproduce the following magnificent tribute to his deceased wife.

IN MEMORIAM.

Lines written upon the death of his loving wife, who died suddenly, April 14, 1877.

I.

Oh, let me strike my harp of song
To mournful melody!
In sorrow's notes the theme prolong
In tuneful harmony!
Monarch Supreme, thou tyrant king
Of border realm of woe,
Whose upas touch and fatal sting
Proclaim a direful foe!

II.

He comes at morning-dawn of life
And hears the loved away;
Ere noon he comes when passion's rife,
And buoyant hope holds sway;
He comes at noon when manly strength
And pride predominate;
At day's decline he comes at length,
And closes life's estate.

III.

Beneath each roof-tree, anxious fear
Pulses with each heart-beat,
Lest some cherub or darling dear
Be borne from Love's retreat.
We may not know the chemistry
That dims the lustrous eye;
But God inspires the agency
That heaves the lapsing sigh.

IV.

Beyond the stars in peerless light
There lies the summer-land;
Faith leads us to the shining height
Which bounds the golden strand.
Here, guarded by the Father's care,
The Savior dwells, whose hand
Leads pilgrims up the pearly stair
To greet each loving band.

V.

How tender now her words of love
Exhaled almost in death!
They seem as wisdom from above,
Breathed out by angel breath.
Holy living, holy dying,
Caring for all she knew,
On Jesus firmly relying,
Thus daring to be true.

VI.

Our kindred here and those in Heaven,
Who've drifted on before,
Where God has gathered those He's given
Upon the other shore;
To Jesus our loved one has gone
To claim her promised rest;
Each thither by His love is drawn,
To Him a welcome guest.

VII.

In that bright world, our home above,
Where sorrow is unknown,
Is endless life, is joy and love,
Whither our loved has flown.
There is a voice by angui-h heard
Beneath life's galling chain;
That sweetest voice is Jesus' word,
"The pure shall meet again."

As a representative of the highest order of learning and mental culture, and a man in every sense worthy to be remembered by a grateful community, we place the portrait of Dr. Ballou in this volume.

Rev. John C. Schweitzer, resident in the village of Malta, is engaged in general farming on sections 2 and 3 in the same township. He is the son of Jacob Schweitzer, who was a German by birth, and was born June 24, 1827, in the canton of Basel, Switzerland, near the city of the same name situated on the river Rhine. His mother, Barabara M. (Mangold) Schweitzer, was also a native of Switzerland. The family came to America when the son who is the subject of this sketch was six years old. They took up their residence on a farm in Seneca Co., Ohio, where the father died within the first year. Later the mother married again and John was an inmate of the new household until he was 20 years of age. In 1847 he came to Kane Co., Ill., to engage in farming, and accordingly purchased a farm. He returned to Ohio for the members of his family and brought back with him his step-father and mother, and they were inmates of the same home several years in Kane County. In 1852 Mr. Schweitzer decided to settle in De Kalb County and bought a farm in Pierce Township, whither the family removed. His mother and step-father died there some years later. Mr. Schweitzer was one of the earliest settlers in Pierce Township, where he owned 160 acres of land, and he was also a pioneer of the portion of Kane County where he located.

While living in Pierce Township he spent eight years as an itinerant minister of the Evangelical Association, and his circuit embraced the entire States of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. At Kankakee, Ill., he was seized with violent illness, which resulted in the permanent loss of his health. He

began his career as a local preacher when he was 26 years of age, and he has pursued his ministerial labors ever since, with excellent results. In political views he is a Republican.

In 1882 Mr. Schweitzer came to the township of Malta and, associated with his sons, he bought 409 acres of land, where they have conducted joint operations in agriculture and are also interested in raising stock.

He was married in De Kalb County, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Blow) Leshner. She was born in Lebanon Co., Pa., Sept. 23, 1832, and came with her parents in childhood to Ohio. In 1846 the family removed to Illinois and settled in De Kalb County. Of this union 11 children have been born: Amelia, Mary E., John H., Edward F., Joseph A. and Nora E. S. are the survivors; the others died in infancy.

Berner H. Calhoun, farmer, section 31, Mayfield Township, was born Feb. 19, 1827, in Pittsford, N. Y. His father, Andrew Calhoun, was born in the State of New York and married Eleanor Roweth, who was born in England. About the year 1829 the family came to St. Joseph, Mich., and were there resident until 1845, in which year they fixed their abode in Hancock Co., Ill. A year later they settled in De Kalb. In 1873 the father removed to Cortland, his present residence, the mother having died in De Kalb, July 9, 1873. Their children—11 in number—grew to adult age.

Mr. Calhoun is the fourth child of his parents, and he was less than three years of age when they went to Michigan. He grew to manhood on a farm and at 19 entered upon an independent career, operating for some years as a farm laborer. In 1856 he rented a farm and continued to manage it for three years. In 1859 he bought 80 acres of land where he has since carried on his agricultural interests, and on which he settled in 1860. On this his farm buildings are erected, and he has added to his estate until it includes 400 acres, all improved and in advanced cultivation. It is stocked with 60 head of cattle, 14 horses and a drove of 70 hogs.

Mr. Calhoun is identified with the Republican elec-

ment in politics, and is one of the leading men of his township.

Mrs. Calhoun was formerly Betsey Renwick. She was born in Scotland Aug. 26, 1830. Her parents, Walter and Mary (Weel) Renwick, were also born in the same country, and in 1835 emigrated thence to Canada, where the mother died, in 1842. Her father came to Illinois in 1845 and settled in Kane County. After a stay of three years, in 1848, he came to Pierce Township and died there April 9, 1871. Mrs. Calhoun is the 12th in order of a family of 16 children. She was five years of age when she came to the American continent. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun were married Sept. 20, 1852, and have had 11 children,—Maggie M., Walter R., Ida M., Nathan C., Jennie M., Dudley S., Lizzie F., Delia I., Orlando, Mary and Annabel. The three last named are not living.

Lawrence Farley, general farmer, section 12, Malta Township, was born in County Meath, Ireland, about 1833. His parents, Patrick and Mary (McCan) Farley, were born in the same county and there passed their entire lives. The senior Farley died when his son was five years of age, and the mother survived but six years later, leaving him wholly orphaned when 11 years old. He was made by the event the builder of his own fortunes, and he took advantage of every opportunity for remunerative labor that offered. When he reached the age of 17 years, in company with his youngest sister, Catherine, now married and resident at Springfield, Mo., he came to America. They landed at the port of New York and proceeded thence to Newark, N. J., where a brother and sister who had preceded his removal to the United States some years earlier, were then resident.

Mr. Farley continued to remain in Newark four years, when he came to Rockford, Ill., and became a farm laborer in the vicinity of that place. He was married at Rockford, to Catherine Downey, who was a native of Ireland and is the daughter of John and Mary Downey, also born in Ireland. Mrs. Farley was born in County Louth, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1834. Her father died when she was about eight years old, and she was cared for by her mother as long as she

lived. She was orphaned but a few years later and soon after came to the United States with acquaintances. She went to Newark, N. J., where she continued to lived until she was 23 years of age, when she came to Rockford and was married. Of this union eight children have been born, two of whom are deceased. Following is the record: John was born July 17, 1861; Mary J., Feb. 12, 1863; Lawrence L., April 14, 1865; James, July 28, 1867; Katie, Aug. 21, 1870; Anna A., Sept. 27, 1872. Thomas, oldest child, died Jan. 12, 1883, aged 23 years and nine months. William H., the youngest, died March 5, 1875, aged five months.

Mr. Farley was engaged in farming some years after marriage at Rockford. In January, 1861, the family came to the township of Malta and settled on a rented farm, which the father conducted after the method of working on shares, until the autumn of 1865. At that date he purchased 80 acres of land, where he began independent farming, and he is now the owner of 491 acres of land, 171 acres of which is in De Kalb Township. Nearly the whole tract is under good improvement, and the farm buildings are of excellent type. He is also the owner of good graded cattle and hogs. He is a Democrat and the family are Roman Catholics.

Henry O. Whitmore, Supervisor of Mayfield Township, has been a resident of the county and township where he now lives since 1845, having come hither when a child of three years with his parents. He was born Oct. 18, 1843, in Pomfret, Windsor Co., Vt. The first 18 years of his life were passed on his father's farm and in attendance at school. During the winter following his attaining his 19th year, he engaged in teaching; but since that date he has operated exclusively as a farmer. He then came into possession of 120 acres of land, which is his homestead, and to which he has added 90 acres. The entire acreage is under excellent cultivation and forms an attractive and valuable home.

In political sentiment Mr. Whitmore adopts the principles and issues of the Republican party. He has held various local offices at different times, and

in the spring of 1883 was elected Supervisor. He was re-elected a year later to the same position.

Feb. 26, 1862, Mr. Whitmore was married to Esther V. Andrews, and their two children were born as follows: Wallace W., Feb. 11, 1863, and Cora C., Oct. 20, 1867. Mrs. Whitmore was born Oct. 28, 1844, in Warren Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Luman and Sophronia (Collins) Andrews. Her parents were natives of Warren County, and there the mother died in 1850. Her father came to De Kalb County and settled in the township of the same name, going thence a few years later to Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore are members of the Universalist Church.

Alanson R. Puffer, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 1, Malta Township, was born in Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 30, 1841. His father, James Puffer, is a native of Cheshire Co., N. H., of New England ancestry, and is at present residing in his native county, aged 65 years. His mother, Harriet (Field) Puffer, was also a native of Cheshire Co., N. H., and died there in her 22d year.

Mr. Puffer was only two weeks old at the time of his mother's death, and was the only son by his father's first marriage. His father married again, and Alanson was reared under the fostering care of his stepmother. He remained with the family, assisting on the farm and attending the common schools, until he attained the age of 15 years, when he engaged as a farm hand.

The marriage of Mr. Puffer occurred Jan. 11, 1872, in Rutland Co., Vt., and the partner of his joys and sorrows whom he selected was Miss Emma S. Ramney. She was a daughter of Aretas and Cleopatra (Clark) Ramney, natives of Vermont. Her father was of New England parentage and of Scotch extraction. The Clark family (maiden name of her mother) were of the old "Puritan" stock; and from authentic genealogical records in Mrs. Puffer's possession she traces her ancestry back to Thomas Clark, an officer on the Mayflower. Cleopatra (Clark) Ramney, mother of Mrs. Puffer, was a descendant of Thomas Clark of the seventh generation, was born Nov. 10, 1810, and died Aug. 14, 1880.

She was the second wife of Mr. Ramney, and by him had three children, two of whom are living and the oldest of whom is Mrs. Puffer, wife of the subject of this notice. She was born March 10, 1840, in Rutland Co., Vt. Her maiden life was spent at home, assisting her mother in the household duties and attending the common schools, also Castleton Seminary, at which institution she graduated. When 25 years of age Mrs. Puffer began teaching in the common schools of her native county and followed that vocation, in which she vigorously endeavored to excel, for some 16 years and until her marriage to Mr. Puffer.

Shortly after marriage Mr. Puffer came to this county and purchased 80 acres of land in Milan Township. He vigorously entered on the task of improving it and resided on it for nine years. He then, in 1880, exchanged it for 80 acres in Malta Township, upon which he moved. He has subsequently purchased 80 acres additional, and now has 160 acres. The entire tract is under a good state of cultivation and well stocked. His residence and farm buildings are of first-class order.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Puffer are members of the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Puffer is one of the Trustees. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held the minor offices of his township.

James Carter, farmer, owning and residing on the east half of section 3, Afton Township, was born in Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass., Dec. 25, 1832. He is a son of James and Anna M. (Nye) Carter, deceased.

His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, a native of New England and of English extraction. At his death, which occurred in 1845, when James was but 13 years old, he left his son a fortune aggregating \$70,000. A guardian was appointed, and he squandered a portion of the fortune, James receiving the remainder. The grandfather of James, both on his father's and mother's side, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

James Carter, subject of this notice, lived under the parental roof-tree until the death of his father, receiving the advantages of a common-school edu-





Joseph Glade

cation. Four years after his father's death, in 1849, having attained the age of 17 years, his desire to increase his worldly possessions was augmented by the discovery of gold in California, and he determined to go to that State. Six of his schoolmates agreed to accompany him providing he would advance sufficient to pay expenses, to which he generously consented. Their names were Lester Conklin, nephew of ex-Senator Conklin, John Hosmer, John Munger, Obadiah Burdette, Anson Nye and Jack Coby. They crossed the plains and safely arrived in the "land of gold." Soon three of the seven mates became homesick, and Mr. Carter paid their expenses home. The other four remained and engaged in mining.

On one occasion Mr. Carter was out prospecting unaccompanied, and while in a gulch a fog came up and he became lost. His mates commenced the search for him, but not until three days and three nights had passed did they succeed in finding him! He had almost perished for want of food, but, after being taken to the camp and nursed a few days, recovered.

Four of the seven mates remained in California, mining, Lester Conklin being the only one to make a success. Mr. Carter remained there about 10 months and then returned, overland, and located in Cayuga Co., N. Y. He had spent his fortune and was compelled to go to work. Accordingly, he hired himself to a German, and the first day's work he ever did was chopping wood, and then drove team for the same gentleman two months and two days, whereupon he received his discharge, accompanied by the magnificent sum of \$150 for his services.

Mr. Carter then came to Illinois and engaged in a machine-shop, where he worked for 10 months, then purchased a threshing-machine and engaged in threshing grain. He followed the business for some 10 years, alternating it with buying horses in all parts of the country, and speculating wherever he could see a dollar to be made.

In 1862 he went to Afton Township, worked land on shares for some two years, then, in 1866, purchased 160 acres. He has since added 447 acres to his original purchase, and now owns 607 acres. He has on his farm one of the finest frame residences in the township, besides good frame out-buildings, and a greater portion of his land under cultivation.

Mr. Carter was married Nov. 21, 1862, to Mrs.

Caty S. Avery, widow of Smith D. Avery, to whom she was married March 27, 1858, at Aurora, Kane County, Ill. Mr. Avery was born Aug. 27, 1836, and died Jan. 1, 1862, at Camp Raleigh, Mo., with a congestive chill, while in the service of his country in the late Civil War. He was a member of Co. A, 36th Ill. Vol. Inf., denominated the "Aurora Dragoons." Mr. and Mrs. Avery were the parents of three children: Anna D., born April 5, 1859; Anson A., Sept. 21, 1860; and Smith D., Jan. 7, 1862. Mrs. Carter's father, Harvey R. Densmore, was born Sept. 25, 1815, in Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt., and is at present residing with her. Her mother, Caty S. Densmore, was born March 25, 1817, and died July 21, 1841, after which her father married Mary J. Mather. Mrs. C. was born May 14, 1836, in Cortland, Cortland Co., N. Y. She was brought to this county by her parents in 1836, starting overland Dec. 19, and arriving here Nov. 29, of that year.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of four children, namely: Charles E., born Sept. 27, 1863; Jane H., Oct. 16, 1865; Caty S., June 22, 1867; Grace E., July 29, 1869,—all in Afton Township.

Mr. Carter, politically, is a Republican. He has been Assessor for three years, and was elected to the position again last spring. He has also been Road Commissioner three years.

Joseph Slade, farmer, section 19, De Kalb Township, was born Feb. 4, 1829, in Buckinghamshire, England. His parents, Simon and Ann (Jones) Slade, were natives of England, and there passed their entire lives. Their family included 11 children.

At the age of 26 years Mr. Slade came to the United States. He passed a few months in the State of New York, and in the fall of the same year—1855—came to De Kalb County and to the township of the same name, where he passed 12 years in various occupations. In 1867 he bought the farm on which he has since resided and labored, which comprised 80 acres of land. He is now the owner of 91 acres, which is all under cultivation.

Politically he is a Republican and has officiated in the capacity of School Director.

He was married Feb. 5, 1878, in De Kalb Town-

ship, to Jane, daughter of Henry and Harriet (Willis) Sarney. Her parents were of English birth and lived in that country all their lives. Mrs. Slade was born there March 22, 1843, and came to America in January, 1878. Her mother was born in 1810 and died in 1849; and her father, born in 1815, died in January, 1884. The children born of her marriage are as follows: Henry H., born Dec. 15, 1878; Mabel A., March 1, 1881; Sarah I., May 2, 1883.

Among the list of portraits of representative men of De Kalb County which may be found in this ALBUM, we give that of Mr. Slade, which is engraved from a photograph taken in 1878.

Elias Hartman was born in Northampton Co., Pa., Oct. 27, 1810. He is the son of John and Regina (Bear) Hartman. When eight years of age the family moved to Luzerne County, in the same State, where Elias remained until 22 years of age, when he went to Medina Co., Ohio, where he remained two years. For the next two years he roved about seeking the place where he should make a permanent home. In 1836 he visited De Kalb County and located a claim in Ohio Grove, Cortland Township, where he subsequently built a log house. On the first day of January, 1838, he was united in marriage with Almira Churchill and moved at once into his new house. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman are the parents of six children, five of whom are living—Philo De Witt, Mary O., Rosetta M., David W., Carrie D. Mr. Hartman is one of the oldest living settlers in De Kalb County and has lived almost a half century within five miles of where he located his claim in 1836. He has lived to see realized more than he could have dreamed of when, with his young bride, he lived a pioneer life in old De Kalb.

Joseph B. Greek, yeoman, section 13, Malta Township, was born Dec. 25, 1854, in Devonshire, England, where his parents, William and Mary (Judd) Greek, and their ancestors were born. The father died there when 74 years of age, and the mother's demise occurred when she was 53 years old. They had eight

children; two died in England, two emigrated to New Zealand and three are still faithful to the home instinct, remaining in their native shire.

Mr. Greek, of this sketch, yielded to impulse and came to the New World, when he was 20 years old, in 1874, accompanying some friends hither. He first located at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., where his uncle had recently deceased, and where he had gone for the purpose of settling the estate, which was willed to the brother, the father of Mr. Greek. The legatee had arranged for the reversion of the property, which included 280 acres of land to the son who had crossed the ocean to conduct the necessary details of the business. The farm is situated on section 13, Malta Township. After adjusting matters, Mr. Greek returned to England and continued to reside there until 1879, when he came to America a second time to establish a permanent home on the farm in Malta Township, which is now in a finely improved condition, and is stocked with valuable cattle and swine. He is a Republican in his political views.

Harry A. Joslyn, Cortland Township, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1816, and is the son of Phineas and Lorinda (Woodworth) Joslyn, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Vermont. In the fall of 1838 the family came to De Kalb County, Harry preceding them the previous spring, but returning and coming back with his parents. On arriving in the spring, Harry located a claim on section 9, Cortland Township, which he gave to his father on the latter's arrival. He then purchased a claim on section 4, Cortland Township, which he held for some years, obtaining his title from the Government when the land came into market. He subsequently sold this farm and purchased another on section 3, which he held until 1854, when he sold out, moved to Sycamore, and, in company with H. H. Rowe, commenced the mercantile business, carrying a general stock. In 1855, Kimball Dow became associated with the firm of Rowe & Joslyn, the partnership continuing until the hard times of 1857, when it was dissolved. In 1858 Mr. Joslyn was appointed Deputy Sheriff and served six years, when he was elected Sheriff and served one term. In May, 1867, he pur-

chased a farm on section 16, Cortland, where he resided until May, 1883, when he sold out and purchased a few acres of land, together with a comfortable dwelling-house on section 5, Cortland, but immediately adjoining the city limits of Sycamore on the south. In addition to that of Sheriff, Mr. Joslyn has held other local offices in the county. He was Collector of taxes for Sycamore for six years. While only receiving a common-school education, Mr. Joslyn mastered his studies so well that for one year prior to his coming to De Kalb he taught school in Erie County, of his native State. On his arrival here he taught the winter term of the school four miles north of Sycamore. He also taught one winter in Tazewell Co., Ill.

On the 11th day of May, 1841, Mr. Joslyn was united in marriage with Lucy Ann Waterman, a native of Genesee, now Wyoming Co., N. Y., but who came to this county in company with her parents at an early day. Five children were born unto them,—Louisa A.; Franklin M., now Probate Judge of Atchison Co., Mo.; John P., deceased; William L. an attorney and real-estate agent at Algona, Iowa.; James C., now Assistant Postmaster at Sycamore.

Charles P. Coy, farmer, section 13, Somonauk Township, was born June 30, 1820, in Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt. Reuben Coy, his father, was born in the same township in the Green Mountain State, and married Charity Woodruff, a native of Farmington, Conn. Two of their five children are now living. Mr. Coy has one brother—Martin H.—a farmer in Middletown, Vt.

Mr. Coy was reared on a farm and attended the common schools of his native place, and later was a student at the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, one of the most popular and successful educational institutions of the East. He taught six terms of school, and also acted about 18 months as a clerk in a store in Middletown. Associated with his brother Martin, he bought 300 acres of land in his native township, where they made a specialty of breeding sheep and cattle. He was married Feb. 21, 1850, in Tinmouth, Rutland Co., Vt., to Nancy R. Coleman. They have become the parents of six

children, whose record is as follows: Cornelia is the wife of John Scott, a farmer in Somonauk Township. Horace G. is a farmer in the same township. Charles D. is deceased. Hattie E. is at home. Jane C. is deceased. Royal C. is a student at the Jenning Seminary at Aurora, Ill.

In 1869 Mr. Coy removed with his family to Illinois and settled where he now resides. At the outset he bought 160 acres of fine and valuable land, and has increased his estate until he has 272 acres where he is pursuing a prosperous course of agriculture.

While a resident of his native State, Mr. Coy was actively interested in politics, both local and general, and he held a number of township offices. He represented Middletown in the State Assembly in 1858-9, during which time the new State-House at Montpelier was constructed.



Nelson Hotchkiss, retired farmer, residing at Shalbona and a pioneer of 1836, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1820, and is a son of Simeon and Annie Hotchkiss. When 15 years of age, in June, 1836, his parents emigrated to this State and located at Naperville, Cook Co., Ill. Two months later they moved to Kane County, where his father and family made a claim of 1,100 acres of land. This was prior to the Government survey, and claims were procured by plowing furrows and blazing trees. The land was all in its natural condition, and his father entered at once on the laborious task of improving his claim. The nearest postoffice was 10 miles distant, and postage 25 cents on each letter. His father had great faith in the future of the country and continued in his labors of improvement until the land was offered for sale by the Government, when he purchased 200 acres.

Nelson Hotchkiss remained with his father, assisting in the improvement of his claim, prior to the time it was offered for sale by the Government, and afterward on the land his father purchased until 1855. During that year he moved on section 26, Shalbona Township, where he at present owns 140 acres. He lived on the latter place engaged in cultivating it

until the fall of 1883, when he removed with his family to the village of Shabbona.

Mr. Hotchkiss was married April 22, 1845, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Seth and Rachel (Davenport) Rice. She was born in Chemung Co., N. Y., and accompanied her parents to this State in 1843.

Mr. and Mrs. H. are the parents of two children, namely: F. Addie, wife of William Jackson, a merchant at Shabbona, and Lewis R., who married Elizabeth Vossburg and resides on the old homestead on section 26.

Michael O'Brien, farmer, section 13, Milan Township, was born Sept. 9, 1836, in County Clare, Ireland. Martin O'Brien, his father, claims lineal descent from one of the Irish kings—Bryan—from whom he is in the 29th generation. The genealogy is still intact, although the posterity is widely diffused. The senior O'Brien died in Ireland in 1858.

The younger O'Brien came to America when he was 16 years of age, and located first at Boston, where he spent some time occupied in the capacity of a common laborer. In 1856 he came to Chicago, and soon after proceeded to the Southern States, where he spent three years in various localities. In the fall of 1860 he came to De Kalb County and purchased the farm upon which he has, since 1878, prosecuted his agricultural interests, buying at first 80 acres in Milan Township. He placed it in care of a man to enter upon the work of improvement and in 1871 added 40 acres to the estate, the latter tract being situated on section 12. In 1878 he entered upon the work of cultivating his property in person, and in 1884 purchased an additional 80 acres on section 13. The large and valuable farm is all improved and supplied with good farm buildings. Mr. O'Brien's farm is stocked with all varieties of stock except sheep. He is a zealous Democrat and is one of the school officers of Milan Township.

His marriage to Mary A. Butler took place Jan. 29, 1878, in Clinton Township. Mrs. O'Brien was born Dec. 23, 1856, in County Tipperary, Ireland, and she is the daughter of William and Mary (Pollard) Butler, who are still living in their native land. She came to America when she was 18 years of age, and

lived some time at Shabbona Grove. Mary E., Katie and Maggie are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Samuel Archer, dealer in grain and coal at Shabbona, was born in Suffolk, England, April 21, 1850, the son of John and Elizabeth Archer. He came to America with his parents in 1864, and made his home on a farm in the township of Paw Paw, De Kalb Co., Ill.

He received a common-school education and was engaged in farming till he formed the existing partnership with Mr. George Lovering, Jan. 1, 1883. They dissolved partnership March 9, 1885, and Mr. Archer has leased the Bouslough Elevator for five years, and will carry on a trade in grain, seeds, hard and soft coal, and will commence business on May 1, 1885. He has also purchased a fine residence in the village. He was married in Malugin Township, Lee Co., Ill., July 5, 1872, to Miss Sarah Agler, daughter of John and Sarah Agler. They had two children, both daughters, named M. Allie and A. Pearl. Mrs. A. died Nov. 16, 1878, and Mr. Archer was married again Jan. 5, 1881, at Amboy, Ill., to Miss Sarah E. Lacey, daughter of William and Margaret Lacey, and born in Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Archer is independent in his votes on political issues.

Mrs. Olive A. Eggleston, widow of Clark A. Eggleston and daughter of Moses L. and Martha (Brown) Simpson, was born Feb. 7, 1811, in Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y. Her parents were farmers and lived all their lives in the State of New York. Her mother was a Quaker, and was a member of a settlement of that sect in New York. After her marriage she settled with her husband near the State line of Massachusetts, going later to Ohio and locating at Cleveland. Mr. Eggleston was a mechanic and followed his trade until his removal to the West in 1858, when he became a farmer in the township of Milan. The place included 160 acres, and Mrs

Eggleston has recently sold 80 acres. She has managed her business affairs alone since 1862, conducting her farming and real-estate business herself. She has been the mother of five children, three of whom are deceased. George C. married Ella Duffy, and they reside in the township of De Kalb. Edgar H. married Clara Ranelis, and they live with the mother on the homestead. The latter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George W. Crapser, dealer in general hardware, stoves, etc., and farm machinery, established his business at Shabbona, April 15, 1877, and carries a stock averaging from \$5,500 to \$6,000. He was born near Northville, La Salle Co., Ill., Jan. 16, 1848, and is the son of William H. and Emeline (Seaman) Crapser. He was educated in the common schools, and was brought up on his father's farm. In 1875 he began traveling as a salesman of farm machinery, and continued that business about two years. He came to Shabbona in the spring of 1877, and on the 15th of April, that year, entered upon his present business.

He was married at Sandwich, this county, March 27, 1872, to Miss Emma J., daughter of John and Marian Linderman. She was born in Van Buren Co., Mich., Jan. 14, 1853. They have three children, —one son and two daughters. The eldest, Harry A., was born Dec. 6, 1873; the second, Hattie M., was born Aug. 3, 1878, and Jessie E., Aug. 27, 1880.

Mr. Crapser has served two years as President of the Board of Village Trustees of Shabbona. In politics he is a Republican.

Edwin P. Smith, farmer, section 35, Mayfield Township, is a native citizen of De Kalb County. His parents, Spafford and Eliza (Sholes) Smith, came to De Kalb County in the fall of 1839, the father remaining in Sycamore about six months. While there, in company with a brother, Curtis Smith, he entered a claim of about 1,000 acres of land, which they afterward divided, and that portion allotted to Mr. S. Smith included 500 acres situated in what became

Mayfield Township after the organization. On this the original proprietor resided until 1870, when he located in Sycamore and is now a resident there. A biographical sketch and portrait of Spafford Smith appears on other pages of this work. The only sister of Edwin P. Smith was named Eliza A.

The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 19, 1843, in the township of Mayfield, on the farm which he bought of his father in 1883, with whom he was a joint occupant of the place previous to that date. He obtained such education as the common schools afforded, and has devoted his life with vigorous effort to the pursuit of agriculture. He is a Republican in political faith and relations.

His marriage to Flora M. Joiner took place Jan. 6, 1870, in the township of Mayfield, where she was born Feb. 27, 1849. She is the daughter of Cyrus and Elmina Joiner, of Mayfield Township, of whom a biographical notice appears elsewhere in this ALBUM. One child,—Albert P., born Nov. 8, 1871,—is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Mr. S. has officiated three years as Highway Commissioner and seven years as School Director.

Edmond Gathercoal, general farmer and stockman, located on section 13, Malta Township, was born in Norfolkshire, England, Dec. 4, 1812. His father, Thomas Gathercoal, was also born in England, and married Susan Johnson. She died where she had lived all her life, when her son Edmund was but 13 years old. The father, who in early life was a common laborer, became a butcher in later life in his native country; and, having received a competence, he came to America to spend his declining years with his children, and he died in Kingston Township, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Susan Clark, aged 82 years.

On the event of his marriage Mr. Gathercoal assumed independent relations with the world, and lived in Cambridgeshire, England, until 1863, the year in which he emigrated with his family to America. Their first location was at Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill. In February, 1865, they settled in Malta Township, where the father purchased 40 acres of land on section 13, and later bought 40 acres addi-

tional on section 12 adjoining his first purchase. The entire property is now well improved. In political affiliation he is a Republican.

Mr. Gathercoal was married in Cambridgeshire, England, May 2, 1841, to Sarah Garner, by whom he has had 13 children, whose record is as follows: Thomas is a farmer in Kingston Township; Faith married George Ashelford (see sketch); John is a mechanic at Sycamore; Susan (Clark) resides in Kingston Township; Mary A. (Blake) lives in De Kalb, where her husband is employed as a florist by Isaac L. Ellwood; Christiana (Mrs. Balcom) lives at De Kalb; Addie M. and Bell are the two youngest; Rosanna died when 15 months old; William was nearly five years of age when he died; James' decease took place when he was 15 months old; William (2d) was four and a half years old when he died; an elder daughter, also named Rosanna, died at the age of 13 years. Mrs. G. was born June 11, 1822. She is the daughter of John and Mary (Spener) Garner, both natives of England, where they passed their entire lives.

Boward Whitmore, farmer, section 34, Mayfield Township, was born in Pomfret, Windsor Co., Vt., Dec. 2, 1838. His parents, Enos and Salina (Reed) Whitmore, were of New England birth and origin. The father was born Nov. 27, 1802, the mother Nov. 25, 1815. They were married April 7, 1830. The former died May 1, 1877, and the mother died Aug. 16, 1861. They settled in Mayfield Township about 1845, and were among the pioneer element of the county of De Kalb. They were residents of Mayfield Township from the time of their removal hither until their deaths.

Mr. Whitmore has been an inhabitant of the county and township where he now lives, since the age of seven years. He is the proprietor of a finely improved and valuable tract of land, which includes 160 acres. Politically he is a Republican.

He was united in marriage, at Sycamore, Feb. 1, 1864, to Julia Andrews, and they have had five children,—Walter S., Eleanor, Alfred H., Roy P., and

Bessie M. The youngest son, Roy, died when 10 months old. Mrs. Whitmore was born May 3, 1847, in Warren County, N. Y., and is the daughter of Luman and Sophronia (Collins) Andrews, who were natives of the State of New York, and where the latter died. The former came to De Kalb County, and went later to Indiana. Mr. Andrews was born Feb. 18, 1809, and married Nov. 21, 1832, and died Sept. 18, 1864. His wife, Sophronia (Collins) Andrews, was born April 6, 1815, and died Oct. 2, 1850.

Robert Mullins, retired farmer residing at Shabbona, was born in Woodhall, Yorkshire, England, April 24, 1811. He is a son of George and Juliana (Gillott) Mullins, natives of that country, and was brought up on a farm, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools.

He was married to Miss Sarah Ulyett, at Elmton Church, Derbyshire, England, Dec. 29, 1834. She was a daughter of John and Margaret (Wardley) Ulyett, natives of that country, and was born June 22, 1810, in Elmton, Derbyshire, England. In 1852 Mr. Mullins emigrated, with his family, to this country. He immediately purchased a farm of 160 acres on section 17, that township, and has since increased his acreage to 580 acres. Of this amount he now owns 160 acres, located on section 8, which he retains.

Mr. and Mrs. Mullins were the parents of eight children, all of whom were born in England. Juliana, the eldest, was born March 6, 1836, and died in infancy. Mary was born June 10, 1839, and is the wife of Septimus Storey, a resident of Shabbona Township. George was born May 3, 1842, married Mary A. Bostock and lives in Lee Co., Ill. John was born Oct. 4, 1844, married Martha Nicholson and is a farmer in Shabbona Township. Robert F. was born March 8, 1846, married Melvina Kenicut, and lives in Ackley, Iowa. William was born April 3, 1848, married Sarah Holmes and resides in Shabbona Township. Henry was born Jan. 30, 1850; married Retie Cisco and lives in Ackley,

Iowa. Thomas was born Oct. 12, 1851, and is engaged in the jewelry business at Shabbona.

Mrs. Mullins died June 16, 1860, from fright caused by a tornado.

In the latter part of 1861 Mr. Mullins returned to England, and Jan. 7, 1862, he was again united in marriage; Miss Mary E. Challand, daughter of Charles and Ann (Freeman) Challand was the bride. She was born in Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire, England, April 11, 1819. Soon after marriage he returned to this country, and Mrs. Mullins became the mother of a child—Esther A., born Jan. 26, 1863. She grew to maturity under the parental roof-tree, became accomplished and educated, and died Feb. 26, 1881.

Mr. Mullins has been honored with various official positions in the county. He served several years as Commissioner of Highways and four years as Trustee of the village of Shabbona. He retired from active farm life in March, 1877, and moved into Shabbona. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 26 years. His wife is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Politically Mr. Mullen is a Republican. He has made three trips to the old country, the last time in company with his wife, soon after the death of their daughter.



on. Henry Wood, farmer, section 8, Sycamore Township, was born Nov. 10, 1824, in the town of Randolph, Vt., and is the son of Zechariah and Sarah (Bacon) Wood. His father was born in Middlebury, Worcester Co., Mass., and went thence in his early manhood to Orange Co., Vt., where he married Sarah Bacon, a native of Poinfret, Windsor Co., Vt. He became a landholder in Randolph, where he resided until 1828, when he sold his estate preparatory to settling at Tunbridge. He bought a farm on Tunbridge Hill, where he was engaged in general agricultural interests about eight years. He sold out again in 1835, and in January, 1836, set out for Illinois, feeling that the narrow valleys of the Green Mountain State and the limited opportunities of crowded New England afforded small outlook for the prosperous and useful future of his children; and

seeing all he desired for them—field for practical effort—in the promise of the Prairie State. On leaving Tunbridge he had a span of horses and sleigh for the transportation of a portion of his household effects. He drove across the State of New York, and when in Pennsylvania exchanged his sleigh for a wagon with which he made his way to Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., then the residence of Jesse C. Kellogg, his son-in-law. He remained in that place through the summer, working a farm on shares. In June, 1836, he came on a prospecting tour to De Kalb County, then attached to Kane County, for judicial purposes, and located a claim of land on section 17, now Sycamore Township. The land had not then been surveyed and did not come into market until seven years later. His family, consisting of his wife, two sons, four daughters, a son-in-law (Sumner French and son by a former wife) and grandchild, joined him on the first day of December, 1836, at the house of Jesse C. Kellogg, who was then living on section 8, Sycamore Township. The entire household spent a part of the winter here, and part with Lysander Darling, a near neighbor, removing in the spring to the log house Mr. Wood had erected on his claim. He entered vigorously into the work of improving his farm and founding a home, and was a resident of Sycamore until his death, which occurred March 24, 1853.

To him and his wife were born 10 children, only two of whom, Thomas and Henry, survive. Following is the family record: Zechariah Wood, the father, was born Dec. 20, 1779, and died March 24, 1853; Sarah (Bacon) Wood, the mother, was born Jan. 20, 1783, and died May 19, 1861. Their children were: Hannah, born Oct. 1, 1807, died April 8, 1837; Theodore, born Nov. 17, 1808, died April 14, 1829; Lorinda, born April 27, 1810, died May 29, 1837; Phebe, born Feb. 29, 1812, died Feb. 14, 1873; Mary (1st), born Jan. 11, 1816, died Oct. 21, 1816; Mary (2d), born Dec. 29, 1817, died March 27, 1845; Susan Elizabeth, born June 19, 1820, died Sept. 23, 1845; Thomas H., born Sept. 3, 1822; Henry, born Nov. 10, 1824; Sarah Emily, born June 16, 1827, died Sept. 10, 1856.

Henry Wood came from Vermont with the other members of his father's family, in the fall of 1836. They set out from Middlebury on the first day of October with two span of horses and two wagons,—one for the accommodation of the family, the other for the conveyance of the household goods. The journey

furnished many incidents of travel which impressed themselves upon the memory of the boy of 11 years. In one instance, he was walking some distance in advance of the wagons with the son of his sister, Mrs. French, when a train of cars came rushing toward them. Darkness was coming on, and in the dim light the wholly new experience presented a terrific appearance,—the blinding headlight, the unearthly mixture of sounds and the unparalleled speed of the approaching monster conveyed the impression that the fabled horrors of the lower pit had broken bounds and was abroad for prey. The youngsters precipitated a retreat and paused not until they were once more with the wagons. Mr. Wood appreciates the sentiments of the Irishman who remarked the first time he saw a locomotive under way, "Sure, Pat, it's hell in harness!" During the entire journey the meals were cooked by the roadside and the family slept in the wagons. They arrived in De Kalb County on the last day of November, the journey having consumed exactly two months. The prices of provisions during the winter were very high, and all supplies were brought from Chicago. Butter was 50 cents a pound, flour \$25 a barrel, and pork and lard were 37½ cents a pound.

In the spring of 1837 the family moved into a log house erected by the father on his claim. It was 14 x 14 feet in dimensions and covered with "shakes," a variety of substitute for shingles riven from oak, three feet long, from four to six inches wide and bound in place with poles, no nails being obtainable, and if they had been, each pound was worth a pound of butter. The floor of the upper apartment was of shakes and that of the room below of puncheons made from bass-wood logs. Bedsteads were made by boring holes in a log on one side of the house, in which were driven poles, and with poles for cross-pieces a frame was constructed on which a straw mattress was placed. Two of them were on the lower floor, the upper not being sufficiently high for the purpose. The boys were required to sleep in the room above, and it was a frequent thing for them to wake in the morning and find their beds covered with snow from one to three inches in thickness, which drifted in between the shakes. The summer of 1837 was a hard one, and but little was raised. For two months the family lived on potatoes and samp with milk. The samp was home-made, and was obtained with the aid

of a carpenter's plane, which was held in place with the cutting side upward. Pushing the ears of corn over the bit reduced the grain to hominy, which made wholesome and palatable food.

The first five or six years of the life of Mr. Wood in De Kalb County were spent in the active labor of the farm, in the summers driving a "breaking" team on the raw prairie. General farming was conducted in wholly different methods from those employed at present. Grain was cut with a cradle, and threshed in the following manner: A level place was selected, the grass cut away, the grain piled in a circle about 15 to 20 feet in diameter, and oxen driven over the straw. One or two men turned over the straw and kept it in place. When sufficiently tramped, the straw was thrown into a rick or stack, and the wheat cleaned by a fanning-mill. The nearest market for a time was Chicago, and Henry was the one usually sent to that place, taking in a load of grain and returning with needed supplies.

Until 22 years of age Mr. Wood remained with his parents. In the fall of 1846 he went to Missouri, and engaged in teaching at Pilot Grove, Cooper County, during the winter following. He returned to Sycamore in the spring of 1847, and was occupied during the summer following in house-painting. In the fall he rented a farm, which he worked on shares two years, with satisfactory pecuniary results, and in 1849 purchased 72 acres of land on section 9, located half a mile from his father's house. He entered at once upon the work of improvement, and laid the foundation of a successful life. Starting with these 72 acres, he has from time to time, during years of unremitting toil, added to his original purchase, paying for all with the proceeds of the sale of farm products, thus demonstrating anew that farming is a profitable business. He is now owner of 267 acres of land in Sycamore Township, and 160 acres of rolling prairie in Plymouth Co., Iowa. His farm is said to be one of the best improved in De Kalb County, and includes 62 acres of fine and valuable timber. The remainder is composed of tillable land of the best character, together with pasture. The farm buildings are of excellent and creditable type. Mr. Wood has operated extensively in live stock, his herd of cattle being chiefly thoroughbred "Short-Horns." He has also given considerable attention to breeding choice swine. He is a practi-

cal advocate of mixed husbandry, and successfully conducts all the branches common to general farming.

In early political days, Mr. Wood was an Abolitionist, but became a Republican on the organization of the party, and was actively interested in its formation and organization in De Kalb County. During the war he was a member of the Union League. He has also discharged the duties of his citizenship as Supervisor, and as Township School Trustee. In 1880 he was elected to represent the 17th District, including Kendall, Grundy and De Kalb Counties, in the Legislature of Illinois, and was re-elected to the same official position in 1882. During the first session he was on four regular Committees, "Canals and Rivers," "State Institutions," "License," and "Agriculture, Horticulture and Dairying." He was an active member of the "Legislative Farmers' Club," and served on special committees connected with the farming interests of the State. He was also selected by the House and from regular Committees to visit some of the State charitable institutions, with reference to special appropriations. Near the close of the session of 1882, he was one of ten delegates appointed by Gov. Cullom to represent the State of Illinois in the Canal and River Convention, held at Dubuque, in the interest of the Hennepin Canal. During the session of 1883 Mr. Wood was Chairman of the Committee on "Public Charities," and was also on the following regular Committees: "Canals and Rivers," "Public Printing," "Retrenchment," and "Visiting Committee to visit State Charitable Institutions."

He has been prominently identified with the De Kalb County Agricultural Society from the date of its organization; was its President two years, and officiated several years in the capacity of Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The primary education of Mr. Wood was begun in the district school of his native State, and he has since gathered a useful and available fund of information from observation and the various relations he has sustained in business and society. He has all his life been a friend of literature, has given much attention to reading, and has traveled extensively throughout the Union. He has now been a citizen of De Kalb County for almost half a century; he has witnessed the various changes that have taken

place in transforming it from a wilderness to a well developed country, with a thrifty, enterprising people, and has been an active participant in almost every enterprise that has tended to its advancement. Today he is one of the few old settlers that remain, and he can look back upon a life well spent, and know that what he now calls his own, under Providence, has been obtained by unceasing, unremitting toil. Probably no man in De Kalb County has done more hard work than himself. No man has a more extensive acquaintance throughout the county; and whatever honor he has received from his fellow citizens results from the fact that his manner of life from his youth up is known of all men, and all know that honesty and integrity have been the controlling principles of his life. Other prominent traits of Mr. Wood's character are, industry, economy, temperance, executive ability and perseverance, and he has, in the different offices of public trust held by him in town, county and State, discharged the duties of the various positions with intelligence, fidelity and honesty, and has the respect and commendation of the people.

He has been a frequent contributor to the local press, writing descriptive letters during his travels and also articles on agricultural subjects. He is a firm friend of the temperance cause, and, with several members of his family, is connected with the First Congregational Church of Sycamore.

Mr. Wood is known to be something of a curiosity-hunter, and is an enthusiastic student of mineralogy. His collection of minerals and "precious stones," containing many rare specimens obtained from various parts of the United States and other countries, form an unusual addition to the furnishings of a country home.

The marriage of Mr. Wood with Rhoda Elizabeth Richards occurred March 16, 1851. Mrs. Wood was born at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., July 28, 1829, and is the daughter of Nash and Emily Carrier Richards. Ten children have been born to them, of whom six are living. Charles N. married Lizzie E. Taylor, and lives at Wahpeton, Dakota, where he is managing the real estate and loan business of his cousin, T. L. French; Leroy B. married Georgia A. Crawford, and is Treasurer of the Plano Manufacturing Company. Shepard H. is engaged in the real-estate and loan business at Wahpeton, Dak.; Emily

S.; only daughter, was graduated in 1884, in the Art Department of Wheaton College. She is an accomplished artist in oil and crayon, and some of her miscellaneous work has attracted favorable notice. William H. and Albert C. are the names of the youngest children who survive.

There is much in the life of such a man as Mr. Wood worthy of commendation and honor. Coming to this country while it was in its native wildness, and growing up amid the hardships and privations of a new country, he developed a manhood sturdy, noble and true in all its phases. The coming generations will not only desire to read the record of the lives of such men, but will have a worthy desire to look upon their portraits as well. We have therefore endeavored not only to preserve a brief outline of the lives of many of the prominent and representative men and women of De Kalb County, but to give imperishable likenesses of many, which is done in the gallery of portraits given in this book. Among these, and one equally worthy the honor with any other man in the county, may be found that of Mr. Wood. It is engraved from a photograph taken in March, 1881.

Madison Van Velzor; deceased, formerly a farmer of Shabbona Township, was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., June 11, 1817, is the son of Elisha Van Velzor, was brought up at farming, receiving a common-school education, and removed in boyhood with his parents to Allegany County, that State.

He was married in the latter county, June 27, 1844, to Miss Eunice, daughter of Joseph D. and Hannah (Rogers) Wilcox, and a native of the same county. He moved to St. Clair Co., Mich., in 1845, where he was engaged in the lumber business. From there he moved to Joliet, Ill., spent a winter there, then moved to Du Page Co., Ill., and finally, in 1850, to Shabbona Township, this county. He was actively engaged in farming on sections 10 and 11, where he had a large farm of 700 or 800 acres. In 1877 he removed to the village of Shabbona and built the fine mansion now occupied by his widow and children. His death occurred Oct. 23, 1884. He had nine children, two sons and seven daughters,

namely: De Witt, who married Lucy Nicholson and lives at Shabbona; Mary E., widow of Jacob Watson and living at De Kalb Center; Frances A., wife of John W. Middleton, of Shabbona; Sarah E., wife of Wellington Helm, of the township of Shabbona; William W., who married Emily Challand, of the same township; Emma C., Jane A.; Ida; wife of Henry Sherwood, of Shabbona Township, and Lillie A.

Mr. Van Velzor was an enterprising, thrifty farmer and of unquestioned integrity, just and kind to those in his employ who proved faithful to their duties, while he took no pains to conceal his dislike for the lazy and incompetent. In all his relations with his neighbors he was ever trusted and held in high esteem. He died leaving a valuable property to be distributed among a large family.

Thomas Adams, retired farmer on section 7, De Kalb Township, has been resident of the county since 1849, when he purchased 160 acres of land. He has prospered and increased his possessions to 240 acres, which is in an advanced condition of improvement.

Mr. Adams was born Aug. 6, 1816, near Belfast, Ireland, and is the son of William and Mary (Hanna) Adams. His parents were born in the North of Ireland and were respectively of Scotch and English descent. They emigrated to America in 1847 and died a short time after their arrival in Canada. They had six sons and four daughters, and nine of their children lived to maturity. Thomas is the fourth son and seventh child, and he was reared on his father's farm, and later became an assistant in the linen factory, his father belonging to the industrial class known in Ireland as linen drapers. He was thus occupied until he was 25 years of age, when he came to Canada and bought a farm near Kingston. He resided there about four years, coming thence to De Kalb County at the date named. He is a progressive farmer and stockman, and raises annually an average of 100 hogs, 50 head of cattle and a dozen horses.

Mr. Adams was first married in Canada, to Elizabeth Dart, a native of the Dominion, of mixed New England and Scotch ancestry. They became the

parents of four children,—Mary J., William, Almira and Anna. Only the oldest of these is living. The mother died April 15, 1855, in De Kalb County. The second wife of Mr. Adams, Mary Morgan, to whom he was married in the city of New York, Oct. 26, 1856, was born in Belfast, Ireland. Their three children were named William E., Isabella and Thomas J. The youngest one is living and he is managing the home farm. He was married Jan. 19, 1882, to Miss Mary Welch, of Malta.

Mr. Adams is independent in politics. He has officiated as Highway Overseer and as School Director. With his wife, he is a member of the Methodist Church.

Joseph C. Coster, of the mercantile firm of Bauder & Coster, at Hinckley, is the son of Richard and Rachel (Cook) Coster. His father was born in Holland and his mother in New York. The father emigrated to America and was married in the State of New York, where he located. His wife died May 7, 1841, and later he came to Illinois to pass the remaining years of his life. He died March 7, 1854, in Kane Co., Ill. Peter, Alexander H., Joseph C., Rosetta A., Richard, Stephen P. and Cornelia are the names of his sons and daughters.

Mr. Coster was born Aug. 18, 1815, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He was trained to a knowledge of agriculture and instructed in the common schools of the State of his nativity. In 1847 he removed to Sugar Grove Township, Kane Co., Ill., coming thence in the spring of 1849 to De Kalb County, and purchased 295 acres of land in Squaw Grove Township, on which he settled and where he has since resided. He still holds his original acreage, and nearly the entire tract is in tillage.

The first marriage, to W. Maria Weeks, took place Dec. 8, 1838, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. She was born Aug. 4, 1818, in that county, and bore him three children,—Harriet P., Melvin, and another who died in infancy. Both the others have since deceased. Melvin entered the army of the United States, enlisting in the 105th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf. in August, 1862, and died of illness at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 12, 1865. Harriet P. died March 1, 1848.

The mother died Aug. 25, 1850, in Squaw Grove Township. Mr. Coster was a second time married in Squaw Grove Township, to Mrs. Sophronia (Redfield) Bathrick. She was the widow of Daniel Bathrick, and became the mother of a son by her first marriage. He was named Daniel and grew to manhood. Six children have been born of the second marriage: Harriet M., Joseph A., Susan R., Mary and Alfred. One child died in infancy. Mrs. Coster died Jan. 1, 1874. Mr. Coster was again married at Plano, Kendall Co., Ill., to Mary E. Evans. She was born in the State of New York, Sept. 12, 1825, and died in Squaw Grove Township, May 18, 1878. Mr. Coster contracted a fourth matrimonial alliance in Kane Co., Ill., Sept. 22, 1880, with Keziah E. (Owens) Scott. Her first husband, John A. Scott, died Sept. 13, 1865. By him she had six children,—George R., Louis K., Hugh W., Lillie F., Walter W. and Clara M. Mrs. Coster was born June 29, 1827, in England, near the border of Wales. She accompanied her parents to America in 1834. William and Sarah Owens, her father and mother, were natives of England.

In political bias and relations Mr. Coster is a Republican. He has officiated four years as a Justice of the Peace and as School Director. In August, 1878, he engaged in mercantile business at Hinckley, in company with his son-in-law, J. H. Bauder. (See Sketch.) The firm are carrying on an extensive business.

Charles S. Palmer, Postmaster at Hinckley, has resided in the State of Illinois since 1851, and in Hinckley since the spring of 1874. He was born March 4, 1838, in Kane Co., Ill., and is the fourth child of his parents, Jonathan L. and Laura (Smith) Palmer. His father was born in the State of New York, and his mother in Vermont. They had six children.

Mr. Palmer was brought up on a farm, and was a farmer until he was 36 years of age. In 1851 his parents settled in the township of Milan in De Kalb County. His mother died in Cortland, and the demise of his father took place at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill. On coming to Hinckley in 1874, Mr. Palmer built a hotel, which is now occupied by O. P. T.

Steinmetz as a store. He conducted his business as a landlord about 18 months, when he sold out and soon after erected the store and dwelling now occupied by Bauder & Coster. Mr. Palmer was appointed Postmaster in April, 1884. In political convictions and relations he is a Republican. He has officiated as one of the Board of Village Trustees and as a School Director.

Mr. Palmer was married in Milan Township Feb. 17, 1863, to Emily N. Coster. Mrs. Palmer was born Aug. 26, 1845, and is the daughter of Alexander H. and Miranda Coster. Laura M., Melvin P. and Myrtie E. are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

David Norton, farmer, section 14, Shabbona Township, was born in Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 24, 1821, was brought up on a farm till his 17th year, and then removed to Geauga Co., Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was employed a part of his time, the remainder being devoted to farming until the fall of 1845. He then emigrated to the Prairie State, arriving at Sugar Grove, Kane County, Sept. 11, that year. He married at the last named place Aug. 20, 1846, Lucinda M., daughter of Stephen and Julia (Tyler) Gates. She was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., June 13, 1826, lost her mother in childhood, and was adopted and brought up by her uncle, Isaac Gates.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton have had four children, namely: Celia A., born July 23, 1848, who is the wife of William Husk, Postmaster and merchant at Shabbona; Wellington J., born Dec. 20, 1851; Florence A., born July 3, 1854, is the wife of Hiram Morey and lives at Shabbona; and one child died in infancy.

In the spring of 1847, the year following his marriage, Mr. Norton and wife moved to Shabbona Township, this county, where he entered some Government land and purchased some at second-hand. His farm contains 100 acres on section 14, and 15 acres on section 23, and is well improved. Mr. Norton has held various local offices since his residence in Shabbona. During the war he was appointed Enrolling Officer for the town; served one term as Su-

pervisor and many years as Road Commissioner and Director of his school district. He has been identified with the growth and improvement of the town since its pioneer days, and is held in high esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances. In politics he is a Republican.

William M. Sebree, farmer, resident in the village of Hinckley, has lived in De Kalb County since 1834, when he was brought here an infant less than two years of age by his parents, John S. and Sarah J. (Bateman) Sebree. He is consequently the oldest living settler in Squaw Grove Township. His father was born in Virginia, and his mother is a native of Indiana, where they located after marriage and lived two years, removing in the winter of 1834 to Squaw Grove Township. The father died there April 29, 1873. They had five children, named as follows: W. M., Matilda J., James H., Mary A. and Ellen, William M. and Ellen are the only surviving children.

Mr. Sebree was born Feb. 7, 1833, in Indiana. He was reared on the farm of his father in Squaw Grove, and he attended the common schools. His marriage took place when he was 23 years of age, and on that event transpiring he settled for an independent struggle with circumstances on his father's farm in the township of Squaw Grove. After conducting its affairs five years, he removed to section 10, where he owned a farm of 120 acres. He continued its management 10 years, when he rented the property and removed to the village of Hinckley in 1876. He owns 412 acres of land in Squaw Grove Township, nearly all of which is under tillage.

Mr. Sebree conducted the creamery at Hinckley seven years, and originated the plan of gathering cream for the manufacture of butter. He made in one day 2,480 pounds of butter, the largest amount ever made in a single day in the county.

In political sentiment he is independent and has been Constable, Highway Commissioner and School Director, besides having held other minor offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Sebree was married Sept. 26, 1855, in Squaw Grove Township, to Rosetta Donaldson. She was born in Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, May 23,

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John Fowler

1837, and is the daughter of James and Jane (Cane) Donaldson. Her father was born in Ireland and her mother in the city of New York. They had two children, Rosetta and Nancy. The family came in the fall of 1844 to De Kalb County and settled in Squaw Grove Township. The father's demise occurred there, April 29, 1845; that of the mother took place Sept. 28, 1876. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sebree, four of whom survive: Alice J., Nellie A., Effie M. and Ray M. One child died in infancy.

John Pooler, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 14, Afton Township, was born in German Flats, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1824, and is of genuine "Yankee" descent. His parents, Jacob and Betsey (Price) Pooler, were born in Dutchess Co., "York" State; were married there and then moved to Herkimer County. The father died at the age of 67 years, and the mother when the subject of this notice was but seven years of age.

Orphaned by the death of his mother at an early age, young Pooler was taken to be reared by an older brother, who is still living and resides near Cortland, this county, having attained the venerable age of 81 years. He grew to manhood on his brother's farm, assisting in the farm labors and attending the common schools. On arriving at the age named he engaged in farming by the month, with various persons, and continued following that vocation for seven years.

At the expiration of the time named, Mr. Pooler, from his savings, purchased a farm in Steuben County, in his native State, which he cultivated for five years. He then sold his property and spent a year in attendance on his wife (having previously married), who was undergoing medical treatment. On the convalescence of his wife he came to this State and located in Afton Township. He arrived here in 1857, and at once settled on the southeast quarter of section 24, Afton Township, on which he resided until 1870. He first purchased 80 acres, and subsequently added 80 more on the same section.

After residing on and improving his land on section 24, Mr. Pooler purchased the farm on which he

is at present residing. The original tract embraced 160 acres, and he has since added, by a subsequent purchase, 80 more, making his landed estate on section 14, 240 acres, and on section 24, 160 acres, or a total of 400 acres. He erected his present residence in 1883. It is a frame building, and one of the newest and most convenient farm dwellings in the township. He has a large cattle barn on the home farm and good, substantial outbuildings.

Besides cereal productions, Mr. Pooler deals to a considerable extent in stock. He raises from 100 to 125 head of hogs annually, besides about 20 head of cattle and as many of calves, and disposes of some 30 head of cattle each year. He is one of those men whose possessions came not by inheritance, but by honest, industrious labor, coupled with energetic determination and good judgment; and in the enjoyment of a competency he has the consolation of having accumulated it himself, together with the helpmeet he chose for his life companion.

Mr. Pooler was united in marriage March 25, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Daniel and Mary (Patten) Roof. Her father was born Aug. 15, 1803, in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in which county her mother was also born Aug. 14, 1803, and both of whom are yet living in the same county. Her father followed the trade of a wheelwright until a short time ago. Mrs. Pooler was born Feb. 5, 1833, in Minden, Montgomery Co., N. Y., and resided with her parents, assisting in the household duties and attending the common schools until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Pooler were the parents of five children living and one deceased. The living are,—Charles H., born Nov. 7, 1856, in Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y.; Willie E., born Oct. 30, 1861, in Afton Township; Evron E., born Jan. 16, 1863, in Afton Township; and Everett E., twin brother of Evron E.; May M., born May 1, 1873. One child, Hattie C., born Feb. 26, 1858, in Afton Township, died May 8, 1884, on the home farm. She was married Jan. 18, 1881, to Charles Noble. March 2, 1881, she and her husband moved to Lake City, Calhoun Co., Iowa, where the husband worked at his trade, that of a carpenter. She contracted consumption, and the dreadful disease increased in its different stages so rapidly that she seemed to realize her days of pleasure and happiness on earth were almost closed, and thus realizing, she, on Aug. 6, 1883, returned to the

home of her nativity, the old farm home on section 14, to die in the arms of father and mother. Her sufferings were pitiful to behold, but were endured by that fortitude which characterized her entire life, and of a daughter and wife whose consolation was that she had lived a good life, had fought the good fight and was prepared for the hereafter. The disease had reduced her almost to skin and bones, and for two months she had to be lifted in and out of her bed, and at last, on the 8th of May, 1884, with a smile of satisfaction on her countenance, she closed her eyes in death, and the dutiful daughter, the loving wife, kind friend and Christian woman's soul had passed into eternity.

When Mr. Pooler first came to Afion Township, the roads extended zigzag over the broad prairies; there were no fences save one now and then enclosing a farm house; yet he had great faith in the future of the country and energetically battled against all obstacles, determined to establish a home for himself and family. How well he has succeeded, with the co-operation of his good wife, the thrifty condition of his farm, and possessions will testify.

As a gentleman worthy of recognition in the history of the county, and an example of what resolution, accompanied by energy and determination, can do and has accomplished, we deem it a pleasure to present the portrait of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this notice.

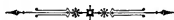


Robert H. Hopkins, member of the firm of Gurler Bros. & Co., who are conducting the business relations and manufactures of the "creamery" at Hinckley, was born July 2, 1861, at Chesterfield, N. H., and is the son of R. Henry and Ellen (Newton) Hopkins, natives respectively of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. After the marriage of his parents they settled in the Granite State and there spent their lives.

Mr. Hopkins is the third of their six children. He spent all his school days in the common schools, and was a resident of New Hampshire until the spring of 1880, when he came to the village of De Kalb, and obtained employment in the creamery at that place, operating there two years in that capacity. He re-

mained there a year longer, and was engaged in the manufacture of butter-tubs. In the spring of 1884 he came to Hinckley and assumed charge of the creamery belonging to Gurler Bros. & Co., becoming a partner therein. He is a Republican in political connections and belief, and belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Hopkins was married March 14, 1883, in De Kalb, to Frances C. Geiser. She was born Dec. 3, 1861, in the State of New York.



Andrew H. Johnson, general farmer, section 29, Milan Township, was born Jan 27, 1830, in Stananger, Norway. His father, Henry Johnson, was a farmer in that country and married Melinda Pierson. The latter died in September, 1883; the death of the former occurred some years earlier.

Mr. Johnson is the fourth son of 11 children born to his parents, and was sent to the public schools, where he obtained a fair education. In 1854 he came to America, accompanied by his younger brother, Henry. They first located in Ottawa, La Salle Co., Ill., where Mr. Johnson of this sketch spent three years as a farm assistant. He was married in La Salle County, town of Mission, Oct. 19, 1857, to Sarah, daughter of Ole and Caroline (Benn) Baker. She is the younger of two children and was born in Norway, Jan. 27, 1841. At the date of her parents' removal to America she was 18 months old. They first settled in Wisconsin, where her father died when she was about three years of age. Her mother transferred her residence to La Salle County, where she died about the time Mrs. Johnson attained to the age of 11 years. The latter was cared for by an aunt subsequent to the loss of her mother. By her marriage to Mr. Johnson she is the mother of eight children,—Henry W., Caroline, Melinda, Ole, James E., Emma J. and Aaron C. One child is not living.

Mr. Johnson left La Salle County four years after his marriage, and went to Kendall County, there purchased a farm and lived on it three years, after which he purchased 80 acres of land in Milan Township, where he established and has maintained his homestead. To his original purchase he has added

80 acres on the same section, and 80 acres on section 31 in the same township, constituting a superb farm, which is under the best improvements, and supplied with modern farm fixtures. Politically he is a hearty, enthusiastic Republican, and has held several local offices.

William Jackson, dealer in general merchandise at the village of Shabbona, was one of the earliest merchants at that place.

He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1845, and is the son of William and Eliza

M. Jackson. He received a common-school education, and came to Illinois in 1864, locating at Shabbona Grove, where he engaged in clerking about three years. He then began business as a manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, which he continued up to 1870, when he sold out and followed clerking. In November, 1872, he formed a partnership with his brother, A. S., in a general store at Shabbona village, under the firm name of A. S. & Wm. Jackson. Theirs was the first store building at the present business center of the village. One year afterward they sold out, and the following spring Mr. Jackson resumed business alone. March 3, 1877, the building and stock was destroyed by fire, and he resumed business May 22, 1877, the line of trade consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats, caps and notions.

Mr. Jackson was married at Shabbona Grove, June 18, 1873, to Miss Addie Hotchkiss, a daughter of Nelson and Harriet Hotchkiss, who was born near Geneva, Kane Co., Ill.

Edwin R. Colby, Supervisor of Milan Township, resident on section 33, was born Aug. 10, 1823, in Oswego, N. Y. His father, Daniel D. Colby, was a native of Onondaga County, in the same State, and descended from New England parentage and from stock originally of English origin. His grandfather was a participant in the war of the Revolution, in which he received a wound that crippled him for life. He died in the State of New York. Daniel Colby fixed

his residence in Oswego when he was 19 years of age, and was a resident there during the remainder of his life, which terminated when he was 82 years of age, in June, 1883. The mother of Edwin R. Colby was Elizabeth Singer, and was a sister of Isaac M. Singer, of sewing-machine notoriety. She was born in New York and was of German parentage. The Singer family were mechanics as far back as the 17th century, the father, I. M. Singer, being a millwright. The inventive genius has been transmitted to some members of every generation since, and all are skillful in the use of tools.

Mr. Colby is one of 14 children born to his parents, ten sons and four daughters. Twelve reached adult age, and ten yet survive. Mr. Colby is the third child in order of birth, and he resided at home until he was 17 years of age. He had learned the trade of cooper of a man who had been employed by his father in that business, and at the age named he set himself about the task of earning an independent living. He turned his knowledge of the business of coopering to good advantage and followed it as a vocation for 16 years, alternating in the prosecution of general farming.

He was married in 1854 to Catherine Simmons, who was born about 1824, in Connecticut, and was a farmer's daughter. Her parents removed to Oswego, where she was reared and educated. She became the mother of four children: Calvert C. married Frances Griswold and resides at Rockford, Ill., where he is employed as a moulder. Albert J. married Nettie Steele. He is also a moulder and pursues that business at Rockford. Olive married Peter Cofield, a farmer in Shabbona Township. Eliza is the wife of William Shambo, a teacher in the township of Milan. The mother died in November, 1850, in the State of New York. She was a judicious mother, an exemplary wife, and was generally esteemed. A few years after her death Mr. Colby removed to Shiawassee Co., Mich., and located on a small farm, where he pursued his trade of cooper about three years. In May, 1861, he came to Illinois and located in the township of Shabbona. He was married there in June, 1863, to Mrs. Deborah (Simpson) Collins. She was born in 1828, in Orleans Co., N. Y. She came to Illinois after her marriage. Following are the names of the children of the second marriage: Sherman T., Eddie R., Abraham A., Lovina and Nellie.

Mr. Colby resided in Shabbona Township and carried on a farm there eight years. At the end of that time he sold his place and purchased the estate he now owns in Milan Township. To this he has since added 80 acres, and the entire estate is now under excellent cultivation and improvements, with good farm buildings and fine grades of stock. He is a Republican and has discharged the obligations of most of the township offices.

John S. Sebree, deceased, a former resident of the township of Squaw Grove and one of the earliest permanent settlers of De Kalb County, was born Aug. 22, 1808, in Virginia. In early life he spent some time in teaming and in boating on the Mississippi River. He was married Dec. 11, 1831, in Indiana, to Sarah J. Bateman. She was born Feb. 7, 1812, and is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (O'Blonus) Bateman, and was the second of four children born to her parents. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sebree settled in Floyd Co., Ind.

In the fall of 1834 he started with his wife and one child for Illinois, making the journey to De Kalb County with a team and driving a cow. On the way Mr. Sebree worked for a time near Bloomington, Ill., picking corn on shares, for which he returned in January. Reaching Squaw Grove Township, he located a 300 acres of land, on which he built a shanty that had a roof of basswood bark, the same as that used by the Indians in building their wigwams. Their shanty had a fire-place built of sticks and mud, and the floor was covered with hay. This caught fire on one occasion, but did no damage save the fear of utter ruin to the establishment. They occupied this shanty two weeks, and Mr. Sebree built a log house which was far more comfortable. He cut the first hay in the township. When he reached the place where he located his land, the second growth of the prairie grass was fresh and still green and made excellent hay, which was in immediate demand for their horses and cows.

After settling his wife and child as well as he could, Mr. Sebree returned to Bloomington for the corn he had earned, going away about the first of January and did not return until the last of February, follow-

ing. Mrs. Sebree was alone with her son and a small boy nearly two months. She prepared the corn from which her bread was made by pounding it, in a wooden mortar made by a hole in the top of a stump, with an iron wedge. The family lived 12 years in the log house, in which they kept a sort of hotel, as there was no other place for prospectors and land-lookers to obtain necessary accommodations. Frequently the floor of the little log house was covered with the sleeping forms of tired travelers. In 1842 Mr. Sebree built a frame house which is still standing near the village of Hincley, and in which she resides. She is 74 years of age, and is the general manager of a farm of 222 acres. She is uncommonly vigorous and never required the attendance of a physician until the winter of 1884-5. Her five children are married. William M., Matilda J., James H., Mary A. and Ellen.

The father died April 29, 1873. At the date of his removal to De Kalb County, he was in very straitened circumstances. At the date of his death he owned about 620 acres of land.

DW. Tyrrell, senior editor and publisher of the *De Kalb Review*, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 12, 1840. His parents returned to Chautauqua County, N. Y., and resided at Quincy, Fredonia, and other points in the county until 1850, when they took a boat at Dunkirk and came West, landing at Racine, Wis. Moving further on, the family settled in the town of Magnolia, Rock Co., Wis., shifting locations as circumstances dictated, to different portions of the county. In 1853 or '54 the impulse to move on towards the western "jumping-off place" again seized the head of the family (Manlius Tyrrell), and, with a yoke of steers hitched to a doubtful vehicle called a wagon, out of which an orthodox prairie schooner was improvised, a start was made for Iowa.

There is in the life of every boy some one event which occupies a niche in the memory a little more prominent than any other. This trip to Iowa, rather with than in the "prairie schooner," rises up, even now, in the mind of the subject of this sketch, like a tolerably good-sized mountain, fraught as it was with circumstances which might have tempted the patience

of Job or tried the "sand" of an Alexander. Making their way through clouds of mosquitoes, storms of rain, across swollen streams, up and down hills little and big, encountering mishaps of various kinds, with those faithful steers, the Hawkeye State was finally reached. The now rich, prohibition and always patriotic State of Iowa had the honor of receiving the Tyrrell family at McGregor-on-the-Mississippi, noted for its one street and no lightning rods, the high bluffs on either side of the solitary street absorbing all the electric fluid which old Jove has to spare in that neighborhood. The journey was continued on from McGregor until their destination, West Union, the county seat of Fayette County, was reached in safety, the steers discharged and paterfamilias set to work at blacksmithing, the will-o'-the-wisp, fortune, still moving on, moving on still westward, with the now travel-begrimed star of empire.

Here the family lived, or "stayed," as the case may be, until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Young Tyrrell meantime had apprenticed himself to a printer by the name of Gharkey, who published *The Fayette County Pioneer*, a thorough "Dough-face," pro-slavery paper, and was at work in this "print shop" when the terrible war broke out. Tyrrell was an "Abolitionist" at heart and was so called by Boss Gharkey, but a self-professed Republican, and "Union" to the back-bone. So, after the appalling news came flashing across the country that Fort Sumter had been fired upon by the hot-headed sons of South Carolina, he, with numerous other young fellows not yet old enough to vote, rushed off to the war with blood in his eye and a firm resolve in his heart "never, no, never! to give up until the last armed foe expired!" He served three years in Co. F, 9th Iowa Regt. Vol. Inf., commanded by Col. Vandever, of Dubuque, and participated in the various campaigns with his regiment, notable among which were the battles of Pea Ridge in Northwestern Arkansas, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle (?) of Lookout Mountain, and the many other minor battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged. At Pea Ridge Lieut. Neff was shot down by his side at the first fire from the Confederates.

But Tyrrell was glad to get back home as soon as his "commission" expired, and not more than two-thirds of the foe had yet been accommodating enough to expire. Knowing that Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and good, brave and noble old "Pap"

Thomas would be left to worry the "rebs" awhile longer, he left the service without a pang or a wound to draw a pension on and came back to the old paths of peace and soft bread.

Returning to Iowa and finding the "girl he left behind him" enjoying a state of double blessedness, he soon left the State and again turned up in Wisconsin, which, when he left it, was the "Badger State," but found on his return that the "badgers" had all gone West or to the war.

The "printing habit"—which never entirely forsakes a man when it has once thoroughly fastened itself upon him—returned to torment Tyrrell. Finding a situation open to him in Brodhead, Green County, in *The Independent* office, he entered that office and worked there for I. F. Mack, Jr., now editor and publisher of the Sandusky (O.) *Register*, for four or five years. E. O. Kimberly and Tyrrell then purchased the *Independent* plant and published the paper together some nine months, when, in consequence of a rupture in the Republican ranks at the county seat (Monroe), a new paper was wanted in that place in opposition to the *Sentinel*, which had had the temerity to oppose the "regular" nominee for State Senator. Great things were promised by the politicians, and Tyrrell sold out his magnificent interests and prospects in the Brodhead paper and went to Monroe and started the Green County *Republican*, with A. W. Potter as partner, a man who knew as little about the publishing business as the most fastidious could wish. While indulging in the laudable enterprise of running a paper for spite, Tyrrell took in another partner,—Mrs. Sarah Akin, nee Gray,—of St. Charles, Ill. This last partnership, for a wonder, has never been dissolved! Potter, a nervous little body, soon found that the new paper was not a bonanza of formidable proportions, and proposed a dissolution. With Potter to propose was to dispose, and so Tyrrell went out of the new paper in a blaze of financial impecuniosity!

Again farewell to Wisconsin! Hail, Illinois! Taking his life partner along, Tyrrell found himself, in 1870, located at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill. He soon found employment with S. L. Taylor in the Geneva *Republican* office, where he worked about a year. Meantime Mr. Taylor had established the St. Charles *Transcript*, but no sooner having it started than an opportunity presented itself to establish a new paper in Elgin. He went there and started *The Advocate*,

D. W. Tyrrell and Charles Archer taking his Geneva and St. Charles papers off his hands. These papers Tyrrell & Archer published for about a year, when the "granger" craze broke loose and H. N. Wheeler, the noted crank who promulgated the infamous sentiment in the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* that "Garfield was no better than the man who shot him," conceived the brilliant enterprise of publishing a granger paper. With this in view, Wheeler and one McMaster proposed to Tyrrell to sell out to them, threatening at the same time to "start" another paper if their proposition to buy was not acceded to. Tyrrell was bulldozed out and "swindled into the bargain." Wheeler & McMaster gave T. a contract in writing to pay his portion of the debts against the firm of Tyrrell & Archer, but after they got possession of the concern they flatly refused to make their contract good. A year or two afterwards Tyrrell sued Wheeler & McMaster and brought suit against them in the Kane County Circuit Court, and obtained judgment against them, which judgment stands against them to this day.

Tyrrell, out of work and out of money, as a last resort started the St. Charles *Independent*, which, owing to a "plentiful lack" of patronage, soon died a natural death, after a struggle of about eight months, more or less, mourned by few and remembered by none except its one parent.

In April, 1875, Tyrrell received a proposition from L. H. Post, publisher of *The De Kalb County News*, to go to De Kalb and work for him. Post was then Post-Master. Tyrrell accepted the offer of work and moved there, working for Mr. P. about three years, when he was superseded in the *News* office by Geo. W. Taylor, of Sycamore. Tyrrell was again on his oars, with winter coming on and the cupboard bare. So he started a little daily, called it *The Index*, and managed to squeeze out a precarious living through the winter, working day and night like a Trojan to keep the wolf from howling around the door of the shanty.

Post didn't like the competition, and, becoming disgusted with Taylor, proposed to buy out the little daily and take its proprietor back into the *News* office. The arrangement was made, and Mr. Tyrrell remained with Post until *The De Kalb County Chronicle*, Mr. Glidden's paper, opened its ponderous jaws and absorbed the *News*, body, soul and subscription

list. Mr. Tyrrell then tried to work for Rosette, the man of iron will who steers the *Chronicle* craft, but the water and oil of their respective compositions wouldn't mix, and so the former formed a patent combination with L. E. Tomblin, of the Genoa *Siftings*, resulting in the purchase of the *De Kalb Review*, established by S. L. Graham and H. L. Boies, of the Sycamore *Republican*, in February, 1883.

Tyrrell & Tomblin are still "running" the *Review*, having engineered it successfully through babyhood, with every prospect of raising it to an exalted position in the ranks of country journals, at \$1 a year, if paid in advance!

John H. Bauder, merchant at Hinckley, has been in business at that place since 1875, and has been a resident of the State since 1869. He was born Sept. 10, 1847, in Montgomery Co., N. Y., and is a son of James and Catherine (Young) Bauder. His parents are natives of the State of New York, and are now resident there. Their family comprised eight children.

The first 16 years of the life of Mr. Bauder were passed in home duties and in attendance at the common school. In 1863 he went to Hammondspport, Steuben County, in the same State, and entered upon a clerkship. He operated in that capacity three years, and in 1869 engaged in a like employment at Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. He acted as a salesman in that city about six years. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Mr. Avery G. Case at Hinckley, and the firm of Case & Bauder prosecuted the relations of a general mercantile enterprise one year, when the senior partner sold out and the firm style became thereby Meredith, Bauder & Co., the latter term representing a gentleman named Morgan. Messrs. Meredith and Morgan sold out 18 months later to J. C. Coster, the firm name becoming Bauder & Coster. Their stock consists of well assorted merchandise suited to the local patronage, and their transactions annually amount to nearly \$40,000.

The marriage of Mr. Bauder took place Sept. 13, 1876, at Hinckley, to Hattie M. Coster. (See sketch of J. C. Coster.) One child, Mabel C., has been born to them. Her birth occurred April 10, 1878.

Politically Mr. Bauder is independent in opinion.



William Leifheit

He is a member of the Masonic Order, and belongs to Lodge 301, at Hinckley. He has held the following offices: Member of Board of Trustees for village of Hinckley, Township Clerk three terms, is present Village Treasurer, having held the office three years, and he has been Township Treasurer for the past six years.

On Thomas S. Terry, deceased, was born at Enfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1819, and was the son of Erastus and Hannah (Scudder) Terry. Was educated in the public schools, and engaged in clerking and teaching until he enlisted in the regular army, March 28, 1841; was promoted Sergeant, served in Texas on the Mexican border, and received an honorable discharge March 26, 1846, having been in the service five years.

In the autumn of 1846, he emigrated to Illinois and entered a quarter of section 24, township of Shabbona, this county, and engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. He was married in Clinton Township, this county, Sept. 6, 1848, to Miss Mary J., daughter of James and Maria (Gott) Irwin, who was born at Albany, N. Y., May 22, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Terry had six sons and one daughter, all of whom were born in Shabbona Township, in the following order:

1. William W. was born Aug. 22, 1849, and married for his first wife Miss Emma Harmon, who died a little more than a year afterward, leaving one child, a daughter. His present wife was Miss Millie Cooper: they reside in Portland, Oregon.
2. Charles R. was born May 11, 1851, married Miss Annie Stickney and lives in Plano, Ill.
3. Althea H. was born April 16, 1853, and is the wife of Ira Smith, of Aurora, Ill.
4. Fred E. was born Aug. 10, 1856, married Miss Kate Setchel and lives at Little Sioux, Iowa.
5. Elias D., born June 7, 1858, lives at Beardstown, Ill.
6. Lincoln A., born April 20, 1860, married Ella V. Quinn, and lives at the old homestead in Shabbona.
7. Thomas S., born Oct. 18, 1864, is yet unmarried and living at home.

On the breaking out of the late war Mr. Terry, the subject of this sketch, recruited Co. E of the 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., in August, 1862, and Sept. 2, was commissioned Captain. He served in the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas, but in March following was compelled to resign his commission on account of physical disability; and after his return from the army he never fully regained his health.

In 1865 he removed with his family to Leland, Ill., where he resided until his death, which occurred March 7, 1868, at Earlville, Ill., while temporarily absent from home. While a resident of Shabbona he held various local offices, being Town Clerk and Supervisor several years, Justice of the Peace 12 years, and elected a member of the Legislature in 1860, when he resigned his justiceship. He was a Freemason of many years' standing, being one of the charter members of Shabbona Lodge, No. 374, and of De Kalb Chapter, R. A. M. He was a zealous temperance man, and was instrumental in founding a lodge of Good Templars at Shabbona Grove at an early day. In politics he was an earnest Republican. As a neighbor and citizen he was known as a man of strict integrity, patriotism and public spirit, whose influence was always good. His comrades in arms have paid appropriate tribute to his memory by naming their post at Shabbona after him, as "T. S. Terry Post, G. A. R., No. 463."

Immediately after the death of her husband, Mrs. Terry returned with her children to the old homestead in Shabbona, where she still resides, with her two young sons.

William Leifheit, farmer, section 17, Squaw Grove Township, has been a resident of the State of Illinois since 1850, and since that date has resided successively in the counties of Kendall and De Kalb. He was born in Germany, in June, 1821, where he was bred a farmer. His parents, Frederick and Hattie (Borchas) Leifheit, were of German birth and emigrated to America with their children in 1850. After a residence of two years in Kendall Co., Ill., they went to Iowa, where the mother died, about 1855. The father returned to Kendall County and died about two years later. They had six children,—

Hannah, Mollie, Henry, William, August and Minnie.

Mr. Leifheit removed from Kendall County to Squaw Grove Township in 1856, and bought 160 acres of land on sections 17 and 18, locating his residence on the former, on which he has continued to live. He now owns 565 acres of land in the township, and has placed 460 acres under cultivation. He has held several township offices, is a Republican in political opinion and in religious views and connection a Lutheran.

He was married in July, 1850, in Kendall Co., Ill., to Caroline, daughter of Charles and Julia (Sholla) Eckhart. Her parents were natives of Germany, where she was also born, May 2, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Leifheit are the parents of 11 children,—William L., Emmet A., Edward F., Caroline M., Adolph F., Charles F., Julia A., Harvey H., Emma L., Anna H. and Mary A. Julia died Sept. 12, 1881, aged 20 years. Mrs. Leifheit is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Leifheit's portrait appears on another page. He is a solid citizen of Squaw Grove Township and has earned the respect of his fellow citizens by a straightforward life of effort and unvarying rectitude.

Charles Sanderson, Milan Township, has been a farmer on section 18 since 1874. He was born April 11, 1861, in the township of Earl, La Salle Co., Ill. His father, Sander H. Sanderson, was a prominent farmer of that county, whence he came, when 18 years of age, to La Salle County, and where he was married to Anna Moland; and there he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his removal to Milan Township, where he became an extensive landholder. His death occurred in December, 1881, and that of his wife took place one week previous to his own demise.

Mr. Sanderson acquired a fair education at the common schools, and up to the date of his parents' decease he spent the summer seasons at work on the farm. He was married April 20, 1882, to Carrie, daughter of Theodore and Maria (Davidson) Berg. She was born in Henderson Co., Ill., June 19, 1861, and when she was three years of age came with her parents to Milan Township, where they yet reside, on section

19. She is the oldest of five children, and the mother of one,—Mabel,—born March 27, 1883.

Mr. Sanderson and his wife took up their residence after marriage on 120 acres of land, in Milan Township, which has since become their property. They have recently built a commodious frame residence. Mr. Sanderson is an earnest Republican, and, with his wife, is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Charles H. Taylor, dealer in agricultural implements at Hinckley, was born April 13, 1830, in Tioga Co., N. Y., and is one of nine children born to his parents, David and Sarah (Tappen) Taylor, born in the following order: Nancy A., Malvina, Cornelius, Chas. H., Catherine, Tappen A., Sarah, David and Mary. The father and mother were born in Massachusetts, and settled after marriage in the State of New York, where their lives terminated.

Mr. Taylor is the son of a farmer, and passed the first 20 years of his life on the home place, engaged chiefly in farm labor, and operated several winters in the woods. He came West in 1850, and after prospecting in various localities about two years, he came in the spring of 1853 to Squaw Grove Township, and bought 170 acres of land on section 4. He was its occupant one year, when he sold and for three years subsequent rented a farm. In 1858 he again bought a farm, and was engaged in the prosecution of his agricultural interests until the spring of 1874, when he built a residence in the village of Hinckley, of which he took possession as soon as it was completed. In the spring of 1880, he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, and conducts a successful business. In political views and actions he is identified with the interests and issues of the Republican party. At the time of the draft in 1862, he was Enrolling Officer for Squaw Grove Township. From 1862 to 1868 he held the position of Supervisor of his township, and has since officiated as Collector and Assessor and in other official positions. He was Census Enumerator in 1880. His marriage to Eliza Kellogg took place at Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., in March, 1855. She was a native of Ohio, and became the mother of six children,—Freddie, Dell,

Wilton, Anna, Zac. and Frank. Mrs. Taylor died in Squaw Grove Township, in August, 1864. Mr. Taylor was a second time married, in the same township, to Maggie Murphy, who was born in Massachusetts, May 6, 1848.

Isaac F. Morse, farmer, section 27, Shabbona Township, settled in this county in 1846, and is now the possessor of 160 acres of land located on the section stated. He was born in Canaan, Marion Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1819, and is a son of William A. and Hannah (Finn) Morse. His parents took him to Franklin Co., Ohio, in his childhood, and in that county he grew to manhood. His minority days were spent on the farm and attending the common schools, in which he received a good education.

Mr. Morse was married Dec. 2, 1842, to Miss Sophia A. Park, in Worthington, Franklin Co., Ohio. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Aurelia (Slate) Park, and was born in Worthington, Franklin Co., Ohio, March 21, 1823, to which State her parents moved from Massachusetts.

Mr. Morse moved to this State in 1845, with his family, and located at Rock Island. He made the trip with teams and experienced all the trials incident to such a tiresome journey, arriving at Rock Island May 12, of that year. He spent one year there, then came to Shabbona Township and located on the farm on which he is at present residing, and which he purchased from the Government.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse are the parents of 11 children, six girls and five boys. Ten of their children survive, namely: Mary A., born Oct. 19, 1843, became the wife of Samuel Galloway, at present residing in Tippecanoe City, Ohio; Sylvia L., born Oct. 29, 1846, became the wife of John N. Kittle, resident of Shabbona Township; Olive J., born Dec. 28, 1848, married Charles E. Brown and resides at Sibley, Iowa; Frank F., born Sept. 5, 1852, married Emma S. Morse, and lives in Shabbona; Ida C., born Dec. 2, 1854, is the widow of Addison S. Slate, and resides with her father; Willis P., born Aug. 5, 1858, married Eva R. Slocum, and lives in Sibley, Iowa; Llewellyn H. H., born March 17, 1861; Althia E., born Jan. 4, 1863; Clara A. S., born Nov. 21, 1864;

and Clyde S., born Oct. 20, 1868. William S., born Nov. 7, 1849, died July 4, 1850.

Mr. Morse has held the office of Collector and also Constable for several years. Politically he is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic Order, and was one of the charter members of Shabbona Lodge No. 374, and also one of the first officers of that lodge. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F., and belonged to Fertile Lodge at Shabbona, which has been suspended for a number of years. He is a fair type of the early pioneer who in later life preserves the large-hearted, generous feelings of frontier days. His friends and the stranger are alike welcomed to his fireside. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

Fredrick J. Troeger, farmer, section 32, Squaw Grove Township, has been identified with the agricultural interests of De Kalb County and the township in which he lives for upwards of 30 years, having bought a farm here in 1853, when he arrived at the period of his legal manhood. He was born Aug. 14, 1834, in Lebanon Co., Pa. His father, George F. Troeger, who was a native of Germany, was a clergyman in the interests of the Moravian Church, and transferred his family to the various places where he prosecuted the duties of his professional labors. They lived at different localities in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in 1855 came to De Kalb County, where the father died Aug. 24, 1874. The mother, Magdalena E. (Rosenthaler) Troeger, born in Pennsylvania, is yet living.

Mr. Troeger is the youngest of four children. Emma L., Bertha A. and Henry A. are the names bestowed upon the elder children. In 1853 he bought 80 acres of land on section 33, on which he operated until 1864, the date of his purchase of the farm on which he now resides. His real estate in the county comprises 175 acres. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He has held the local offices of School Director and Overseer of Highways.

He was married Nov. 6, 1855, in Northampton Co., Pa., to Sophia M. Beitel, and they have eight children: Emily L., Alletta M., Clarena G., Ida O., Hortensia E., Octavie E., Benigna A. and Herman

A. Mrs. Troeger was born in the county where she was married, Nov. 15, 1833.

Mr. and Mrs. Troeger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the American Bible Society.

David Smith, the oldest living pioneer of Shabbona Township, residing at Shabbona, was born in Chatham, Canada East, Dec. 10, 1820. He is a son of James and Sally (Straw) Smith, formerly residents of Waterbury, Vermont, and who were temporarily absent from that State, in Canada, at date of the birth of their son.

David was reared on a farm, and spent his years prior to 13 in farm labor and attending the common schools in Vermont. His father deceased, and his mother was married to Edmund Town, now deceased, who also was one of the early settlers in Shabbona Township.

When 13 years old Mr. Smith, accompanied by his mother, came to Paw Paw, Lee Co., this State, arriving there in October, 1834. His stepfather arrived in December of the same year, and he and Mr. Smith erected the first house in Shabbona Township. The house was located on section 26, was constructed of logs and was raised on the first day of January, 1835. They entered at once on the laborious task of improving the land and made that their home. In 1835 David, then only 14 years of age, improved a claim, the same being the land now owned by Peter V. Miller and known as the southwest quarter of section 24. He sold his claim and improved another, southwest of the last named, which he was compelled to relinquish on account of his minority. Later he improved still another claim, and subsequently traded it for the place he now owns. Mr. Smith has added to his land until he is at the present time the owner of 400 acres, situated on sections 11, 27 and 34.

In 1850, when the news of the discovery of gold in California was received, Mr. Smith went overland to that State. He arrived there in safety, and at once engaged in placer-mining. He made a claim full of promise at the time, and did turn out rich in ore, but he was taken with a severe attack of typhoid fever

and lost the benefit of his discovery. His brother, who was with him, was stricken with the same disease and died, and Mr. Smith concluded to return home. He returned, *via* the Isthmus, arriving here in December, 1852, and has since been residing on his farm and in Shabbona. He moved into the village in 1879, and has five acres of land and several village lots there.

Mr. Smith was married in Brooklyn Township, Lee Co., this State, June 7, 1839, to Miss Eliza J. Carr. She was born in the city of New York, Aug. 10, 1818, and was the daughter of James and Eliza (Johnson) Carr. She came to Illinois when seven years old. Of their union six children were born: Mary A., the wife of Frank Crowell, of Waterman, this State. Rebecca, wife of Bradford Heath, resident at Shabbona. Israel married Miss May Thomas and resides in Shabbona. Henry married Miss Jennie Neal and resides in Shabbona. Warren married Cate McFadden and resides at Shabbona. Eliza, youngest daughter, is unmarried and resides at home.

Mr. Smith died in August, 1880, in Shabbona, and July 7, 1883, Mr. Smith was again married, to Miss Annie Seyler, daughter of George and Mary Seyler. She was born in Cedarville, Stephenson Co., this State, Dec. 28, 1849.

Mr. Smith politically is a Republican. He is a member of Spartan Lodge, 272, I. O. O. F., at Paw Paw, Lee County.

Charles Kittelson, general farmer on section 17, Milan Township, was born Oct. 28, 1851, in Earl Township, La Salle Co.,

Ill. His parents were Kettle and Lavinia (Sanderson) Kittelson, and he was but 11 years of age when his father died, in March, 1863. He was mainly dependent on his own efforts for a livelihood after that event, previous to which he had received only a common-school education. He gave considerable attention to the proper training of his mind, and also contributed to the family maintenance, as there were four children younger than himself. They are named: Austin, born Dec. 1, 1853; Emma, April 6, 1856; Adolph, Oct. 5, 1858; and Knute, Nov. 12, 1862. Emma is the wife of Goodman Jacobs, a farmer of Milan Township. The mother and three brothers named live

with Mr. Kittelson, of this sketch. The former is 62 years of age. Her mother, Adaline Sanderson, is still living in La Salle County, and is nearly 90 years of age, and is still healthy and sprightly to a remarkable degree.

Mr. Kittelson was married May 29, 1879, in Earl Township, La Salle Co., Ill., to Adelaide M. Sanderson, daughter of Knute and Augusta (Halverson) Sanderson. Her parents are natives of Norway and removed thence to La Salle County, where she was born April 20, 1857. They still occupy a farm in that county. Mrs. Kittelson has become the mother of three children, and one is now deceased,—Levi C.,—who died in infancy. Amos K. was born Aug. 28, 1881; Silas H. was born Dec. 28, 1883.

In 1881 Mr. Kittelson became by purchase the owner of the family homestead in Milan Township, and 80 acres additional from his brother Henry. The family are Lutheran in religious belief. He is a Republican in political principle and connection.

Rev. Frederick Witherspoon, deceased, formerly a resident of Somonauk, was born in Hillsborough, N. C., March 31, 1814. His father, Rev. John K. Witherspoon, an old-school Presbyterian minister, was a grandson of John Witherspoon, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Frederick's mother's maiden name was Susan Kallock.

The subject of this sketch was educated for the ministry in his native town, and ordained by the authorities of the Protestant Methodist Church. In 1834 he came to this county and spent a few months in Somonauk, and the next year he settled here permanently, as an itinerant minister, at Somonauk, now Sandwich.

Nov. 3 of the latter year (1835), he married Miss Marietta Heath, a daughter of John and Mary (Powell) Heath, who was born in Medina Co., Ohio, April 7, 1820. They had five children, namely: John, who was born Aug. 5, 1837, married Mary Wheeler and is now living at Fremont, Neb.; Edmond S., born Jan. 3, 1840, married Julia Jones and lives at Hubbard, Iowa; Melissa H., born May 30, 1842, is now the wife of Darius Horton, of Waterman, this county; Marietta B., born April 11, 1844,

is the wife of Frank A. Frost, of Shabbona; and Frederick N., born Feb. 22, 1847, became a member of the 58th Ill. Vol. Inf., and died at Camp Butler, March 18, 1864.

Rev. Witherspoon's field of labor was mainly in Southern Illinois, he being assigned to the Southern Illinois Conference. In 1848 he preached at Shabbona Grove. He died at Somonauk April 5, 1849.

James L. Eastabrooks, retired farmer, resident at Hinckley, was born Dec. 9, 1818, in Tioga Co., N. Y. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Howard) Eastabrooks, were natives of Connecticut, where they settled after marriage. Later, they went to Pennsylvania, and afterwards to the State of New York. They went then again to Pennsylvania, whence they came in 1835 to De Kalb County and located in Squaw Grove Township, where they remained until their death. That of the father occurred March 14, 1850, in the 66th year of his age. The mother died Nov. 20, 1875, in her 93d year. They had nine children—Elizabeth H., Bradbury C., Ebenezer H., Bathsheba A., Decatur M., Mary E., James L., Charlotte A. and Augusta A.

Mr. Eastabrooks was five years of age when his parents removed to Pennsylvania the second time. He received his early education in the common schools of that State. He came at 17 years of age, in 1836, to De Kalb County, a few months after his parents had taken up their residence in the county. He has since remained in Squaw Grove Township and lived on a part of the homestead farm until the fall of 1878, when he removed with his family to Hinckley and took possession of the residence he had built in the summer of 1877. He is still the owner of 100 acres of land in Squaw Grove Township. Politically, Mr. Eastabrooks is identified with the Democratic party.

He was married Oct. 21, 1847, to Elizabeth C. Cone. She was born July 12, 1830, in Oneida Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Archibald and Rosetta (Cunningham) Cone. Her parents were natives of Scotland. Four days after their marriage, in Paisley, the latter emigrated to America and settled in the State of New York, living there until 1843, the year

in which they moved to Squaw Grove Township, where the mother died May 9, 1874. The father died there Aug. 6, 1877. Following are the names of their 11 children—Jane, Jeannette, Mary, William, Margaret, Isabella, John (1st), John (2d), Elizabeth C., Archibald and Rosetta. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eastabrooks—Mary E., John H., Archibald C., Julia A., Delia E. and James A. Archibald and Julia are deceased. The parents are members of the Methodist Church.

Joseph Smith, farmer, section 25, Shabbona Township, has a well improved farm of 150 acres. He was born in the town of Providence, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1818. His parents were Harmanus V. and Hannah (Westgate) Smith. His paternal grandfather, Abraham M. Smith, was a soldier of the Revolution and an enthusiastic patriot. His mother was a daughter of Sylvanus Westgate, of Holland descent, and a direct descendant of the Puritans of New England. She came to the State of New York in 1802. Joseph's father was born in New York, Nov. 7, 1790, and died in Sandwich, this State, June 15, 1868. His mother was born Dec. 28, 1789, in Massachusetts, and died in March, 1866, at Little Rock, Ill., where she had lived since 1855. She was the mother of three children,—Henry T. Nathaniel, Caroline E. and Joseph, the subject of this sketch, who is the only one living.

The latter received an academic education, and taught school during the winter seasons, alternating with farm labor the rest of the year, from 1840 to 1854, serving also as School Superintendent a portion of the time. His fondness for mathematics was a marked characteristic from early boyhood, and during his career as teacher he had but few equals in that branch of study. He still retains great aptitude in "figures," as well as a remarkable recollection of dates and facts.

He was married in Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1846, to Miss Lovina Fritts, daughter of John and Betsey (Bentley) Fritts. She was born in Providence, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1827. Both her grandfathers were soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Smith and family emigrated from New York to

Illinois in 1854. He bought land in Clinton Township, this county, where he engaged in farming one year, and then removed to Little Rock, Ill., and from there to Shabbona in 1857, where he purchased the farm on which he now resides. This farm he managed until 1864, when he sold and entered the drug business at Plano, Ill. The latter occupation he abandoned in March, 1866, and commenced agricultural pursuits on a place near Sycamore; but in October following he traded for his old farm in Shabbona, since which time he has made this place his home.

He is a member of the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows, of New York. On coming to this county he took the first degree of Masonry in the old lodge at West Paw Paw; but, owing to his removal to Plano, he failed to advance. In politics he has been a consistent Republican since the organization of that party.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had five children. The eldest, Frances E., was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 25, 1852, and is now the wife of J. J. Smith, of Sandwich, Ill. The younger children were born in De Kalb County. Charles, born Aug. 20, 1856, died Oct. 27, 1862; Mary, born July 27, 1863, is now the wife of Delos D. Clapsaddle, of Shabbona Township; Willie was born Dec. 23, 1866; and Jennie E., Aug. 27, 1868. The two youngest are living at home.

Charles Cruise, farmer, section 9, Milan Township, was born Aug. 22, 1882, in Mecklenburg, Germany. His parents had three children, of whom he was the eldest. His father died when he was little more than a child, and the widowed mother and the other children were substantially dependent on the exertions of the older son and brother for maintenance. He devoted the years of his life after the decease of his father until he was 23 years of age to the fulfillment of that duty. At that time his mother died.

He was married three years later, in July, 1848, to Mary Amt. She is the daughter of Joseph and Sophia (Perry) Amt, both of whom were of German birth. Mr. Cruise removed in 1851, accompanied

by his wife and two children, to America. They made their first stop at Chicago, where Mr. Cruise was occupied three years as a common laborer. In 1854 he came to the county of De Kalb and rented the farm of William Patton for some time. In 1864 he purchased the estate of which he is now the proprietor in Milan Township; and to this place he removed his family of three children. The farm is in excellent condition, and its prosperity is solely the result of the industry and judicious quality of the efforts expended upon it. Mr. Cruise is largely interested in raising fine grades of cattle, hogs and horses, and is ranked among the best and most skillful farmers in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Cruise have had six children, one of whom is deceased. Sophia married Erik Eriksen, a farmer in Milan Township; Amelia is the wife of Charles Rohr, a farmer of Dakota; John, the eldest child at home, is the manager of the homestead; George is a practical farmer and is still at home; Lizzie is preparing for a business career in Chicago.

Mr. Cruise is a Republican, and his qualities as a man and a citizen have permanently established his family among the best in the township.



Charles O. Boynton, farmer and dealer in real estate, at Sycamore, purchased the property on which he resides in 1859. His home farm embraces 120 acres, 40 acres being included within the city limits. He was born July 19, 1826, in Rockingham, Vt. His parents, John and Betsey (Davis) Boynton, were natives of the same place, where the former was born July 2, 1798. John Boynton was a joiner by vocation, and in June, 1827, he removed to McLean, Tompkins Co., N. Y., making the transit from the Green Mountain State with a team, there being at that date no other means of locomotion. He worked at his trade for a time, afterwards becoming a merchant, and also managed a small tannery in company with another man. He died at McLean, April 29, 1869. His wife, the mother of Mr. Boynton of this sketch, died in McLean in 1833. They had six children. Mary married Daniel Marsh, of McLean

and died about 1845. Eliza is the widow of John P. Hart, formerly a farmer and dealer in stock, who died in 1870. John H. resides at Chicago, Ill. Laura married H. W. Carr, general agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, whose office is situated at No. 329, Broadway, New York. Lydia is the widow of Henry A. Jarvis, formerly a carpenter. He died at Chicago in 1871. After the death of their mother their father married Ann M. Fitts. There are are two children from the second marriage. Edward is a clerk in the employment of Charles Carley, a produce merchant at Sycamore. Fitz is the President of the Second National Bank at Cortland, N. Y.

Mr. Boynton passed several years during his minority as a clerk in his father's store, and soon after becoming of age, in October, 1847, came to Chicago and opened a dry-goods store on South Water Street. He transacted business there one year, and in 1849 came to Sycamore, where he opened a general store and conducted the affairs of a commercial enterprise about three years. In 1852 he began to operate in loans in a small way and continued as a financier until 1879. In 1871 he formed an association with R. L. Divine, under the style of R. L. Divine & Co., in establishing and managing a banking house, their relations existing one year, when he sold out to the senior partner. In 1880 Mr. Boynton began to traffic in real estate and has extended his operations until he is the owner of 1,300 acres of finely improved land in De Kalb County, which is managed by tenants. He is the proprietor of about 12,000 acres in Iowa, and 500 respectively in Kansas and Minnesota. His claims in Arkansas include over 60,000 acres. The improved tract in Iowa embraces 2,000 acres. Mr. Boynton has officiated as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Sycamore several years.

He was married Nov. 26, 1861, in Ledyard, Cayuga Co., N. Y., to Lucetta P. Stark, and they have three children. Charles D. was born Aug. 10, 1862. He was educated at the Stevens Institute, where he was a student in the scientific course four years. Mary E. was born Feb. 23, 1864. Elmer E. was born July 7, 1874. Mrs. Boynton was born May 10, 1836, in Wilkesbarre, Pa. Her parents, Paul and Pauline (Billings) Stark, removed with their family to Ledyard, N. Y., in 1855.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Boynton appear on other pages of this volume.

Stephen A. Hall, Supervisor of Squaw Grove Township, and farmer on section 24, has been a landholder thereon since 1867, when he purchased 160 acres of land, on which he has since operated as a farmer. He was born March 13, 1834, in the city of New York. His parents, Alexis and Emeline (Hunt) Hall, were natives of New England. The mother died in the city of New York, and in 1842 the father came to the township of Big Rock, in Kane Co., Ill. He died there Jan. 15, 1883. Six children born to them were named Fritzena, Charles Arabella, Stephen A. and Arnold.

Mr. Hall came with his father to Kane County in 1842, where he remained until 1867. In that year he bought 160 acres of land in Squaw Grove Township. On this farm he has since resided and has placed it all under culture. He is a Republican in political principle, and was elected Supervisor in the spring of 1882. He has held the office ever since.

Mr. Hall was married March 29, 1860, at Big Rock, Kane Co., Ill., to Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Jeremiah and Mary (Reese) Whildin, and they have had five children,—Frank A. (deceased), Sarah L., Minerva A. (deceased), Arthur J. and Leonard S.

Mr. Hall has been Township Trustee and School Director. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Sahel E. Hayes, farmer, section 35 and 36, Shabbona Township, was born in Cazenovia Township, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1832, and is a son of Milo and Adaline (Partello) Hayes. He was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education. In April, 1855, he came to Kane Co., Ill., and located at Sugar Grove. In the spring of 1864 he removed to Shabbona Township, this county, locating on section 17; but in three years he sold out and purchased a tract on section 27, same township, where he followed his vocation of farming for 13 years; he then bought his

present place, in March, 1880, which comprises 194 acres, his dwelling being on section 35.

Mr. Hayes was first married Oct. 4, 1857, at Sugar Grove, to Miss Cornelia Booth, and they had six children, all boys, as follows: Elmer W., who was born Oct. 12, 1859, married Sarah Spears and is now living in Shabbona; Charles E., who was born Aug. 2, 1861, and is living at home; George S., who was born Oct. 24, 1863, and died in infancy; Joseph G., born May 26, 1865, is also living at home; and James B., born Aug. 10, 1868, died when an infant.

Mrs. Hayes died Feb. 24, 1881; and Sept. 15, following, in Johnson Co., Mo., Mr. Hayes married Mrs. Lavinia Russell, widow of Willis Russell and daughter of William and Hannah Arthur. She was born in Maryland, March 27, 1851, adopted by Elhanan Roop and brought up in Missouri. By her first marriage she had four children, namely: Mary E., born Aug. 3, 1871; Lelieu E., Oct. 27, 1873; Susan L., born in 1875, died in infancy; and Paul A., born March 15, 1877, and died in August, following. Mr. Russell died in November, 1878. Mrs. Hayes is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Hayes, in his political action, has always voted with the Republicans.

George S. Potter, farmer, section 24, Squaw Grove Township, is a native of the county and town where he lives. His parents, Samuel E. and Olive P. (Winslow) Potter, were natives of Massachusetts, and settled in the township of Squaw Grove in De Kalb County about 1847. Their deaths took place there respectively July 20, 1856, and Nov. 15, 1883. Their children were named Harriet S., George S., Mary O., Orlando B. and Samuel L.

Mr. Potter was born Sept. 24, 1860. He was educated in the common schools and attended a seminary at Aurora several terms. Following in the footsteps of his forefathers, he has always been a farmer, and is the owner of 120 acres in Squaw Grove Township and 40 acres in Kane County. The entire acreage is chiefly under the plow. Mr. Potter is a Republican in his political views.

He formed a matrimonial alliance with Flora M. Long, in Kane County, April 29, 1873. Mrs. Potter

was born Feb. 1, 1849, in Kane Co., Ill., and is the daughter of John L. and Sarah A. (Cornell) Long. Her father is a native of New York and her mother of Massachusetts.

Lewis Olmstead, farmer, owning 137 acres located on sections 25 and 36, Shabbona Township, was born in Wilton Township, Fairfield Co., Conn., May 13, 1802. He is the son of David and Rebecca (Jackson) Olmstead, who removed to the vicinity of Ithaca, N. Y., when that city was but a small hamlet. Mr. Olmstead was brought up on a farm of his father's, alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools.

He was married in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1823, to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Jesse and Betsey Owens, and by her had six children. The eldest, Betsey, married James Hare, and died when 32 years of age. Aaron, second child, married Huldah Bayley and resides in Butler Co., Iowa. Hector died at the age of 25 years. Harmon married Miss Lee and resides in Dakota. Silas married Lucetta Bayley and resides in Leland, Ill. Lewis died at the age of 18 years. John was a member of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, in the late Civil War, and died in the hospital at Vicksburg. Mrs. Olmstead died May 4, 1852, and Mr. Olmstead was a second time married Nov. 14, 1852, in Somonauk (now Sandwich), to Mrs. Marietta Witherspoon, widow of Rev. Frederick Witherspoon and daughter of Dr. John and Mary (Powell) Heath. She was born in Liverpool Township, Medina Co., Ohio, April 7, 1820. Of their union three children were born,—two boys and one girl. Mary E., born Aug. 11, 1855, is the wife of George Goodrich, a resident of Lincoln, Neb. Lewis M., born Dec. 5, 1859, married Maudie Lane and lives on the old homestead. Frederick J., born Dec. 26, 1863, lives at home.

Mr. Olmstead came to this State in 1837, and located in La Salle County. In August, 1838, he came to Shabbona. The county was not surveyed, and the town contained only two families,—those of Mr. E. Town and Nathan Olmstead, a brother. He made his home on the farm on which he now resides and on which he has since continued to reside. He

and his wife are both members of the Congregational Church.

Politically, Mr. Olmstead has been a Republican ever since the party was organized. He is a man of powerful physique, and, although 83 years of age, he would be hale and hearty were it not for an accident a few years since in which his leg was broken. He is now confined to a wheel chair for locomotion.

Mrs. Olmstead came to Somonauk, this county, with her parents on the last week of 1833. She was the oldest lady settler of De Kalb County present at the old settlers' picnic held at Pritchard's Grove, Sept. 8, 1881, on which occasion she was presented with a fine case of silver spoons. The presentation speech was made by Hon. M. B. Castle, of Sandwich, this county. Mrs. Olmstead had five children by her first marriage, a record of whom will be found in the sketch of Rev. Frederick Witherspoon in this work.

See E. Tomblin, junior editor and publisher of the *De Kalb Review*, was born in the township of Clinton, De Kalb County, Illinois, Dec. 14, 1858, where he led an uneventful life of farm work and attending the country school until 1875. Mr. Tomblin's father, N. F. Tomblin, died in the fall of 1874, and the following year L. E. moved with his mother to the village of Waterman, where he attended school for a time; then going to Emerson, Mills Co., Iowa, where he served his first apprenticeship as printer's devil on the *Mills County Chronicle*. He returned to Illinois and worked on the old *De Kalb News* through the winter of '76-'77, then again attending school for a time. In 1878, in company with his brother, M. N. Tomblin, they established the *Hinckley Review* and *Waterman Leader*, which papers they successfully founded and managed for four years, selling the entire interest to H. W. Fay, who had entered as a partner a year before. Mr. Tomblin immediately started the *Genoa Siftings*, and successfully continued that paper for one year, when he formed a partnership with D. W. Tyrrell, a well-known newspaper man, for the purpose of purchasing the *De Kalb Review*, then printed in Sycamore, which paper they have successfully established in De Kalb, together with a large job printing establishment. In

the spring of 1884, Mr. Tomblin was appointed Government Mail Weigher on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, between Chicago and Marion, Iowa. Having passed the civil service examination, he was in May of the same year appointed as an Inspector of Customs in the Chicago Custom House, which position he held until Jan. 1, 1885. There being a change in administration he returned to De Kalb and resumed his duties on the *Review*, in which paper he had retained his interest.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Tomblin was married to Miss Laura M. Palmer, of Hinckley, to whom a daughter was born in 1884.

Oscar M. Tanner, retired farmer, living at Hinckley, was born Feb. 3, 1828, in Alexandria, Jefferson Co., New York. His parents, William and Betsey (Paddock) Tanner, were natives respectively of the State of New York and Connecticut. Their children were born in the following order: Emily, William A., Elizabeth, Jane A., Mary and Maryette (twins), Sarah and Oscar M.

William Tanner came to Kane Co., Ill., with his family in 1836 and settled in Sugar Grove Township. Later they removed to Aurora, where the mother died, Oct. 19, 1854. The father died there, Feb. 22, 1855. The youngest son, Oscar M., accompanied his parents to Kane County, and was an inmate of the paternal home until the year following that in which he attained his majority. In the spring of 1859 he came to De Kalb County and bought 80 acres of land in Afton Township, where he settled and remained six years. In 1865 he sold the property there and bought a farm on section 15, Squaw Grove Township. In the fall of 1884 he bought a residence in the village of Hinckley, where he has since lived. His farm contains 183 acres, and is nearly all under cultivation. Politically Mr. Tanner is a Republican, and has been active in school matters, have served seven years as School Director.

He was united in marriage to Sarah J. Spaulding, at Aurora, July 3, 1851. Mrs. Tanner is the daughter of Dr. A. and Julia A. Spaulding. Her parents were natives of the State of New York, and had a

family of six children—Emily D., Sarah J., Norman, Henry A., Julia A. and Eliza J. Mrs. Spaulding died Oct. 1, 1847, in Jersey City. Mr. Spaulding fixed his residence in Aurora in 1847, where he died Dec. 4, 1884. Mrs. Tanner was born Oct. 19, 1832, in Washington Co., N. Y. Henry Spaulding, a brother of Mrs. Tanner, has been a resident of Paris, France, for the last 12 years. He is a member of the jewelry house of Tiffany & Co., of New York, and is the manager of the branch house in Paris. A sister, Eliza J., is the wife of Harlow Miner, of Denver, Col. Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Tanner: Rosella J. was born in Clinton, De Kalb County, April 20, 1852; Oscar R. was born Feb. 11, 1856, in Aurora, Kane County; Rilla B. was born in the same place, April 14, 1858; Emma R. was born Jan. 26, 1863, in Afton Township; Rhoda E., was born in Squaw Grove, March 5, 1867; Alice R. was born Nov. 9, 1875, in that township.

Peter Miller, farmer, section 24, Shabbona Township, was among the first of its substantial settlers, having located here June 5, 1845. He was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1816, the son of Simeon and Betsey (Bedell) Miller. When ten years of age he was taken by his parents in change of residence to Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he was brought up on a farm, receiving a common-school education. He was married in that county, Feb. 25, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Quilhot, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Van Allen) Quilhot. She was born at Amsterdam, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 22, 1815.

Mr. Miller was engaged in agricultural pursuits, in the town of Conquest, Cayuga Co., N. Y., until the spring of 1845, when he emigrated to this State, arriving at Shabbona Grove June 5, that year. He purchased a claim to the southwest quarter of section 24, which he subsequently entered at Government price, and which has been the home of himself and family for 40 years. He has had five children,—three sons and two daughters,—namely: Isaac P., who was born April 8, 1843, and died May 15, 1845; Peter V., who was born Aug. 18, 1846, and died June 4, 1857; Mary E., who was born May 28, 1850, and

is now the wife of Dr. Francis Steward, of Rochelle, Ill.; Myndret S., who was born July 11, 1855, and married Clara E. Adams, and now resides at the old homestead; and Catharine J., who was born Oct. 22, 1861, and died Feb. 28, 1863.

Mr. Miller is a representative man of the class of industrious, thrifty and successful farmers who took their lands from the Government in a natural state in the pioneer days; who endured the many trials and discomforts incident to a settlement in a new country, remote from markets and the many advantages of advanced civilization; and who, by industry, economy and good management have secured to themselves and children valuable and well improved farms, with tasteful and commodious residences, abounding in all the comforts of rural life in a rich and well settled country.

Wells A. Fay, retired farmer, resident at Hinckley, was born Nov. 13, 1814, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. His father, Jonathan Fay, was born in Massachusetts and married Rhoda White, a native of Vermont.

Mr. Fay, of this sketch, is the youngest of their six children.

On reaching his legal freedom, in 1836, he settled in De Kalb County, locating on Government land in the township of Squaw Grove. He afterwards bought his original claim, which comprised 300 acres situated on sections 29 and 32, on which he was a resident until 1882. In that year he removed to the village of Hinckley, where he fixed his permanent residence. In political opinion he is identified with the Republican party. He is still a landholder, and owns 270 acres of land in De Kalb County. He has been Justice of the Peace, Assessor, and has held other minor offices.

His marriage to Harriet E. Lay took place June 8, 1842, in Somonauk Township. She was born in Connecticut, and her parents, Samuel H. and Emily (Pratt) Lay, came to De Kalb County in 1841, settling in Somonauk Township, where her father died. Her mother died in Squaw Grove Township, at the home of Mrs. Fay. Five children have been born to the latter and her husband,—Emma F., Jane L.,

Alcott W., Ida C. and Ashley H. The first and last born are deceased. Mrs. Fay is a member of the Methodist Church.

James Cameron, farmer, section 26, Shabbona Township, was born in Delaware Township, Juniata Co., Pa., Oct. 11, 1824, of Scottish ancestry. His parents were John and Sarah (Jones) Cameron. He was reared on a farm until 17 years of age, and then followed the blacksmith's trade for 14 years.

In March, 1852, he moved to Mercer Co., Ill., bought land and pursued farming there for three years. In the spring of 1855 he sold that place and removed to Shabbona Township, this county, purchasing a farm on section 34, where he resided until 1865; then lived a year at Earl, La Salle County; at Malta from November, 1866, to June, 1869, in the grain trade and hardware business; next in Creston Township, Ogle County, in the hardware business; and in the spring of 1870 he returned to Shabbona, this county, residing on his farm since 1873. It comprises 100 acres.

In his political connections, Mr. Cameron was a Whig in the days of Whiggism, and has been a Republican ever since the organization of the latter party. He and Mrs. C. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at West Shabbona.

In Juniata Co., Pa., Sept. 26, 1846, Mr. Cameron married Miss Melinda E., daughter of James and Nancy (Talbert) Wallace, who was born in that county July 26, 1824, of Scottish and English descent.

John F. Newsham, general farmer, section 9, Milan Township, was born Jan. 24, 1842, Erie Co., Pa. Charles Newsham, senior, his father, was a native of England, and emigrated to the "States" before marriage.

He is still a resident of Erie Co., Pa., and is 76 years of age. The wife and mother, Mary R. (Ward) Newsham, was born in the city of London, England, where she was educated. She was married soon after coming to America, at Pittsburg, Pa. She

died Nov. 13, 1882, in Erie Co., Pa., and is survived by seven of her nine children.

Mr. Newsham fulfilled his minority under the guardianship of his parents, and in the spring of 1867 came to De Kalb County. After a few months he made a purchase of 80 acres of land on section 9, on which he has since resided, in Milan Township. After securing his claim he returned to Erie County and was married, Oct. 1, 1867, to Maggie Brown. She was born July 6, 1846, in Green Township, Erie Co., Pa., whither her parents, David and Catherine (Bys) Brown, removed from the State of New York. She is one of six children born to her parents, who are now resident in the village of Malta, De Kalb Co. She was carefully educated and instructed in all womanly arts. She is the mother of one child,—Verna B.,—born Jan. 28, 1878. She returned to Milan Township with her husband soon after marriage, and they have had a prosperous life, through the exercise of good judgment and ability. Their farm includes 200 acres of excellent land with suitable farm fixtures. Mr. Newsham is a Republican.

George F. Mason, farmer, section 36, Squaw Grove Township, is the son of Roswell W. and Jane (Spofford) Mason, and is of New England descent and origin. They came from Vermont, their native State, to New York, and to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1856. Mrs. Mason died while absent from her home on a visit to Wisconsin. Mr. M. is now residing at Colorado Springs, Col. Their children were named George F. and Anna E.

Mr. Mason, the subject of this sketch, was born Jan. 22, 1842, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and was about 14 years of age when his parents became residents of the State of Illinois. He lived in Kendall County until February, 1867, when he purchased his farm in the Township of Squaw Grove. His original purchase included 80 acres, and now consists of 160 acres, all of which is tillable and mostly in a fair state of cultivation. Mr. Mason is politically in sympathy with the Republican party, and has officiated as School Director.

He was married Oct. 22, 1864, at Joliet, Ill., to Augusta, daughter of Timothy and Harriet (Chilcott)

Hodgman. The former was a native of Vermont and the latter of the State of New York. Mrs. Mason had two brothers and a sister, all older than herself and born in the following order: William, Jeannette and Henry. She was born Sept. 29, 1847, at Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y., and has been the mother of five children,—Louis A., Warren G., Oscar W., Harry L. and Elva A. The first-born died in early childhood. Mrs. Mason's grandmother on her mother's side was a sister of the famous Joseph Call, the "Giant of New England."

William W. Irwin, farmer, sections 6 and 7, Shabbona Township, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1822, and is a son of James G. and Mary (White) Irwin. His parents removed to Oswego County, in his native State, when William was an infant, and located on a farm.

William remained on the farm in Oswego County, assisting in its cultivation and attending school until 16 years of age, when he engaged to learn the cooper's trade, which he soon mastered and followed for several years. He came to Shabbona, this county, April 17, 1856, spent nearly a year in that township, and then brought his family from "York State" and located in Victor Township. He lived there one year and then moved to Shabbona Township and settled on the farm on which he is at present residing. His farm comprises 210 acres and is in good tillable condition, with a comfortable residence and good substantial out-buildings. He also owns 344 acres in Iowa.

Mr. Irwin was married in Oswego Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of Daniel D. and Elizabeth (Singer) Colby. She was born in Granby, Oswego Co., N. Y., Sept. 19, 1829. Eleven children constitute the issue of their union, seven boys and four girls, and their record is as follows: Willie W. was born Oct. 21, 1855; Charles A. was born Jan. 20, 1858, married Maggie Hutton and resides at Storm Lake, Iowa, where he is practicing law, and is Chairman of the Republican Committee of Buena Vista County. He is also teaching law in a business college; Miles H., born Jan. 10, 1860

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Augustus Adams

died March 1, 1860; Frank D. was born Feb. 25, 1861; Mary E. was born Aug. 2, 1863, married Geo. B. Foster and resides at Shabbona; Cora A., born Sept. 23, 1865, died Oct. 31, 1865; Lewis J., born Oct. 2, 1866, died Sept. 22, 1875; Emmet J. and Emma M. (twins) were born June 20, 1868; Emmet J. died Oct. 16, 1869; Lottie A., born Jan. 31, 1871, died Sept. 17, 1879; John H., born Oct. 6, 1873, died Sept. 7, 1875.

Politically, Mr. Irwin is a Republican, and religiously, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

When Mr. Irwin arrived in Chicago he had to borrow \$10 to enable him to get to this county; and by his industry he has now his splendid farm in the above named township, besides the property he owns in Iowa. He is now able to retire from active life.

on. Augustus Adams, of Sandwich, is the pioneer inventor and foundryman of Northern Illinois, having established at Elgin the first foundry and machine-shop west of Chicago. Mr. Adams was born May 10, 1806, in Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Samuel Adams, the father of Augustus Adams, died when the latter was 11 years old, leaving to his son the heritage of an unsullied name and the necessity of immediate effort for self-maintenance. In the succeeding spring he went with his brother-in-law to Chester, Geauga Co., Ohio, where he spent some years in alternate farm labor and attending school.

In boyhood Mr. Adams had a studious nature and a reflective mentality, and he made the best use of the limited advantages afforded by the sections of New York and Ohio where he resided, both being in their pioneer period. By devoting his leisure time to study and reading, he acquired a substantial store of general knowledge, and an education which on reaching mature years he made available in teaching, and in this avenue of effort he passed several winters. From the bent of his tastes and circumstances, he decided on mechanical inventions as a field for the development of his genius, having been aroused to the crudeness and inefficiency of farming implements, and believing with all the enthusiasm of true genius in the possibilities open to inventors of agricul-

tural machinery. While he labored, his mind was busy with plans for the future, and he worked on, saving the results of his industry and frugality until, in 1829, he was enabled to establish a foundry and machine shop at Pine Valley, Chemung Co., N. Y. Upon the inventors of that early day rested convictions of a twofold necessity. Not only invention waited on opportunity, but ways and means as well; and facilities to aid the inventor in testing his appliances, being practically wanting, and, to the mind of the latter, remote from the centers of progress, the necessity for such assistance was as palpable as the dream of his genius. The establishment at Pine Valley was in successful operation until 1837. Meanwhile, the thousand tongues of rumor had painted glowing pictures of the promise and opportunity of the undeveloped West on every imagination east of the lakes, and filled every mind with longing to test the possibilities that awaited effort.

To Mr. Adams the field for the exercise of his inventive faculties opened by the agricultural resources of the Prairie State, offered the opportunity he had hardly dared to hope for, and he foresaw the importance and necessity of labor-saving machinery in dealing with the enormous crops. Gradually he formed the purpose of transferring his business and interests to the land of promise, a plan which he carried into successful operation in the fall of 1838, when he came to Elgin, where he operated as he found opportunity, bringing every effort to bear on his ultimate purpose. His family joined him at Elgin in the fall of 1840, and in the year following, associated with James T. Gifford, he fulfilled his cherished plan and found himself at the head of a machine shop and foundry in the midst of the boundless, beautiful prairies, whence every outlook was freighted with promise of successful application and the fruits of effort and genius. Here he labored with vigor and efficiency, and invented and manufactured the first "harvester" on which grain was collected and bound. He and Philo Sylla also invented the "Hinge Sickle Bar," which is now in use on all mowing-machines. He there commenced the manufacture of the Adams Corn-Shellers. These machines were the outgrowth of a necessity consequent upon the change in the staple product of Illinois,—wheat failing from the nature of the soil and corn taking its place. Shellers were indispensable, and the hand machines which were manufactured to some extent

in the shops at Elgin were entirely inadequate in disposing of the huge crops that grew on the broad acres of Illinois and other prairie States. This new want re-awakened the energies of Mr. Adams, and the "Self-feeding Corn-Shellers" have given his name a permanent place in the consciousness of every agriculturist between the eastern and western oceans. In 1856 Mr. Adams, while still resident at Elgin, started a machine shop on a limited scale at Sandwich, where he experimented in the construction of a power corn-sheller. Within a year the idea was perfected; and, the opportune destruction of his small engine giving him an opportunity to replace it by one larger and more available, he was enabled to push the work of manufacturing as fast as his means would permit. In a few months, so to speak, the Sandwich Corn-Sheller attained a popularity which crowded the factory to its utmost capacity, and as early as 1861 the works afforded employment for a large force of men. The shops were destroyed by fire at a time when the products were in great demand, when the firm which had become A. Adams & Sons, with their well-known energy, reconstructed the building on a larger and better scale and by extraordinary exertions supplied the demand. The value and necessity of the corn-sheller was an established fact, and in 1867 home capital for the establishment of an incorporated company flowed in abundantly, resulting in the organization of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, with Augustus Adams as its President. Increasing demand for machines necessitated increased facilities, and the results are manifest in the superb shops at Sandwich.

In 1870 Mr. Adams established his younger sons at Marseilles, Ill., in the manufacture of corn-shellers, in order to make available the fine water-power of the Illinois River in view of its greater economy as compared with steam power. They organized and were incorporated under the State laws as the "Marseilles Manufacturing Company," with the senior Adams as its President, he having resigned his position as chief official of the Sandwich company. His interests are at present writing centered in the establishment at Marseilles, whose products have acquired a national reputation.

Mr. Adams is an inflexible adherent to the principles, and supporter of the issues, of the Republican element in politics. While a resident at Elgin his characteristic traits of good judgment and clear fore-

sight received recognition in his election, in 1847, as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Illinois to revise the Constitution, and he performed efficient service as a member of that body. In 1850 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the Assembly of Illinois, and in 1854 he was elected to the Senatorial branch of that body. He was also appointed one of the commissioners to locate the Insane Asylum of Northern Illinois. In religious convictions and connection Mr. Adams is a Congregationalist, and belongs to the orthodox type of the Christian element.

He was married Oct. 21, 1833, to Lydia A. Phelps, and they became the parents of nine children,—eight sons and a daughter,—who were born as follows: Darius, Aug. 26, 1834; J. Phelps, Sept. 18, 1835; Henry A., Jan. 21, 1837; John Q., July 23, 1839; H. Raymond, June 29, 1842; Amy W., May 29, 1844; Oliver R., Sept. 10, 1845; Walter G., July 12, 1848; Charles H., Feb. 17, 1855. The mother died Dec. 14, 1867. Mr. Adams was a second time married Jan. 13, 1869, to Mrs. L. M. Mosher.

The portrait of Mr. Adams on another page is an appropriate accompaniment to the collated records of De Kalb County, whose welfare has been so long one of his chief interests. The gallery of the portraits of inventors who have secured her permanent reputation and prosperity would be singularly deficient without it, and the citizens of Sandwich will welcome it on these pages as that of a personal friend,—one who has walked among them in manly rectitude and to whom his features have a more than common interest.

John C. Hopkins, attorney at Hinckley, was born June 21, 1858, in Yorkville, Kendall Co., Ill., and is the son of Robert and Mary (Cook) Hopkins. His parents came to Kendall County in 1838, where they passed the remaining years of their lives. They had six children,—William H., Martha C., John C., Hiram R., Mary E. and Stella.

Mr. Hopkins was an attendant at the common schools until he was 15 years of age, when he entered the Chicago University and was graduated there in 1880. He entered at once upon the study of law and was graduated in 1882 in the Union Law

School. In January, 1883, he was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts, and in September, that year, he established his practice as an attorney at Hinckley. In political faith Mr. Hopkins is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Chapter, R. A. M.

He was united in marriage at Aurora, Ill., Sept. 29, 1883, to Emma A. Young. Mrs. Hopkins was born April 7, 1865, in Oswego, Kendall Co., Ill., and is the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Gray) Young.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins—Robert H.—was born Sept. 3, 1884.

James Lane, farmer, owning 193½ acres on section 13, Shabbona Township, was born in Kent, near London, England, Nov. 23, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Luxford) Lane, natives of that country.

James Lane was brought up on a farm in his native country and received the advantages afforded by the common schools. He emigrated to this country during his 23d year, in 1859, and landed at New York May 16 of that year. He immediately came to this State and on May 23 located in La Salle County, where he followed the vocation of a farmer. He continued to follow that calling in that country until 1874, and then came to Shabbona Township, this county, and purchased land on section 24. On this land he resided until 1878, when he removed to his present residence on section 13. He worked the place until 1880 as tenant and then purchased it.

Mr. Lane was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Johnson, in Crawford Parish, England, May 23, 1858. She was a daughter of George and Ann (Turner) Johnson, natives of England, and was born in Dartford, Kent, England, Feb. 16, 1837. Her grandfather was an English soldier and took part in the memorable battle of Waterloo, in which engagement he was wounded and died near the battleground.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane have been the parents of nine children, seven of whom were born in La Salle and two in this county: Henry G. was born April 12, 1860; Edgar A., Feb. 17, 1862, and died in October, 1863; Maud M., born Jan. 25, 1864, is now the wife

of Lewis Olmstead, a farmer of Shabbona Township; Ella M. was born March 11, 1866; Elmer E., April 14, 1868; Arthur A., March 27, 1870; Charles J., March 11, 1872; Oscar E., June 12, 1875; and Frederick, July 21, 1879.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane are members of the Congregational Church at Shabbona.

Daniel D. Olmsted, farmer, section 31, Clinton Township, and owner of 205 acres in the township, was born in Catharine, Tioga County, now Schuyler Co., N. Y., June 21, 1822. He is a son of Coleman and Clara (Dauchey) Olmsted. He lived at home assisting his father and attending the common schools until 1835, when he removed with his parents to Big Flat, Cheung Co., N. Y., and three years later, 1838, came with them to Illinois. The family located in La Salle County, where they continued to reside until the spring of 1841, when they removed to Shabbona Grove, this county. The Olmsted family are of Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather died at Valley Forge.

Mr. Olmsted was married Nov. 10, 1846, at Clinton, this State, to Miss Ann B. McNish. She was a daughter of Alexander McNish, of Washington Co., N. Y., and was born in that county. She was the mother of two children by Mr. O., both of whom died in infancy. The wife and mother died July 19, 1849, and Mr. Olmsted was again married Dec. 12, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth A. Frost, at Catharine, Schuyler Co., N. Y. She is a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth L. (Sherwood) Frost. She was born in Catharine, Schuyler Co., N. Y., and has become the mother of four children by Mr. Olmsted. Their children are: Frank D., born Nov. 9, 1851, married Malinda Cameron and resides in Shabbona. George J. F., born Sept. 1, 1854. Charles S., born March 6, 1856, and died Oct. 1, same year. Charles J. C., born Sept. 13, 1858, and died March 9, 1861.

Mr. Olmsted settled on his present farm in 1847. Two years afterward his house was burned, which he rebuilt and has continued to reside upon the farm ever since.

In politics Mr. Olmsted, in the days of the old Whig party, was a member of it, but since the or-

ganization of the Republican party, has acted and voted with it. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which denomination Mr. Olmsted has been identified ever since its organization at Shabbona.

Ollef T. Eide is a member of the firm of Eide & Hommersand, dealers in general merchandise at Lee, Lee Co., Ill. These gentlemen established their business here Oct. 16, 1883, and carry an average stock of \$8,000 in value. They are enjoying a very prosperous business.

Mr. Eide was born in Norway; Dec. 12, 1852, and is the son of Torres and Randvei Eide; he was brought up as a farmer and as a fisherman in Central and Northern N rway. He arrived in the United States Dec. 19, 1882, coming directly to Chicago, where he spent a few months, and in February, 1883, he came to the village of Lee, Shabbona Township, and engaged as a clerk in the general store of Berlzheimer & Stensland. Oct. 16, 1883, he formed the existing partnership with Mr. Hommersand, purchasing the establishment where he had been acting as manager since April 15, of that year. The present firm are succeeding well in their business.

The marriage of Mr. Eide took place in Norway, July 15, 1881, to Miss Christina H. Greve, born Aug. 12, 1861, is a daughter of John Greve and a native of Norway. They have had two children, namely: Torres, born in Norway, March 19, 1882; and Helena, born in Lee, April 23, 1883.

Mr. Eide is a Republican in his political views, and both himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Elmer Bushnell, farmer, section 36, Squaw Grove Township, has been a resident of De Kalb County since 1865, and is the owner of 200 acres of land, on which he is now prosecuting his agricultural operations, and which is nearly all under cultivation. He was born March 30, 1830, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and is the son of Amasa and Mila (Frary) Bushnell. His parents were natives of New York, and came

thence to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1855, where the father died on the 20th of September of the same year. The mother removed to De Kalb County in 1865, and died Jan. 9, 1876. Their three children were named William J. (see sketch), Elmer and Marcus S.

Mr. Bushnell was reared as a farmer's son, obtaining his education at the public schools and working as a farm assistant on the home place until the age of 25 years. He came to Kendall County when his parents removed there, and he lived at Little Rock in that county until his removal to Squaw Grove Township in 1865. He has officiated as Overseer of the Highway, and is identified in politics with the Republican party.

He was married Nov. 25, 1852, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., to Paulina R., daughter of William Merchant. She was born April 4, 1832, near Cazenovia, N. Y. Of their marriage the following children have been born: Lillie M., Ada C., George H., Lettie and Kitty. Ada and Kitty are deceased.

Jacob Stone, farmer, section 10, Milan Township, was born June 20, 1832, in Chester Co., Pa. He is of German descent, his grandfather, Garrett Stone, having been a native of that country. The latter was a blacksmith by calling and emigrated to the United States, where he located in Chester County and died there nearly 90 years old. Jacob Stone, senior, son of Garrett, was a shoemaker in early life and is now, at 80 years of age, engaged in farming in Perry Co., Pa. The mother of Mr. Stone of this sketch, Margaret (Glenn) Stone, was of Irish descent and was born in Pennsylvania. Her father, Hugh Glenn, was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were *en route* to the United States. The latter settled on a farm in Pennsylvania, where they died. Margaret (Glenn) Stone died Feb. 28, 1865, in Perry Co., Pa., when nearly 58 years old.

Mr. Stone is third in order of birth of eight children, four of whom are deceased. He was taught the details of the shoemaker's craft by his father, and when he became 19 years of age he set out to operate as a journeyman, that method of obtaining employment being in vogue at that period and necessary to both craftsman and beneficiary, as settlements were

spare. He passed a year in that capacity, and then became the manager of the homestead farm, in which he was employed until his marriage.

He was united in marriage Dec. 29, 1857, in Coral Township, Perry Co., Pa., to Susannah S. Henderson. She was born April 15, 1830, in Perry County, and is the daughter of H. and Nancy (White) Henderson. Her father was born in Ireland. Her mother was a native of Perry County, and was of Irish extraction. She died in the same county, in 1872. The father's decease occurred in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have been the parents of seven children, all of whom are living except one,—John W. The others are William H., Margaret A. (Mrs. George Applebee), Israel A., Benjamin W., James E., and Eddy T.

The family came West in 1868. They located on 160 acres of unbroken prairie, which has been converted into an attractive and valuable farm, by application and industry. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are actively interested in the progress and welfare of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which the entire family belong, and in which the former has officiated in the several public relations. He has also acted as school officer. In political faith and connection he is a Republican.

William D. Coulson, resident on section 23, Squaw Grove Township, has been a farmer in the State of Illinois since 1853, with the exception of three years which he spent in the military service of the United States.

He was born March 15, 1838, in England, and is the son of John and Mary (Dale) Coulson. His parents lived and died on their native soil. They had 10 children, of whom Mr. Coulson of this sketch is the oldest. He came to America in 1853 and at once located in Illinois. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the 127th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in the service until the war closed. He was wounded once, receiving a gunshot wound in the right hand at the siege of Atlanta. After his discharge from the army he returned to Kendall Co., Ill. He continued there three years, and in 1868 bought 165 acres of land, which has since constituted his homestead and on which he has erected a fine residence. He is the

owner of 240 acres of land in Squaw Grove Township, all of which is under cultivation. In political faith he coincides with the principles of the Republican party.

He was married Jan. 15, 1867, at Yorkville, Kendall Co., Ill., to Phebe A., daughter of John and Leah (Jones) Darnell. Her parents were natives of North Carolina, and had a family of 10 children. Mrs. Coulson was born Sept. 19, 1842. She is the mother of three children,—Addie L., Alice M. and Harry G. The parents are members of the Methodist Church.

Thomas Wright, deceased, was an early pioneer of Shabbona Township, being one of the four Englishmen who located in the western part of the township in the fall of 1851 and laid the foundation for the settlement since known as the "English."

The subject of this sketch was born in Woodhall, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 21, 1802, his parents being William and Fannie Wright. He was married in his native parish, April 3, 1831, to Miss Mary, daughter of George and Julianna Mullins. She was born in Yorkshire, Feb. 6, 1809. Mr. and Mrs. Wright had five children, all born in England, namely: George, born Oct. 10, 1832, was married first to Elizabeth Scott, and, after her death, to Emily C. Johnson, and is a farmer of Shabbona Township; Ann, born July 13, 1835, is now the wife of William Cutts, of Lee County; William, born May 9, 1840, became a soldier of Co. E, 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., was wounded at Resaca May 15, 1864, and died in the hospital on the 25th of that month; Robert M., born Nov. 1, 1844, married Elizabeth Fowler, and is now a resident of Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he is practicing law; Julianna, born Jan. 31, 1844, is now the wife of James Spaulding and lives in Palo Alto Co., Iowa.

In England Mr. Wright was employed as overseer of a gentleman's farms. He emigrated to America in 1850, reaching Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., May 31 of that year. During the ensuing summer he came to Shabbona, and in November, 1851, he moved his family to that place. He came in company with S. Story, Wm. Cutts and Joseph Billam.

Settling on the northeast quarter of section 18, he engaged in farming and continued in that calling until about eight years prior to his death, when he removed to Lee County. He died Sept 7, 1882, in that county, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political action he voted with the Republican party.

Ernest Peckman, farmer, section 6, Squaw Grove Township, was born in Germany, Aug. 30, 1830. He lived in his native country until he was 24 years old—in 1854—and settled in Kendall Co., Ill., to which place he at once proceeded in landing in the United States. He resided four years there and came thence to Somonauk Township, and after a residence there of seven years he bought 102 acres in the township of which he has been a citizen.

He was married in Kendall County, to Justina Wollenweber, and they have three children—Her- man, Henry and Ernest. Mrs. Peckman is a native of Germany and was born Sept. 7, 1829. With her husband, she belongs to the Lutheran Church.

Samuel Cutts, farmer, section 18, township of Shabbona, occupying 203 acres of land, was born in the village of Harthill, York- shire, England, June 28, 1831, and is the son of George and Sarah (Rudeforth) Cutts. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and emi- grated to America in September, 1851, coming direct- ly to Lisbon, Ill., where he resided a year. He then came to Shabbona Township and "took up" the west half of fractional northwest quarter of section 18,—a track containing 100 acres; he has since purchased 103 acres additional. He was one of the pioneer party of young Englishmen who founded the so-called English settlement in the western part of Shabbona Township in 1852. The surrounding coun- try at that time was in its natural state, and the most familiar neighbors of these men were prairie wolves.

Mr. Cutts has always voted with the Republicans; and, while not a member of any Church he has con-

tributed liberally in the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church of his neighborhood.

He was married in Shabbona Township, June 23, 1857, to Mrs. Mary Dalton, widow of Thomas Dal- ton and daughter of John and Mary (Tiffin) Barnes. She was born in Aspatria, Cumberland County, Eng- land, March 31, 1828, and had four children by her first marriage, namely; Mary P., born July 27, 1849; Thomas P., Jan. 15, 1851, married Lydia Hampton and lives in Lee, Ill.; Isabella, born Aug. 29, 1853, is the wife of Siren Madison and resides in Nebraska; and Sarah A., born Feb. 27, 1855. Mrs. Cutts came to America in 1852, and her children born in this country, by the present marriage, are: Margaret E., born March 12, 1858; Agnes, born March 2, 1861, died May 23, 1876; John W., born Jan. 1, 1864; Addie M., July 22, 1867; and Emma M., Nov. 10, 1870.

Marwood Veale, farmer, section 4, Milan Township, was born Sept. 13, 1849, in Devonshire, England, and is the son of Oliver and Mary A. (Bailey) Veale. His parents emigrated from their native land to the province of Ontario, Canada, settling in Darling- ton. Their removal to the New World was effected in 1852, and they became farmers in Canada. Six children were included in their family, and in 1864 the parents with four children came to Illinois. The father selected and purchased 160 acres of land in Milan Township. On this they settled and there the mother died, Nov. 19, 1872. After that event Mr. Veale entered upon the work of conducting the homestead, and not long after his father went back to his children in Canada for a permanent home. He is now 75 years old.

Mr. Veale was married March 28, 1871, to Flora Blackman. Her parents, Ira and Sophia (Kibbee) Blackman, were born in the State of New York, and were of New England descent and English ancestry. They belong to the agricultural class in New York, and in 1846 removed to Wisconsin, settling in Rock County. Mrs. Veale was born there Feb. 21, 1848, and was a resident there until the removal of her parents in 1860 to a farm in the township of Milan. Her father and mother are respectively 83 and 70



J. L. Brown

years of age, and reside in their declining years in the village of Malta. Mrs. Veale was educated with care and when 19 engaged in the labors of a teacher, pursuing that vocation until her marriage. Clyde B., Merta S., Bertha M., Lester I. and Marwood V. are the names of the several children now included in the family.

Mr. Veale managed the homestead on shares for 12 years. In April, 1883, he became its sole proprietor by purchase, and now has 160 acres of land under excellent tillage and greatly increased in value by the farm buildings he has erected since his purchase. He is a Republican in practice and theory, and has held various township offices. Mr. and Mrs. Veale are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



Jeremiah Libby Brown, for many years a prominent and respected citizen of Genoa Township, but now deceased, was born of American parents, at Scarborough, Maine, April 17, 1805. He had only such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of that period. He lived with his parents, working on the farm during the summer seasons and attending school winters, until he was 18 years old. At that time he seemed to have formed a great desire for seafaring life, and selected the most exciting and romantic, as well as most dangerous kind of ocean life, that of whaling. He joined a whaling vessel, with which he remained three years, when he returned home and with his father's family moved to the town of Hope, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

In August, 1830, Mr. Brown was married to Judith Richardson, of Johnstown, N. Y. The seven children born of this marriage were Julia Ann, born June 20, 1831; James P., Jan. 31, 1833; Judith, April 6, 1835; Esther E., June 15, 1837; Abigail J., Aug. 6, 1840; Ruth Sina, Nov. 12, 1842; and Jeremiah W. (see sketch), Aug. 7, 1845; all are now living except Julia Ann, who died April 27, 1844; and Ruth Sina, July 11, 1856.

Mr. Brown moved with his family to Illinois in the

fall of 1837, and settled on section 30, Genoa Township. He was, therefore, one of the very earliest settlers in this part of the State. Three years prior to this date there was not a white settler within the borders of De Kalb County. He, as well as his family, were compelled to undergo many hardships, but able, sturdy and worthy men and women were developed by these hardships and difficulties. His life was a successful one, and, besides accumulating considerable property, he lived to do a great deal of good and in many ways aided in developing his township and building up a good society.

Mrs. Brown died March 4, 1848, at the home farm in Genoa Township. Mr. Brown was married again in May, 1850, to Eliza A., daughter of Abner and Mary Jackman, of the town of Sycamore. Four children were born of this marriage: Emma R., born Feb. 8, 1851; Dillon S., May 12, 1852; Charles A., Jan. 12, 1858; and Lizzie M., Jan. 5, 1866. His last wife and all the children, except the two mentioned, are now living.

Mr. Brown was never especially prominent in politics, yet always active. He served continuously in some township official position, for a number of terms being Supervisor. In early life he was a Democrat. In 1840 his brother-in-law, Ezra Starr Gregory, cast the first, and that year the only, Abolition vote cast in the county, voting for James G. Birney for President. Mr. Gregory was the pioneer of that grand political movement in De Kalb County, and his name should be honored as the first to come boldly to the front in an effort to remove the dreadful stain of slavery from our civilization. At the next election Mr. Gregory was joined by others of De Kalb County's worthy citizens, who wanted all men under our flag who should obey the laws of the country, to be as free as they were. These men were Jeremiah L. Brown, Abner Jackman, Justus Preston, Gideon King, John Judd, and Benjamin P. Brown, brother of the subject of this sketch. At the next election these patriots were joined by a host. Upon the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Brown accepted its principles and the remainder of his life he passed within its ranks. He died at his home, Jan. 5, 1882.

As one of the pioneers of the county, and a gentleman respected and esteemed by all who knew him,

we place a portrait of him in this volume. It is engraved from a photograph taken shortly before his death.

James Darnell, farmer, has been a resident on section 6, Squaw Grove Township, since 1859, with the exception of three years, during which he lived at Sandwich. He is the sixth of ten children born to his parents, John and Leah (Jones) Darnell, who were natives of North Carolina. They removed thence to Kendall Co., Ill., where the son was born, Sept. 7, 1835. He there grew to the estate of manhood, and in 1859 came to the site of his present residence, where he purchased 106 acres of land, of which he has since been the owner; and he has added by later purchases until his estate now comprises 186 acres.

He is a Republican in his political views and has officiated seven years as School Director. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

He was married April 3, 1862, at Sycamore, Ill., to Susanna Taylor, and they are now the parents of four children,—Elizabeth M., Anna, Jessie B. and Edna E. Mrs. Darnell was born Dec. 16, 1840, in Philadelphia, Pa., and is the daughter of William and Catherine (Roberts) Taylor. Her parents settled in Kendall Co., Ill., in November, 1854. Her father is a resident of Plano; her mother died at Sandwich, May 12, 1864. They had eight children, of whom Mrs. Darnell is the oldest. The father of Mr. Darnell died in Kendall Co., Ill., Jan. 15, 1852.

Henry W. Wormley, farmer, residing on section 4, Shabbona Township, and the owner of 365 acres in the township, was born at East Painted Post, now called Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1832. He is a son of John and Deborah (Winans) Wormley, who emigrated, when Henry was five years of age, to Oswego, Kendall County, this State.

Henry was brought up on a farm in the latter county, and alternated his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools until he attained the age of 17 years. He then engaged as a clerk and

followed that vocation until 1852. During that year he went to California, *via* New York and Nicaragua. He spent 14 months in that State, mining and engaged in other pursuits, then returned to this State. In 1854 he, in company with his brother, purchased the homestead farm near Oswego, Kendall County.

In the spring of 1856 Mr. Wormley came to this county and purchased land in Shabbona Township, on section 4, on which he at present resides. When he purchased the land it was in its natural condition, and by energetic toil he has succeeded in converting it into a fine, productive farm.

Mr. Wormley was married in Oswego, Kendall County, this State, Jan. 5, 1858, to Miss Miranda S., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wolever) Lilley. She was born in Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y., March 25, 1837. Six children constituted the issue of their union, and their record is as follows: Cassius L., born Nov. 2, 1858, died March 20, 1860. Carrie M., born Nov. 15, 1861; Lois M., March 24, 1868; Jessie N., April 23, 1873; Blanch C., Jan. 12, 1876; Harry R., Sept. 25, 1879.

Politically, Mr. Wormley is, and has been ever since the organization of the party, a Republican. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace 15 years, Highway Commissioner several years and Assessor two terms.

Atrick M. Hart, farmer, section 16, Milan Township, was born Aug. 1, 1831, in County Sligo, Ireland. Edward Hart, his father, was a farmer and was born and died on the Green Isle, as did the mother, Kittie (Maddon) Hart. They reared seven children, of whom Mr. Hart is third in order of birth.

His marriage to Maggie Burns took place in Ireland, Jan. 1, 1855. She is the daughter of William and Jane (Noble) Burns, who were members of the agricultural class in Ireland. Her mother died when Mrs. Hart was a small child, and in due course of time her father was again married. He is still a resident of Dunn Bakon, County Sligo, Ireland, where Mrs. Hart was born, in March, 1832.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hart decided to emigrate to America, which they did in the spring following, and they first located near Toronto, Canada. They continued there but a year, when they

came to Kendall Co., Ill., where they worked farms on shares nine years. In the spring of 1866 they proceeded westward with their savings to found a home for themselves, and they purchased 160 acres of land on section 16, in the township of Milan, which has since been their field of operation, and which they have reclaimed from its original state in which it was still lying when they became its possessors. It is equipped with suitable and creditable farm buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart have had five children, recorded as follows: William E., Cora A., wife of William Wescott, a farmer in Milan Township, Alice J., Edward and George. Mr. Hart is a Republican and is a school official. The family attend the Church of England.

Johnson, natives of Sweden. She was born in that country, Nov. 1, 1840.

Mr. Wright, soon after his parents came to this county, engaged in the occupation of farming, and has constantly followed that vocation except about two and a half years, which he spent at Lee. He has a good farm of 120 acres, comfortable residence and good outbuildings, and enjoys the comforts of his hard-earned possessions.

Politically, he is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Fremont, and continued to vote that ticket to the present time. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



George Wright, farmer, owning 120 acres located on section 7, Shabbona Township, and residing thereon, whose postoffice is Lee, Lee County, was born near Sheffield, England, Oct. 10, 1832. He was brought up in Darnell, three miles from Sheffield. He emigrated to this country in 1850, when 18 years of age, with his parents, and in November, 1851, came with them to this county, locating at Shabbona.

Mr. Wright was married to Miss Elizabeth Scott, Feb. 26, 1857, in Shabbona. She was a daughter of William and Jane Scott, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1835, of English parentage. Seven children constituted the issue of their union, namely: Thomas W., born Dec. 29, 1857, married Miss Jane Parris and resides in Calhoun Co., Iowa. Mary J., born Dec. 11, 1859, is the wife of Clark Richardson, of Calhoun County; John E., born March 25, 1861, married Sadie Willrett and resides in Malta Township; Cora E., born Dec. 4, 1862, is the wife of William W. Hallett, a teacher in the schools at Lee, Lee County; Stephen A., born Dec. 8, 1865; George C., born May 14, 1869; Robert S., born Feb. 8, 1877, died May 8, 1881.

Mrs. Wright died March 11, 1877, and Feb. 5, 1879, in Shabbona Township, Mr. W. was again married. His second matrimonial alliance was formed with Miss Emily, daughter of John and Christina E.

Benjamin K. Favor, farmer, section 23, Squaw Grove Township, is a native-born citizen of the State of Illinois, having been born Dec. 29, 1839, in Kendall County. His parents, Ephraim W. and Roxalana (Webster) Favor, were born in New Hampshire and came to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1836. They passed the remaining years of their lives on their farm in that county. Their children were Emily R., Mary A., F. W., Sarah A., Benj. K. and Susan.

Mr. Favor was brought up on his father's farm and remained at home a year after attaining his majority. In 1862 he enlisted in the 127th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and continued in the military service of the Union, receiving his discharge July 16, 1865, at Quincy, Ill. Returning to Kendall County, he resumed the occupation of a farmer and continued a resident of that county until March, 1876, when he came to De Kalb County and purchased the farm on which he has since operated. He purchased 200 acres of land on sections 23 and 24, and the entire place is now in fine agricultural condition.

Mr. Favor coincides politically with the Republican party and has been School Director. The marriage of Mr. Favor to Cornelia A. Doyle took place at Bristol, Kendall Co., Ill., Aug. 14, 1862. Mrs. Favor was born Aug. 26, 1843, in the State of New York, and is the daughter of Edward and Catherine (Fallon) Doyle. Her parents were born in Ireland, were married there and afterward emigrated to the United States. They landed at the port of New York, and later went to Canada, were they main-

tained a residence as long as they lived. Of their six children four survive,—Cornelia A., Michael, Bernard and John E. Annie and John are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Favor four children have been born,—Brodie K., Myrtie A., Wallace M. and Ethie M. Wallace died when about a year old.

William Converse Phelps, Assistant Secretary of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, was born June 16, 1849, in Kirkland, Oneida Co., N. Y. His father, Alonzo E. Phelps, was born Jan. 17, 1804, in Cazenovia, N. Y., and married Juliet Bradley, who was born in Cayuga, Co., N. Y. Dr. Phelps removed to Sandwich in October, 1869, and after practicing his profession a short time, he retired. He died at Sandwich, Nov. 14, 1882. The mother of Wm. C. died at Sandwich, only a short time subsequent to removal hither, her demise occurring Dec. 25, 1869. They had seven children: Mary B. and Juliet B. were twins. The former is the wife of J. P. Adams, of Sandwich, and the latter married William Barnes, a farmer in Kirkland, Oneida Co., N. Y. Francis B. is a machinist in the employment of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the four surviving children. When he was 15 years of age he entered a variety store in Clinton, N. Y., where he was employed two years, after which he became assistant book-keeper in Clark's cotton mills in New York State, and operated in that capacity two years. He next obtained a situation in the office of a wholesale hardware manufacturing company in the city of New York, where he remained four years, discharging the duties of order clerk and managing the entire routine of affairs pertaining to that department. He entered upon the work of book-keeper of the corporation in whose interests he is now engaged, in February, 1871. Two years subsequently he was elected to the position he now fills, and operated in the local office until the fall of 1880. At that date he went to Lincoln, Neb., in order to conduct a branch house of the company and continued in that avenue of business until November, 1881, and during that time opened up a large business for his company in that particular field. On his return to Sandwich he

was again elected to his former position, in which he has since officiated. Mr. Phelps is the present City Treasurer of Sandwich. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the order of Mutual Aid of Illinois.

His marriage to Frances J. Root occurred Nov. 8, 1871, at Sandwich. Three children have been born to them as follows: Clare A., Aug. 19, 1872; Mary B., Aug. 26, 1875; Ethel J., Oct. 18, 1877. Mrs. Phelps was born Sept. 26, 1850, in Utica, N. Y., and is the daughter of George W. and Salina A. Root.

Emmanuel Younggren, farmer (postoffice, Lee, Lee County), residing on section 8, Shabbona Township, where he owns 16 acres, and also owning 80 acres in Milan Township and two acres of timbered land in Shabbona Grove, was born in Jonkoping, Sweden, March 24, 1823. He is a son of Magnus and Catharine (Andersdolter) Younggren, natives of that country, where his father followed the occupation of a farmer.

Emanuel was educated in the public schools of his native country and brought up on a farm. After attaining his majority, he learned the carpenter's trade, and for seven years was employed in the widely known match manufactory of his native town.

Mr. Younggren was married in his native town Dec. 26, 1848, by Rev. Pastor Wadell, to Miss Margaretha, daughter of Andrew and Margaretha Sandman, natives of that country. She was born in Jonkoping, that country, Oct. 1, 1817. Five children constitute the issue of their union. The record is as follows: Charles Wm. was born in Jonkoping, Jan. 28, 1850; Axel Rudolph was born at the same place, Jan. 20, 1852; Gustavus Magnus was born on the sea near the shore of Newfoundland, Sept. 5, 1854; Jenny was born in Shabbona, this county, May 20, 1858, and died Dec. 22, 1858; Melvina Clarinda was born in the same village, Nov. 29, 1859, and died Aug. 4, 1881.

Mr. Younggren emigrated with his family to this country in 1854, leaving his native country June 23, of that year. He landed at Quebec and came thence by boat and rail to Chicago, arriving at that city Oct. 8, of the same year. From the latter place he came direct to Shabbona Township, this county, and at

once engaged in farming and working at his trade. In 1863 he purchased his present farm on section 8 and has since continued to reside there. About this time, Oct. 8, 1863, he sustained a serious accident while engaged in threshing. His right hand was drawn into the cylinder of the machine and so crushed that he was obliged to have it amputated, two inches above the wrist. This was a severe blow to a man dependent on his labors to support a large family. He nevertheless was not the man to give up, and by his push, pluck and energy, has succeeded in accumulating a fine property.

Politically, Mr. Y. is a Republican. He has held the office of Commissioner of Highways, Town Collector and other minor offices. Religiously he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Charles H. Hitchcock, M. D., physician and surgeon at Hincley, has been a resident of that place since 1869. He was born Oct. 16, 1831, in Strong, Franklin Co., Maine. His parents, Enos and Ann (Richards) Hitchcock, were born in the same State, where they were married and lived until death. The decease of the mother occurred June 6, 1849; the father died May 31, 1872. Their children were six in number and were named William, Charles G., J. Bennett, Julia, Charles H. and Laura.

Dr. Hitchcock obtained an elementary education in the public schools of his native State, and at 18 years of age went to Massachusetts, where he spent two years. He went thence to Philadelphia and prepared for the career which he has since chiefly pursued without intermission. He attended medical lectures in the City of Brotherly Love and studied medicine two years, after which, in 1855, he proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he passed a similar period in study under the direction of Professor Stockwell, and was graduated in the American Medical College in February, 1857.

On receiving his credentials, Dr. Hitchcock came to Illinois and located at Earlville, La Salle County, where he entered upon his practice, and operated there about 18 months. In 1859 he went to McLean in the county of the same name, where he prosecuted the duties of his profession until he entered

the army of the United States. In 1862 he became surgeon of the 117th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and after a service of 15 months in that capacity he resigned and returned to his former field of action, where he remained until 1866, when, on account of impaired health, he went to Dixon, Ill., and embarked in the drug business. In 1869 he removed to Hincley and resumed his practice, which he has continued to prosecute with uninterrupted success. In political views and connections he is a Republican. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Hitchcock was married in Earlville, Oct. 13, 1858, to Lizzie M., daughter of Rev. Samuel Gallo-way. Her parents were born respectively in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Her father is a graduate from Princeton College, and after marriage located in the South; but, the climate not being favorable to the health of his wife, they returned to New Jersey, where she died. He is now located in Texas. Their children were named Charles, Lizzie, Mary, Jacob and Mattie. Mrs. Hitchcock was born July 28, 1837. Four children have been born to Dr. Hitchcock and his wife, of whom two are deceased,—Arthur S. and Lillian. Hattie E. and Mollie S. are the names of those yet living.

Hilo Slater, resident at Hincley, is the son of Thomas and Mary (Tears) Slater, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of the State of New York. They settled first in Slaterville, Tompkins Co., N. Y., and in the spring of 1838 came to Kane Co., Ill. Both are deceased.

Mr. Slater is the fourth of their children in order of birth, and he was born May 20, 1824, in Tompkins Co., N. Y. He was 14 years of age when he came with his parents to Illinois, and he was 23 years old when he bade adieu to the parental roof and set out in life independently. He bought a farm in Kane County, which he carried on seven years. He then sold out and in 1854 came to De Kalb County. He bought a farm of 190 acres in Squaw Grove Township, on which he has since lived. He is now the owner of 425 acres of land, with 350 acres in tillage.

Mr. Slater is a prominent Republican, and during the campaign of 1884 was President of the Repub-

lican Club at Hinckley. He is President of the Board of Village Trustees, has been Supervisor and Justice of the Peace and held most of the minor offices.

He was married Nov. 10, 1847, in Sugar Grove Township, Kane County, to Sallie, daughter of Cyrus C. and Almira (Avery) Nichols. Her parents were natives respectively of Vermont and New York, and had six children. Mrs. Slater was born Sept. 26, 1828, in Chenango Co., N. Y., and died Jan. 25, 1884, in Hinckley. She had been the mother of five children, one of whom—Sarah—is deceased. Cyrus T., Mary A., Philo F. and Eva are living.



James L. Greenfield, farmer, section 23, Shabbona Township, was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 10, 1821, and is the son of Joseph R. and Polly (Green) Greenfield. He removed in childhood to Oneida County, that State, and resided both at Trenton and Steuben, receiving a common-school education and working on a farm.

In 1844 he came to Illinois and located at Sugar Grove, Kane County, where he was engaged in farming two and a half years. He then returned to his native State, where, at Steuben, he engaged in mercantile business till 1854. Finally he came to De Kalb County and purchased the farm on which he now resides.

He was married in Trenton, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth D. Ball, daughter of Capt. Thaddeus and Cynthia (Tuthill) Ball, who was born at Trenton, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1827. They have had two daughters and one son, viz.: Mary E., born Oct. 10, 1850, became the wife of J. L. Ains, and died May 27, 1881; Lillian E., born Sept. 2, 1857, is the wife of H. H. Bouslough, of Somonauk Township; and J. Emerson, born Sept. 25, 1864, is employed as a merchant's clerk at Aurora.

Mr. Greenfield devoted his attention to the management of his farm until failing health compelled him to seek ease and comfort in retirement from active duty. He and his wife still reside at their

pleasant country home. In political matters he votes the Republican ticket; and, while he takes a warm interest in public affairs, he has never consented to accept public office beyond some minor position of local jurisdiction. He is satisfied to have won the respect and esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens. Mrs. Greenfield and her surviving daughter are members of the Congregational Church. The elder daughter in her life-time was a member of the same Church.



Jsa M. Calkins, deceased, a former resident of Sycamore Township, was born Nov. 10, 1796, in New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y. He was married Sept. 17, 1817, to Ruth Ambler, who was also born at New Berlin, Sept. 25, 1801. Mr. Calkins owned a farm in the town where he was born, and after marriage settled himself to the pursuit of agriculture. After a few years his wife's health became precarious, and he removed to the village where he was occupied as a merchant until 1842, when he returned to his farm. A year later he sold the place, and in the fall of 1843 set out for Illinois. The family journeyed, by stage to Utica and thence by canal to Buffalo, and from there by the lake route to Chicago, whence a private team conveyed the parents and eight children to Sycamore. Mr. Calkins leased the City Hotel and managed a house of public entertainment one year, when he removed to Boone Co., Ill., and spent two years in the management of a rented farm. He then returned to De Kalb County and entered a claim of land in Kingston Township, where he built a frame house and improved a portion of the land. Soon afterwards he removed to Genoa, where he spent a winter, and in the spring following bought a farm on section 9, Sycamore Township. This he retained in his possession until 1865, when he again sold out and returned to the State of New York, locating in Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he died Aug. 26, 1872. His first wife died Aug. 2, 1841, and left six children: Maria A. died in November, 1870. Lois A. is the wife of Abner Angell, M. D., of Belvidere. Melissa J. is the widow of J. M. Hammond, of Boone Co.,

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Chas. Broughton

III. Caroline M. is the widow of Wm. H. Wise (see sketch). Mary E. married M. M. Townsend, M. D. Mathew B. died June 10, 1869, at Belvidere. Mary (Howey) Calkins, second wife of Asa M. Calkins, died in May, 1882, at Palmyra, N. Y.

Chauncey W. Broughton, farmer & stock-raiser, residing on the northeast quarter of section 31, Afton Township, and owning about 900 acres of land on sections 30, 31 and 32, was born in Pepperell, Middlesex Co., Mass., July 22, 1817. He is a son of William and Ruth (Winters) Broughton, both of whom died in Ashburnham, Worcester Co., Mass., his father when he was 42 years old and his mother about 1870.

After the death of his father, which occurred when Mr. Broughton was about 13 years of age, he went to live with an uncle, John Conant, in Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt. His uncle's business was diversified. He was the owner of a blast furnace, was a merchant, and later followed the milling business. Mr. Broughton lived with him, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools, until he attained majority. On arriving at that age he received \$150 and two suits of clothes from his uncle, and went forth to fight the battles of adversity alone. He worked in his uncle's mill for a while by the month, and then engaged in the woolen business, in which he was interested for about a year, after which he engaged in the marble business and remained in that about a year. He accumulated nothing in either line of work.

Mr. Broughton, at this period in his life's history, took the "Western fever" (a "disease" he is glad existed at that time), and sold out his possessions in Vermont and came to this State in 1884. He located in Kaneville, Kane County, and purchased 200 acres of land from the Government, which he soon after increased by a purchase of 40 acres of timbered land from Mr. A. Churchill and has increased it to 700 acres. He had great faith in the future development of the country and the consequent enhanced value of his land, and entered at once upon its improvement. He built a small frame house, and in 1845 replaced it with a more comforta-

ble and commodious building and continued to reside on and improve his land for about nine years. The Western fever still clung to him and he sold his possessions and moved to Fayette Co., Iowa, where he bought land and remained from May, 1854, to March, 1855. During the latter month he returned to this county, intending to remain a short time and then move to Kansas. The report of cholera existing in that (then) Territory induced him to change his mind, and he purchased a half section of land on sections 30, 31 and 32, Afton Township, this county, on which he has resided ever since. He has one of the largest farms in that township, and conducts it in a thorough, systematic and practical manner. He has about three-fourths of his land under subjugation, a fine frame residence, large barn and good, commodious out-buildings. He has this present year (1885) 120 acres of corn and a large crop of oats and grass. He keeps about 100 head of cattle, and this year has 200 head of hogs, besides 25 head of horses.

Mr. Broughton was married May 3, 1843, to Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Richards) Churchill. She died May 4, 1860, on the farm where Mr. B. now resides, leaving one child, C. Preston, born Feb. 23, 1844, in Brandon, Vt., and at present a resident of Jackson Co., Mo. Mr. Broughton was a second time married Jan. 30, 1861, to Miss Caroline C. Churchill, a sister of his first wife. She died on the farm in Afton Township, May 29, 1871, leaving three children, two having departed this life previous to her death. Their children were Ella, born Jan. 26, 1865; Wm. A., born Feb. 19, 1863, and died Jan. 6, 1866; May, born May 7, 1867; Judson K., born April 2, 1869, and died Oct. 26, same year; and Ben, born May 25, 1871.

Mr. Broughton was again married March 25, 1875, to Miss Belle, daughter of Charles and Mary A. Beers. Her father died Sept. 25, 1877, aged 80 years, and her mother is living with a daughter, Mrs. Chandler, at De Kalb, and was born Jan. 9, 1808.

Two children constitute the issue of the last union, namely: Charles B., born June 18, 1877, and Chauncey W., Jr., born Sept. 10, 1879, both in this county.

Mr. Broughton has been Supervisor of his township four terms, and while a resident of Kane County was Assessor two terms. He is truly one of the

representative and practical men of the county. Commencing life with \$150 and "two suits of clothes," he has, through his own good judgment and perseverance, procured a competency, and in his home content sits in the lap of plenty while success smiles at the trials of the past.

As a representative and self-made man of the county, as a man whose good judgment and energetic determination conquered all obstacles that stood between him and success, and as a respected and honored citizen of the county, we are pleased to give a portrait of Mr. Broughton in this work.

Nonathan Stevens, deceased, formerly a farmer on section 3, Shabbona Township, and section 34, Milan Township, was born in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1815; moved to Monroe Co., Mich., in boyhood; learned the millwright's trade, at which he worked in various places for a number of years; and then purchased a farm near Adrian, Mich., which he carried on until 1851, when he removed to La Salle County, this State. In that county he bought a farm and conducted it till 1857, when he finally came to this county and purchased a farm on the line between Shabbona and Milan Townships, on sections 3 and 34. He built his house in Shabbona Township, within a few feet of the line. He subsequently increased the area of his landed estate to 500 acres, and continued in agricultural pursuits thereon until the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 9, 1874.

Mr. Stevens was twice married. First, in his native county, he married Miss Ann R. Fisher, who died within a year afterward; secondly, in Chicago, Ill, May 23, 1863, Mrs. Lucy G., widow of Henry O. Osborne and daughter of Samuel and Electa (Newton) Newcomb, who was born in the town of Thetford, Orange Co., Vt., and removed with her parents to Livingston Co., N. Y., when 12 years of age. She was first married in the town of York, N. Y., April 19, 1840, to Henry O. Osborne, and they resided at Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where Mr. O. was engaged in hotel-keeping. They subsequently removed to Michigan, locating first in Almont, Lapeer County, and afterward at Mt. Clemens, Macomb County. In 1855 they came to this State and settled

at Leland, La Salle County, where he died, Jan. 7, 1861. He was a native of Brixworth, Northamptonshire, England. Mrs. Osborne continued to reside at Leland until her marriage to Mr. Stevens, May 23, 1863.

Mr. S., while a resident of Shabbona, held various local offices, as Commissioner of Highways, etc. He was a zealous worker for the interest of the Baptist Church, was at the head of the building committee when the present church edifice was built at Shabbona, and contributed liberally to clear the society of debt. He devoted himself so energetically to the cause of the Church in his later years that he seriously impaired his health. He was very generally highly esteemed as a public-spirited, worthy citizen. He never had any children. His wife survives him, and designs in making the old homestead in Shabbona Township her future home.

Rufus Harrington, farmer, section 12, Squaw Grove Township, has been a resident of his homestead in that township 35 years, having settled on a tract of land in 1850 which he bought in 1848, the year in which he came hither from his native State. His original purchase included 200 acres, but he has disposed of all but 40 acres in Squaw Grove Township and 40 acres in Kane Co., Ill.

He was born Sept. 1, 1809, in Pittsfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., and is the son of Jacob and Polly (Spencer) Harrington, natives of New England. They had five children, all of whom lived to mature years. They were named Lydia, Job, Rufus, Huldah and Clarissa A. Their mother, Mrs. Harrington, died when Rufus was six years old, and he lived from that time until he was 12 years of age with a man who was a miller by trade. As soon as he was old enough he became a farm assistant, and was in the employment of different individuals until he was 16 years of age. In 1825 he began to learn the business of chair-making and painting, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and following it nearly 20 years as a vocation. He received \$48 a year while learning his trade, and board, and he clothed himself. He came to De Kalb County in September, 1848. He has held the offices of Township

Clark and Commissioner of Highways, and is a Republican.

He was married Feb. 25, 1833, in New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., to Eliza Welch, and they had five children, four only of whom grew to advanced life. One died in infancy. Those who survived were named George, Blin, Jesse and Buel S. Blin became a soldier in the 127th Ill. Vol. Inf. and was killed May 19, 1863, at the battle of Vicksburg. Mrs. Harrington was born July 8, 1813, in New Berlin and is the daughter of Vine and Polly (Tyler) Welch. Her parents were born in the State of New York and had eight children: Calista, Vine, Polly, Eliza, Sarah and Ebenezer lived to mature life. Two died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have been members of the Baptist Church since 1834.

Coleman Olmsted, deceased, was born in Wilton, Fairfield Co., Conn., April 9, 1792. He is a son of David and Rebecca (Jackson) Olmsted. About 1814 he removed to Tioga Co., N. Y., near what is now called Odessa, and was a pioneer of that county. He learned the trade of blacksmith and followed it in Tioga County until 1838.

In the spring of the year named he moved with his family to this State and located in La Salle County. He remained there until the spring of 1841, when he removed to Shabbona Township and entered Government land. He also purchased a half section of the Reservation. His title was uncertain, and to perfect the same he was compelled to pay for his land three times. In 1846 he moved to Ottawa, La Salle Co., this State, and for several years lived on a farm. In 1872 he went to Missouri, was unfortunate in his business ventures, lost heavily and returned to his son's, D. D. Olmsted, where he died, June 5, 1881.

Mr. Olmsted was twice married. His first alliance was with Miss Clara Duchey, in 1811. Of this union six children were born: George, Jan. 19, 1816; Rebecca, July 5, 1818, and died in 1849; John D., July 7, 1820; Daniel D., June 21, 1822; Jane, Aug. 28, 1824; Clara, Nov. 5, 1826.

Mrs. Olmsted died July 14, 1828, and Nov. 4 of that year Mr. Olmsted was united in marriage

with Mrs. Hannah Bedient. Four children were the issue of their union, namely: Clara M., born Aug. 6, 1829; Samuel B., Jan. 24, 1831; Hannah, Sept. 9, 1833; Mary, Aug. 11, 1846.

Orrin M. Norton, farmer, section 2, Squaw Grove Township, was born Nov. 27, 1825, in Geauga Co., Ohio. He is the son of Robert and Lovisa (Montroe) Norton, who were born respectively in Vermont and Connecticut, and were of Scotch descent. Their children were Orrin M. and Orry T. (twins) and Mary Jane. The family removed to Kane Co., Ill., about 1837, and some years later made a permanent residence in the township of Squaw Grove. The senior Norton died April 11, 1849; the mother's demise took place Jan. 1, 1877.

Mr. Norton has been a resident of the township since his parents removed here, and he is the owner of a fine house, a farm of 305 acres, under advanced improvements, well stocked and supplied with necessary and suitable farm buildings. Mr. Norton is a Republican and has held the office of School Director.

He was married Dec. 25, 1853, in Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., to Jemima Drake, and they have had two children,—Charles M. and Alice. Alice died Nov. 16, 1863. Mrs. Norton was born Aug. 10, 1835, in Allegany Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Ede and Hannah (Seavey) Drake, natives of New England, who were the parents of nine children,—George, William, Ede, Laura, Arvilla, Rosina, Betsey, Salina and Jemima.

David C. Hoag, farmer, section 20, Paw Paw Township, where he owns and occupies 81 acres of land, was born in Johnstown, Montgomery Co., N. Y., July 1, 1829, and when six years of age his parents, Abram and Nancy (Lamb) Hoag, moved with him to Berrien Co., Mich., where he was brought up, in agricultural pursuits.

April 3, 1851, he married Miss Clarissa, daughter of Jeremiah and Phebe A. (Long) Ketcham. She

was born on Long Island, Dec. 3, 1831. The children of Mr. and Mrs. H. comprise two sons and five daughters, viz: Frank A., born Jan. 29, 1855, married Harriet Atherton and lives in Paw Paw Township; Jennie M., born July 3, 1857, is the wife of Orlando B. Woodward, of the same township; Celia C., born Oct. 20, 1859, is the wife of Lewis P. Woods, of Lee Co., Ill.; John C., born Sept. 30, 1862, is living at his parental home; Martha M., born June 11, 1866, is the wife of John Butterfield, of State Center, Iowa; Carrie B. was born June 11, 1868; and Bertha A., Nov. 9, 1870.

Mr. Hoag removed to Kingston, this county, in 1851, and engaged in farming there until 1856, when he changed his residence to Paw Paw Township, settling upon section 29. In April, 1865, he removed to his present farm on section 20. He has held various local offices, having served as Township Collector three terms, Road Commissioner three years, etc., etc. He is a pronounced Prohibitionist. For 12 years his was the only Prohibition vote cast in his town, but in the last Presidential campaign he was re-enforced by six others. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of South Paw Paw.

Henry A. Sanderson, farmer, section 29, Milan Township, is the owner of 60 acres of the undivided estate which was once a portion of his father's homestead, and he is also the proprietor of 80 acres of land on section 20. The entire amount in both tracts is under excellent improvement. He is the son of Sander H. and Anna (Morland) Sanderson. His father was born March 12, 1825, in Norway, and came to the United States in 1843. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace about 10 years, and other minor offices. He has also been in the mercantile business, at Lee, Lee County, for about three years: the firm name was S. Sanderson & Son. He died Dec. 1, 1881. His wife, Anna Sanderson, was born May 5, 1832, and died Nov. 24, 1881.

Mr. Sanderson is the oldest of 10 children, one of whom died in infancy. His birth occurred Oct. 14, 1851, in La Salle County, and he remained an in-

mate of his paternal home until the death of his father and mother, and has since continued there resident.

He was married Jan. 17, 1884, in York Township, Green Co., Wis., to Melinda Nessa. Mrs. Sanderson is the daughter of Nels and Isabella (Moland) Nessa. Her parents were born in Norway, where they were married, and in 1854 emigrated to the United States. Their daughter was born in Norway, Nov. 24, 1853. On first coming to America they fixed their residence in Green Co., Wis., and are still living in York Township. They have reared a family of eight children, of whom Mrs. Sanderson is third in order of birth, and three of her brothers and sisters are deceased.

Politically, Mr. Sanderson is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Abraham V. Van Deusen, farmer, residing on and owner of 140 acres of land located on section 34, Shabbona Township, was born in Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1831. He is a son of John B. and Sarah A. (Marquith) Van Deusen, respectively of Holland and French extraction.

His father's family moved to Clifton Park, in his native county, when Abraham was an infant, and in that place he spent his boyhood years, attending the public schools. Arriving at maturity he learned the carpenter's trade, and in April, 1857, came to this State and located in La Salle County. He worked at his trade in that county until October, the same year, and then came to this county and lived in Paw Paw until March, 1860, when he purchased the land on which he at present resides. It was in its original natural condition, and he engaged in the laborious task of improving and cultivating it. That his labors have accomplished the intended desire, to prepare a home for himself and family that would be a comfort to them in the future, the fine appearance and condition of his farm will testify.

Mr. Van Deusen was married in Crescent, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of David and Jane Ann (Wilbur) Steenburgh, of Holland and English extraction. She was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1834. The issue of their union was one child, Ernest C.,

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Charles Alfred Bishop

born in Shabbona Township, June 4, 1869. They also have an adopted daughter, Alida M. Van Wert, born in Shabbona, April 22, 1872.

Mrs. Van Deusen joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1853, and continued a member of the same until 1865, when she joined the Seventh-Day Adventists, her church being located at Serena, La Salle Co., Ill. Politically, Mr. Van Deusen has voted with the Republican party ever since its organization. It is worthy of remark that he uses neither intoxicating liquors of any kind, tea, coffee nor tobacco.



Charles Alfred Bishop, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, is a member of the law-firm of Jones & Bishop, of Sycamore, and was born Sept. 26, 1854. He is English in lineal descent, and his immediate progenitors were natives of Nova Scotia.

His paternal grandparents, Gordon and Elizabeth (Oakes) Bishop, were of pure Anglo-Saxon extraction and became the parents of seven children, born in the order following: Eunice A., Adolphus and Edward G. (twins), James L., Mary E., Allen and Ainslie. The homestead estate was in the township of Horton in Kings Co., Nova Scotia, and a portion of it lay in the section known to all the nations of the earth through "Evangeline," Longfellow's exquisite poem, the provincial character and location of which, as much as any other of his works, gave the author a Continental recognition, which eventuated in securing a place for his memorial bust in Westminster Abbey. The geographical location of the portion referred to is designated Grand Pre, and has become known to literature through the writings of several other authors of distinction, among them the author of Antony Brode, or the Boys of Grand Pre School.

As they approached the period of manhood's estate in years and physical development, the twin brothers, Adolphus and Edward, assumed the management of the homestead, and continued their joint operations until the marriage of Adolphus to Joanna Willett, daughter of George and Ann (Dunn) Willett. She died in 1861, leaving three sons,—Charles A., David A. and Franklin W. She was a lady of remarkable, amiable and lovely character, and though

she died young she lived long enough to impress the remembrance of her winning graces and equable sunny temperament indelibly on the memories of her friends. After her death, the husband and father turned his attention to mining and became largely interested in the Waverly and Joggins gold mines, situated respectively in the counties of Halifax and Lunenburg in Nova Scotia. In 1863 he married the sister of his deceased wife, Mary E. Willett, a lady of culture and refinement and an accomplished and popular vocalist. Of the second marriage two children were born, namely, Ernest (now deceased) and Nellie May, born in February, 1875. Adolphus Bishop was born in 1822. He has been all his life in active business, and has operated extensively for some years as a speculator in farm produce, buying and shipping to New York, Boston and parts of the West Indies. Previous to 1867, the date of the "Confederation of the Provinces," he was a loyalist or Tory in political principle; subsequently he was identified with the Anti-Confederate party. He is a man of prominence and ability and has been active in the local affairs of his county and township, having served several successive terms as a member of the Common Council of Kings County, representing the division known as "Ward Four." He has also been unremitting in his interest and efforts in behalf of the welfare and improvement of the locality where he has resided most of his life. He acted as Fish Commissioner under appointment from the Dominion Government from 1870 to 1875. In character, the father of Mr. Bishop of this sketch is a representative of the best type of men belonging to the class distinctly characterized as yeomanry. Honorable, upright, dignified and courteous, he has wielded all his life a palpable influence in his family and social circle. He reared his sons on the old-school plan, subjecting them to inflexible discipline tempered with judicious and considerate kindness, but never lapsing into indulgence. He is a man respected by all classes, and his home has always been the center of a broad and generous hospitality. The younger sons are business men in their native province. David is a merchant at Truro, and Franklin is a farmer in the township of Horton.

Mr. Bishop was early placed at school and received a thorough preparatory education in the excellent schools of Kings County, which are of the same type throughout the confederated provinces of the

Dominion. When he was 17 years of age he entered Acadia College at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, where he was a student until June, 1873, pursuing a literary and scientific course of study. In September of that year he went to Sackville, New Brunswick, to avail himself of the advantages of the Wesleyan College, and remained a student there until June, 1875, when he yielded to solicitation and accepted a position as Principal of the High School at Sackville, in which he officiated until May, 1878; then came to Illinois, to fill a more advantageous situation. An unavoidable delay of a few hours while *en route* occasioned the loss of a creditable and remunerative position in Kane County, and after a few days, deliberation Mr. Bishop decided to proceed farther West, and made all necessary arrangements to that effect.

A chance visit to Sycamore changed all his plans and purposes, and he sought admission to the privileges of the various law offices at Sycamore, which he finally obtained in that of H. A. Jones, who received him for a prescribed period, pending the absence of a student to whom the opportunity had been promised. The latter failed to avail himself of his right, and Mr. Bishop continued his reading in the office of Mr. Jones. In June, 1880, he presented himself before the Appellate Court of Illinois in session at Ottawa, for admission to the Bar. He passed an examination of unusual severity, ranking third in a class of 34 applicants.

Two years after entering the office Mr. Jones he became his associate, and the firm is now engaged in the prosecution of an extensive business which places it among the prominent law associations of De Kalb County. The cases which Messrs. Jones & Bishop are called to manage are largely of a civil character, including a fair share of criminal practice. Although Mr. Bishop is still a comparatively young lawyer, he has already earned a creditable reputation as an advocate, and the natural traits of his character are such as to promise a steady and substantial preferment in his profession. Cool, wary, imperturbable and gifted with discernment, he is fully sensible of the advantage of making haste slowly, realizing the force of the truism that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Believing that a man's worth to the world depends on the quality of his work therein, he strives to exercise a prudence

and judgment which will leave no necessity of retrieval.


In addition to the business connections of his profession, Mr. Bishop has farming interests in De Kalb County and Iowa. He has hitherto been too busy to become an aggressive politician, but from principle adopts and supports the issues of the Republican party. He is a prominent member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 105 at Sycamore, and belongs to the Ellwood Encampment, No. 173. He was a Delegate from the subordinate lodge at Sycamore to the School of Instruction held at Bloomington, Ill., under orders issued by the State Grand Lodge, when he obtained the unwritten work of the order as theretofore changed by the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, in order to communicate the same to the local lodge, a work which he accomplished in accordance with the obligations implied in his selection for the duty. He delivered the address of welcome at the 63d anniversary of the Order of Odd Fellows which was held at Sycamore in 1882. He was elected a member of the Board of Education of Sycamore in the spring of 1882, and has since been connected with that body, of which he has officiated in the capacity of Secretary since 1884.

He was united in marriage to Parnelia J. Wharry, on the 25th day of August, 1880, at Sycamore, Ill. Mrs. Bishop is the daughter of Major Evans Wharry, who was the first to make a practical attempt to found a town at this point, and who is inseparable from its earliest history. In May, 1836, he came to De Kalb County as the representative of a company of capitalists who had formed the plan of establishing a city on the Kishwaukee River, and where he entered vigorously into the projected work, of which a description is given in the historical portion of this work. The scheme came to naught through the collapse attendant upon the undue inflation of values which precipitated the financial stress of 1837, but Major Wharry continued his individual effort for the progress of the place, and established a mercantile enterprise, which was probably the first in that avenue of business in the vicinity of Sycamore. Almost his first work was the building of a saw-mill on the river, and he constructed the first dam across the stream. Major Wharry was a prominent and influential element in securing the establishment of the

county seat at Sycamore, and he contributed liberally of money and effort to that end. He continued his exertions in behalf of the place as long as they were needed, interesting himself in the systematic arrangement and naming of the streets. He is a member of the family of his daughter. He was born Aug. 23, 1801, at Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and is the son of Hon. Evans and Phebe (Belknap) Wharry, both of whom were members of the distinguished families in the Empire State. The earliest known ancestor in the paternal line went from Scotland to the North of Ireland, and after one or two generations Robert or David Wharry, a Protestant, came to the New World, landing at the city of New York, whence he proceeded to Goshen, and there married Polly Peacock, who was of the same national lineage, coming from Ireland to Goshen when she was six years of age. Of her marriage 10 children were born, of whom Evans, afterward Judge, Wharry was the second. He was born in 1749, in Orange Co., N. Y. He was early orphaned and devoted his abilities, which were of a superior order, to the study of navigation; but one trial of a seafaring life sufficed, and he abandoned the project to become a surveyor, a business which tended to interest him in the contingencies of the Colonial revolt against the mother country, and in which he became personally active. The details of his military service are meager from obvious reasons, but it is matter of record that he was in command of a company at the siege of Quebec. His services obtained recognition from the Government, and he was the recipient of a pension which was continued to his wife, who survived him nearly 20 years.

After the Revolution he settled in Herkimer County and passed the remainder of his life in honorable and useful citizenship, serving as a judge to the extreme of the constitutional limit. He was the friend and associate of Washington, Franklin, Knox, Hamilton, Burt, Governor Clinton and others whose names are on the "eternal roll of fame." He died at Little Falls, in April, 1831. His wife, who was greatly his junior in years, was an acknowledged beauty. She was the daughter of Joseph Belknap, of Newburg, one of the intimate friends of General Washington and in whose family circle he was a frequent guest during his residence at Newburg. It is well known that Washington was a great lover of children, and the younger members of the families of his friends

were the objects of his special attention. Miss Phebe was in comparative childhood, and was a special favorite of the distinguished guest of her father. Of her marriage to Evans Wharry, nine children were born, and she died about 1850, at a great age. The record of Herkimer County states that Judge Wharry had "one or two sons who left the country many years ago," but he failed to discover that one of the individuals of indefinite ultimatum became a pioneer of De Kalb County. Major Evans Wharry married Mrs. Martha Smith. Mrs. Bishop, only daughter of her parents, was born April 2, 1856, at Sycamore, where she was brought up to the age of 15 years, when she was sent to Fairfield Seminary in the State of New York. She was a pupil at that institution three years, and in 1874 entered Wells College at Aurora, N. Y., completing a course of study there in 1877. She possesses superior literary abilities, which were recognized and appreciated during her collegiate course, as she was made President of the "Phoenix Literarum," a literary society: she also conducted the *Chronicle*, the Wells College journal. She returned to Sycamore in 1878. Mrs. Bishop is acknowledged to be a lady of exceptional brilliancy and attainments, and is a valuable member of the social circles in which she moves.

 **Clark Nichols**, farmer, section 13, Squaw Grove Township, is a citizen of that township of more than 40 years' standing, having accompanied his parents hither in 1844. He was born Nov. 3, 1841, in Allegany Co., N. Y., and is the son of Eli G. and Phebe (Horton) Nichols. His parents were natives of New York and came thence in the fall of 1844 to make a permanent residence in De Kalb County. Their deaths occurred respectively Oct. 2, 1851, and Oct. 24, 1873. Huldah A., Phebe A. and Clark are the names of their children.

Mr. Nichols has been engaged all his life in farming. He is the owner of 78 acres where he resides, and also of 30 acres in Kane County. He has held the office of School Director and politically affiliates with the Republican party.

His marriage to Mary A. Schryver took place Sept. 27, 1866, in Kane Co., Ill. Her parents, William

and Martha (Amerman) Schryver, were born in the State of New York and were of mixed German and English descent. Mrs. Nichols was born Sept. 16, 1844, in the city of New York. William E. and Mary A. are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols.

Henry S. Dickinson, wagon-maker and dealer in carriages at East Paw Paw, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 27, 1833, his parents being Oliver H. and Olive (Brooks) Dickinson. He was brought up in his native county and was educated in the public and select schools of the day.

He learned the wagon-maker's trade in the East, came to East Paw Paw, Ill., in the fall of 1855, and worked as a journeyman at his trade until Jan. 18, 1856, when he bought out his employer, since which time he has carried on his business continuously and with success.

As to politics, Mr. Dickinson has always been a Republican.

He was married at East Paw Paw, Ill., Dec. 9, 1856, to Miss Nancy S., daughter of Jacob and Mary (McCoy) Wirick. She was born at Far West, Mo., March 5, 1839.

Bernard C. Allbee, retired farmer at Hinckley, is the son of Joseph and Electa (Crippen) Allbee. They were natives of the State of New York, and had a family of 13 children, Mr. Allbee of this sketch being second in order of birth. He was born June 10, 1811, in Cayuga Co., N. Y. When two years old his parents moved to Ohio, where he lived till 1838. In that year he came to De Kalb County and settled in the township of Squaw Grove. He arrived here previous to the land's coming into market and located on what is now section 15. He has been the owner of several different farms, and has lived in Squaw Grove Township since 1840.

In 1883 he retired from active farm labor, and removed to the village of Hinckley. He is a Republi-

can in political sentiment and relations, and has held several official positions.

Mr. Allbee was married Jan. 4, 1840, in the township of Sugar Grove, Kane Co., Ill., to Mary E., daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Vanbelger) Jones. Her parents were natives of Connecticut and had seven children, of whom Mrs. Allbee is second in order of birth. She was born June 5, 1823, in the city of New York. She has been the mother of 16 children, —Sarah, Catherine, Joseph P., Eleazer and Electa (twins), Emma E., John B., Charles F., Ella M., Bernard C., Anson G., Phebe J., Willie H., Carrie A., Lillie M. and Edgar.

Bradam Haish, farmer, section 26, Pierce Township, is a pioneer of that township. He is a native of Bonddish, Germany, where he was born Aug. 12, 1830. Two years after his birth his parents emigrated from "das Faderland" to the United States. They made a short stay in the State of Pennsylvania, where his mother died. After that event his father settled on a tract of land in Crawford Co., Ohio. There were five children in the family, of whom Mr. Haish is the youngest. In 1850 the family came to De Kalb County, and settled on a farm in Pierce Township.

Mr. Haish made his home with his parents until 1856, when he made a purchase of 40 acres of prairie land at \$5 per acre. Two years later he sold the same for three times the original price. He then purchased 80 acres of wholly unimproved land on section 35, and has now 40 acres on section 36, which he bought at \$15 per acre, and later bought 40 acres additional for which he paid at the rate of \$44 per acre. In 1877 he bought the Eberly farm, comprising 160 acres, paying therefor \$8,000. In 1883 he bought the place known as the Lintner farm, containing 82 acres, at \$50.60 per acre. These farms are all supplied with excellent buildings.

Mr. Haish was married May 17, 1853, to Lydia Kuter, and they had five children,—Lucy Ann, Henry, William and Jacob G. Jeremiah died in infancy. Mrs. Haish was born Feb. 9, 1828, and is the daughter of John and Lydia Kuter.

Mr. Haish is one of the substantial citizens of Pierce Township, and is a fine sample of what a man





John Palm

of foreign birth may accomplish in contrast with the possibilities open to him in his own country, where every foot of soil is crowded, and all opportunities of advancement closed long before they reached to the class to which he belonged. In the United States all he needs is energy, perseverance and understanding.

In October, 1884, Mrs. Haish was attacked by a painful disease which proved to be cancer of the stomach, from which she suffered for 24 weeks. Her death occurred Feb. 23, 1885. In calm resignation she arranged the details of her burial, and her funeral sermon was preached from Isaiah, 35th chapter, 10th verse, which she selected herself.

John Palm, retired farmer, residing at Shabbona, was born in Austin Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1812, and is a son of David and Mary (Shivley) Palm. His father followed the vocation of a farmer, and Mr. Palm grew to manhood on the farm, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools.

He was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Flick, daughter of George and Margaret (Randolph) Flick, Oct. 13, 1831. She was born in Bald Eagle, Center Co., Pa., Aug. 31, 1811. Four years after marriage, in 1835, Mr. Palm moved with his family to Southington, same county, and engaged in farming, which vocation he followed in that county for some years. He then removed to Middlefield, Geauga County, State of Ohio, remaining there until the spring of 1845, when he removed to Shabbona Grove, this county, and entered 160 acres of Government land on section 14, township 38 north, of range 3 east. In 1850 he went by the overland route to California, where he was engaged in placer-mining; but, contracting typhoid fever, he was not able to work for about three months, yet afterwards accumulated a moderate amount of means before returning. He came home in a little less than two years and paid for his land and made some substantial improvements on it. In 1862 he leased his farm and moved to Leland, La Salle Co., this State. He remained seven years at the latter place, and then, in 1869, he returned to his farm, which he continued to

cultivate until 1877. At this time he was afflicted with the partial loss of his eye-sight, and again rented his farm and moved into Shabbona, soon after commencing treatment for his eyes, having built a fine residence before moving to the village. Nothing that money could procure or skill accomplish did him any good, and about 1879 he was hopelessly deprived of one of the greatest gifts to man, his power of vision.

At this writing (1885) Mr. Palm is in full possession of all his other faculties. He is cheerful in disposition and vigorous and clear in his mental faculties. He still owns an extensive farm of 236 acres in Shabbona Township, which he rents, besides a comfortable residence and 13 lots in the village of Shabbona.

Mr. and Mrs. Palm are the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, only two of whom are living. The eldest, Margaret, was born Aug. 13, 1832, married Alonzo Olmstead and died in her 25th year. The second child, Adam, was born Jan. 7, 1834, lived to maturity, married Miss Almira Fuller, is a farmer by vocation and resides at Shabbona. Mary J., born Sept. 3, 1837, lived to maturity and became the wife of Henry Husk, a farmer of Shabbona Township. Hannah, born July 30, 1839, grew to womanhood, became the wife of William Husk, Postmaster at Shabbona, and died in August, 1865. David, fifth child, was born May 3, 1842. He grew to manhood under the parental roof-tree, and on the breaking out of the late Civil War, enlisted in Co. E, 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., and died in November, 1862, in the hospital at Bowling Green, Warren Co., Ky., from disease contracted in the army. John, sixth and youngest child, was born Jan. 21, 1845, and died when five and one-half years of age.

While a resident of Leland, La Salle County, Mr. Palm held the office of Trustee four seasons in succession. On coming to Shabbona he was elected a member of the first Board of Village Trustees, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected and held the office four years. It was largely due to his liberality and public enterprise that the railway station was established at this place. He generously gave the undivided one-half interest in 40 acres of land for a village plat, besides giving the right of way through 160 acres to the railroad company. He also gave away quite a number of lots to encourage the

growth and settlement of the village. His gift to the railroad company was double that of any single individual, and was the means of inducing others to give. Truly, he is entitled to the honor of being credited as one of the founders of the village of Shabbona, as well as one of her most respected citizens.

A lithographic portrait of the venerable subject of the foregoing sketch is given on the page opposite the beginning, and doubtless will be pleausrably appreciated by a very large circle of acquaintances. It was engraved from a photograph taken in 1870.

Joseph Henry Denton, Clerk of Pierce Township, was born Aug. 25, 1837, in the town of Stockton, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

His earliest traceable paternal ancestor, Solomon Denton, was born in Greenwich, Conn., in the year 1700, and from him Mr. Denton is the fifth in the line of descent. Solomon Denton (3d), great-grandson of the first Solomon Denton and grandfather of J. H. Denton, was born Aug. 4, 1754. He entered the Colonial service during the Revolutionary War and was connected with the Federal army until the expiration of the term for which he enlisted. On obtaining his discharge he made an attempt to cross Long Island Sound, was captured by the British soldiery and held prisoner of war about 18 months. On obtaining his liberty he went to Nova Scotia, where he became acquainted with and married Clara Anderson. She was born in a town on the banks of the Hudson River, near New York city. After marriage they settled (about 1792), in the town of Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where Fowler Denton, father of J. H., was born, April 10, 1803. The latter was twice married: Sophia Caldwell, his first wife, was the daughter of Joseph and Anna Caldwell and granddaughter of Col. Henry Ludington, who became distinguished in the War of 1776. To them were born four sons and three daughters. The second wife was Amy G., daughter of Oliver and Zilpha (Guild) Arnold, and granddaughter of Nathan Morgan, who lived during the Revolutionary War at Royalton, Vermont. On becoming his "own man," Fowler Denton was employed for a short time as a clerk in a store, and in the spring of 1824 he entered

the Hudson River service and conducted a sailing vessel in the transportation of freight from Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y. In the spring of 1831 he embarked in a mercantile enterprise at Camel in the same county, which he prosecuted until the winter of 1833, when he sold his business and its appurtenances. In the fall of 1834 he purchased a farm in the town of Stockton, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he resided until his death, which occurred March 30, 1874. Three of his children are now living: Julia A., wife of J. M. Hardenburg, resides at Brockton, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Cecilia, widow of Norman Safford, lives at Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill.

Mr. Denton is the youngest surviving child of his parents and is the fifth in order of birth. He was brought up to a knowledge of the methods of farming, and was educated in the common schools. When he was 18 years of age he entered the employment of a seed house in his native county, for whom he traveled five years, and subsequently engaged in farming. In 1864 he came to De Kalb County and settled on section 14, Pierce Township, where he has since operated as a practical farmer. All his land is well improved and he has built a commodious frame house, with other large and well constructed farm buildings, and has set out an orchard and a number of shade and ornamental trees. The farm is drained by 900 rods of tile.

Mr. Denton was married Dec. 9, 1862, to Maria McCoul. She was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of James and Triphena (Arnold) McCoul. Their five surviving children are named Mary, Alta, Frank, Blanche and Solomon. George, oldest child, was born July 13, 1865, and died Dec. 9, 1877.

Dineas Joslyn, deceased, a pioneer of De Kalb County, and formerly a resident on section 16, Cortland Township, was born in 1791, in Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.

His parents removed in his youth to Genesee County, where they were pioneers of Western New York, and where they improved a farm and established a home. His father died there.

Mr. Joslyn was married in Genesee County, to Lorinda Woodworth, a native of Bennington, Vt., and

after marriage they settled in a portion of Pembroke Township, now included in the township of Darien, buying a farm lying within the tract of land in the State of New York, sold by Robert Morris, first Secretary of the Treasurer of the Colonial Government of America to an Amsterdam company and known for a long term of years as the "Holland Purchase." In 1830 he sold the property and removed to Erie County, locating on a farm in the township of Alden. In 1838 he severed all his business relations with his native State and set out for De Kalb County with a team of horses and a wagon, accompanied by his wife and nine children. He drove to Buffalo, where he embarked on a steamer for Detroit. Arriving at the City of the Straits, he again set out as originally, and drove to De Kalb County. They carried with them their domestic implements and lived *en famille*, as a Frenchman would say, on the route, which was thereby converted into a picnic of some days' duration. On reaching Cortland, Mr. Joslyn secured a claim of land on section 9, in Cortland Township. The land was still unsurveyed and was not yet in market, but the proprietor resided thereon some years and improved a fine farm, which he sold later on and went to Sycamore to pass the last years of his life, and died there in 1868. The mother died Nov. 1, 1831.

Harry A. Joslyn, the oldest son, was born Dec. 10, 1816, in the township of Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., and when he was 14 years of age removed thence with his parents to Erie County. He obtained a common-school education, and in the winter of 1837-8 he engaged in teaching in Alden Township. In the spring of 1838 he came to De Kalb County, reaching Chicago by the lake route, and thence on foot to Cortland Township. He secured a claim of land and returned to the State of New York. In the fall of the same year he came back to Cortland, accompanied by the entire family of his parents, as has been stated. He lived at home and engaged alternately in the labors of the farm and in teaching.

He was married May 11, 1841, to Lucy A., daughter of John and Deborah (Aldrich) Waterman, a native of Perry, Genesee Co., N. Y. Her parents were natives of Rhode Island, and located in 1837 in De Kalb County, in what is now Cortland Township. Her father first operated as a renter of land, but later bought a claim on section 4, in the same

township. After "entering" the land he built a log house and improved the farm, which he conducted four years. Subsequently he sold his place and bought another on section 3, where he was resident seven years. At the end of that time he moved to Sycamore and there passed three years in trade. At the close of the war in 1865, he bought a farm on section 16, where he was a resident until 1883, when he sold again and bought the farm on which he now resides, on section 5, situated one-fourth of a mile from Cortland village.

Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn have had five children: John P., second son, was born March 24, 1850, and died Sept. 2, 1878. Louisa A., Frank M., William L. and James C. are the four who survive.



Benjamin F. Atherton, farmer, section 31, Shabbona Township, owning 180 acres of land (postoffice, Paw Paw, Lee County), is a son of Joseph and Phebe (Vosburg) Atherton. The former was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., Feb. 17, 1800. The latter was born in New York about 1810. They both died in Pennsylvania, she in 1836, and he in 1845.

Mr. Atherton, the subject of this sketch, was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., Oct. 24, 1828, and was brought up on a farm, alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools. He was married Oct. 26, 1858, in Factoryville, Wyoming Co., Pa., to Miss Mira, daughter of Thomas J. and Susan (Capwell) Maynard. She was born in Factoryville, Wyoming Co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1835. Her father was born in Marlboro, Mass., March 29, 1802, and moved to Factoryville, Pa. He was married July 16, 1829, to Susan Capwell. They had four sons, all of whom were Union soldiers in the late Civil War. Stephen H. was in the 57th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. James G. was in Co. L, 3d Pa. Heavy Artillery, and was drowned July 7, 1864, in the James River, at Fort Powhattan, Va. Thomas was a member of the 57th Pa. Vol. Inf.; and Garrick M. was assistant engineer on the steamer "Baltic." The mother was born at Factoryville, March 12, 1804, and died in the same place Aug. 12, 1876; the father came to Illinois in

1880 and passed his remaining days with his daughter. He died May 21, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Atherton have had four children, as follows: Maude E., born March 26, 1860; Blanch, born Jan. 17, 1864, died Oct. 5 same year. Thomas M., born July 22, 1865, died Oct. 14, 1880; and Joseph E., born Oct. 17, 1870.

Mr. Atherton came to this county in the spring and located with his brother Charles, on the land on which he is at present residing. The brothers have been in partnership in the farm and the cultivation of it ever since coming to the county in 1855.

Politically, Mr. Atherton is identified with the issues and principles of the Republican party.

Edwin H. Fay, farmer, section 27, Squaw Grove Township, is the son of Horace W. and Roxana (Eaton) Fay. The latter died in December, 1835, in New York State, where she was born. About the year 1838 the father came to De Kalb County, and, in company with Wells A. Fay, purchased a farm. Subsequently he went to Will Co., Ill.; after a residence there of three years he returned to Squaw Grove. During the course of the war he enlisted in the Union service, and died at Vicksburg, Miss., in the spring of 1863. For several years prior to enlistment he officiated as Surveyor of De Kalb County. His children were, Edwin H., Mahala P., Mary I., Rhoda H. and Frances C.

Mr. Fay was born Aug. 4, 1826, in Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y. His mother died when he was nine years old, and he went to Michigan with his uncle, making the route there through Canada with a wagon. He remained there between two and three years, and then came to De Kalb County, where he has since resided with the exception of about 16 months, which he spent in the Mexican war, as a volunteer in the 16th Ky. Inf. He owns 160 acres of land, of which 121 acres are tillable. Mr. Fay endorses and supports the principles of the Republican party. He has held the office of School Inspector and other public situations of less importance.

He was married in April, 1855, in Will Co., Ill., to Ann W. Haywood, and they had four children,—Arthur H., Herbert W., Oscar H. and Orpha A. The

last named child died in infancy. Mr. Fay died in Squaw Grove, Nov. 11, 1884. She was born May 21, 1830, in Waterville, Maine, and was the daughter of Timothy and Eleanor Haywood.

George Ramer, farmer, section 22, Pierce Township, was born April 21, 1844, in Richland Co., Ohio, and came thence with his parents, Henry and Susanna (Troup) Ramer. He was reared on his father's farm, and there made his home until after his marriage. He was educated in the common schools. Jan. 8, 1863, he was married to Anna, daughter of Timothy Haley.

In 1871 he purchased a farm on section 22, Pierce Township, and has erected a good dwelling-house, barn and granary. He has also set out an apple orchard of 180 trees and a variety of small fruits. He is a Republican in political opinion and he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association.

There are seven children in the family,—Oscar, Nora, Mina, Viola, Rosa, Robert and Ivan.

Daniel Pierce, banker at Sycamore, was born in the town of Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y., July 18, 1814, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Corgill) Pierce. Wm. Pierce, the paternal grandsire, lived and died in Westchester Co., N. Y. On his mother's side Mr. Pierce is of Scotch lineage. Joseph Pierce was born in Westchester County and went to Sullivan County when 15 years of age. He died in March, 1819, aged 37 years, leaving a wife and six children—William, Polly, John, Daniel, Nellie and Catherine. In 1822 the widow married Edward Porter. Mr. Pierce senior had owned what was called a "lease farm" in the town of Neversink, and this the family occupied some years.

At the age of 12 years Mr. Pierce of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources for maintenance, and he went to work at \$3 per month for the first seven months. He continued in the occupation of a farm laborer until he obtained his title to the homestead and operated agriculturally on his own account.

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Benj Gurtler

He was married Dec. 17, 1835, to Phebe J., daughter of Abijah and Sarah (Lane) Brundige. She was born Aug. 17, 1818, in Orange Co., N. Y. They lived on the homestead until 1839, when Mr. Pierce purchased another lease of a farm in a different locality, where he operated five years, buying a third farm under similar circumstances. On this he remained until 1848, when he bought three farms, his purchase including the homestead. He lived in Sullivan County, with the exception of two years, until 1855. He passed the two years referred to in Ulster County, where he owned and managed a tannery associated with his brother.

In 1855 he sold the major portion of his land in his native county, and came to Sycamore Township, where he rented a farm one year. In 1856 he removed to the city of Sycamore, where he lived until 1865. In that year he took possession of a farm on section 6, Cortland Township, where he is still residing.

On his removal to Sycamore in 1856, he engaged in land speculation, trafficking in real estate, and improving land. In 1867 the banking house of Pierce, Dean & Co. was established, which in 1871 became Pierce & Dean. In 1883 another change instituted the banking firm of Daniel Pierce & Co., the existing style. Mr. Pierce is still dealing in real estate and is the proprietor of several farms.

His family includes two daughters: Eleanor P. married A. W. Townsend. Sarah P. is the wife of G. P. Wild. The first-born child died in infancy. The mother died Oct. 4, 1876.

August Bastian, farmer, section 20, Squaw Grove Township, is a son of Jacob P. and Mary C. (Thomas) Bastian, who were natives of Nassau, Germany. They had a family of six children, of whom August was the fourth in order of birth. He was born in Germany Dec. 22, 1822, and when 29 years of age he came to America, and after a year's residence at Louisville, Ky., he came to this county and first lived two years in Somonauk Township, then a year in Kendall County, and finally he settled upon his present place of residence. At first he bought 120

acres, but he now has double that acreage. He has served the community as Overseer of Highways and as School Director. In his political views he is a Democrat.

He was married in Oswego, Kendall Co., Ill., Oct. 11, 1855, to Miss Louisa C. Thomas, daughter of Gost H. and Mary C. (Post) Thomas, who were natives of Germany. She also was born in that country Dec. 14, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Bastian have eight children,—Lewis, Peter, Mary C., Gustave W., Bertha, Frank, Anna and Charlie A.

Benjamin Gurler, farmer and stock-raiser, located on section 32, De Kalb Township, was born Oct. 25, 1807, in Nelson, N. H., and is the son of Thomas and Susan (Farwell) Gurler. His father was born in Marblehead, Mass., and married a lady who was a native of New Hampshire, where they settled and where both died. They had 10 children.

Mr. Gurler is their eldest son, and he continued to reside in his native State until 1856. He was there interested in farming, and passed 13 years in the manufacture of cast-steel augers and bits. He settled in De Kalb County in the fall of the year named, purchasing 160 acres of land in De Kalb Township, and eight acres in the township of Afton. He located on the quarter-section which he owned in De Kalb Township, and there established his homestead. He owns 288 acres of improved and valuable land, stocked with 70 head of cattle, 6 horses and about 100 hogs.

Politically, Mr. Gurler is a Republican. While a resident in New Hampshire, he was a Captain in the old State Militia seven years.

He was married May 9, 1839, in Chesterfield, N. H., to Harriet F. Hopkins, and they became the parents of five children: Henry B. was born May 21, 1840, in Chesterfield. Sarah M. was born Oct. 13, 1841, in Keene, N. H., which was the birthplace of George H., born March 29, 1844. Mary J. was born Sept. 6, 1848, in Chesterfield, and died in De Kalb, Nov. 20, 1859. Lizzie T. was born in De Kalb, Feb. 8, 1861. Mrs. Gurler was born Oct. 29, 1817, in Colerain, Mass., and is the daughter of Richard and Emmeline (Lewis) Hopkins. Her par-

ents were natives of New Hampshire, where they resided nearly all their lives with the exception of six years, when they lived at Colerain, Mass. They died in the State of their nativity.

As a man eminently worthy a place among the leading men of De Kalb County, we place Mr. Gurler's portrait in this work. It is engraved from a picture taken in 1874.

William P. Wheeler, farmer, section 23, Clinton Township, is a son of Nathan and Abigail (King) Wheeler, natives of Vermont. The senior Wheeler died in his native State, and Mrs. W. in Clinton Township, this county.

Mr. Wheeler, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Colchester, Vt., Aug. 1, 1810; learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; followed it till 1845, then for six years worked in a saw-mill, and then, in 1851, he came to this county and purchased a quarter of section 33, where he has since resided, and 14 acres in Shabbona Township. He now owns 84 acres, most of which is in good cultivation.

In political matters he is identified with the Democratic party. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, Township Clerk, one year, etc.

He was married in Rutland Co., Vt., Oct. 15, 1834, to Miss Mary A., daughter of William and Lucy (King) Ambler, natives also of the Green Mountain State. She was born in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1810, the youngest of five children. Mr. and Mrs. W. are the parents of Lucy, William, Wallace, Julia F. and Henry K.

Isaac Kirkpatrick, manufacturer and miller at Waterman, is a native of the Keystone State. His parents, Jesse and Ruth (Smiley) Kirkpatrick, natives also of Pennsylvania, emigrated to De Kalb County, Ill., in the spring of 1855, where they spent the remainder of their lives. He died in the spring of 1858, and she Oct. 8, 1879. They had six children, named Ann, Isaac, Smiley, Hiram, Margaret and Ellen.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in Perry Co., Pa., Oct.

20, 1822; followed farming and lumbering in his youth till 1855, when he came and settled in Clinton Township, on a farm which he had bought two years previously. Here he followed agricultural pursuits for 17 years, when he sold his place and removed to the village of Waterman, and began the milling business and afterwards the manufacture of bee-hives and water and stock tanks and cisterns. He had formed a partnership with his son-in-law, W. S. Andrews, under the firm name of Kirkpatrick & Andrews, before he began the manufacture of bee-hives, water and stock tanks, etc., and they are managing a good business. In his political views Mr. K. is a Republican. Officially he has been Overseer of Highways in his township and Street Commissioner in Waterman. Both himself and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

He was married in Perry Co., Pa., Oct. 28, 1848, to Catherine McCord, who was born in that county, Oct. 17, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are the parents of four children—Lizzie, Inda, Ida S. and one who died in infancy. Mrs. K.'s parents, Benj. and Elizabeth (Smiley) McCord, were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they passed their entire lives.

Mathew W. Olmstead, retired farmer, residing in the village of Shabbona, was one of the very first pioneers of Shabbona Township, being the fourth person to effect a settlement in it. He was born in Wilton, Fairfield Co., Conn., Nov. 22, 1804, and is the son of David and Rebecca (Jackson) Olmstead.

When about 13 years of age he removed with his parents to Tompkins Co., N. Y. He attended the common schools in that county, learned the blacksmith's trade, and removed to Chemung County, that State, where he worked at his trade until 1837. During this year he, in company with his brothers, Lewis and Nathan, came to La Salle county, this State; one year and two months later he came to Shabbona, locating there in September, 1838. On arrival at Shabbona, he found Edmond Towne, Oliver P. Johnson, Nathan Olmstead and David Smith.

Mr. Olmstead selected his claim prior to the Government survey, and after the survey was made he found his land comprised a portion of sections 25

and 36, his house being located on section 25. His farm comprised 207 acres, which he sold some years later and removed to section 36, same township. In 1878 he removed to the village of Shabbona, where he has a fine residence and three and a half acres inside the village corporation.

Mr. Olmstead was married in Chemung Co., N. Y., June 28, 1828, to Catharine, daughter of Benajah and Agnes Lockerby. She was born in Veteran Township, Chemung Co., N. Y., April 6, 1801, and was the mother, by Mr. Olmstead, of five children, —two boys and three girls. The eldest, Robert L., was married to Louisa Clapsaddle, was a member of an Iowa Inf. Reg., was wounded in the Red River expedition, taken prisoner, and died from the effects of his wound, in Texas. Hannah was the wife of Howell Leyson, and died in June, 1881. Araminta is the wife of Lewis Larkin, a resident of Iowa. Rebecca is the wife of William Van Vlack. William W. married Ellen Walker, was a member of the same regiment as his brother, was taken prisoner, exchanged and died soon after from disease contracted while in service.

Mrs. Olmstead died Jan. 8, 1857, and June 28, 1858, Mr. Olmstead married Mary Walker, at Sycamore, this county. She died in 1863, without issue. Mr. Olmstead was a third time married Jan. 2, 1882, at Northfield, Minn., to Miss Armina, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Lockerby. She was born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., March 15, 1836, and accompanied her parents to Northfield in 1855. They were pioneers of that place and she resided there until her marriage.

Politically, Mr. Olmstead is a Republican. He has held the office of School Treasurer some 10 years.

Thomas B. Holbrook, a retired farmer at Waterman, is from New England. His parents, Jacob and Dorothy (Blanchard) Holbrook, were natives of Weymouth, Mass., where they also terminated their lives. Their three children were Ruth W., Thomas B. and Jacob, Jr.

The second born, the subject of this sketch, was born also in Weymouth, July 22, 1813, learned the trade of shoemaker of his father, and followed it until

he came West in 1856. He bought 88 acres of land in Clinton Township, this county, and lived there until January, 1882; then, after spending nearly a year in Michigan, he settled in the village of Waterman, where he now has his residence. He is the owner of 167 acres of land in this county. Publicly, he has been a School Director, and in his views of national affairs he sympathizes with the Republican party.

He was married in Weymouth, Mass., June 28, 1843, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Isaac and Cynthia (Pratt) Reed, who also were natives of Weymouth, where they passed their entire lives. They had a family of eight children—Eliza, Cynthia, Mary A., Asa, Isaac, Frederick and Stephen. One died in infancy. Mrs. H. was born in Weymouth, Jan. 4, 1824, and has become the mother of five children. Ann and Andrew died in infancy, and the surviving children are T. Frank, Ruth W. and Cynthia R. Ruth W. is the wife of George C. Pratt and resides in Jackson, Mich. Cynthia R. is the wife of Humphrey Roberts, Jr., and resides in Waterman. T. Frank is settled near Fergus Falls, Minn.

Jacob Wirick, deceased, was the second settler of East Paw Paw, coming here in 1842. He was born in Cumberland Valley, Pa., May 22, 1789, and during his life was a farmer by occupation. He was married in 1811, to Mary McCoy, who was born in the same county with him, Dec. 12, 1795.

They first emigrated to Ohio and thence to a Mormon settlement in Missouri called the "Far West;" but, becoming dissatisfied there, they changed their residence to Adams Co., Ill., and later to Nauvoo, Ill., where Mr. W. was still identified with the Mormons, but opposed to polygamy. In 1842 he moved to East Paw Paw, this county, and bought out the only white settler at that point, Wm. Rogers, who kept a hotel. Mr. Wirick bought also 80 acres of land of Mr. Rogers, and added to it by subsequent purchases until he had a total of 240 acres. He also increased the capacity of the hotel, which he named the "Paw Paw House," where he dispensed with a liberal hand the substantial fare of the frontier. He was a man of sterling qualities, remarkable for his positive opinions and force of character.

In early life he was a Democrat in his political views, but toward his latter days he became independent in his voting.

He had 14 children, 11 of whom grew up, namely: John, born Dec. 9, 1812, died after he had attained the age of manhood; Harriet, born Feb. 25, 1815, died in California; Cornelia, born Oct. 13, 1816, is now the wife of Justin Merrill, of Utah; William, born May 13, 1818, married Phebe Potts and lives at Princeton, Ill.; George, born Feb. 11, 1820, married Juliette Atwood and lives in Aurora, Ill.; James, born Aug. 29, 1823, lives in Adrian, Mich.; Edmond, born June 25, 1825, married Mary Leyson and lives at Storm Lake, Iowa; Rebecca, born March 13, 1827, is now the widow of J. H. Breese and resides at Aurora, Ill.; Mary, born April 23, 1829, is the wife of D. A. Baxter, of Rochelle, Ill., Valentine, born March 25, 1831, first married Elizabeth Hildebrand, and afterward Jennet Quothera, and now is a resident of Rochelle, Ill.; and Nancy S., born March 5, 1839, is the wife of H. S. Dickinson of East Paw Paw.

A. Schermerhorn, farmer, section 30, Clinton Township, is a son of Henry and Miranda (Mattison) Schermerhorn, natives of New York. They came to this county in 1846 and settled on section 30, Clinton Township, where the son now resides. His mother died on the old homestead Aug. 20, 1861. His father still survives and resides in Clinton Township. Their family comprised eight children, namely: Myron B., Herschel A., Lorenzo, George H., Ossian D., Mary E., William M. and Hannah J.

Herschel A. Schermerhorn, subject of this biographical notice, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1845, and was only two years old when his parents moved to this county. He has lived in this county since 1846, except seven years which he spent in Kane County during the early period of his life. He lived at home assisting on the farm and attending the common school until he attained the age of 16 years. On arriving at this age, he engaged to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he completed, and which trade he has followed in connection with farming ever since. He is

the owner of 100 acres of land in Clinton Township, all of which is in a good condition of cultivation.

Mr. Schermerhorn was united in marriage to Miss Emily A. Hall, Dec. 18, 1866, in Somanauk Township. She is a daughter of Wm. and Susan (Simmons) Hall, natives of "York State." They had a family of four children, namely: Mary E., Susan A., Emily A. and George B.

Emily A., wife of Mr. Schermerhorn, was born in Clinton Township, Jan. 10, 1849. She resided with her parents, assisting in the household duties and embracing the opportunities afforded by the common schools of the county, until her marriage to Mr. S. She has borne him five children, four of whom are yet living, namely: Ettie, Charles H., Estella and Ralph E. Effie died when three years of age.

Politically Mr. Schermerhorn is a believer in and supporter of the doctrines and principles of the Republican party.

Asa Bailey, residing with his son Cyrenius, on section 23, Shabbona Township, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., June 19, 1797, the son of Asa and Lucy Bailey, and was reared in the vocations of milling and farming.

He has been married twice,—first, in early manhood, to Anna McNeil, by whom he had six children, four of whom are living. Mrs. B. died in 1852, and Mr. Bailey, in November, 1854, married Mrs. Esther Shauber, who was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1811.

In 1861 Mr. Bailey came to Illinois, settling in Scott Township, Ogle County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1876, when he came to Shabbona to make his home with his son. He is now 88 years of age, and begins to feel the weight of his many years.

Thomas Shoop, farmer, section 25, Pierce Township, was born Jan. 1, 1846, in Holmes Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, and was but one year old when John and Sarah (Schultz) Shoop came to Illinois, and they were among the pioneer settlers of Kane County. He was brought up to the vocation of his

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Henry Crutman



Louisa C. Cristman



father—that of farming—and attended the pioneer schools. After his marriage he bought a farm in Kane Township, which he conducted until 1882, when he bought his present farm, which is located on section 25 of Pierce Township.

Mr. Shoop was married May 9, 1871, to Kate Gusler, who died Sept. 31, 1877, aged 33 years, leaving two children, Charles H. and Glen Edward. Her parents were early settlers of Du Page County. The second wife of Mr. Shoop, to whom he was married April 30, 1878, was Emma, daughter of Jacob and Jane Harter. She was born in Center Co., Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Shoop have one child, Jessie. Mr. Shoop's mother died in Pierce Township, Feb. 20, 1885, aged 69 years. She was born in Columbia Co., Pa.

Joseph Bartlett, deceased, one of the pioneer settlers of Paw Paw, was born in Northampton, Mass., Jan. 27, 1790. His parents were Joseph and Lucy (Post) Bartlett. When 19 years of age he moved from Massachusetts to Geauga Co., Ohio, in which county, in Hampden, March 23, 1810, he married Miss Temperance Pomeroy, daughter of Ichabod Pomeroy. They had five sons and five daughters, viz.: Wealthy, born Dec. 18, 1810, is the wife of Shadrach Bosley and resides in Iowa; Sally (1st), born May 7, 1812, died Dec. 12 following; Sally (2d), born March 15, 1813, is the wife of Lorenzo Fitch, of Ohio; Marcus A., born Dec. 25, 1816, married Mary A. Fowler and resides in Paw Paw Township; Roxana, born April 22, 1818, is now the widow of Charles Firkins, and resides in Paw Paw Township; Lucy, born April 9, 1820, became the wife of Cyrus Bosley, and died April 20, 1879; Moses, born Oct. 11, 1825, first married Miss Martha Harper and afterwards Mrs. Mary Christy, and now is a resident of Paw Paw Township; Joseph, born Aug. 17, 1827, married Ann Graves and resides in Colorado; Lester A., born Oct. 3, 1829, died Aug. 11, 1842; and Eli O., born March 17, 1831, married Harriet Wales, and is a resident of Paw Paw Township.

Mr. Bartlett maintained positive and strict principles in regard to morality, religion and governmental policy. He was an enthusiastic and practical tem-

perance and anti-slavery man. He "harbored" and assisted many a fugitive slave making his way from Egypt to Canaan, that is, from the land of bondage, ignorance and misery to the land of freedom, Canada, on the "under-ground railway." In his religious history he, as well as his wife, was in early life a Presbyterian, but after coming to Paw Paw he joined the Congregational Church.

Henry Cristman, deceased, formerly a resident on section 8, South Grove Township, was for many years a leading agriculturist and a prominent citizen of De Kalb County. He was born Feb. 1, 1830, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. His parents were of German extraction, and are deceased. Mr. Cristman grew to manhood in his native county and obtained his education in the common schools. On attaining his majority he began to operate as a common laborer, and soon realized the reward of thrift and industry. He was married Dec. 29, 1853, when he was 23 years of age, to Louisa Pooler. She was born Feb. 6, 1837, on the German Flats, in Herkimer County, and is the daughter of Henry Pooler (see sketch), who was a prominent actor in the history of that county. He was extensively interested in agriculture, acquiring considerable property in that business. He came to Illinois and settled on a tract of 300 acres of land, which he purchased in the township of Cortland and where he has since resided, on one of the most valuable farms in the county. The mother of Mrs. Cristman, Margaret (Shoemaker) Pooler, was born in New York, and is still living. Mrs. Cristman is the mother of three children: Emma is the wife of Amos Willis, of Kingston, and has had two children: Ida, who married Fred Goodrich, a farmer in South Grove Township, and has had two children; and Mary (Mrs. Schram) has one child.

About one year subsequent to marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Cristman came to Illinois and purchased 128 acres of improved land. The proprietor exercised the same proclivities which had proved efficacious in his early experience, and made additions to his estate until it aggregated 600 acres. He engaged in general farming and in raising stock, also entering largely into the manufacture of cheese. Later on,

he became interested in traffic in horses, and engaged to a considerable extent in buying and shipping to Eastern markets. He had a wide reputation as a judge of horses and stock generally, and his herds on his farm made a good exhibit of cattle, sheep and swine of excellent grades.

Mr. Cristman died Jan. 4, 1883, in the prime of his manhood and at the height of his success and popularity as a man and citizen of De Kalb County. He was a Republican in politics and had held the most responsible local official positions. His estate is managed by his heirs, who conduct its affairs on the same basis as formerly.

Among the many valuable portraits of prominent citizens of De Kalb County included in this valuable volume, will be found those of Mr. and Mrs. Cristman, made from photographs taken in 1874.

Ethan A. Pritchard, deceased, was formerly a lawyer, and a farmer on section 29, in Clinton Township. His parents, Reuben and Maria (Mason) Pritchard, natives of New York State, had four children, who in order of birth were Reuben M., Ethan A., Ira and Maria.

He was born in Malone, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1832, and came in 1845 to this county with his parents, who settled in Clinton Township. In the fall of 1857 Ethan A. moved to Aurora, Ill. In April, 1861, he enlisted for the war in defense of his country, in the 13th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served three years, participating in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., and other heavy engagements, as well as in many skirmishes, etc. He was promoted from the private ranks to the position of First Lieutenant. After his term of enlistment expired he returned to Aurora, and in March, 1865, to Clinton Township, and died the following 29th of July, of consumption. When about 24 years of age he took up the study of law, and practiced that profession with marked success. At the time of his death he owned 353 acres of land in Clinton Township. In religion he was a member of the Congregational Church, and in politics a Republican, and at the date of his death he was a nominee for County Treasurer.

He was married July 20, 1856, at Linwood, Benton Co., Iowa, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Josiah and

Locena (Hodges) Wilkins. Her parents were natives of the State of New York, had a family of 13 children: Elizabeth, Anson T., Dayton, Alfred T., Josiah, Sarah E., Araminta, Ursula, Newton J., Mary A., Hannah J., and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Pritchard was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1833, and is the mother of three children,—Ethan A., who was drowned when about seven years old at Aurora on Fox River, Elotia A. and Elliott A. Mrs. Pritchard is a member of the Congregational Church.

Park, retired farmer, residing at Earlville, La Salle Co., Ill., was a pioneer of Shabbona Township, De Kalb Co., having located here in 1838. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1812, and is a son of Jonathan and Patience (Fox) Park. His parents moved to Ohio when the son was four years of age, where he grew to manhood. He followed the vocation of a farmer while in that State. He was married in Marion Co., Ohio, to Matilda McNeal, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Finley) McNeal. She was born March 2, 1815, in Ireland, and came to America with her parents when she was two years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Park were the parents of six children, as follows: Elizabeth was born in Marion Co., Ohio, Aug. 13, 1832, and died Dec. 18, 1876; John B. was born in Marion Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1834; Sarah A. was born at Holderman Grove, Ill., Feb. 10, 1838, and died Dec. 15, 1865; Levi W. was born in Shabbona Township, June 12, 1841, and died May 7, 1869; George F. was born June 17, 1849, in Shabbona Township; and one child died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Park is a Republican; and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Humphrey Roberts, a prominent pioneer of Clinton Township, is a native of Wales. His parents, Humphrey and Mary (Owens) Roberts, natives also of that county, emigrated to America in 1832 and settled in Oneida Co., N. Y., where his father died, in June, 1854; his mother died in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1867. They had a family of eight children, namely, Mary,

Owen, Griffith, Robert, John, Thomas, Ellen and Humphrey.

The youngest above mentioned, the subject of this brief biographical outline, was born Dec. 22, 1823, and was ten years old when he came with his parents to America. Remaining at the paternal home until 23 years of age, he married, and a year afterward he came to Kane County, this State, where he followed farming for ten years. In 1857 he came to De Kalb County and settled upon a quarter-section of land in Clinton Township, which he had bought some six years previously. After successfully prosecuting agricultural pursuits there about 25 years, he built a fine residence in Waterman, into which he moved in 1882. He is the possessor of 340 acres of land in Clinton Township, besides 100 acres in Lee County. The village of Waterman, which he platted, is located upon what was once his land. He has held the office of Highway Commissioner two terms, and has had minor official trusts. In his political views he is a Republican, and in religion a Baptist.

Mr. Roberts was married in Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1846, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Wm. G. and Grace (Williams) Jones. Her parents were natives of Wales, and emigrated (before marriage) to the above mentioned county, where her parents died. Her mother died June 6, 1830. Their two children were—Catherine and Wm. G., Jr. Mrs. Roberts was born in that county, July 23, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. R. have had six children, namely: William W., born Oct. 16, 1846; John Q., March 12, 1849; J. Delos, July 7, 1851; Helena W., Jan. 28, 1853; Grace A., Nov. 30, 1855; Humphrey, Jr., April 28, 1858. John Q. died Aug. 31, 1851, and Helena W., Aug. 21, 1857.

Olaf A. Hommersand, of the firm of Eide & Hommersand, dealers in general merchandise, at Lee, was born near the city of Stavanger, Norway, Aug. 16, 1858, and is the son of Andreas and Lena (Irubs) Hommersand. He emigrated from Norway to the United States in the spring of 1871, and until December, 1874, made his home on a farm near Lee, in De Kalb County. Returning then to his native country, he was employed as a merchant's clerk until

1881, when he came again to the land of greater opportunity, engaging the next year as a clerk in the general store of Berlzheimer & Stensland at Lee, this county. On the 16th of October, 1883, he formed the present partnership with T. Eide, and their business is in a prosperous condition.

In his political views, Mr. H. is a Republican, and in religion he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Abijah Little, Jr., retired farmer, residing at Waterman, Clinton Township, is a son of Abijah, Sr., and Elizabeth (Bean) Little, natives of New Hampshire. His father's family comprised 10 children, of which Abijah, Jr., is the fifth in order of birth. He was born in Canada June 9, 1809. His early years were spent on his father's farm, assisting in its cultivation and attending the common schools in Canada. June 20, 1848, he came to this State and purchased an entire section of land (section 8) in Clinton Township, this county. He subsequently disposed of a part of the land, and continued to reside on the remainder until the spring of 1875. At that date he retired from the farm and erected a fine residence at Waterman, where he is at present residing. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade in his younger days, and did the larger portion of the work on his residence at Waterman himself. His present arable possessions comprise about 170 acres in Clinton and Shabbona Townships, most of which is in a tillable condition.

Mr. Little has been twice married. He was first united in marriage Sept. 20, 1830, in Canada, to Miss Eleanor McNorton, who was a native of New Hampshire, of Scotch parentage. The union was blessed with seven children, namely: William, born Aug. 20, 1831; John, born in September, 1832; Elizabeth, born in November, 1834; Edwin, born July 7, 1835; Jennette, born in August, 1838; Edgar and Ellen, twins, born in April, 1841.

The wife and mother died in Clinton Township, in August, 1860. His second marriage occurred April 27, 1867, at De Kalb. Mrs. Lucy Fearon, widow of Alfred Fearon, was the bride. Her husband died in Canada Nov. 29, 1857. Her maiden name was Eastman and she is a daughter of Peter and Thankful (Powley) Eastman, and was eighth in order of birth of

10 children born to them. She was born in Canada May 24, 1829, and is the mother by Mr. Fearon of two children, namely: Ida A., born Nov. 9, 1852, and Alfred J., born April 21, 1854.

Mr. Little was the first Mayor of Waterman. In politics he is a Democrat and has held many of the minor offices of his township.



Pawling A. Morey, farmer, section 30, Paw Paw Township, was born in Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1829, and was brought up on the farm. His parents were Jesse and Amanda (Pawling) Morey. On coming to Illinois in 1853, he spent a short time in prospecting in La Salle and De Kalb Counties, and returned East.

In the spring of 1855 he came to De Kalb County and located in Shabbona Township, where he purchased a quarter of section 33, in partnership with Cyrenius Bailey. After a residence of four years there he purchased a place on section 3, Paw Paw Township. In 1869 he bought his present farm of 160 acres, on section 30, where he prosperously manages a comfortable home. In his political views he is independent.

He was married in Paw Paw Township Feb. 22, 1859, to Miss Sallie A., daughter of Peter and Maria (Wilkinson) Hagadorn. She was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Morey have two children, namely: David C., born in Shabbona Township, Dec. 18, 1860; and Jessie A., in Paw Paw Township, Dec. 20, 1865.



Joseph Dyas, proprietor of the Sandwich House at Sandwich, is the son of Joseph and Abigail (Abbey) Dyas, and was born Jan. 1, 1825, in Albany, N. Y. In early life he passed some years as a saw-mill assistant, and later went to Wisconsin, buying 160 acres of land in the township of Harris, Marquette County, where he was engaged eight years in farming. He went thence to Green, Lake County, in the same State, where he passed two years on 80 acres of prairie farm land. He went in 1861 to Minnesota,

where he had previously purchased a farm about 30 miles southeast of St. Peter's, and not long after went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and in company with a brother-in-law, G. N. Miner, entered into the manufacture of lumber and also of flour barrels, heading and staves, in which line of business he was interested two years. He exchanged his property for 160 acres of land in De Kalb County, township of Shabbona, which he managed three years. In the fall of 1865 he came Sandwich and bought the hotel which he has since conducted. The house is the leading place of public entertainment at Sandwich, and can accommodate about 40 guests.

Mr. Dyas was married in Peru, Berkshire Co., Mass., May 9, 1847, to Mary Ann Miner, and they have three sons: Joseph P., born June 4, 1848. He married Carmina, daughter of Carmi and Mercy (Phelps) Wells. Webster M. was born Sept. 28, 1852, and married Caroline Gertrude Sedgwick, daughter of Hon. W. W. Sedgwick. He is a druggist at Arlington Heights, Ill. Charles De Witt Clinton, born Dec. 14, 1857, is a traveling salesman.



Smiley Kirkpatrick, farmer, section 22, Clinton Township, is a son of Jesse and Ruth (Smiley) Kirkpatrick, natives of Pennsylvania, who in 1855 settled in the above mentioned township, where they spent the remainder of their life: he died Dec. 19, 1857, and she Oct. 8, 1880. They had six children, namely, Ann, Isaac, Smiley, Hiram, Margaret and Eleanor.

The subject of this sketch was born in Perry Co., Pa., March 31, 1825. He received his education at the common school and at New Bloomfield Academy in his native county, attending the latter about two years. His father had a saw-mill, and he assisted in the operation of the mill and also of the farm, until 20 years of age, when for seven months he taught school. He followed clerking in a store for a time and traveled a period. In 1855, when 30 years of age, he came to this county, settling upon 80 acres of land in Clinton Township, which he had bought in 1853. At the same time he purchased a quarter-section of Government land in Milan Township. Since that date he has resided in Clinton Township,

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Spafford Smith

and is now the owner of 320 acres, all in good tillable condition. At the present time he has his two sons, Marvin H. and I. Frank, associated with him in the management of his farm. He keeps about 135 head of live stock.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has held the office of Justice of the Peace one term, that of Township Clerk two terms, and other offices. He is a Republican in his political views, and in religion a member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also Mrs. K.

He was married in his native county, Sept. 15, 1853, to Anna M. Hipple, daughter of Lawrence and Sarah (Heafy) Hipple, who were also natives of the Keystone State, of Holland ancestry. They had a family of 11 children. Mrs. K. was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., March 27, 1831, and she has had 10 children: Marvin H., Elmer H., I. Frank, Emma S., Mary E., Jesse L., William L., Albert O. and a pair of twins who died in infancy.

ated as a contractor and builder, and managed a considerable business until 1839, when he came to De Kalb County. He became the proprietor of 300 acres of land in Mayfield Township, and for a period of seven years worked as a carpenter and managed his farm. At the expiration of that time he found the twofold duties inconvenient and injurious, and he relinquished the pursuit of his trade as a builder. At the time of his arrival in De Kalb County the homes of the few settlers were built of logs; there were no roads, and the nearest market place was Chicago. When he built a house a pound of nails was worth a pound of butter. There was one hotel at Sycamore and three small houses, and he has been the witness of the entire growth and progress of the place. There was no school at Sycamore for several years, and for nearly two years after he came here there was no meeting held, the community being too small in number to form a respectably sized congregation.

Mr. Smith has been a resident of the city of Sycamore since 1870, and has been actively interested in whatever enterprises have promised permanent benefit to the place. He is a sincere friend of morality in every phase and has been a substantial promoter of religious interests, aiding with his means in the building of the various church edifices, and has been a stockholder in the different manufacturing interests of the place. He is a member of the Baptist Church in which he is an official, and has also done effective service in the temperance ranks. He has served his generation in official capacities, has been Assessor several times, and has taken an active interest in school matters, discharging the duties of the several official positions.

Mr. Smith has traveled considerably in his own country, visited the Centennial Exposition and spent ten days in the City of Brotherly Love. He has journeyed through New England and in the West, particularly in Nebraska. He has suffered from accident more than most men in the ordinary walks of life, sustaining at one time a fracture of four ribs. At another he had a shoulder broken, and afterwards the other shoulder, and is still in unbroken health, and sound in constitution.

He was married June 9, 1835, to Eliza Sholes, and they had three children,—Louisa, Eliza Ann and Edwin P. They also had an adopted daughter,

Safford Smith, whose portrait appears on the page opposite, is a retired farmer, and is resident at Sycamore. He was born May 18, 1809, in Windsor, Vt. He is the son of Asahel and Elizabeth (Kendall) Smith, and his father was the son of one of the pioneer settlers of Windsor, who died there in 1810. The family originated in Connecticut, and Asahel Smith was born in Farmington in that State, Oct. 15, 1756. He was nine years of age when his parents joined the pioneers of the Green Mountain State, then known as the New Hampshire Grants. He became a soldier of the Revolution and saw much active service in the course of that struggle. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga. He died in Windsor, in 1848.

The father of Mr. Smith was a farmer and reared the son to habits of thrift and industry, giving him what was then considered a fair education. He was apprenticed at 17 years of age to learn the business of a carpenter, and after obtaining a thorough knowledge of all its details he pursued it as a vocation summers and taught school winters. Later, he oper-

Jennie. The mother died in 1880, and Mr. Smith was a second time married in December, 1882, to Mrs. Marcia Van Horn.

Jacob F. Plapp, deceased, was one of the earliest of the permanent pioneer settlers of the township of Pierce, where he located in 1848. He was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born June 29, 1816.

According to the law of that country he was placed at school at the age of six years and continued there until he was 14 years old. He was then employed in a vineyard where he spent two years, after which he engaged in the management of a dairy, which he conducted 18 months. He next passed six months at home, and then re-entered the service of his first employer, with whom he continued about one year and was subsequently engaged in agricultural labor until he decided to cross the ocean and cast his fate in another land and among another people. In 1838 he set out for the Western Continent on a sailing vessel, and after a passage of 42 days' duration landed at Baltimore. He found himself in the beautiful Monumental City without money, but his readiness to work soon obtained employment, and a month later he had sufficient means to set out for Pennsylvania. He left Baltimore on foot, and 14 miles from the city he obtained employment on a farm at \$6 a month. He worked at that point five months, and then made his way to his uncle's in Erie Co., Pa. He remained there engaged in farming and chopping wood until 1844, when he located in Kane Co., Ill. He was there employed by the Howard Mill Company and assisted in erecting the mills at Geneva, after which he engaged in farming.

When he came to De Kalb County, in 1848, he settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24, township No. 39, range 5 east, now included in Pierce Township. He had saved his earnings, and at once proceeded to the land office at Chicago, and had a sufficient sum to pay the required amount in full. He worked the first year for a Mr. Churchill in Kane County, and in 1849 built a small frame house on his land and began the improvement of his property. He owned at the time of his death 80 acres, all under good improvement,

with a fine frame house and fruit and shade trees. He was also the owner of 50 acres of land in Kane County, situated across the road from his homestead. This is devoted to the growth of grain and stock-raising.

Mr. Plapp was married in 1850, to Elizabeth Lipp, She was born Sept. 25, 1820, in Wurtemberg, Germany. Nine of their children are living,—Mary, Rebecca, Jacob, David, Philip, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Catherine and Aaron. The father and mother are members of the Evangelical Association.

When he first fixed his residence in Pierce Township, Mr. Plapp was obliged to go to Geneva, 16 miles distant, for mill privileges, and he took his first crops to Chicago,—60 miles,—with an ox team. The condition of the roads, sloughs not being bridged, retarded progress to such extent that four days were commonly consumed in going there.

Mr. Plapp died at his residence in Pierce Township, Jan. 25, 1885, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Horace Root, farmer, section 7, Clinton Township, is a son of Lawrence and Rocks (Pratt) Root, natives of New York. They came to this county in 1856 and settled in De Kalb Township, where they resided until their death. Of 14 children born of their union 11 survive, namely, Icy, Fanny, Jerome, Rocks, Caroline, Horace (2d), Cynthia, Philo J., Lewis A., Germain (2d), and James M. Germain (1st), Horace D. (1st) and an infant are deceased.

Horace Root was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1833. He resided on his father's farm, assisting in the cultivation of the same, and attending the common schools during his early years, until he was 28 years old. At that age he accompanied his father to this county, in 1856, and located. Soon thereafter, Mr. Root rented a farm in Sycamore Township, which he cultivated one year, and then rented a farm in De Kalb Township. He cultivated the latter farm two years, then moved to Muskegon, Mich., and engaged in carpentering, which trade he had mastered in York State. He followed his trade at the latter place for two and one-half years, then returned to this county and from his savings pur-

chased 99 acres of land situated on section 7, Clinton Township, on which he moved and is at present residing. His land is all in a tillable condition.

Mr. Root was married in De Kalb, Dec. 20, 1860, to Miss Mary A. De Long. She is a daughter of Hiram and Eliza (Post) De Long, natives of New York. They came to this county in 1855 and settled in the village of De Kalb. To them were born six children, namely: Mary A., Elizabeth, James, Matilda A., Elinor and Hiram A.

Mrs. Root was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1837. They have one daughter, adopted, Nora A., born Dec. 29, 1869.

Politically, Mr. Root is a Republican. He has held the office of Road Commissioner, School Director and others of minor import.

George R. Holmes, farmer, section 25, Paw Paw Township, is a son of Richard and Lucretia (Smith) Holmes, and was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 11, 1840. His father was a farmer by occupation and during the infancy of his son George, moved his family to Jefferson Co., N. Y. He left that county in 1846 and came with his family to this county, settling in Paw Paw Township.

George Holmes consequently came to this county with his parents when in his sixth year, and has resided here ever since. He was brought up on his father's farm, in Paw Paw Township, and received an academic education.

Mr. Holmes was married at Leland, La Salle County, this State, Dec. 24, 1861, to Miss Frances M., daughter of Dr. Darwin and Martha C. (Smith) Hinkley, of Leland. She was born in Mercer, Somerset Co., Me., July 24, 1844, and came to Hardin, this State, with her parents when four years of age. Seven children constituted the issue of their union, namely: Ella M., born Oct. 6, 1863, in Leland. Mary C., Oct. 23, 1865. S. Wright, July 17, 1868. George H., Aug. 11, 1871. Frances L. (called "Tot"), Oct. 31, 1877. Bert D., Feb. 8, 1881. Clyde R., July 13, 1883.

Mr. Holmes has a well improved farm of 240

acres, and is one of the active, energetic farmers of the county. Politically, he votes and acts with the Democratic party.

John Kuter, deceased, a former resident of Pierce Township, was born in 1792 in Brooks Co., Pa. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, and his father was a Revolutionary patriot. He died at the age of 91 years. In early life, John Kuter bought a farm in Schuylkill Co., Pa. Previous to that he had learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed but a few years. He married Lydia Kahler, also a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1850 sold his farm in the Keystone State, and, accompanied by his son, Israel, came to De Kalb County and bought 400 acres of land on section 25, of township 39, range 5. He secured his claim by payment of part of the Government demand and stipulated for the payment of the remainder in the spring of the year to follow. He returned to Pennsylvania and spent the winter, and set out for his farm in Illinois in the spring, carrying with him \$4,000 in gold and silver coin. It was too heavy to be carried like any other baggage, and was placed in a wooden box and strapped with iron and wooden hoops. It was misssent from Harrisburg, and he was delayed at Detroit while awaiting its return from St. Louis. He wished to take the box with him in the car in which he traveled Westward, but the railroad officials decided against him, and it was placed in a freight car, from which it was stolen. Through an attorney of Chicago he brought suit against the railroad company for the recovery of the value of his property, and won the case, which was sent to the Appellate Court and the judgment sustained. He recovered a portion of his loss. After remaining a year on the land for which he had bargained, he relinquished his claim, and purchased the southeast quarter of section 24 in the same township, where he resided until death. He became the father of 12 children, nine of whom are living.

Israel Kuter, eldest son, was born June 23, 1824, in Schuylkill Co., Pa. He was reared on the farm and taught in the public schools. At the age of 15 years he connected himself with the Evangelical Association, and as soon as practicable began to pre-

pare for the ministry. He entered upon the duties of a preacher in the Naperville circuit of the Evangelical Church, and continued his efforts in ministerial labors until 1878, preaching at Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Winona, and other places. He was stationed at the place last named seven years; in all, he officiated as Presiding Elder eight years. Some years previous he had purchased the family homestead in Pierce Township, and of this he took possession in 1878. Since that date he has put the place in excellent condition, erected good farm buildings and set out fruit, shade and ornamental trees.

He has been twice married. Elizabeth Loutermich, to whom he was married May 6, 1849, was born June 4, 1830, and died Dec. 20, 1861. Of this union three children were born named Henry, George and Sarah. The last named was born Dec. 17, 1859, and died July 25, 1881. Mr. Kuter was married again Oct. 16, 1862, to Margaretta Schweitzer, a native of Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill. She is the daughter of John and Barbara (Kaercher) Schweitzer, and her parents were pioneers of Freeport. Her father went to California, and her mother, during his absence, settled at Preston, Fillmore Co., Minn., where she bought a claim of land. On this land now stands the beautiful village of Preston, the present county seat of Fillmore County. Mrs. Schweitzer proved to be a better financier than her husband, for, during his absence she made more money in Minnesota than he did in California! Mr. and Mrs. Kuter have six children,—Albert H., Luella I., Charles E., Daniel M., Ida M. and Ruth-erford L.

Michael J. O'Connor, farmer, section 7, Clinton Township, is from the State of New York. His parents, John and Mary (Joyce) O'Connor, natives of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1825, settling in the State of New York, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

The subject of this sketch, the youngest of a family of 10 children, was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1844. Lived at home till about 17 years old, when he entered service on the lakes, which he followed for 11 summer seasons, in differ-

ent relations. He first came to De Kalb County in the summer of 1865, but did not settle permanently in the county until 1872. In 1874 he purchased 160 acres of land in Clinton Township, on section 7, where he has since lived. He is now the owner of 240 acres, 200 of which is in a good state of cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Mr. O'Connor was married in Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1873, to Maria Lynch, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Feeney) Lynch, natives of Ireland, and came to La Salle Co., Ill., about 1856; in 1866 they removed to this county, settling in the township of Paw Paw. Mrs. O'Connor, the second child in a family of seven children, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., March 17, 1851. She has become the mother of four children, named Minnie, Thomas, John and Margaret P. Thomas died when two and a half years of age.

James B. Harper, farmer, section 35, Paw Paw Township, was born in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., June 19, 1819. His father, James Harper, was of Irish descent, and his mother, *nee* Elizabeth Black, of Scotch.

He came to Paw Paw Township Dec. 3, 1853, locating at Ross Grove, where he engaged in farming until 1860, when he removed to his present farm, which comprises 240 acres.

Politically Mr. H. is an earnest Democrat.

He was married in Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Mary (Brown) Smiley. She was born at Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1826. By this marriage there were five children, namely: Mary E., born Sept. 26, 1845, died aged eight years; Andrew G., born March 25, 1847, married Emma Wallace and resides in Aurora, Ill.; Dewitt C., born Dec. 18, 1848, married Cora Rice and is a resident of Sedgwick Co., Kan.; Thomas A., born Dec. 18, 1850, married Carrie Gordon and lives also in Sedgwick Co., Kan.; and Alanson C., born Oct. 14, 1852, died at the age of five years.

Mrs. Harper died Oct. 20, 1852, and Mr. Harper was again married, March 18, 1854, in Oswego Co.,

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Septimus Storey

N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Chancy and Sally (Scott) Comins. She was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1833, and by this marriage there have been seven children, viz.: James H., born June 22, 1854, married Jennett Hubbel, and lives in La Salle Co., Ill.; Alice E., born Dec. 7, 1855, is the wife of Reuben Baxter, of Paw Paw Township; William, born April 7, 1857; Robert, Aug. 10, 1862, died Dec. 5, 1864; Mary J., born Feb. 13, 1864; Margaret A., Nov. 29, 1865; and Charles, April 15, 1867.

Mrs. H. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frank O. Van Galder, associate editor and junior member of the firm of Hix & Van Galder, publishers of the *City Weekly*, Sycamore, Ill., was born in La Prairie Township, near Janesville, Wis., on the 6th day of January, 1855, and is the son of Truman W. and Mary (Phelps) Van Galder. The father was a native of Niagara Co., N. Y., and was born July 3, 1822. The mother is a native of Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., and was born March 9, 1822. The parents of the former were natives of Vermont, and those of the latter of Pennsylvania. The Van Galders came originally from Holland.

Truman W. Van Galder and Mary Phelps were united in marriage at Montville, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843, and were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom survive with the exception of the youngest daughter. From Ohio they removed to Michigan at quite an early day, and from the latter State to Wisconsin in 1851. Mr. Van Galder was a cooper by trade and carried on the business extensively in the city of Janesville. His establishment, in fact, was the first of the kind in the place. While a citizen of Wisconsin, during a large portion of which time he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, he held several offices of trust, having served as a Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of his town. In 1868 the family removed to Sycamore, where he became a manufacturer of brick on a large scale, a business which he followed until his death, Jan. 24, 1882, and is continued by his sons, Philo H. and Fred W. While a resident of New York, Mr.

Van Galder was engaged in operating a number of salt wells. He was a man of great industry and energy, and a citizen of sterling worth. He was a member of Lodge No. 105, I. O. O. F., and of the Patriarchal Circle, No. 2. Truman Temple was organized in 1882, and was named in honor of Mr. Van Galder. The subject of this sketch is also a member of Lodge No. 105, I. O. O. F., and of the Good Templars' Lodge.

The educational advantages enjoyed by him were those of the common school. In 1874 he entered the office of the *Free Methodist*, with a view of learning the printing trade. He also worked for a time in the office of the *News*, at De Kalb, and the *True Republican*, at Sycamore. As local editor of the *Daily News* he was employed a few months. On the 14th of January, 1878, the firm of Van Galder & Davis commenced the publication of the *Daily Free Press*, Mr. Van Galder retiring in August following. In September, 1878, he became associated with V. Hix in the publication of the Sycamore *City Weekly*, the partnership then formed continuing to the present time. From 1881 to 1883 the firm also was engaged in the publication of the *Daily Recorder*. He is at present the Sycamore representative of the *Chicago Times*. Frank O. Van Galder and Florence M. Talbot, daughter of Charles and Harriet Talbot, of Cortland, early settlers of this county, were united in marriage March 17, 1881. She was born in Cortland, Jan. 17, 1861. They have two children,—Annie Claire and Cora May.

Soptimus Storey, farmer, owning 400 acres of prairie land and four and one-half acres of timber in Shabbona Grove, and residing on section 17, Shabbona Township, was born in the parish of Harthill, Yorkshire, England, Feb. 10, 1829.

He is a son of Barnabas and Sarah Storey, natives of England. He was reared under the parental roof-tree and attended the schools of his native country, alternating his study therein by learning the trade of a wrought-nail maker until he attained his majority. His forefathers were wrought-nail makers, and after learning the trade he continued to follow it until 16 years of age. He emigrated to the United States in

1850, spent one year in Kendall County, this State, and then came to this county.

He was one of the four emigrants from England who in the fall of 1831 selected the western parts of Shabbona Township for their future homes, while the land was in its original natural condition, and thus established the foundation for what has since been known as the "English Settlement." His companions were George Glossup, Thomas Wright, Joseph Billam and William Cutts. Mr. Storey located on the land on which he is at present residing, in the fall of 1851. He procured it from the Government in its wild state, and entered vigorously upon the laborious task of cultivating and improving it. How well he has succeeded, the splendid condition of his farm will testify.

Mr. Storey was married in Shabbona Township Dec. 23, 1856, to Miss Mary, daughter of Robert and Sarah Mullins. She was born in Sheffield, England, June 10, 1839, and came to the United States with her parents in 1852. Nine children, six sons and three daughters, have been born of their union: Robert M., Jan. 1, 1857, died Jan. 5, 1861; Sarah S. Aug. 3, 1860, is the wife of Harvey Greene, a resident of Victor Township, this county; Annie M., born Sept. 14, 1862, died April 24, 1865; John L., born April 3, 1865; Charles E., May 14, 1867; William H., Aug. 3, 1869; George T., Aug. 14, 1871; Lillian M., Nov. 22, 1873; De Forrest L. C., April 19, 1876.

Mr. Storey, politically, is a Republican. He has held the office of Overseer of Highways, School Director and Trustee, and Supervisor, which latter office he is at present holding. Religiously, he and his wife, together with his two oldest children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A portrait of Mr. Storey, printed from a fine stone engraving, appropriately accompanies this sketch and embellishes this work.

Isaac Potter, farmer, section 17, Clinton Township, is a son of James and Margaret (Thorne) Potter, who were natives of New York State. They came to Illinois in 1853, settling in Kane County, and a year afterward in the above named township, where they spent the remainder of their days. In their family

were the following children: Silas, William, Theron, Isaac, Seneca and Fanny.

The subject of this sketch was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 7, 1831. When about 15 years of age he moved to Wyoming County, that State, where he lived until the spring of 1867. He then came to Kane Co., Ill., and in 1876 to this county, purchasing 169 acres of land, on which he now resides. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, and other official positions. In his political views he prefers the principles of the Republican party.

He was married in Allegany Co., N. Y., May 30, 1855, to Miss Mary, daughter of Moses and Polly (Lebrett) Robinson, natives of Massachusetts, who passed the latter portion of their lives in the Empire State. Mr. R. died April 2, 1852, and Mrs. R. Dec. 27, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have had ten children, namely, Sally, Rufus, Joseph, Hubbard, Philena, Hosea, Harvey, Matilda, Cordelia and Mary. Mrs. Potter was born in Hume, Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1834. She is the mother of one child, Florence E., who was born July 3, 1858. She became the wife of Henry B. Bridge, Feb. 6, 1884. He is a farmer residing in Clinton Township.

Shesher Downer, farmer, in section 32, Milan Township, is the son of Abel and Lucinda (Loomer) Downer, and was born in the village of Naperville, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 30, 1832. His mother was born July 4, 1799, on Grand Isle, in Lake Champlain, belonging to Vermont. His father was born in Windsor Co., Vt., in February, 1789. Their ancestral lineage originated in Connecticut. The family came to Illinois in 1840 and located in Aurora, then a small village having but two stores, and there the parents passed the remainder of their lives. The father died in June, 1864, when 73 years of age. The demise of the mother occurred May 27, 1884, she being at the time nearly 85 years of age. They had nine children, seven of whom were born previous to their removal to Illinois. Six of the number are yet living. With one exception they are residents of the State of Illinois. One son is a farmer in Nebraska.

Mr. Downer acquired a good education and attended school at odd times until he was 25 years of age. He was married March 27, 1858, in

Batavia, Kane Co., Ill., to Elizabeth Curtis. Mrs. Downer was born Dec. 9, 1828, in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y. When she was 22 years of age she accompanied her father, Ephraim Curtis, to Illinois. He was born in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 3, 1802. He came to Aurora, Ill., in 1852, where he remained until 1857, when he moved to Clinton Co., Iowa, where he died, Jan. 29, 1866. His first marriage was to Miss Sybil M. Brooks, by whom he had three children. She died in New York, in 1836. Mr. Curtis was again married, his second wife being Miss Sarah Wickwire. Mrs. Downer continued the occupation of teaching, in which she had previously engaged in her native State. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Downer are Fred C., born July 21, 1859; H. Curtis, Aug. 22, 1860, and Mary S., June 27, 1862.

Mr. Downer removed to Milan Township in August, 1858, and located on a piece of property of which he became proprietor through inheritance from his father. To this he has added until he owns 360 acres of fine land, all of which is situated in the same township. The improvements, buildings and stock are all of creditable character, and the owner is considered one of the leading farmers of Milan Township. He is a Republican, and is actively engaged in promoting educational interests, and has for a long time been connected therewith in an official capacity. Mrs. Downer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jacob Kunes, an early settler in Pierce Township was born Dec. 18, 1825, in Lebanon Co., Pa., and is the son of Lawrence and Eve (Meyer) Kunes. He grew to manhood in the Keystone State and learned the trade of carpenter, besides passing one year as a coal miner. He was married Nov. 14, 1849, to Eve, daughter of John and Lydia (Keler) Kuter, and in 1851 they accompanied her parents to the township of Pierce. The two families lived together one year after their arrival, when Mr. Kunes bought 80 acres of prairie land on section 25 and began the career of an independent farmer. He has reaped the reward common to industry and good judgment, and his fine farm of 240 acres is all under excellent improvements and devoted to the cultiva-

tion of grain and raising of stock. When he bought the place, Mr. Kunes paid \$3 per acre for it and borrowed the money to buy the claim, at 10 per cent; but, being delayed in his plans by sickness and heavy expenses, by the time the place was paid for it had cost \$70 an acre.

Mr. and Mrs. Kunes have six children living—John, William, Wilhelmina (Mrs. Alfred Phillips, of Aurora), George, Adam and Ella. Mr. Kunes is a Republican in political belief, and belongs to the Evangelical Church, of which his wife is also a member.

William Bowers, farmer, section 5, Clinton Township, is a son of John and Ursula (Brooks) Bowers, natives of New Hampshire. They removed from that State to Vermont and thence to "York State," where they resided until their death. They were the parents of 12 children, namely, Elizabeth, John, Abigail, William, Isaac, Ursula A., George, Loren, Mary, Charles, Sanford and Charlotte.

William Bowers, the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Hancock, Hillsborough Co., N. H., Jan. 18, 1814. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Field, Feb. 6, 1836, in Jefferson Co., N. N. She bore him two children, namely: Helen and Corinne. Helen is the wife of Albert Dickey and resides near Columbus, Ohio. Corinne is deceased.

Mr. Bowers came to this county in 1848, bringing his wife and two children. He purchased 108 acres of land in Clinton Township, on which he moved and resided three years, until 1851, when, Nov. 16 of that year, his wife died. He then sold his land and returned on a visit to "York State." While in this county, for about two years, he followed "trafficking in produce."

Mr. Bowers purchased two farms, and in the spring of 1865 purchased 220 acres of land on section 5, where he at present resides. He is at present the owner of 225 acres, nearly all of which is in a first-class state of cultivation.

On his return from New York, Dec. 7, 1853, Mr. Bowers was again married, the lady of his choice being Miss Laura E. Allen, daughter of Reuben and Nancy (Andrews) Allen, natives of New England.

They moved to this county in 1845 and located in Shabbona, where they resided until their death. They were the parents of six children, namely: B. F., Henry E., Elmira M., Hiram P., Laura E. and Martin V.

Laura E. Bowers was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 11, 1830. She lived at home with her parents, assisting the mother in the household duties and attending the common schools, and accompanied her parents to this county in 1845 and continued to reside with them until her marriage. She is the mother of seven children by Mr. Bowers, namely: Lillian A., Ada L., Herbert W., Nancy C., Albert A., Mina E. and Grant H. Ada L. died in Clinton Township, Nov. 16, 1869, when 13 years of age.

Mr. Bowers is a believer in the principles advocated by the Republican party, has held the office of Assessor of his township and other minor positions of public trust.

David Hughes, baker and grocer at Sandwich, was born Oct. 24, 1839, in Ayrshire, Scotland, the cottage of his parents being situated on the road where the home of Robert Burns was located, and about one-fourth of a mile from the birth-place of the poet. His father, James Hughes, after his birth went to Glasgow, the capital city, where he was employed on the municipal detective force, and he died in his native country. The mother, Margaret (Hendry) Hughes, is also deceased.

Mr. Hughes learned the business of pastry baker and confectioner in the city of Glasgow, and in 1866 he came to the city of New York. After a brief tarry there, he came to Chicago, where he lingered a short time, going thence to Elgin. He next proceeded to Aurora, Ill., and conducted a steam bakery there until June, 1874, the date of his coming to Sandwich. He became possessor of the bakery and confectionery business already established, and has since continued its management with the exception of one year. He is conducting a prosperous and profitable business. He is interested in local politics, and is a member of the fraternities of Masons and Odd Fellows.

He was married April 12, 1865, in Glasgow, Scot-

land, to Isabella M. Shaw, and they have had seven children, born in the following order: James (deceased), Margaret, David, Samuel (deceased), Alexander (deceased), Maude and Raymond. Mrs. Hughes is the daughter of James and Margaret Shaw, and was born in Scotland.

David Gerlach, deceased, was a pioneer of De Kalb County. He was born March 27, 1796, in Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was brought up under the personal supervision of his parents. He was married there to Wilhelmina Oover, a native of the same State.

They left their native country in 1830 and came to the United States, landing at the port of New York, after a passage of 57 days on a sail vessel. They made their way to Erie Co., Pa., where Mr. Gerlach bought 80 acres of timber land; but owing to the hard times and advanced price, he was obliged to surrender his claim from inability to pay for it. After a struggle of nine years, the family came to Naperville, Ill., traveling with their own teams and camping nights in their wagons. On arrival at the latter place the father rented land about one and a half acres, subsequently going to Geneva, Kane County, where he rented farms until 1849. In that year he came to De Kalb County and entered a claim on the northwest quarter of section 24, in township 39, range 5, now Pierce Township. On this he established his homestead and vigorously prosecuted the improvements until his death, Feb. 8, 1873. Mrs. Gerlach died April 27, 1883. Their children, eight in number, are all living, and are recorded as follows: Henrietta is the widow of Gottlieb Buerer, of Pierce Township. Amanda is the widow of Nathaniel Lintner, of Naperville. Elizabeth married Peter Ramer (see sketch). Sarah survives her husband, Jacob Eberly, and resides at Hinckley. Caroline is the wife of James Boston, of Pawnee Co., Neb. Samuel is the manager of the homestead. Regina married John Lintner, of Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa. Andrew is the youngest child.

Samuel Gerlach was born April 9, 1836, in Erie Co., Pa., and accompanied his parents to Illinois. He was married in 1857 to Catherine, daughter of John and Sarah (Shultz) Shoop, and they have six



Chief Shabbona

children living: Lucy, wife of Henry Zeigler; Mary, wife of Louis Zeigler; Elizabeth (Mrs. Oliver Snyder); Frances, Carrie and Mattie.

Andrew Gerlach was born in Erie Co., Pa., July 7, 1841. He was less than two years of age when his parents came to Naperville, Ill., and but eight years of age when they came to Pierce Township, where he has since resided. His marriage to Mary J. Harter took place Oct. 5, 1862. She was born in Center Co., Pa., and her parents afterward removed to Naperville, Du Page County, where they are now resident. When he was married he located for life on the farm on which he now resides, situated on the southeast quarter of section 14. He owns 240 acres of land, a large proportion of which is under improvements, with excellent farm buildings. He is chiefly engaged in raising grain and stock. Franklin E. and Harrison G. are the names of his children. He is a Republican, and, with his wife, belongs to the Evangelical Association.

Shabbona, the celebrated Indian Chief and friend of the whites, was born near the Maumee River, in Ohio, about the year 1775. Some published accounts differ as to the place of his birth, but he gave to the late William Hickling, formerly of Ottawa, but later of Chicago, and who was a warm personal friend of his, the above as correct. The father of Shabbona belonged to the Ottawa tribe, and was one of that numerous band of Ottawas who fought with the great Ottawa Chieftain, Pontiac, throughout his wars, and upon his defeat returned with him to the Illinois country in the year 1764.

In early manhood Shabbona married the daughter of a Pottawatomie chief, whose village was on the Illinois River bottom, near Ottawa. He lived at this village a few years, when he moved with his family, or band, to Shabbona Grove, De Kalb County. Here he and his band had their village and council-house, and resided until the fall of 1837, at which time they numbered some 130 souls.

Shabbona was a great admirer of Tecumseh, and in the war of 1812, with his warriors, he joined the great chief and stood by his side when he fell at the battle of the Thames. He was a warm friend of "the

Sauganash," Billy Caldwell, whom he probably knew as early as 1800. At the memorable battle of the Thames and the defeat of the Indians and the English, both Shabbona and Caldwell lost all faith in the power and promises of their British allies. A short time afterward they visited Gen. Cass, at Detroit, and to him gave their submission to the United States. At the time of the Winnebago war, in 1827, he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomes, and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the citizens of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot, and his life threatened, but on the following day was set at liberty. From that time the Indians (through reproach) styled him "the white man's friend," and many times his life was endangered. The next and last attempt made to embroil the Pottawatomes and Ottawas in a war with the "pale faces," was that made by Black Hawk and the Prophet, in 1832. These two chiefs, representing the Sauk and Fox nations, met the Pottawatomes and Ottawas in council at Indiantown, in February of that year, and eloquently pointed out to the large number of Indians assembled there, the necessity of co-operation, in order to save their nations from the further encroachments of the white men upon their hunting grounds. In that large assemblage the voice of but one Pottawatomie chief was raised in favor of war and union with Black Hawk, and that was given by old Wau-pan-seh. In that council, Shabbona, in answer to that fervent appeal of Black Hawk for union, and his figurative assertion that such an union would give them an army of warriors equal in number to the trees of the forest, replied: "Yes, and the army of the pale faces you will have to encounter will be as numerous as the leaves on those trees." At the period of this conference, probably no other chief, excepting Caldwell, possessed greater influence with the tribes assembled than did Shabbona, and these two leaders so well knew the power and military resources of the white race, and how futile it would be to engage in another war with them.

Subsequently, when Black Hawk and his band crossed over to the east side of the Mississippi, and

just before the commencement of his foray on the white settlements, he made one more attempt to secure a union with the Pottawatomes, and sent his runners or emissaries to visit Shabbona, who, at this time, with his band, were encamped and on a hunting expedition in the Bureau timber. Shabbona here again rejected all offers of alliance made by Black Hawk. Seeing that hostilities must soon commence, Shabbona broke up his hunting camp and returned home to his grove. Shortly afterwards, the defeat of Major Stillman's forces followed, and opened a clear path for the hostile Indians to make a foray upon the settlements. This Shabbona foresaw; and here the goodness of his heart, his humanity, and desire to avert the horrors of savage warfare, are shown in the arduous and disinterested efforts made by him in behalf of the few white settlers so soon to be exposed to savage fury. Immediately he sent his son and nephew to notify the scattered settlers on the Fox River and at Holderman's Grove, of their great danger, urging them in all haste to leave their homes and seek the sheltering walls of the fort at Ottawa. The old Chief himself undertook the task on his mission of mercy to warn the settlers of Bureau and Indian Creek of their great danger. His appearance on that 16th day of May, riding at full speed, bare-headed, his pony heated and jaded by the long ride through the scattered settlements, has been well described by other writers. Nearly all the persons interested followed Shabbona's advice and fled in haste to Ottawa, leaving their homes but a few hours in advance of the entry of the hostile Sauk. A few persons, however, in the Indian Creek settlement, took no heed of Shabbona's warning, and paid in a few hours afterwards the penalty of their rashness, by all their party, excepting four persons, being massacred in the one log house in which they had sought refuge, and which they so heroically defended.

At a treaty made at Prairie Du Chien, July 29, 1829, Shabbona's old home at the Grove, consisting of two sections, was reserved for him. This consisted of all of section 23, the east half section 26 and the west half of section 25. By direction of Major Langham, then Surveyor-General of Illinois and Missouri, a survey and plat of the reservation was made by a deputy surveyor, and Shabbona fondly hoped that the house which he and his family had occupied for so many years was secured to him and them forever. Upon this subject William Hickling,

in his address upon the life of Shabbona before the Chicago Historical Society, says:

"I believe that in all the other reservations of land granted by the aforementioned treaty, all the parties thereto having such reservations enjoyed them in fee, and only required the consent and signature of the President of the United States, in order to pass a good title to parties purchasing such reserved lands. Why Shabbona's case should differ from all the rest I could never determine. At any rate, when the survey of the public lands, lying north of the old Indian boundary line was ordered by the Land Department to be made, the Deputy Surveyor had instructions to ignore the previous survey of the reservations, and include the lands thereon contained in the regular section lines of the United States survey; and during the absence of poor old Shabbona and his family in Kansas, these lands were sold by public sale at Dixon. The home of the old Chief and his family passed into other hands, strangers to him, and in answer to an appeal made at Washington in Shabbona's behalf, the Commissioner of the General Land Department, in answer, said that Shabbona *had forfeited and lost his title to the lands by removing away from them.*"

In 1837, Shabbona was notified by the Indian Agent, that by the terms of the late treaty, all members of his band, with the exception of those of his own family, must remove to their new reservation in Western Missouri. The parting with so many of those with whom he so long had been associated, he could not endure; so he resolved, with all his family, to accompany them to their new homes. But no sooner had Shabbona and his family reached their lodges in their new homes than new troubles began. The Sauks and Foxes, unfortunately, had their new reservation in close proximity to that of the Pottawatomes and Ottawas. The well-known hostility, a few years previous, of Shabbona to Black Hawk, and the part which the Ottawas took against him and his followers in the war which followed, were still fresh in the mind of the individual Sauk leader and made enemies of two noted braves. The warfare against Shabbona and his family resulted in the murder of his eldest son, Pypeogee, and a nephew, Pyps. The old Chief Shabbona narrowly escaped with his life from the vengeance of his foes. This caused him and his family to return to Illinois, in about one year after having left it. From this time until in

1849, Shabbona and his family, some 20 to 25 in number, lived at the Grove in peace and quietness with the white neighbors surrounding them. By this time, the Pottawatomies and Ottawas had been again removed to a new reservation granted them in Kapsas, and Shabbona again, with his family, left their old homes in Illinois, to join their red brethren in the new one to be occupied. He remained there with his old friends and tribe some three years, then again with his family retraced their steps back to their old home in the Illinois grove, only to find his village and lands in the possession of strangers; the old home he and his family had occupied for more than 40 years, was lost to him forever! When he fully realized his forlorn situation, it is said that the old warrior, who probably had scarcely ever before shed a tear, here "wept like a child." But his cup of misery was not yet full. An unfeeling brute, the new owner of the land, upon which, on his return, Shabbona and his family encamped, cursed the poor old man for having cut a few lodge poles on what he thought was his own property, and peremptorily ordered him and his family to leave the Grove. This they did, and it is said that Shabbona never visited it again.

Mr. Tracy Scott, an old pioneer of this section, related the following incident of Shabbona, which occurred at this time: He was returning from Aurora, and, coming through Big Rock timber, saw the Indians encamped. Shabbona seemed utterly cast down; and, in reply to Scott's inquiry as to why he left and where he was going, said he had always been a friend to the whites; that he had treated them well; that his wife and some of his children were buried in the Grove; that he had lived there, and wanted to die there; that he had lost all; was very poor; then he told that, because his band had burned a few sticks of wood, "big white man call me damn Indian! Shabbona never damn white man!" and pointing upwards, while the tears ran down his old cheeks, he continued, "No *big white man*—no *damn Indian* up there—all like; all like!"

A few friends realizing the destitute situation in which the poor old Chief and his family were placed, purchased for him a small tract of 20 acres of timber land on the Illinois River, being the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 33 north, range 6 east of the 3d

Principal Meridian (Norman Township), Grundy Co., Ill. The title of this land was vested in the Judge of the Circuit Court of La Salle County, Ill., for the use of Shabbona and his heirs. Here, in a semi-state of poverty and wretchedness, the old Chief and part of his family lived, most of the time in wigwams, or tents, using the house for storage purposes and as a barn. Shabbona died at his wigwam, July 17, 1859, aged about 84 years. He was buried in the cemetery at Morris; and be it said to the shame of the white men, no memorial stone, nothing but a piece of board stuck in the ground, shows the spot where lies the remains of the best and truest Indian friend which the early settlers of Northern Illinois had in the day of their tribulation!

Shabbona's first wife was buried at the Grove. His second wife, Pokanoka, a large and decrepid old woman, weighing some 400 pounds, and two of her daughters, came back to their old home at Shabbona Grove, July 5, 1864, took quiet possession of a thicket near their old home and remained three days. Soon after this, Nov. 30, 1864, while crossing Mazon Creek, Grundy County, with her grandchild, they were thrown from her wagon and drowned in about six inches of water, and both were buried by the side of Shabbona.

Shabbona was not by birth an hereditary chief, and in fact only became one over his band by their tacit consent, after the death of his first wife's father. In his personal appearance, he was a model of physical strength,—one of the finest specimens of the American Indian. Tall in stature, straight as an arrow, large head and face, with pleasant features and an agreeable expression of countenance. He was not much of an orator, yet his words of wisdom always had their weight in council deliberations. Until quite late in life (after his return from the West in 1838), he was remarkably temperate in his habits, scarcely ever tasting of the "fire-water," that great enemy of his race. No doubt his long association with Tecumseh, who also was remarkably temperate in his habits, had its influence upon the mind and character of Shabbona.

The name and memory of Shabbona should be ever dear to the old settlers of this section of the West; the prompt action he took to thwart the schemes of that wily old savage, Black Hawk, and save from his savage fury the lives of so many of our early pio-

neers, many of whom would certainly have been sacrificed had it not been for his disinterested efforts in their behalf, deserve greatest praise from the whites.

Shabbona's name is variously spelled. In a certificate of character given him by Billy Caldwell, Aug. 1, 1816, and which is now in the archives of the Chicago Historical Society, it is spelled Chamblee. Others in early time spelled it Chab-o-neh and Shau-be-na. John H. Kinzie and G. S. Hubbard, both of whom knew him, spelled his name with a "C" instead of "S." Even at present it is frequently spelled as follows: Shabonee, Shau-be-nay and Shab-eh-ney. The meaning of his name is, "head and shoulders like a bear."

The portrait of Shabbona which we present in connection with this sketch was made from a portrait by F. B. Young, of Rome, N. Y., painted about 1840. By those who knew Shabbona personally, it is pronounced a splendid likeness of the good old Chief.

Rev. William Brown, farmer, resident on section 11, Milan Township, was born March 13, 1837, in County Donegal, Ireland. John Brown, his father, was also a native of Ireland, of Scotch extraction and ancestry, belonging to the race known as Scotch-Irish, and was an active and zealous member of society and of the Presbyterian Church. Mary (Johnson) Brown, the mother was born in Ireland, of English parentage, and was a member of the Church of England, as was her parents before her, and in whose tenets she was brought up. They had five sons and a single daughter. Nathaniel is a farmer in the township of Milan. John is a Presbyterian minister in the South of Ireland, at a military station commanding the entrance to Waterford Harbor. James studied for the ministry, but owing to failing health abandoned his intentions in that direction, and is now a farmer on the family homestead. William is the next in order of birth. Thomas died when nine years of age. Elizabeth married Mr. Campbell and lives in Ireland. It was the ambition of the father that his sons should enter the ministry, and Mr. Brown was taught at home with that end in view.

The latter had from his boyhood an overwhelming conviction of the attractions and merits of the New

World, and when he was about 19 years of age he came to the United States, settling at first near Sandusky, Ohio; after a tarry there of four years he returned to his native land, finding home and its inmates as he had left them. In 1855 he returned to the United States, accompanied by his sister and oldest brother. After some prospecting they settled near Sycamore, De Kalb Co., Ill., fixing their residence there, May 1, 1855. The oldest brother and sister soon returned to Ireland, where the former remained until the next year, when he came back to De Kalb County and located in Milan Township.

In 1853, during his first stay in America, Mr. Brown bought 353 acres of land on section 11, Milan Township, which was in an entirely uncultivated and unimproved condition. He accumulated sufficient means during the four years referred to, to make his title secure. After his marriage he took possession of his estate where he has since pursued the career of a skilled and prosperous farmer. He is at present the owner of 560 acres of finely located and valuable land, all under the plow, and the place in point of management and equipments is one of the most valuable in the township.

Mr. Brown was one of the pioneer preachers of Methodism in Malta, and he has been active in the interest of that denomination since 1856. He has been also actively interested in educational matters. He is a zealous adherent of the Republican party.

Dec. 18, 1859, he was united in marriage, in Jefferson Township, Hillsdale Co., Mich., to Sarah, daughter of Theron B. and Sarah (Edgerly) Seely. The former was of Irish descent, and the latter was of German lineage. They were pioneers of Hillsdale Co., Mich., and were among the first permanent settlers of Pittsford Township in that county. They removed later to Jefferson, where they became extensive landholders. The mother died there in October, 1878; the father in January, 1879. Mrs. Brown is the seventh child and fourth daughter in a family of nine children. She was educated in the common schools, and has reared her five children in a creditable manner. Theron is a teacher at Morgan Park, near Chicago; Grace M. is an accomplished musician, and is engaged in teaching instrumental music; Sarah E. has finished a preparatory teachers' course at Aurora, Ill.; William J. and Pearl A. are the youngest.

The parents of Mr. Brown died in their native

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Elijah Curtis

land, after long and useful lives. The demise of his father occurred in June, 1859; that of his mother, Jan. 26, 1865.

Elijah Curtis, farmer, section 8, Afton Township, was born in Douglass, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 23, 1836. His father, Bryant Curtis, was born in the same county, Dec. 4, 1803, and died in Afton Township, Dec. 8, 1880. His mother, Patience, *nee* Powers, was born June 11, 1803, in Croydon, Sullivan Co., N. H., and died March 12, 1876, in Afton Township, this county. She was twice married, the issue of her first marriage being one son, and of her second, four sons and four daughters. Her first son was Harvey Powers Robbins. The names of her other children are Joanna Maria, Mary E., Elijah, Sarah, Martha A., Stephen, David B. and Nathan S.

Elijah Curtis, subject of this notice, was reared on a farm in Worcester Co., Mass. He assisted in the farm labors and attended the common schools until the age of 19 years, then came to this county, arriving here in 1856. He engaged in farm labor by the month, and continued in that vocation until 1859. He then began working land on shares and followed that until 1861.

At this period in his life's history, the nation became imperiled, and he went forth to aid in her defense. He enlisted in Co. C, 58th Ill. Vol. Inf., Capt. G. W. Kittell and Col. W. F. Lynch, of the 16th Corps, 2d Division. His regiment was in active service at Fort Donelson. He also participated in the battle of Shiloh, and was wounded, April 6, 1862. He then came home on a furlough, the hospital being full, and spent three months, after which he returned to his regiment at Camp Danville, Miss. He was in the battle of Corinth and received a wound in the right ankle Oct. 4, 1862. The wound was made by what was supposed to be a sharp-shooter's ball, a piece of which was found in his stocking. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained two weeks, and was then sent to the hospital at St. Louis; was there a month, received a furlough, came home and remained two months, then went to the hospital at Chicago and was there four months, when he returned to his regiment at Spring-

field, Ill. His regiment was recruiting at Springfield, and two months later moved to Cairo, Ill., where it was encamped during the fall and winter of 1863-4. The regiment then joined Sherman's army at Vicksburg, and participated in a raid through Mississippi, after which it returned to Vicksburg. He then participated in the Red River expedition and during the same was wounded in the left thigh, May 18, 1863, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He remained there two months, received a furlough for a month and then joined his regiment at Jefferson Barracks. The regiment "were after" Price and had a battle with him near Kansas City, after which it returned to St. Louis and shipped on board a steamer for Nashville to join Gen. Thomas in time to participate in the battle of Nashville. The regiment then went to Eastport, Tenn. Mr. Curtis then left the regiment to be mustered out, his time having expired, and was discharged Feb. 7, 1865, at Chicago. He enlisted as a private, and at the time of his muster out he was Sergeant.

On receiving his discharge from the army, Mr. Curtis came to this county and engaged in farm labor by the month, which he followed for a year, and then traded 40 acres of land for an 80-acre tract in Clinton Township, on which he moved.

Mr. Curtis was first married July 2, 1865, to Miss Candace E. Bovee. She was a daughter of Richard and Orpha (Parks) Bovee, and was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1836, and died June 22, 1875. She was the mother of one child, David G., born Feb. 9, 1868. He was married a second time, April 3, 1879, to Miss Juliette E. Hurd, a daughter of Alanson and Jerusha A. (Springer) Hurd, both natives of "York" State, the former born April 4, 1812, and the latter Dec. 25, 1820. Both her parents are living in Dakota, and their children comprised five sons and four daughters, namely: Robert F., Juliette E., Susan P., Harriet M., Mary S., Durfy S., Millie M. and Samuel A. By the last marriage of Mr. Curtis there are two children, namely: Hortense, born Sept. 9, 1880, died Oct. 10, 1884, and Sarah E., born Jan. 10, 1883.

The grandfather of Mr. Curtis was a Revolutionary soldier and participated in the capture of Burgoyne's army; and Mr. Curtis still retains in his possession the old musket that his grandfather used during those dark days. The family of Mr. Curtis, his father's family, and his grandfather's family all lived on a piece of land that was deeded to his great-

grandfather, Beriah Curtis, by the King of England.

Mr. Curtis also has in his possession a cutlass his great-grandfather captured at Cape Town, West Indies. The mother of our subject had four uncles who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and were among the fortunate ones to escape unhurt. A brother of Mr. Curtis died in a rebel prison at Danville, Vt., and a brother of Mrs. Curtis died in a hospital at Helena, Ark

Mrs. Curtis, present wife of the subject of this notice, was born in Marion Co., Ind. Aug. 14, 1844. Her parents were farmers and of German descent.

Mr. Curtis added 80 acres to his original 80, and in 1873 exchanged the 160 for his present farm of 200 acres. He is at present Highway Commissioner and Town Clerk, and also a member of the Board of School Directors, of which he is Clerk. Politically he is a Republican. Socially, he is a member of Merritt Simonds Post, No. 283, G. A. R., of which he is Sergeant Major.

The subject of the foregoing biographical notice being a representative man and a prominent citizen of De Kalb County, the publishers place a portrait of his features in this work.

Marshall Miller, of Squaw Grove Township, has been a resident therein since the fall of 1836, having come here when about 18 months old. His parents, Samuel and Gile M. (Sebree) Miller, were natives of Kentucky and Indiana, and on coming to Illinois settled in Squaw Grove Township. Their only child at that time is the subject of this sketch. They passed their after lives in and near the village of Hinckley. The death of the mother occurred about 1849; that of the father took place Feb. 2, 1880. Mr. Miller had five brothers and sisters,—John, William, Charles, Melissa and Augusta.

Mr. Miller obtained a common-school education of the kind common to pioneers. He was an inmate of the paternal homestead until he was 27 years of age, when he married and settled down to an independent career. He is now the owner of 110 acres of land, the chief proportion of which is under tillage.


He was married Dec. 31, 1860, to Maria L., daughter of Alexander and Miranda (Nichol) Coster, in

Milan Township, De Kalb County. Her parents removed from New York, their native State, to Milan Township, De Kalb County, in the spring of 1855. Her mother died Dec. 28, 1866, and her father is now a resident of Sandwich. Their nine children were named Millicent B., Philander C., Rachel E., Maria L., Richard L., John B., Emily N., Cornelia A. and Peter E. Mrs. Miller was born June 25, 1840, in Erie Co., Pa., and was about 15 years of age when her parents removed to De Kalb County. Two children have been born of her marriage,—Alice L. and Sammy E. The daughter died Dec. 20, 1881.

John Wedlake, farmer, section 2, Milan Township, was born May 10, 1828, in Somersetshire, England. Henry Wedlake, his father, was an English farm laborer, and was born, lived and died in the native shire of his son. His death occurred in April, 1879. Betty (Pierce) Wedlake, the wife and mother, was also a native of the same place, where she died, in June, 1876.

Seven children were born to Henry and Betty Wedlake, John being the oldest. The first important event in his life was his marriage. He was born to poverty, and according to the customs of the class to which his parents belonged was early made acquainted with labor. He was compelled to work when only six years of age, receiving for his remuneration six cents a day, which was increased to eight cents daily when he became eight years old. His marriage to Harriet Orchettt took place April 5, 1851. She was the daughter of George and Mary (Bardford) Orchettt, and her parents lived in the same house in which they were born in Somersetshire, and where three families of three successive generations had lived before them. Mrs. Wedlake was born Sept. 14, 1827. She was in service until she was married. She has been the mother of two children,—Henry and George. The latter died in England when four years of age. Some years after marriage Mr. Wedlake determined to seek the promised opportunities of the New World, and leaving his family in comfort he set out alone to examine the feasibility of the claims of which such glowing accounts came across the sea to the homes of the English peasantry. He


located for a time in Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he operated as a common laborer on a farm. After two years he had accumulated sufficient means to return for his wife and only child, one having died. They returned to Onondaga County and remained there two years. In 1861 they came to the township of Milan, and were tenants on the farm of James McCarrroll, which he worked one summer and then rented of William Brown six years. In 1868 Mr. Wedlake bought 80 acres of land, to which he afterward added extensively by purchase, and is now the owner of 240 acres, which he has finely improved and augmented in value. Politically he is a Republican. He is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife.

 **Charles Hallam**, retired farmer, at Shabbona village, was born in Nottingham, England, Sept. 14, 1836, and is a son of William and Mary (Burton) Hallam. He received an academic education, and by profession became an accountant.

He emigrated to America in May, 1855, and was first engaged as an accountant in New York city for nine years; then spent about two years in various States, and finally settled down on a farm, in 1866, on section 28, Shabbona Township, where he continued farming until January, 1885, when he removed to his present residence in Shabbona village. He still retains possession of his farm, which consists of 160 acres. Since coming to this country, Mr. Hallam has visited his native land five times, and thus has crossed the Atlantic Ocean 11 times.


He was first married Jan. 7, 1864, in New York city, to Miss Emily Millington, and Nov. 16 following they had a daughter, Emily E. Mrs. H. died April 16, 1865, and Mr. Hallam was again married July 28, 1866, at Jacksonville, Ill., to Miss Elizabeth Challand, daughter of Reuben and Rebecca Challand. She was born in England, Aug. 11, 1845, and was brought by her parents to America in 1851. By this marriage there have been one son and two daughters, namely: Charles P., born Jan. 29, 1877; Winnie L., Feb. 26, 1879, and Millie R., Dec. 15, 1883.

Mr. Hallam, in his political action, votes the Democratic ticket.

 **Harvey L. Fuller**, farmer, section 9, Clinton Township, is a native of New York. His parents, Norman and Sophronia (Buck) Fuller, were also natives of that State, and came to Kane Co., Ill., in 1851, where he, the father, died in September, 1854. They had five children, namely: Harvey L., Rosetta L., Mary, Antoinette, Edwin A. and Adelbert U.

The eldest, the subject of this sketch, was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1835, and came with his father to Kane Co., Ill., in 1851, and the spring of 1855 to this county. He has since lived here, and now owns 400 acres of land, most of which is good farming land. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, and he has held several positions of public trust.

Mr. Fuller was married in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1863, to Sarah Brady, daughter of Stephen and Lydia (Gordon) Brady. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are five in number, namely: Carrie L. was born July 15, 1864; Lewis G., July 4, 1868; Dwight A., April 4, 1870; Mary E., April 1, 1875; and James G., Sept. 12, 1880.

 **Dolphus G. Smith**, Supervisor of Pierce Township, and a farmer on section 23, was born in the township of Lykins, Crawford Co., Ohio, Sept. 2, 1842. His parents, John Frederick and Christlieba (Lippman) Smith, were both born in Germany. They had come early in life from their native land and remained all their subsequent lives in Ohio. The mother died in 1848, and the husband married again not long after her death.

Mr. Smith acquired a fair education in the public schools and was thoroughly trained in a knowledge of agricultural pursuits. He came to Illinois when he was 20 years of age, and became a farm laborer in Kane County one year. He then rented and worked on a farm five years, and returned to Ohio and worked four years with his brother, who was a carpenter and builder by trade. He then returned to Illinois to establish a permanent home on a farm

on section 23 in Pierce, which he had bought two years previously. The place now boasts of a good dwelling-house, fruit and shade trees and commodious farm buildings. In political sentiment Mr. Smith is independent of any organized party. He votes according to his judgment irrespective of party or politics. His wife is a member of the Evangelical Association. He has filled various township offices, among them School Trustee, Assessor and Collector, and in 1883 was appointed to fill a vacancy as Supervisor, and he was elected to the incumbency in 1884.

He has continued resident on his farm, but has devoted his attention to his trade of contractor and builder, in which he has operated successfully 15 years. Among the dwellings he has constructed are the residences of John Pooler and Nicholas Klemm in Afton Township, P. W. Gallagher, Thomas Gallagher, George Schule and William Van Ohlen, in Squaw Grove Township.

He was married in March, 1863, to Mary Ann Shoop. Three of their children are living,—Harvey W., Sarah Alice and Alta G. Ella, second child in order of birth, died when about three years of age. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of John and Sarah (Shultz) Shoop. Her parents were born in Pennsylvania and were among the earliest permanent settlers in Kane Co., Ill.

George N. Maxwell, Principal of the Shabbona schools since Jan. 1, 1883, was born in Assonnett, Bristol Co., Mass., Oct. 30, 1847, and is a son of Rev. John S. and Lucy (Babcock) Maxwell, and removed with his parents to La Salle County, this State, in 1868, settling near Leland. He was educated in Grundy Co., Ill., at the common school.

In the winter of 1868-9 he commenced teaching school, and continued in that profession during the winter seasons for ten years, alternating with farm labor during the intervening summers; but since his removal to Shabbona his only occupation has been teaching. He was married in Highland, Grundy Co., Ill., Oct. 4, 1871, to Miss Emma, daughter of Alonzo and Maria (Andrews) Spink, who was born at Blackberry, Kane Co., Ill. They have had three

children, namely: Alice, who died aged one year, Charles E., and Arthur W.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are members of the Congregational Church of Shabbona.

George Easterbrook, deceased, was a farmer on section 14, Pierce Township, and had been a landholder in De Kalb County from 1856 to the date of his death. In that year he purchased 80 acres of unimproved land on the northeast quarter of section 14, and four years later he purchased an additional 80 acres on section 14. In 1883 his wife made a third purchase, of 80 acres on the section last named, and the estate now includes 300 acres of land, under good improvements, provided with suitable farm buildings and a good orchard.

Mr. Easterbrook was born Dec. 29, 1825, in Sackville, Westmoreland Co., New Brunswick, where he was reared to the pursuits of agriculture and also instructed in the vocation of stone mason. In 1847 he came to Freeport, Ill., and there worked as a farm assistant and also as a mason, alternating between the two callings for two years. Subsequently he went to Kane Co., Ill. He was there married Feb. 17, 1853, to Priscilla, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Reed) Outhouse. Her parents were both born in the province of New Brunswick, and were pioneers of Kane County, whither they removed in 1834. They are of Holland descent and are, at present date (1885), residents in Blackberry. The parents of Mr. Easterbrook were of English birth, and his paternal grandfather was for many years a member of the House of Commons in England, and his father served as a member of the Canadian House of Parliament.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Easterbrook went to Iowa and purchased 200 acres of land in Black Hawk County. He made no location for a home, but returned to Kane County, where he remained until the year named, in which he settled in Pierce Township. He died Dec. 9, 1864, leaving five children,—Isabella, James George, Susan Emma, Wilson E. and Alvin W. After his decease, his wife rented the farm and returned to Kane County. She bought a farm, where she resided until 1875, when she re-

turned to the homestead in Pierce Township." [Her sons are continuing the management of the estate in a highly creditable manner. Isabella married John Vosburgh, of Kingston; Susan E. is the wife of William Postle, and lives in Virgil Township, Kane County. James G. Easterbrook is the Assessor of Pierce Township.

David Orr, hardware merchant at Waterman, Clinton Township, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Burnett) Orr, natives of Ireland and New Jersey. The record of their family is as follows: Jane, David, Thomas B., Smith, Samuel, Levi and William. Three children are dead—James, Alfred and one child that died in infancy.

David was born in Ohio, May 10, 1818. He lived on the farm, assisted in the support of the family and attended the common schools until he attained the age of 21 years.

For one year after attaining his majority, Mr. Orr was engaged in clearing land, and then hired to learn the carpenter's trade. He soon mastered the same and was engaged in following it for 13 years.

In 1852 Mr. Orr came to this county and settled in Somonauk Township. He remained there only a short time and rented a farm in Clinton Township, which he cultivated one season. Previous to this, when he first came to the county, Mr. Orr entered a quarter section of land in Clinton Township. After managing a rented farm one year, he moved on his homestead, and at once entered vigorously upon its improvement. He lived on this farm for 20 years, with the exception of about two years, which he spent working at his trade, and succeeded in placing it in a good tillable condition.

In 1872 Mr. Orr sold his farm and moved to Waterman. His son, J. D., had engaged in the hardware business a year previous, and Mr. Orr formed a partnership with him, which only continued a short time, as the son died in December, 1872. Mr. Orr carried on the business for three years alone, when another son, Levi R., was admitted to the firm partnership, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of David Orr & Sons, David E. having been admitted to the firm in 1884. The busi-

ness is a progressive and successful one, and their sales approximate annually to \$65,000.

Mr. Orr was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth McCleery, in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1845. She was born in "York State" about 1817, and was the mother, by Mr. Orr, of six children, namely, Mary A., James D., Ellen, John S., William and Smith. John S. and Ellen are the only ones surviving. Ellen is the wife of Charles A. Low, and resides in Iowa. Mrs. Orr died Feb. 25, 1858. Mr. Orr was again married, March 1, 1860, to Miss Martha J. McAfee, daughter of William and Martha (Ray) McAfee. She was born in Ireland, in February, 1825, and emigrated to the United States in 1837.

Four children were born of his second union, two of whom are deceased. The living are, Levi R., born Dec. 3, 1860; and David E., Feb. 13, 1865, both of whom are associated with their father in business.

Mr. Orr affiliates with the Republican party; has held the offices of School Director and Highway Commissioner, and has been one of the village Trustees for several years.

Phraim Depue, farmer, section 13, Genoa Township, is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ogden) Depue, and is one of a family of 10 children. Ose, Sarah, Benjamin, Jesse, Phebe and Theo C. are the names of his brothers and sisters who reached mature life. Three children died in infancy.

Mr. Depue was born Oct. 11, 1816, in Sussex Co., N. J. At the age of 18 years he was apprenticed to acquire a knowledge of the wagon-making trade, and served an indentureship of three years. He embarked independently in the business, in which he operated about 20 years. In 1848 he became a citizen of Illinois, taking up his residence at Elgin, Kane County. He passed three years there in the pursuit of his trade, and about 1851 entered the employment of the old Galena, Chicago & Illinois Central Railroad Company, his route extending from Chicago to Freeport and from Dubuque to Centralia.

He came to De Kalb County in 1861 and bought 90 acres of land in Genoa Township, moving his family hither in the autumn of the same year. His

homestead farm now comprises 360 acres, with 230 acres under improvement, supplied with suitable and creditable farm buildings and well stocked. In political faith and connections Mr. Depue is identified with the Republican party; he has officiated as School Director and in other local offices.

He was married April 21, 1838, in New Jersey, to Catherine M. Dennis, and they have five surviving children,—Lucy, Elizabeth, Henry C., Allen and Emma. Anna M., Catherine M. and Caroline A. and a child unnamed died in infancy. Mrs. Depue was born Sept. 26, 1813, in New Jersey, and is the daughter of John and Lucy Dennis. She had two brothers and two sisters, born in the following order: Elizabeth, Henry C., Allen and Emma. She is the oldest of her parents' children, and is a member of the Congregational Church.

The publishers of this ALBUM take pleasure in presenting to the public of De Kalb County a lithographic portrait of Mr. Depue, as one of the worthy and representative farmers of Northern Illinois.

John H. Merritt, farmer, section 5, Clinton Township, is from the State of New York. His parents, Joseph and Esther (Dean) Merritt, were also natives of that commonwealth, and passed their lives there.

The subject of this sketch, who was the third in order of birth of ten children, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1828, and when about seven years old went to live with a family by the name of Hanford, in Westchester Co., N. Y. He lived there until 1849, when he came to De Kalb County, this State, and purchased 80 acres in Somo-nauk Township. He remained in that township until the summer of 1852, when he moved to the place where he now resides, and where he owns 100 acres of good land, and five acres of timber in Shabbona Township. Mr. Merritt has held the office of Road Commissioner, Overseer of Highways, School Director, etc., and politically is identified with the Republican party.

He was first married at Freeland's Corners, this county, Oct. 11, 1854, to Rhoda S. Fay, a native of the State of New York, who died Nov. 12, 1862, in Clinton Township. She was the mother of two chil-

dren,—Charles H. and Fred F. Mr. Merritt was again married Oct. 10, 1865, to Mrs. Betsey (*nee* Simpson), widow of Ira Chamberlain, who died in Orleans Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1857. She had had by her first marriage two children,—Clara V. and Kate. Mrs. M. was born in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1830, her parents being Ira and Fanny (Cox) Simpson, natives of that State. Mr. and Mrs. M., by their present marriage relation, have had two children, namely, George and Emma. George died when about one year and three months old.

Dam Palm, retired farmer, residing in the village of Shabbona, is the son of John and Catharine (Flick) Palm (see sketch of John Palm), and was born Jan. 7, 1832, in Trumbull Co., Ohio. He came to Illinois in 1846, one year later than his father, and began farming on section 14, Shabbona Township. He has since exchanged this for one on section 22, of 120 acres. Besides this, he is at present the owner of three village lots in Shabbona. He retired from the active duties of farming life in 1884, moving into the village. In political matters he votes with the Republican party.

He was married at Paw Paw, Jan. 1, 1857, to Miss Elmina, adopted daughter of David R. and Angeline Fuller. Mrs. Palm was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1839, and came to this State in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Palm have had one child, a daughter, now the wife of Ira E. Stevens and residing in the township of Shabbona.

John Cain, farmer, section 27, Squaw Grove Township, is a son of John and Mary (McElwain) Cain, who were natives of Ireland and had a family of six children, namely: Samuel, John, Eliza J., Margaret, James and Joseph H. The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland, March 17, 1832, and was about eight years old when his parents emigrated with their family to America. He lived at home until about 26 years of age, and in 1856 came to De Kalb

County, first settling in Paw Paw Township, next in Somonauk Township, and in 1865 in Squaw Grove Township, where he now has 119 acres of land, all of which is in cultivation.

He was married in Paw Paw Township Dec. 23, 1858, to Elizabeth McElwain, a native of Ireland. The have five children,—Charles A., Hattie L., Mary A., Margaret R. and Fanny J. Mrs. Cain died June 21, 1872, in Squaw Grove Township. Mr. Cain was again married Feb. 19, 1874, in the same township, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Gerrit and Mary Brower, and born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1845.

Mr. Cain, in his political views, is a Republican, and in his district he has held the office of School Director.

C Christopher, of the firm of Christopher & Jorgensen, dealers in grain, lumber, coal and live stock at Lee (on the county line between this and Lee Counties), their business house being located in this county, was born in Norway, April 7, 1832, and is a son of Chris. and Juliane Christopher, natives of that country.

He was reared and educated in his native country, where he learned the carpenter's trade and followed it, in Norway and Sweden, until 1855. July 1, of that year he emigrated from the latter country to the United States, came direct to this State and located in Bradford Township, Lee County. He worked at his trade and farming until 1863, when he purchased a farm located on section 1, Willow Creek Township, that county, and with his family moved on it, and at once entered on its improvement and cultivation. He subsequently purchased additional land in Alto Township, that county, and at present is the owner of 200 acres.

In 1867 Mr. Christopher visited his native country, where he remained enjoying the hospitality and company of his relatives and friends for almost a year. He then returned to this country and continued his labors on the farm. In 1871, in company with Ole Jorgensen Prestegard, he opened the first business house at Lee station under the firm name of Christopher & Jorgensen, which relation still exists. The firm is widely and favorably known as enter-

prising and fair-dealing, and to be composed of men of unquestioned integrity, and their business is a steady, increasing and prosperous one. Mr. Christopher was prominently identified with the growth and development of the village of Lee, and, his residence being in the village, is at the present time one of its enterprising business men.

Mr. Christopher was married in Bradford Township, Lee County, Oct. 17, 1857, to Miss Betsy, daughter of A. and Annie Aadson. She was born in Norway, March 16, 1838, and emigrated to the United States in 1854. Of their union, six children were born, namely: Juliane, May 23, 1858, married Holden L. Reisetter Nov. 11, 1875, and resides in Willow Creek Township, Lee County; Annie, born Nov. 13, 1860, married Wm. K. Reisetter March 29, 1880, also a resident of Willow Creek Township; Betsy, born July 26, 1862, married Ole Solomonsen June 9, 1881, and resides in the same township; Lena, born Aug. 25, 1864; Christina, Feb. 10, 1869, and Maria, Oct. 24, 1876. The latter three reside at home. Politically, Mr. C. is, and always has been since the formation of the party, a Republican. He has served as School Director many years, and Trustee of the village of Lee several years. Religiously, he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Edward Boyland, farmer, section 4, Clinton Township, was born in Ireland, June 14, 1823. His parents, Patrick and Sarah (Robinson) Boyland, natives also of that country, passed their entire lives there.

When 25 years of age, Edward emigrated to the "land of the free and the home of the brave," landing in New Orleans, La., and coming soon after to Chicago, Ill. In the fall of 1851 he came to De Kalb County and purchased 162 acres of land in Clinton Township, on section 4, where he has since resided. He now owns 242 acres, most of which is good farming land. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

He was married in Chicago, Sept. 17, 1851, to Mary A. O'Brien, a native also of "Erin's green isle."

The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Boyland are three in number, namely, Sarah, James and Catherine. They have lost to the other world Patrick, Jane, Edward and Mary.

Marcus A. Bartlett, farmer, residing on section 8, Paw Paw Township, is the owner of 80 acres of land. He is a native of the State of Ohio, and was born in Thompson Township, Geauga County, Dec. 25, 1816. His parents, Joseph and Temperance (Pomeroy) Bartlett, were residents of Geauga County, where the father followed the occupation of a farmer.

Marcus was brought up on his father's farm in Geauga County. He attended the common schools, and assisted in clearing 300 acres of land (of the timber that grew thereon), and aided in the cultivation of the same.

He was married Jan. 1, 1839, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Capt. John and Nancy (Crane) Fowler. She was born in Westfield, Hampden Co., Mass., Oct. 10, 1811. In 1840 he and his family emigrated from Ohio to this State and located in Bureau County, where he was engaged in farming until February, 1844. At that time he came to Paw Paw Township, this county, and made a claim on section 9 of that township. He sold his claim the following year and purchased the property on section 8, same township, on which he has constantly resided to the present time.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have been blessed with five children, four girls and one boy. Their record is given as follows: Cora was born June 17, 1840, in Ohio, is the widow of Joseph Haslett and resides in West Paw Paw. Louisa was born in Bureau County, this State, Oct. 6, 1842, and died Feb. 24, 1865. The three younger were born in Paw Paw, namely: Alice, Oct. 10, 1846, is the wife of A. E. Gamet, of Chicago; Emma J., May 17, 1849; Albert F., Sept. 9, 1852. The two youngest are single and reside on the homestead.

Politically, Mr. B. was a member of the old Whig party, but on the organization of the Republican party joined it and has always been identified and voted with it. He was elected one of the first Board

of Trustees of Paw Paw Township, and has also served as Road Commissioner and held various school offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life, and have been connected with that denomination at East Paw Paw for many years, of which Mr. B. has served as Class-Leader and Steward for over 30 years.

James Fulton, merchant at Waterman, Clinton Township, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Thompson) Fulton, natives of Scotland. They emigrated to Canada in 1842, where his father died. His mother still resides there. They were the parents of six children. The mother was married a second time, to a Mr. Cole, by whom she had two children,—Robert J. Cole, a farmer of Vinton Township, and Mrs. J. A. Armstrong, of Somonauk Township.

James Fulton was the youngest of his father's family and was born in Haldimand Co., Ont., May 12, 1846. He resided at home, took advantage of the opportunities afforded by the common schools, attended the High School at Seneca and the Normal School at Toronto, and developed into manhood. After obtaining his majority and leaving school, he engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed for six years, meeting with success. Leaving the chair of the teacher, Mr. Fulton turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and engaged in business at Langton, Ont. He continued in his business at that place for three years, then sold out and came to Sandwich, this county. On arriving at the latter place he engaged as a clerk and followed that vocation for seven months.

In the winter of 1881 Mr. Fulton removed to Waterman and engaged in general mercantile business, which he has continued to the present time. When he first came to Waterman, he formed a partnership with J. A. Armstrong, which relation existed until September, 1884, when Mr. Fulton purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted it alone. His business is a progressive and successful one, and his stock ample to meet the wants of his customers. His annual sales approximate \$40,000.

Mr. Fulton was married Nov. 14, 1871, in

Canada, to Miss Jane E. Gray. She is a daughter of George and Jane (Charlton) Gray, natives of New York and England respectively.

Mrs. Fulton was born in Portage, N. Y., May 19, 1846, and is the mother of eight children by Mr. Fulton, namely: George T., born Aug. 18, 1872; William J., Jan. 14, 1874; Annie E., Oct. 19, 1875; Robert B., May 13, 1877; Walter S., March 23, 1879; James T., Sept. 26, 1880; Frederick G., Sept. 30, 1882, and Ella C., Aug. 25, 1884.

The husband and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Fulton is a Republican.

A. Kellogg, liveryman at Sycamore, was born July 10, 1853, in the township of Genoa, De Kalb County. His father, Leander P. Kellogg, was born in the State of Vermont and came to De Kalb County when a young man. He is a pioneer of De Kalb County, and married Melissa Hutchinson subsequent to his removal to Illinois. He settled where he still resides in Genoa Township, and is the proprietor of a large and valuable farm, containing more than 200 acres of finely improved land.

Mr. Kellogg is the fourth of seven children born to his parents. He passed his minority under the authority of his parents on the farm, and at the age of 21 he made a contract for the control of the stage and mail route between Sycamore and Marengo, which he managed seven years. In the fall of 1881 he purchased 300 acres of land, two miles east of Genoa, in the township of the same name, and was a resident there. He is now the owner of 194 acres, which he rents. After residing on his farm two years, he bought a livery stable at Sycamore and rented another, situated immediately adjoining, where he is engaged in the traffic common to livery establishments, keeping about a score of horses, with an excellent quality of equipments, and also manages a feed and sale stable. He also conducts a considerable trade in carriages, dealing chiefly in the Lewis Cook manufacture, of acknowledged repute. During the summer seasons he keeps a hack line in operation between Sycamore and Genoa, a distance of eight miles, making three daily trips.

Mr. Kellogg was married Oct. 11, 1876, in Genoa,

to Ida M. Wager; they are the parents of one child, Flossie Pearl, born Feb. 10, 1884. Mrs. Kellogg was born Aug. 13, 1858, and is the daughter of Henry and Deborah Wager. Her father was born April 19, 1819, at Davenport, Delaware Co., N. Y. He became a pioneer of the State of Illinois in 1837, and died in Genoa in 1875.

He lived at Genoa for more than 30 years, well known throughout the county and universally respected. In the *City Weekly*, of Sycamore, there appeared at the time of his death a sketch of his life, in which were mentioned some of his characteristics of mind and heart. The following is the tribute referred to:

He successfully battled with the difficulties connected with a new country, and by diligence and economy succeeded in gathering around him an abundance of this world's goods. Mr. Wager was possessed of fine business ability, and by strict attention to his own business was enabled to possess and enjoy the large property he has left behind him. He was a man of sterling integrity, fine tact and noble sentiment. He died as he had lived (as far as we know), without an enemy. Mourned by many friends, he passed slowly and gently away, the victim of the cruel disease, consumption. Liberal, but unostentatious, kind, manly and upright, death had no terror for him, nor the life across the river nothing but anticipated happiness and everlasting rest. To the last he lived the golden rule, thinking more for others than for himself. Death did not come unanticipated. Before the cold hand had been placed upon him, he had said, calmly and peacefully, "I am ready to die." In his death, as in his life, there was an example and a lesson. The funeral service was held in the M. E. Church, of which he was a member for over 25 years. Rev. Joseph Caldwell preached the funeral sermon. A large and sympathetic congregation assembled in the church to pay their last tribute of respect to their friend and neighbor. The family circle has lost a husband and father; the Church, a brother and friend; the community, an honest and faithful citizen. He leaves a widow and ten children, some of whom are married and settled in life. His happy soul is at rest in the heaven of eternal peace. Among his friends and relations

There is weeping on earth for the lost.

There is bowing in grief to the ground,
But rejoicing and praise 'mid the sanctified host,

For a spirit in Paradise found!

Though brightness has passed from the earth,

Yet a star is new born in the sky,

And a soul hath gone home to the land of its birth,

Where are pleasures and fullness of joy.

And a new harp is strung, and a new song is given,
To the breezes that float o'er the gardens of Heaven.

Mr. Wager was married in 1846 to Miss Mehit-

bel Brown, of Sycamore. She died in 1852, and in 1856 he married Miss Debora Brown, of Sycamore, sister of his first wife. He left a farm of 860 acres, nicely improved, and a large amount of personal property. His wife and ten children are living at this date (1885).

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg appear in connection with this sketch.

Lonzo M. Laport, farmer, residing on sec. 11, Paw Paw Township, and owner of 780 acres of land, was born at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 27, 1827. He is a son of Narcis and Minerva (Gardner) Laport, of French descent on the father's side. His mother traces her descent from the English pilgrims who crossed the ocean in the Mayflower.

Mr. Laport emigrated to this State with his parents in 1838. They came by way of the lakes, arriving in Chicago in June of that year. From the latter place they moved to Sugar Grove, Kane County, where they remained until 1845, and in March of that year came to this county and located in Paw Paw Township, on the same section on which Mr. Laport at present resides. The country at that time was so sparsely settled and markets so remote that money was scarce and hard to procure. Splitting rails at 50 cents a hundred, or cutting cord-wood at 25 cents a cord, was accepted as a generous remuneration by many hungry applicants.

Young Laport, in hopes of finding a better remuneration for his labors, went to Racine, Wis., but found work scarce in that neighborhood; and, to satisfy a hungry appetite, was compelled to go to work chopping wood at thirty-seven and a half cents a cord, and board himself. Not being able to more than make his board at those figures, he moved on to Milwaukee. He soon after returned to Paw Paw, better contented with a prairie country for a home.

Mr. Laport enlisted in Co. I, First Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., in 1848, to serve in the Mexican War. He served in Mexico under Gen. Price, and was honorably discharged in October of the same year. He then returned to Paw Paw, and in April, 1850, he started overland for California. Arriving in that State, he spent three years in mining and returned

to Paw Paw in 1853, and again engaged in farming, and has continuously followed that vocation until the present time.

The marriage of Mr. Laport to Miss Thirsa A. Hyde occurred Nov. 22, 1855. She is a daughter of James and Ruth (Corbin) Hyde, and was born in Brazier Township, Franklin Co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1838. They have six children, four girls and two boys, whose record is as follows: Eva H. was born Nov. 4, 1856, and is the wife of Wm. Edwards, resident of West Paw Paw, Lee County. Thirsa L., born Sept. 28, 1858, is the wife of Wm. Nesbitt, a resident of Paw Paw Township. Frank A. L. was born Nov. 5, 1860; Maggie E., Oct. 12, 1862; Lucia M., March 3, 1866; James H., July 11, 1873.

Mr. Laport, by industry and good management, has accumulated a competency. His push and pluck, together with his good judgment, has accomplished a determination formed in early years; and, looking back over the trials of the past and comparing them with the present, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he and his good help-meet overcame adversity, and to-day enjoy the fruits of honest, energetic endeavor. He and his wife (for Mr. Laport is one who believes in attributing to the good wife her share in the honors won) have accumulated a large property. He has one of the largest and best stocked farms in De Kalb County, with good residence and outbuildings, and to-day they sit by the fireside of content surrounded with plenty.

Mr. L., politically, has voted with the Republican party ever since its organization in 1856. He has never sought an office, but accepted the office of Road Commissioner and held the same four terms.

John A. McCormick, proprietor of the Shabbona House and dealer in live stock, is a native of Ireland. He was born in the county of Tipperary, May 7, 1842. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Farrell) McCormick, emigrated with their family to Upper Canada in 1853; in 1855 they removed to Chicago; in the spring of 1859 to Paw Paw Township, this county; and the following year John A. went to Texas, where he was employed at railroading, at Galveston and near Houston.

In the spring of 1861, after the breaking out of

the late war, he made his escape to the North, returning to his home. In August, 1862, at Shabbona, he enlisted as a private in Co. E, 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas, and was in all the engagements participated in by his company till he was discharged, at the expiration of his term of enlistment, in June, 1865.

He then engaged in farming, in Clinton Township, this county, until December, 1872, when he came to Shabbona and erected the "Shabbona House," which he has conducted as a hotel to this date. Although it is the only hotel in the place, it is well kept, and the proprietor succeeds well in his business as landlord.

Mr. McCormick was married at Aurora, Ill., April 24, 1870, to Miss Julia Cargan, daughter of James and Bridget (Lalway) Cargan. She was born in the county of Meath, Ireland, Aug. 23, 1845, and emigrated to America with her uncle, Peter Lalway, in 1858. They have a family of six children living, all girls, viz.: Mary Elizabeth, born in Clinton, Ill., Feb. 16, 1871; Nellie, same place, Sept. 12, 1872; Treasa, born May 13, 1874, died five days afterward; Eva, born Feb. 9, 1876, at Shabbona; Lucy, born March 10, 1879, died Aug. 31, following; Kate, born May 10, 1880; Martha, Dec. 23, 1882, at Shabbona; and Julia, same place, Feb. 3, 1884.

Mr. McCormick is a member of the Village Board of Trustees, and an officer of T. S. Terry Post, No. 463, G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

William Colton, farmer, section 17, Clinton Township, is a son of Reuben and Rhoda (Law) Colton, who were natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively, and settled in New York State, where they reared a family of 11 children,—Eunice, Flavia, Timothy, Orrel, Clinton, Oramel, Betsey, Martin, Laura, William and Daniel.

The tenth in the above family, the subject of this sketch, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1811.

He was educated at the common school, and he continued to live in his native county till 1846, when

he came to Kane Co., Ill., and resided in Sugar Grove Township three years. In 1849 he came to this county and purchased 50 acres of land in Clinton and Shabbona Townships, settling where he still makes his residence. At present he is the owner of 88 acres in this county, eight of which is in timber.

In regard to political issues Mr. Colton acts with the Republican party. He has been Overseer of Highways and School Director. Both himself and wife are members of the Second-Advent Church.

He was married in Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1837, to Lucinda, daughter of Abner and Mary (Todd) Emery, natives of New England. She was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. C. have had nine children, namely: Lovina, Lucretia (deceased), Sarah A., Maria, Franklin, W. Luther, Samuel C. (deceased), Carrie L. and Charles Wesley. Mr. and Mrs. Emery have also had nine children,—Stephen, Lucinda, Lucretia, Mary A., Franklin, Frederick, Hiram, Sarah and Eleazer.

James L. Adams, farmer, section 7, Paw Paw Township, (P. O., East Paw Paw) has 60 acres of land. He was born in Boston, Mass., in April, 1814, and is the son of Albe-gence and Catharine Adams. He lost his parents in early youth; left Boston in 1824 and removed to Otsego Co., N. Y. From the latter place he removed to Allegany County, and from there to Chicago, Ill., in 1836. He spent a few months as clerk in a drug-store in that city, and in the fall of that year removed to Aurora. He opened the first general store on the east side of that town, and continued in business there two years, and then he went to Sugar Grove, Kane County, where he was engaged in farming.

He was married in Sugar Grove, in March, 1839, to Martha J. Barnes, daughter of Jabez and Mary Barnes. Nine children were born to them,—five sons and four daughters: Alfred, born June 16, 1840, married and is living in Oregon; Lucina, born Aug. 5, 1842, died aged two years; Martha J., born April 20, 1844, is the wife of Henry S. Griffith, of Webster, Iowa; Jabez A., born Oct. 24, 1846, married Ellen Persons and resides in Iowa; John Q., born April 3, 1848, lives in Lehigh, Iowa; Kate, born Aug. 3, 1849,

lives with her brother in Dakota; Robert A., born Dec. 10, 1852, married Lizzie Edwards and lives in Dakota; Mary A., born Feb. 10, 1854, wife of Spencer Griffith, of Paw Paw Township; Douglass A., born Oct. 23, 1856, married Miss Lake and lives in Dakota; Sarah F., born Aug. 9, 1858, resides in Millington, Ill.; Mrs. Adams died April 29, 1862.

Mr. Adams moved to Shabbona Grove in 1849, where he was engaged in merchandising about four years. He then removed to East Paw Paw and continued in the same business till 1859, when he went to California. He spent three years in that State, during which time he was engaged in mining and in dispensing justice as a frontier Squire. He returned to De Kalb County in 1862.

He was married again March 3, 1864, in Greentown, Ill., to Mrs. Harriet Firkins, widow of Asahel Firkins, and daughter of James H. and Hannah (Preston) Miller. Mrs. Adams was born in Monroe Co., Mich., Jan. 25, 1823. One child was born of their union, March 26, 1865, a daughter named Nellie A. Soon after his last marriage Mr. Adams engaged in farming on his present farm. In his religious views he favors the Universalists. In politics he is a Democrat.

George Jackson, dealer in general hardware, stoves, tinware, farm machinery and barbed wire at Shabbona, was the first man to open a tin shop in the village named. He opened his shop in March, 1874, and continued the same for about a year, when he "closed out." In October, 1876, he resumed his business at that point, putting in a stock of general hardware, stoves and tinware, and has carried on the business continually ever since, covering a period of about nine years.

In 1881, Mr. Jackson began dealing in farm machinery, making a speciality of McCormick's machines and the Bassett and Ottawa wagons. He has continued in the latter line until the present time. His stock on hand averages \$4,000, and his business is a steadily increasing and prosperous one.

Mr. Jackson is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Wilds) Jackson, and was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1850. He received a common-school education

in his native city and early in life learned the tinner's trade. In 1870 he came to this county and located at Shabbona Grove. He opened the pioneer tin shop of that place and continued the same until 1872, at the time the village of Shabbona was started. For two years from that time he was engaged in farming, and then located in Shabbona and opened a shop, as before stated.

Mr. Jackson was married at Shabbona, Oct. 16, 1872, to Miss Camelia E., daughter of Nicholas and Maria (Quilhot) Kittle. She was born at Shabbona Grove, Dec. 5, 1850. Three children constitute the issue of their union,—one son and two daughters. Their record is as follows: Bertie was born Jan. 24, 1874; Ethel, Oct. 14, 1883; and Lizzie, July 22, 1881.

Politically, Mr. Jackson is a believer in and supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

Henry W. Leifheit, "mine host" of the Clinton House at Waterman, is the son of Henry and Frederica (Hartman) Leifheit.

They were natives of Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling in Yorkville, Kendall County, this State. The following spring, 1853, they came to this county and located in Somonauk Township, where they resided for two years, and then returned to Kendall County. Four years later they returned to Somonauk, resided there two years and then moved into Clinton Township, where they are at present residing. They were the parents of nine children: Henry W., August, William, Fred, Herman, Caroline, Alvina, Anna and Minnie.

Henry W. Leifheit was born in Germany Dec. 4, 1840, and was 12 years of age when he crossed the ocean with his parents. He remained with them on the farm, assisting his father in its cultivation and taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the common schools, until he attained the age of maturity. On reaching that age, he rented a farm in this county, on his own responsibility, and successfully cultivated the same for four years. His next move was to Iroquois County, this State, where he bought a farm, on which he resided for seven years. Selling his farm, he purchased a hotel in the village of Ashkum, that county, and for one and a half years was engaged as landlord of the same. He then sold his hotel and

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C. H. Low

came to Clinton Township and engaged in the saloon business. He continued in the latter business for three years, until 1877, then sold and purchased the hotel at Waterman, of which he is at present proprietor. His hotel is known as the "Clinton House," and is conducted in a manner entirely satisfactory to his guests. He is as genial and gentlemanly as one could wish to meet, and the pains he takes to attend to the wants of his guests and make their stay at his hotel pleasant is appreciated, as instanced by his constantly increasing business.

Mr. Leifheit was united in marriage in Oswego, Kendall Co., this State, Nov. 25, 1860, to Miss Joanna Wollenweber, daughter of Earnest and Hattie Wollenweber, natives of Germany, in which country her father died. Her mother came to this country with her children, in 1857. They had nine children, namely: Earnest, Augusta, Henry, William, Joanna, Charles, Minnie, Carrie and Eureka.

Mrs. Leifheit was born in Germany Dec. 30, 1840, and came to the United States with her mother in 1857, as stated. She is the mother of 10 children by Mr. L., namely: Willie, born July 16, 1862; Emma, Dec. 11, 1863; George W., April 10, 1865; Albert, Aug. 26, 1867; Ida, Jan. 16, 1870; Millie, March 21, 1872; Emmett, Feb. 4, 1874; Della, March 3, 1877; Carrie, Aug. 4, 1879; and Jessie M., Dec. 22, 1881. William, Emma and Ida are deceased.

Mr. Leifheit is a member of Lodge No. 580, I. O. O. F., and politically is identified with the Democratic party.

Charles H. Low, deceased, oldest son and second child of William R. and Lydia (Christy) Low, was born in Mariposa, Victoria Co., Ont., Oct. 4, 1855. He died at Sandwich, Jan. 10, 1884. Although the record of his brief career must be wholly memorial, it must also be typical, and pre-eminently valuable from the traits which characterized him and from what he achieved. From the beginning of his conscious existence he was an extraordinary child. His love for learning commenced with his understanding of the existence of knowledge, and even in his earliest school days his intellect flashed like a

gem in a less brilliant setting. All branches of study delighted him, and while he attained wonderful progress in science and Latin, he reveled in the field of mathematics, which was the element of his nature, in the curriculum of instruction. His mind was inherently systematic, and its development was self-constructed step by step, advancing like a mathematical series. He was the possessor of uncommon powers of demonstration, and the rapidity with which he reached his conclusions proved alike the clearness of his perceptions and the accurate methods of his mental operations. The testimonials of his teachers express a uniform estimate of the quality of his intellect and his remarkable precocity. Without exception he impressed his instructors, not only with his superior abilities but also with the sterling worth of his character, even in his earliest boyhood. His parents, brothers, sisters and other family relatives were regarded by him with the tenderest consideration, and no instance is remembered by them in which he wavered or was recreant to the deep and abiding home love which was the predominating excellence of his character.

He came to Illinois with his parents in 1856, and was then less than a year old. He lived with them at Shabbona Grove until the age of 11 years, and from 1866 until 1869 lived at Plano. Previous to the date when his father became a resident of Sandwich, he had only the advantages of the public schools; but he waited not on opportunity. He utilized every privilege that presented itself, and while his waking hours were crowded with effort he paid grateful homage to all to whom he believed himself indebted for assistance in his march of progress. There was, in his composition, no room for the exercise of evil proclivities toward any one. He loved, trusted and believed in all with whom he was brought in contact, and he received from others measure running over of that which he gave. He was the object of unqualified affection and unrestricted confidence, and was believed in implicitly by all who came to know him intimately.

When he entered the school taught at Sandwich by A. J. Sawyer, now an attorney at Lincoln, Neb., he was less than 12 years of age, a frail lad with locks yet in their boyish fairness; he was found to possess a comprehensive understanding of Robinson's Higher Arithmetic and Algebra, Greene's English Grammar, of Philosophy and History and the

commoner English branches, in which he passed a satisfactory examination and was placed in the High School department. Mr. Sawyer says of him: "For four years he was rarely, if ever, absent from his seat. He was not only brilliant in scholarship, mastering the most difficult studies with the greatest ease, but he was exemplary in deportment, manly in conduct, generous in impulse and kind and accommodating to all his classmates." These were the traits that characterize his whole life.

Mentally, he was equipped for a business life at 16, and in 1872 he became an office boy in the employment of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company and rose by virtue of merit in six years to the position of confidential clerk. The route by which he attained his preferment need not be outlined. The fact of the achievement is its own explanation. Through one year he was the assistant of J. Phelps Adams, Secretary of the Company; and let it be remarked in passing, that while the natural traits of "Charlie" were so unusual, it must still be remembered that the associations and influences in which his business qualities developed were of rare type and contributed largely to his advancement. The opportunities he enjoyed through the years of his personal relations with the gentleman named were of incalculable advantage in shaping his career. He went early in 1883 to Kansas City as manager of the southwestern department of the company's interests. In August, 1883, having been offered a responsible position by William Deering, of Chicago, which he thought would eventually afford him greater scope for work and achievement, with reluctance and regret on the part of the company—his employer from childhood—and himself, he resigned his position at Kansas City and entered the services of Mr. Deering in a responsible place in his great agricultural works at Chicago. Mr. Deering had the highest appreciation of his character and abilities. Some weeks later, he started for Oregon, California and the far West in behalf of his employer. He took leave of his home and friends with reluctance. The way seemed long and the burdens onerous. It was afterward remembered that the face, always worn with intense mental strain, was unusually sharpened, and that the hitherto tireless, indomitable spirit faltered in view of its impending labors and fatigues. But no one guessed that he stood, even then, within the mystic shadow of the unseen world. He was seized with malarial illness

at Salt Lake City, and though he received every care and attention from friends to whom he was as dear as their own, his instincts drew him resistlessly back to the home at Sandwich. Following are the last words he traced with the hand that had inscribed countless loving messages to the loved ones under the home roof-tree:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Dec. 28, 1883.

Dear Folks:

I am getting better, but do not get an appetite as I should, and I am going to wait here for it. The doctor says I can go home easy enough now, but I think it is too long a ride to take on an empty stomach, and so shall wait until I eat better. Will then go to Sandwich and try your cooking. Am better this A. M. than any time yet, and it will only be a few days before I start.

Yours, etc., C. H. Low.

And he came, even though he knew that to come would in all likelihood be at the risk of his sole chance for recovery. But he took it, and he kept the holiday of the opening year in the home he had craved to see once more with an irresistible longing. Hope never faltered or grew dim while consciousness lasted; but the remorseless fever sapped his life forces, and though the encroachments of the grim guest were contested inch by inch with every device of science and love, the splendid intellect fell at last in ruin, and the brave heart became still. He was borne away to that house "whose curtain never outward swings" with decorous ceremonial; but neither the fragrance nor the beauty of the wealth of flowers, nor the sympathy of the friendly throng, could soften the pang of irreparable loss.

The manhood of Charles H. Low began where his boyhood ended. After that he was no more a child. He answered to the claims of society, morality and the customs which govern the business world with an alacrity that finds few parallels in a generation. He was a member of Meteor Lodge, No. 283, at Sandwich, of Sandwich Chapter, No. 107, R. A. M., and of Aurora Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templars. Each of the Masonic organizations to which he belonged passed the usual resolutions when he died, and the funeral exercises were conducted by the Knights of Aurora Commandery and the Masonic societies of which he was a member. They were held in the Congregational church, where he had rented a pew from 1877, about the time he became of age.

He died when a little more than 28 years old, as we note the succession of years, but

If lives be long which answer life's great ends,
Where shall we fix the sum that numbered thine?

The portrait of the subject of this sketch, which appears on another page, is inserted in this volume by his parents as a perpetual monument to the memory of their beloved son.



Mr. Robert Hampton, farmer, residing on section 7, Paw Paw Township, and owner of 369 acres of land (postoffice, East Paw Paw), was born in Ontario, Can., March 27, 1821, and is a son of James and Clarissa (McCarty) Hampton. He emigrated from Canada and settled in Adams County, this State, in 1838, where he resided until 1846, and then came to this county, locating in Paw Paw Township.

Mr. Hampton was married in Hancock County, this State, Jan. 1, 1843, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Frederick and Catharine (Walters) Zemmer. She was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, July 16, 1818. Eight children constitute the issue of their union, and their record is as follows: Hiram D., born March 7, 1844, died Aug. 13, 1858; William S., born Oct. 12, 1846, was educated for the ministry and ordained by the Congregational Church: he married Celestia A. Wood, and is the Principal of the Congregational Academy at Franklin, Neb.; Joseph P., born Feb. 28, 1848, married Catharine J. Nicholson, and resides in Green Co., Iowa; Marietta, born Feb. 23, 1850, is residing with her parents; Robert F., born Feb. 3, 1852, married Elizabeth C. Dienest, and resides in Paw Paw Township; Riley J., born Sept. 29, 1854, married Sarah A. Henderson, and resides in Lee, Lee County; Lydia A., born Sept. 7, 1857, married Thomas P. Dalton, of Lee; Harriet D., born May 21, 1860, married Samuel M. Henderson, a resident of Clinton Township, this county. As an item of family history, we mention the fact that all the children except two were teachers. They all have a good education, procured at the common schools and under parental instruction, and are well-to-do in life.

Mr. Hampton is a gentleman possessing fine executive ability, which fact the citizens of his township and of the county were not slow to discover and ap-

preciate, and have kept him in office almost constantly since his residence in Paw Paw Township. He was elected Supervisor of his township at an early day, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, has held the office 12 terms, and is the present incumbent of the same. He has served as Township Trustee for 16 years and Road Commissioner several years; was elected Justice of the Peace, served seven years, and is the present incumbent of that office. In 1866 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature from the 57th Representative District, on the Republican ticket, and served on several important committees. In 1873 he was supported by the farmers for the office of Treasurer of De Kalb County, and was elected by a good round majority. Politically, Mr. Hampton is a zealous, working Republican. In early life he was a Democrat, but left that party in 1854, and on the organization of the Republican party in 1856 he cast his vote for John C. Fremont, and has since been identified with that party.

Religiously Mr. Hampton, together with several of his family, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



Cyrenius Bailey, farmer owning 168 acres on section 33, Shabbona Township and resident thereon, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., June 21, 1823. His parents, Asa and Anna (Mc Neil) Bailey, moved from Schoharie to Saratoga County, his native State, when Cyrenius was about 13 years old, and in the latter county he was reared and educated, receiving his education in the common schools.

He was married in Saratoga County, in Ballston, the county seat, Dec. 14, 1853, to Miss Jane A., daughter of Jesse and Amanda (Pawling) Morey, descendants from the Revolutionary patriots. She was born in Ballston, March 15, 1826.

Mr. Bailey came to this State, with his family, in 1856, spent one year at Paw Paw, Lee County, and, in 1857, moved on the land on which he is at present residing. The land was in its natural state, and Mr. Bailey entered at once upon the laborious task of improving it, confident the future development of the country would add greatly to the value of his property, and determined to establish a home for himself

and family. How well he has succeeded the condition and value of his farm will testify.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of seven children, two living and five deceased. The record is as follows: Anna A., born Sept. 24, 1854, is the wife of George B. Flinders, a resident of Cherokee Co., Iowa. Emma, born Aug. 3, 1856, married Byron Hinds, and moved to Iowa: she had two children, and died Jan. 12, 1882. Asa, born Oct. 30, 1858, lives in Cherokee Co., Iowa. Hattie M., born May 20, 1861, died March 14, 1862. Jennie, born April 7, 1863, died April 30, 1884. Edwin C., born March 26, 1865, died Feb. 23, 1867. Clara, born Nov. 1, 1867, died Aug. 21, 1868.

Mr. Bailey, politically, is a Republican. He has been Assessor two years, and has held other minor offices. Religiously, he and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church.

F. Post, farmer, section 2, Shabbona Township, was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 20, 1826, his parents being John and Jerusha (Fuller) Post, and was reared on the farm. He emigrated to Illinois in the spring of 1850, passed the ensuing summer in Kane Co., Ill., and in the fall came to Johnson's Grove, this county. In 1865 he purchased a farm of 90 acres and it now comprises 254 acres, in Shabbona Township.

Mr. Post has been an active citizen in local interests. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge at Shabbona for 20 years; was a Whig in early life, and has been a steadfast Republican since the organization of that party; and in religion he (as well as his wife) is a member of the Congregational Church of Shabbona.

He was married April 26, 1854, in Aurora, Ill., to Miss Mariett, daughter of Hanford and Dorcas (Perry) Hoselton. She was born at Lyme, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Post have had two sons and three daughters, as follows: Ida M., born April 6, 1857, is now the wife of A. J. Chandler, of Plymouth Co., Iowa; Emery A., born March 2, 1859, married Lineaetta Stimpson and lives

in Shabbona Township; Eddie M., born Nov. 29, 1861, died March 28, 1864; Elma D., born Nov. 1, 1869; and Mabel E., Oct. 29, 1873.

Lewis Nelson, farmer, section 26, Squaw Grove Township, is a son of Nels and Ane (Kirstine) Jepson, who passed their lives in their native country, Denmark, having three children,—Sarah, Jeppe and Lewis. The subject of this sketch was born in Denmark, Jan. 7, 1844, lived there till 1868, came to America and for two and a half years worked out on a farm in Somonauk Township; next he worked two years in Whiteside Co., Ill., and then in 1873, he returned to Denmark on a visit for about two months. He came again to the "land of opportunity" and first bought 80 acres of land in Squaw Grove Township, which he afterward sold, and purchased 159 acres, which he now occupies, on section 26, as above mentioned. Most of his place is in a good state of cultivation.

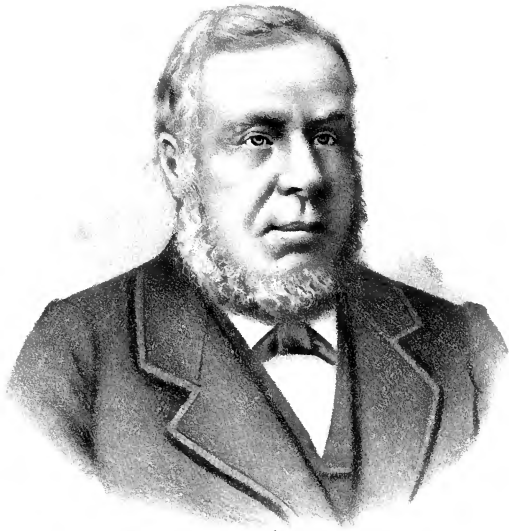
He was married in Chicago Oct 6, 1877, to Christiane Johnson, who was born in Denmark, March 19, 1856, and they are the parents of two children,—Agnes L. and Harvey M.

In his political views Mr. Nelson is a Republican.

William Harper, deceased, was a pioneer of Paw Paw Township. He was born in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., June 19, 1815. When 13 years of age he removed with his parents, James and Elizabeth (Black) Harper, to Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., was brought up on a farm and in 1844 emigrated to Illinois, arriving in Paw Paw Township, De Kalb County, in September of that year. He entered 120 acres of Government land on section 14, and subsequently added to it by purchase till he had 720 acres at the time of his death, which occurred July 6, 1881, at the old farm.

Mr. Harper was married in Sterling, N. Y., April 25, 1848, to Sarah Irwin, daughter of John and Jane (Kirk) Irwin. Mrs. Harper was born in the town of

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A B Byers

Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1814. Immediately after their marriage they made their home in Paw Paw Township, Ill. There were five children born of their union, four boys and one girl, Mary J., born April 14, 1849; William, Sept. 1, 1850, died Jan. 11, 1857; Thomas, born June 28, 1852, married Katie Santee, who died Jan. 27, 1885; he is a resident of Wyoming, Lee Co., Ill.; James, born Dec. 2, 1853, married Bertha Patrick, and lives at East Paw Paw; John K., born July 15, 1856, married Mary C. Davis, and lives at the old homestead in Paw Paw Township.

Mr. Harper was a Democrat in early life, but on the formation of the Republican party he joined that organization, and continued to vote that ticket while he lived. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Ross Grove, and was a very liberal contributor toward the building of the church, and subsequently to its support. The estate has been divided among the heirs. His estimable wife survives him and makes her home at the old homestead. She also is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Henry Husk, farmer, owning 157 acres located on sections 22, 23, 26 and 27, Shabbona Township, and residing at Shabbona village, was born in Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1835. He is a son of Daniel and Catharine (Quilhot) Husk, with whom he resided until 1848.

Mr. Husk received a good common-school education in his native State, and assisted his father until the year 1848. During that year he, with his brother William, emigrated to this State and June 9 located at Shabbona Grove. Some time afterward he purchased a farm located on section 16, Shabbona Township. He cultivated and improved this place for a time, then moved on a farm located on section 11, same township. He followed the occupation of a farmer on the latter place until 1876, during which time he succeeded in putting the farm in a good tillable condition. He then sold his farm and subsequently purchased the land he owns on sections 22, 23, 26 and 27. On Feb. 28 of that year named, he moved to Shabbona village.

Politically, Mr. Husk is a Republican. He has

held several important local offices, and is the present Deputy Sheriff, which office he also held in 1864. He was also Collector of taxes five years and Constable 12 years.

Mr. Husk was married in Shabbona Grove, Jan. 1, 1855, to Miss Mary J., daughter of John and Catharine Palm. She was born in Southington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1838, and is the mother of two children by Mr. H., namely: Elizabeth M. was born Oct. 14, 1858, and is the wife of Lloyd Bouslough, a resident of Shabbona village; Mary B., born Nov. 8, 1860, is residing with her parents. Religiously, Mrs. Husk and her daughter Mary are members of the Congregational Church.

Mahel B. Byers is one of the most extensive farmers and stockmen in the township of South Grove, and resides on section 10. He was born Oct. 22, 1831, in Delaware Co., N. Y. James Byers, his father, was a native of Scotland, and a farmer by profession; he came to the American continent when he was 21 years of age, bringing with him his wife, to whom he was married just before taking a final leave of his native land. He came to De Kalb County in 1841, and purchased several hundred acres of land in South Grove Township, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. His death occurred Dec. 9, 1874, when he was 77 years of age. Jane (Scott) Byers, the mother, was the child of Scotch parents, and was a most valuable acquisition to the early social element of the township where she settled with her husband. She died Nov. 7, 1873, when she was 78 years old. They became the parents of six children, four of whom are yet living, and all are residents of the State of Illinois. Three live in De Kalb County.

Mr. Byers is the fifth child of his parents, and was ten years of age when they came to Illinois. In their early days the order was hard work and limited education, but, while the difficulties held sway to a certain extent and proved a great inconvenience, they tended to mature judgment and convert experience into education of a valuable character. Mr. Byers was married Feb. 21, 1856, in Mayfield Town-

ship,* to Mary A. McRae. She is the daughter of Christopher and Celinda (Phelps) McRae, respectively of Scotland and New England. After their marriage, they removed to Ontario, Can., where the daughter was born, Nov. 11, 1834. When she was 15 years old, her parents came to De Kalb County, and she resided with them until her marriage. Her father died in Mayfield Township, in May, 1858. Her mother is still living, aged 87 years, and resides at Waterloo, Iowa, with a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Byers settled on a farm which they had previously purchased, consisting of 500 acres of land, and he is now the proprietor of 1,300 acres of land, all under improvement, besides a farm of 190 acres, part of which is included in the village of Kirkland. He is an extensive dealer in sheep, cattle and hogs, and takes a leading rank as a breeder of stock and in general farming. In political faith and action Mr. Byers is a Republican and has discharged the duties of several local offices in his township.

The family includes eight children—Christie A., James, Fred, Margaret, Jessie, Frank, Flora and Myrtie S.

As one of the leading agriculturists in De Kalb County, and a gentleman altogether worthy the position, we present the portrait of Mr. Byers in this volume.

Andrew Clapsaddle, farmer, on section 24, Paw Paw Township, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 30, 1824. His parents, George A. and Nancy (Bellinger) Clapsaddle, were of German descent and followed agriculture. In 1848 he came West to "spy out the land," resulting in the purchase of his present farm, consisting of 360 acres. At that time, however, he returned East, and moved to his new Western home in 1850. He has improved and developed his property till he is now ranked among the foremost of the wealthy farmers of the county. In his political views he is an old-time Democrat.

He was married in this county, July 16, 1861, to Mrs. Mary L. Héustis, widow of Miles Héustis and daughter of Alman Ames. Mrs. C. was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1830, and died July 22, 1870, leaving three sons and two daughters, namely,

Frank J., born Nov. 21, 1862; Esther A., March 11, 1864; Alman A., Nov. 25, 1865; George F., Nov. 19, 1867, and Mary N., June 5, 1870. Mr. Clapsaddle was married again June 24, 1875, in Cass Co., Mich., to Miss Mary Walter, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Harter) Walter, who was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 9, 1834.

Moses Bartlett, who is a farmer on section 9, Paw Paw Township, where he has 79 acres, is one of the pioneers of this part of the county. He was born in the town of Hampden, Geauga Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1825, his parents being Joseph and Temperance (Pomeroy) Bartlett. He received a common-school education.

In the fall of 1840 the family emigrated by team from Ohio to Bureau Co., Ill., where Moses assisted his father in conducting the farm until the spring of 1843, when they removed to Paw Paw Township, settling on Government land, which is still the residence of Mr. Bartlett.

He was married at Ross Grove, Paw Paw Township, June 10, 1848, to Miss Martha R. Harper, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Black) Harper. Mrs. B. was born in the town of Sterling, Oswego Co., N. Y., March 19, 1823, and died Oct. 2, 1872, leaving one child, Lester A., who was born May 21, 1849, and in December, 1871, married Jennie Blair. They moved in 1884 to Concordia, Cloud Co., Kan.; they have four children—three sons and a daughter.

Mr. Bartlett, whose name heads this sketch, was married a second time Oct. 11, 1873, in Clinton Township, this county, to Mrs. Mary Christy, widow of John Christy and daughter of James and Jennie (Dobbin) McAllister. She was born in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1826. By her first marriage she had the following five children: James B., born Feb. 10, 1851, died Aug. 29 following; Martha J., born Dec. 11, 1853, died Aug. 29, 1854; Alpha, born Aug. 9, 1855, died Sept. 22, 1856; Alice, born July 20, 1857, died Aug. 25, 1858; Charles W., born July 26, 1859, married Maggie Morrow, Jan. 1, 1884, and resides in West Paw Paw, Lee County. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have an adopted daughter, Eva, who was born Sept. 12, 1861, and whom they

adopted at the age of two years. She is a school-teacher by profession.

In politics Mr. Bartlett is a Republican, and has been such since the organization of the party. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Ross Grove, in which society he has held the office of Deacon over 30 years.

Vando W. White, a farmer on section 27, Shabbona Township, was born in Preble Co., Ohio., Jan. 24, 1849, and when three years of age his parents, Lemuel and Nancy (Morrow) White, removed with him to Boone Co., Ind. He was brought up to agricultural work and received a common-school education. In November, 1865, he came to Shabbona Township, this county, locating at Shabbona Grove. He purchased his present farm of 100 acres in the spring of 1880.

Mr. White was married at Shabbona Grove, Aug. 15, 1875, to Annie Lockey. She was the daughter of David and Elizabeth Horn, and was the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Lockey, natives of Whitestown, Ind., and they came to Sandwich, De Kalb Co., Ill., in 1866. She remained with them until her marriage. She is the mother of three children: May, born March 20, 1879; Gracie, born April 20, 1881; and Jennie, Dec. 17, 1882. The mother was born in New York, Nov. 9, 1855.

In politics Mr. White has always voted the Republican ticket.

Franks H. Perry, merchant at Waterman, Clinton Township, is a son of Henry L. and Charlotte (Hall) Perry, natives of New York. They came to this State and settled in Aurora in 1853. While on a visit to Waterman, this county, his father was taken ill and died. His mother still survives and is a resident of Aurora. The issue of their union was eight children, namely: Almer K., Edwin S., Amitta, Harvey O., Frank H., Newton, Mary A. and Ella M.

Frank H. Perry, the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1845.

He remained under the parental roof-tree, assisting his father on the farm and attending the common schools, until he attained the age of manhood.

Arriving at the age of maturity, Mr. Perry engaged as clerk in a store at Aurora, which position he held for seven years. Resigning his position, he opened a general store at Kaneville, Kane Co., this State. He continued in the business at the latter place for five years, meeting with success, and then removed his stock of goods to Waterman, this county, the date of his removal being the fall of 1879. At the latter place he conducts the business at the present time, carrying a stock approximating \$20,000, and does an annual business of about \$45,000. Mr. Perry may be said to have spent all his past years in the mercantile business, at least since maturity; and he is perfectly familiar with all its details.

He was united in marriage to Miss Eunice O. Merrill, Dec. 14, 1874. She is a daughter of Chester L. and Seraph S. (Wiswell) Merrill, natives of New York. Mrs. Perry was born in Troy, N. Y., June 27, 1851.

Mr. Perry is a believer in and supporter of the principles and doctrines of the Democratic party. He was elected Township Treasurer in the fall of 1883 and still holds the office. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

George H. Clapsaddle, residing on section 24, Paw Paw Township, and owning 160 acres thereon, is a son of George A. and Nancy (Bellinger) Clapsaddle, and was born in Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 17, 1821. His father was a farmer by occupation, and George was brought up on the farm, alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools, until he attained the age of 17 years. On attaining that age, he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for two years, mastered and followed more or less until 1850. During that year he came to Paw Paw Township, this county, and in the fall purchased the farm he at present owns and on which he resides. The land was in its natural condition, and after purchasing it from the Government, Mr. C. at once entered upon

its improvement, and by energetic labor has placed it in the excellent condition it is in at this time.

Mr. Clapsaddle was married in Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1855, to Miss Clarissa, daughter of Abram and Electa (Whitney) Snook. She was born in Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., June 4, 1832, and is the mother of the following children: Lelia M., born March 12, 1863, died Sept. 4, 1875; Alvin G., born July 9, 1866, died Oct. 27, 1867; John H., born Feb. 20, 1869, died Jan. 9, 1870; Alvin A., born March 29, 1871.

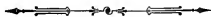
Politically, Mr. C. has been identified with the Democratic party all his life. Religiously, Mrs. C. is a member of the Baptist Church.



Thomas Harper, farmer and breeder of full-blooded Norman horses, is a resident of Wyoming, Lee County, has 112 acres, and lives on section 11; postoffice, West Paw Paw. He was born in Paw Paw Township, De Kalb Co., Ill., June 28, 1852, and is the son of William and Sarah (Kirk) Harper. He received an academic education and was brought up to agricultural pursuits.

He was married at East Paw Paw, May 1, 1876, to Miss Katie Santee, daughter of James and Caroline (May) Santee. Mrs. Harper was born in Grand de Tour, Lee Co., Ill., June 23, 1857. Two children were born of their union, a daughter and son: Gracie, born Dec. 29, 1878, and Benjamin, July 30, 1880. Mrs. Harper died Jan. 27, 1885.

Mr. Harper was engaged in farming in Paw Paw Township and moved to his present farm Sept. 9, 1884. In politics he is a Republican.



John Houghtby, farmer, section 21, Shabbona Township, was born in Northrosby, Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 19, 1819, a son of William and Susannah (Hadkins) Houghtby. He was by occupation a "gentleman's bailiff." He emigrated to the United States in 1876, reaching Shabbona in June, and purchased his present fine farm, which comprises 240 acres.

He was married Dec. 19, 1839, at Ashton-under-

Line, Lancashire, Eng., to Miss Margaret, daughter of John and Bessie (Calvert) Gibson, who was born in that shire Sept. 5, 1815. They had eight children, namely: George, born Oct. 5, 1840, is married and lives in Shabbona; Susannah, born July 19, 1843, is the wife of John Lightbown, in England; Titus C., born June 18, 1845, died July 9, 1874; Charles G., born Aug. 6, 1850, married Ettie Abel and resides in Shabbona Township; Elizabeth C., born Dec. 22, 1852, is the wife of Cornelius Hall, residing in England; Mary A., born March 3, 1855, is the wife of Wesley C. Nicholson, of Shabbona; John, born March 1, 1858, married Elizabeth Stimpson and resides in Shabbona Township; and Sarah J., born March 27, 1861, is now the wife of George Ray, of Shabbona.

Mr. Houghtby and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Shabbona.



Henry M. Boardman, farmer, residing on section 4, Paw Paw Township, is the owner of 437 acres in that township and 320 in Pocahontas Co., Iowa. He is the son of Charles G. and Submit (Wadkins) Boardman, and was born in Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 12, 1831.

When Henry was five years old, his parents moved to Rutland, his native county, and he received his education in the public and high schools of that place. His days of minority were passed on the farm. In 1854 he came to this State and was employed by a marble firm at Joliet for about 15 months. In the spring of 1855 he came to Paw Paw Township, this county, and purchased the farm on which he at present resides.

Mr. Boardman was married Feb. 6, 1855, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Wait and Mary (Bacon) Chatterton. She was born in Rutland, Rutland Co., Vt., Aug. 15, 1833. Two children were born of their union: Francis A., May 23, 1862, married George S. Hyde, a farmer residing in Paw Paw Township; Jennie M., born March 17, 1867, died Oct. 19, 1867. Mrs. Boardman died July 30, 1867, and Mr. B. formed a second matrimonial alliance Nov. 18, 1868, in Paw Paw Township, with Miss Christianna, daughter of Norman H. and Catharine (Hart) Powers. She was born in Earl, La Salle County, this State, Feb.

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Geo H Reul

22, 1846, and came to this county with her parents in 1848. Four children were the issue of their union, namely: Ellen, born July 5, 1874; Norman H. and Catharine S. (twins), born Aug. 10, 1876; and Charles W., born Nov. 11, 1881.

Politically Mr. Boardman is a Republican, and has held several important official positions, as well as minor offices. In 1882 he was elected to the State Legislature from the 17th District, on the Republican ticket, and served in the term of 1882-3, with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his constituents. He has served eight terms as Assessor and five terms as Supervisor of Paw Paw Township.

Mr. Boardman is one of those who have accumulated their possessions through honest industry and fair dealing, and is a respected and esteemed citizen of the county. He and his wife are both members of the Congregational Church at Paw Paw.

Robert H. Harper, deceased, an early pioneer of Paw Paw Township, was born in the town of Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., June 11, 1813, and was the son of James and Elizabeth (Black) Harper. He removed to Cayuga County in early life, and was married March 20, 1840, to Ann Oswald. Mrs. Harper was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., July 10, 1817. They had three children: James, born Jan. 2, 1842, married Elizabeth Nisbet and lives in Paw Paw Township; George, born Aug. 3, 1845, was a soldier of the late war and subsequently of the U. S. regular army; he died at the age of 24 years; Malcom, born April 3, 1848, died in infancy. Mrs. Harper died May 30, 1848, and Mr. Harper was married again Oct. 9, 1852, in the Township of Victor, De Kalb County, to Mrs. Ann Anderson, daughter of Robert and Janet Brown. Her parents were born in Scotland. Mrs. Harper was born in Canada, near Pearth, Oct. 2, 1821, and came to Illinois in 1850. Four children were born of their union: Malcom C., Nov. 7, 1859; Anna M., born Feb. 7, 1861, is the wife of John W. Arnold and is a resident of Iowa. Alice M., born Dec. 9, 1862, died Jan. 16, 1864; Robert B., born Feb. 9, 1867.

Mr. Harper came to Paw Paw July 20, 1848, at which time he purchased the farm on which his widow now resides. He had 240 acres of land, and

was engaged in farming in Paw Paw continuously to the time of his death, which occurred March 28, 1882. Mr. Harper was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, a liberal donor toward the construction of the Ross Grove church, and a generous supporter of the same for many years. In politics he was a Republican.

George Henry Read, deceased, a former resident of Sycamore, and whose portrait we present on the opposite page, was born April 12, 1826, in the province of New Brunswick. His paternal grandparents were natives of Massachusetts and went to the provinces about the date of the Revolutionary War.

The subject of this sketch was only 12 years of age when his parents came to Kane Co., Ill., and located in the township of Virgil, where he was reared on the farm and attended the public schools. In 1852 he went with his brother to Australia, where he spent three years in the gold mines. On his return from there he settled in Kane County, where he was married, in July, 1856, to Adeline, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Bannister) Worcester. Her father was born six miles from Boston, Mass., and accompanied his parents to Vermont when he was six years of age. He married a lady of Vermont birth, who descended from ancestors of Massachusetts origin. Mrs. Read was born Aug. 4, 1832, in West Windsor, Vt. When she was nine years of age—in 1841—her parents removed to Illinois and became pioneers of Virgil Township, Kane County. They journeyed hither by stage from Windsor to Troy, thence by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, taking steamer passage from that city to Chicago, whence they were brought by a team to Lily Lake. Her father bought a claim, where he built a house and resided nine years, when he sold out and bought a second farm one and a half miles distant from the first. On this he resided until his death in 1860. Her mother died in January, 1882.

Soon after marriage Mr. Read settled near Maple Park, Kane County, where he owned a tract of land containing 300 acres. On this he built a frame house and other necessary and suitable farm structures. In 1865 he bought a similar acreage situated four miles from the first and containing a good equipment

of buildings. He removed his family thither and it formed his field of operations until December, 1874. At that date he disposed of the estate by sale, bought four acres of city property at Sycamore, with a residence, and moved there. In 1876 he bought a farm on section 34, Sycamore Township, where he resided until his death, April 18, 1883.

In 1870 Mr. Read purchased a considerable tract of land in Hardin Co., Iowa, and in 1882 he bought 300 acres of wild land in Cherokee Co., Iowa, where he erected necessary farm buildings. To these he gave considerable personal attention, but never became a resident of the State.

Mr. Read was a man of excellent traits of character, and possessed qualities which received for him general esteem and respect. His leading characteristic was a spirit of boundless charity, and he was frequently mentioned as a philanthropist.

Mrs. Read occupies the homestead at Sycamore. She wrote the following lines on the death of her husband:

He came in youthful vigor
And wooed me for his bride;
How glad was I to welcome
And go with him in pride!

And now I see the shadow
Of Death's wing o'er him fall;
I list the knell's sad peeling;
O'er him is spread the pall.

My stricken heart is bleeding;
My eyes with tears are dim;
My life is dark with anguish;
Earth's joys have flown with him.

The neighbor and the stranger
Gaze on with troubled sighs.
Alas! they mourn the fiat
That caused the sacrifice.

But all fades into nothing
Beside a wife's deep woe.
And the helpless grief of sisters,
And that his brothers know.

But calm the heart's wild tumult
Subdue the murmuring will—
In meekness bear the chastening
And bid the tempest still.

John Dixon, farmer, section 7, Squaw Grove Township, was born in Canada, Nov. 29, 1820, and was a farmer in the Dominion until the spring of 1865. He then came to De Kalb County and located in the township of Clinton. In the spring of 1874 he removed to Squaw Grove Township, and, associated with his

sons, William and John, bought 305 acres, on which the homestead was established. He is an adherent to and supporter of the Republican party.

The first marriage of Mr. Dixon occurred in Canada, when Louisa Perry, a native of the Dominion, became his wife. After becoming the mother of seven children, she died, in Clinton Township, May 12, 1873. Her children were named Robert, Sarah, John, William, Maud, Ida and Cyrus L. The second marriage of Mr. Dixon, to Rebecca Owen, took place at Sandwich, Dec. 10, 1874. She was born March 5, 1835, in Perry Co., Pa.

Ernest S. Chambers, farmer, residing on the southeast quarter of section 26, Afton Township, was born in Plano, Kendall Co., Ill., April 7, 1859. He is a son of Moses and Sarah (Tyler) Chambers. His father was born in Wayne Co., Pa., Aug. 26, 1821, and resides with his son on section 26. His mother was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., April 8, 1821, and died on the home farm in Afton Township, March 16, 1880.

Ernest S. Chambers, subject of this notice, came to this county with his parents when but six weeks old and has resided here ever since. His education was received in the common schools, and the major portion of his years previous to majority were passed on a farm. He has one brother and two sisters living, namely: Leuverna, born Aug. 29, 1848, married Henry Richmond and resides at De Kalb; Adelia, born Jan. 2, 1850; and Fred S., born July 22, 1864, at present living in Iowa and working at his trade, that of a carpenter.

Mr. Chambers was united in marriage to Miss Phena S., daughter of Lansing E. and Lurena De Forest, Dec. 20, 1882. Her father was born in Southville, Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 10, 1832, and her mother in "German Flats," Herkimer Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1831. Both are living in this county. Her father is a carpenter and worked at his trade after coming to this county. He has a farm which he rents, and he lives in the village of De Kalb. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: Ella M., born Oct. 24, 1852, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; Elizabeth A., born Dec. 25, 1855, in Oneida County.; Eugene A., born Feb. 17, 1854; Invena B.,

born in 1857, and died July 9, 1866; Phena S., born Oct. 18, 1861; Carrie M., born Jan. 1, 1864, and Lettie E., born July 3, 1870.

Politically, Mr. Chambers is a Republican. He has followed the vocation of a farmer all his life, and is a truly representative and practical gentleman.

Aul H. Nichols, farmer and tile manufacturer, resident on section 22, Squaw Grove Township, is the son of Cyrus C. and Almira (Avery) Nichols. The former was born in Vermont, the latter in New York, and after their marriage they were resident in the former State five years, subsequently removing to the State of New York. In 1845 they removed to Kane Co., Ill. In 1859 they located in Squaw Grove Township, where the father died, July 31, 1872. The mother is yet living. Mr. Nichols had three sisters, all older,—Fanny A., Rhoda D. and Sally H.

He was born July 12, 1834, in Chenango Co., N. Y., where he attended the public schools. He accompanied his parents in their various removals, and, since November, 1859, has been a resident of the township of Squaw Grove. He is the owner of 400 acres of land, and is ranked among the leading farmers and business men of his township. In 1879 he embarked in the manufacture of drain tile, in which he is prosecuting relations of rapidly extending popularity. The clay bed which had been previously utilized in the manufacture of brick to some extent, proved on more extended investigation to be of the most superior character known in the business, a fact entirely unsuspected by Mr. Nichols at the commencement of the venture. It is classed as "timber" clay, which exceeds all other varieties in tenacity or strength, obviously a most desirable quality. The annual product ranges from 350,000 to 950,000 feet, and it is mostly absorbed by local patronage, only a small proportion being shipped to a distance. During the season the working force numbers at times 16 men. Mr. Nichols has several diplomas from local fairs attesting the comparative value of the tile. The manufacturing is under the management of Charles Pratt, and the value of the output is materially increased by the skill exercised in manipulating the material and in the completing

process, the foreman being a practical and experienced craftsman, having been bred to the business in which he is engaged.

Mr. Nichols built his factory in the winter of 1878-9, and had but opened preparatory operations when, May 10, the building was destroyed by fire, between five and six o'clock in the morning, with no insurance save in the hearts of his neighbors, who, before nightfall of the day of disaster, had purchased in Chicago the material required for building another of similar pattern. The new establishment was ready to be occupied July 6, following. Mr. Nichols made the first successful application of drying clay by means of steam pipes, a method now in general use.

Politically, Mr. Nichols is an endorser and supporter of the issues and principles of the Republican party. He has been Treasurer of his township a little less than 17 years. He has also been Township Clerk one year.

He was married Feb. 3, 1858, in Sugar Grove Township, Kane Co., Ill., to Sarah J. Skiff, and of their five children four survive: Edwin C., Obed C., Fanny E. and Jesse J. May died when she was a little child. Mrs. Nichols was born Feb. 27, 1833, in Warren Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Obed and Azubah (Judd) Skiff. Her parents were born in Massachusetts.

Thomas Harper, Sr., was a pioneer of Paw Paw Township of 1842. He is now a resident of Wichita, Kan. He was born in Ireland in 1811, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Black) Harper, and emigrated from Ireland to America with his parents in infancy in 1812. The family located in Washington Co., N. Y., and moved from there to Sterling, Cayuga County, in 1819.

He emigrated to Peoria, Ill., about 1840, and from there to Paw Paw Township, De Kalb County, in 1842. He entered Government land in that town on sections 13 and 14, and was engaged in farming and stock-growing till 1877, when he removed to Shabbona Station. In 1880 he removed to Wichita, Kan., his present home.

He was twice married, first to Sarah Hart, by

whom he had one child, a son, Norman, now a resident of Kansas. His second wife was Mrs. Hattie Becker. There were no children of the second marriage.

Mr. Harper was a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Ross Grove, was a liberal supporter of the Church and aided largely in the construction of their house of worship. In politics he was a Republican.

Thomas Thomason, farmer, section 30, Clinton Township, is a son of Osmon and Bertha (Sawyer) Thomason, natives of Norway. He was born in that country, March 25, 1825, the third in order of birth in a family of five children, and was about 12 years of age when he came with his parents to America. He followed farming in La Salle County, this State, until the spring of 1880, when he came and bought the Reuben Pritchard farm, of 180 acres, which he now owns and cultivates. Coming from a nation noted for industry, economy and honesty, and characterized by the same traits, Mr. T. succeeds well in this land of plenty. Politically, he is a Republican, and locally he has been entrusted with the office of School Director.

He was married in La Salle County, July 19, 1851, to Tabitha Aget, a native also of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Thomason have had 12 children, named Sarah A., Francis M., Thomas H., Emily J., Emery J., Martha M., Eunice E., Lottie N., Addie R. and Ella J., and two who died in infancy.

William J. Bushnell, farmer, section 36, Squaw Grove Township, was born April 4, 1828, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and is the son of Amasa and Mila (Frary) Bushnell. His parents were natives of the State of New York, and came to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1855. The father died there Sept. 20, 1855. The mother died Jan. 9, 1876, in De Kalb County. They had three children—William J., Elmer and Marcus S.

Mr. Bushnell came to Illinois with his parents, and was then 27 years of age. He lived in Kendall

County until 1872, and in the spring of that year took possession of the farm where he is now a resident, in Squaw Grove Township. He owns 120 acres of land, all of which is in a fine state of cultivation and constitutes a valuable farm.

Mr. Bushnell was first married Dec. 17, 1863, in Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., to Adaline Hubbell, who was born in Kendall Co., Ill. Jennie, only child of this marriage, died when she was one year old. The mother died April 28, 1870, in Kendall County. Mr. Bushnell was a second time married Feb. 2, 1872, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., to Mrs. Maria (Rhoades) Hoard. She is the daughter of Asabel and Permelia (Fair) Rhoades, and was the widow of Nathaniel Hoard. The latter was a soldier in the Ninth N. Y. Cav. and was killed near Fairfax Court-House, Va. Cora A., only issue of that marriage, is the wife of Charles Foster, of Plano. Frank J. is the name of the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell. The latter was born Dec. 18, 1835, in Genesee Co., N. Y.

In-political sentiment Mr. Bushnell affiliates with the Republican party.

Mathew G. Shackelton, dealer in drugs and groceries at Shabbona, was born in Northampton Co., Pa., Nov. 28, 1838, and is the son of Samuel and Catharine (Darling) Shackelton. He received a common-school education. When 14 years of age he left his native place and came to Illinois with his parents, the family settling in Clinton Township, this county, in the fall of 1851.

Young Shackelton was brought up on a farm. In 1861 he went to Durand, Pepin Co., Wis., where he spent about two years as clerk in a drug and grocery store. He was next engaged in the hardware business till 1864. He then returned to Clinton and went from there to Chicago, where he spent the winter of 1865-6. During the following spring he went to Cairo, Ill., where he spent a few months, and returned to De Kalb County, where he was engaged in farming till the fall of 1875. He then went to De Kalb city and engaged in the grocery, restaurant and bakery business. He was doing well till he was burned out, June 29, 1876, by which he lost about \$3,000. He then bought an interest in a hotel

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Hiram Clewood

at De Kalb, which he operated two years. He was next engaged in farming in Afton Township. In the spring of 1880 he erected a building in Shabbona and opened a restaurant. He sold out to Mr. Lucas and spent some time in traveling in Iowa. He next bought a stock of general merchandise at Hinckley, Ill., and carried on business there one year. He sold out, went to Kansas, and from there to Missouri. Returning to Shabbona, he bought back his old stand, which he operated till March 1, 1883, when he sold out to Mr. E. M. Card, and opened at his present stand, in the drug and grocery business. He carries an average stock of \$3,000.

He was married in De Kalb, Dec. 31, 1868, to Miss Annie Goodrich, daughter of Erastus and Annie (Taylor) Goodrich. Mrs. Shackelton was born in Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1851. They have one child, a daughter, named Kittie, born Sept. 2, 1872.

In politics Mr. Shackelton is a Democrat.



Hiram Ellwood, Secretary and General Manager of the Superior Barbed-Wire Company, resident at De Kalb, is one of the Ellwood Brothers, whose names are prominent in the history of De Kalb County. The portrait of the gentleman who forms the subject of this sketch appears on the page opposite, and is a valuable addition to the gallery of portraits given in this volume.

Mr. Ellwood was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in the town of Canajoharie, on the 19th day of September, 1828. He is the son of Abraham and Sarah (DeLong) Ellwood. (See sketch of Hon. C. Ellwood for further mention of parents.) When he was about ten years of age his father became a contractor on the Erie Canal, entering into an agreement to build a mile of that water course lying within the town of Minden, Montgomery County. The contractor boarded the men whom he employed, and every member of the family who was still under the parental authority contributed their share of assistance in the scheme. Girls in the Ellwood household were not numerous enough or large enough to afford the necessary amount of assistance that is generally supposed *per se* to fall to the feminine lot, and the boys who were plenty and available were pressed

into domestic duty. Hiram was one of the most useful adjuncts of the household and did valiant service in the intervals of school, his principal business at home being washing dishes, and, like Billy Gray, the Boston millionaire, who was wont to boast of the quality of his work when he sawed wood for his living, chiefly remembers that he did it well, and moreover is not ashamed of it. Later, Abraham Ellwood went with his family to Ilion, in Herkimer County, N. Y. Hiram engaged as a salesman in the employ of a Mr. Dygert in the city of Utica. He was then about 15 years of age, and remained in that employment about two years. Subsequently he was employed by a Mr. Folts as a clerk in a dry-goods and grocery store, where he continued three years. He had saved his earnings, and, being desirous of embarking independently in business, he purchased a half interest in a canal boat, which he sold after one season. He returned to the mercantile establishment where last employed and resumed the occupation of a clerk.

His next business venture was in an enterprise in company with William Frank in raising broom-corn and manufacturing brooms, carrying on their operations on the "Flats" in the town of Mohawk, adjacent to the river of the same name.

Mr. Ellwood made his home with the household of his associate in business, and the family circle was increased by the addition of a young lady, a cousin of Mrs. Frank—Miss Sarah Dygert by name. The young people were mutually attracted from the first. Their first meeting occurred between 30 and 40 years ago, and their first favorable opinions strengthened into appreciative friendship and soon into substantial affection which resulted in their marriage in March, 1850. No finer touch of manliness appears on these pages than the tribute paid by Mr. Ellwood more than 35 years afterward to the strength of the sentiment which held him in indissoluble bonds. "I thought her the handsomest and most lady-like girl I had ever seen, and I still think so." The marriage took place at Fort Plain, N. Y., and to the wedded pair one child was born—Alice—who was married in the spring of 1871 to D. D. Brown, of Sycamore.

Chauncey Ellwood, the oldest brother of Hiram Ellwood, was a widower, and in 1852 the latter and his wife entered the employ of the former—the wife

as general housekeeper, the husband as assistant in a grocery and provision store at a point on the Erie Canal in Frankfort, Herkimer County. There was no business save during the season of navigation, and the intervening seasons were spent in methods that combined much amusement and little exertion, as there was literally nothing to do. The relation between the brothers was in existence two years. At the end of that time the elder was appointed to the position of Superintendent of a section of the canal, and the traffic of the store passed into the hands of Messrs. J. E. and Hiram Ellwood. They conducted their affairs jointly one year, when the former sold his interest to the latter and it continued under his management two years.

In the spring of 1856 Hiram Ellwood sold out and came West. On the ninth day of August in that year, the mercantile firm of Ellwood & De-long opened business at De Kalb, then a village with little promise of the prosperity and development of to-day, and they continued the sale of drugs and groceries until 1866, when the junior member of the firm withdrew and Mr. Ellwood conducted the business until 1877 in his own name. He then sold out to J. H. Lewis, who still continues its successful prosecution. Meanwhile the business of I. L. Ellwood & Co. had assumed mammoth proportions and Mr. Ellwood went to Kansas City, Mo., in the interests of that firm and operated as Western agent, shipping barbed wire West and South from Kansas City. He returned to De Kalb at the expiration of three years. In August, 1881, the Superior Barbed-Wire Company of De Kalb went into operation. The charter members included I. L. Ellwood, J. F. Glidden, J. D. Lott, Reuben Ellwood and Hiram Ellwood, and the latter was elected Treasurer, Secretary and General Manager, and still holds the same position.

Mr. Ellwood, in addition to his business relations with De Kalb city and county, has discharged the duties and responsibilities of several official positions. In 1857 and 1858 he was elected Supervisor of the township of De Kalb and has served three terms as member of the Board of Trustees of the village before its incorporation as a city. He has served a term as School Director, officiating as Clerk of the Board. He acted two years as Deputy Postmaster under I. V. Randall, and on the resignation of his chief, two years after, he was appointed Post-

master and served four years. During the years 1859, '60, '61, '62, he officiated as Treasurer of De Kalb County and executed all the trusts which fell to him in his duties in a characteristic way, one of which was the signing of the soldiers' orders. With A. K. Stiles, County Clerk, he was appointed by the Board of County Supervisors to act as County Agent in the sale of the county bonds, which labor was accomplished and resulted in the payment of the claims of the soldiers of the 105th Regiment Ill. Vol. Inf., the soldiers receiving one-half cash and one-half the amount due them in county orders.

Mr. Ellwood located at De Kalb nearly 30 years ago, when it was a village. He has watched its development and the increase of its business resources with much gratification. At the date he made the acquaintance of the place its population was about 500, and it is now six times as great, and is second in business to no town of its capacity between Chicago and the Mississippi. The interest of Mr. Ellwood in his adopted home and his identification with its general welfare will expire only with his life. One notable event, which has heretofore failed to receive deserved notice in the sketches, of the Ellwood brothers, and which should find place, is the last act of filial affection performed by them in connection with the death and burial of their venerable mother. It was her dying request that "her boys" should act as her pall-bearers, which they did, the six bearing her remains to their last resting place in Elmwood Cemetery.

Sahel Firkins, deceased, was an early pioneer of Paw Paw Township. He was born near Oswego, N. Y., in 1819, and was the son of George and Lydia (Chappel) Firkins, of English descent. He emigrated to Illinois in 1838 and made his home in Henderson, Knox County, where he was married, Jan. 10, 1841, to Miss Harriet Miller, daughter of James and Hannah (Preston) Miller. Mrs. Firkins was born in Monroe Co., Mich., Jan. 25, 1823, and came to Illinois in 1838. Seven children were born to them, three boys and four girls: Mariette, born Dec. 25, 1841, wife of George D. Heldebrant, of Kansas; William, born Jan. 7, 1844, married Laura Haskell and lives in Paw

Paw; John, born Jan. 26, 1846, died in infancy; Harriet A., born May 19, 1837, wife of William Rust, of East Paw Paw; Emma F., born July 22, 1849, was killed by the cars while in a carriage crossing the track near Malden, Ill., Feb. 5, 1874; Josephine, born Sept. 21, 1851, wife of Seneca Duncan, of Kansas; George A., born Jan. 16, 1854, single, at home.

Mr. Firkins made his home in Knox County till 1842, when he removed to Warren Co., Ill.; spent three years in that county, and in March, 1845, removed to Paw Paw Township, De Kalb County, and entered land on section 7. He had 204 acres. He made his home in this township, and was engaged in farming till his death, which occurred June 17, 1856.

He was a Methodist from early life, and a Class-leader many years. In politics he was an avowed Abolitionist.

Admund Towne, the first white settler of Shabbona Township, and now deceased, was a native of Waterbury, Vt., became a brick-maker by trade, moved to Ohio, where he resided several years, and returned to his native State. He married Mrs. Sally Smith, widow of James Smith and daughter of David Straw. He then returned to Marion Co., Ohio, where he engaged in brick-making until 1834, when he came to this State and settled in what was afterward surveyed as Shabbona Township, De Kalb County. He subsequently removed to Marble Rock, Iowa, selling out here to Frank Frost. He died in the fall of 1881. Before his removal to Iowa his wife died, in Shabbona, and none of their family are now left in this county. Their children were Mary J., Electa, Cynthia, Sarah, Ralph, Chester, Russell and Daniel.

William Cone, resident on section 4, Squaw Grove Township, has been a citizen there since he arrived at the estate of manhood. His parents, Archibald and Rosetta (Cunningham) Cone, were natives of Scotland and came to the United States in 1815. They fixed their first residence in the State of New York, whence they removed in 1843 to Squaw Grove Township, De Kalb County. The mother died there May

9, 1873, and the father Aug. 6, 1877. Their family of 11 children were born in the following order: Jane, Jeannette, Mary, William, Isabella, Margaret, John (1st), Elizabeth, John (2d), Archibald and Rosetta.

Mr. Cone was born Sept. 13, 1822, near Albany, N. Y. He passed his early years on a farm and at school. On coming to De Kalb County at the age of 21 years, he became a farmer. In 1848 he entered the Army of the United States, enlisting in the First Mo. Vol. Inf., which was engaged in the Mexican War about ten months. On receiving his discharge, he returned to the township of Squaw Grove. In 1862 he went to California, reaching there by the overland route across the plains, and spent three years in mining and farming in the Golden State. He is the owner of 323 acres of fine farming land, on which he has erected excellent farm buildings. He is a Democrat in political opinions.

Jan. 19, 1856, Mr. Cone was married, in Oneida Co., N. Y., to Margaret McFarland, and they have had five children,—Isabella, Jeannette, John, Jane and Margaret. The latter died Dec. 18, 1882, when 17 years of age. Mrs. Cone died May 3, 1881. Isabella is the wife of Henry Schmidt, of Squaw Grove. Jeannette married Elihu Ramer, of Pierce Township. Jane is Mrs. Louis Hohn, and resides in Nebraska. The only son, John, resides on the homestead.

George F. Park, a retired farmer residing in the village of Shabbona, has a farm of 138 acres on section 27, Shabbona Township. He is a native of this township, his birth dating June 17, 1849, and his parents being Ira and Matilda (McNeal) Park. He passed his boyhood upon his father's farm, and when 15 years of age he removed with his parents to Leland, La Salle County, where he lived six years. The family then removed to a farm near Leland for two years, and finally returned to the old homestead in Shabbona Township. Mr. Park removed to his present residence in Shabbona village in December, 1883.

Mr. Park was married in Somanauk, Oct. 25, 1870, to Miss Joanna, daughter of Charles D. and Matilda D. (Suidam) Skinner. She was born at Leland, Ill., Jan. 31, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Park have three chil-

hren,—two sons and a daughter: Charles F., born July 23, 1871; Ira E., Oct. 14, 1877; and Etta M., Dec. 14, 1880.

In his political views Mr. Park is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church of Shabbona.

Johnson Low, farmer, sections 19 and 20, Clinton Township, is a son of Charles and Lanor (Richardson) Low, natives of Canada. They were married in that country and came to this country in 1856, settling in Clinton Township, where the father died Nov. 5, 1863. He was of Scotch extraction, and held an officer's position in the British Army. His wife still survives, and is still a resident of Clinton Township. They were the parents of ten children, namely: William R., John S., Tameran, Mary J., Charles, Caroline, James, Johnson, George and Wolford. Of the ten children, John S., Mary J., Caroline, James and George are deceased. James was a soldier in the late Civil War, doing duty in the 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., and died at Gallatin, Sumner Co., Tenn., in 1863.

Johnson Low, the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Canada, May 16, 1842. He received his education in the common schools of Canada and Illinois, coming to this State when 14 years of age with his parents. He lived with them in Clinton Township, assisting on the farm until his father's death, when he purchased the homestead of 120 acres and on which he is at present residing.

Mr. Low enlisted in the Second Illinois Light Artillery, Sept. 16, 1861, and was in his country's service for 18½ months. He was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1862, in which the Union forces, commanded by Gen. Grant and Com. Foote, had 446 killed, 1,735 wounded and 150 taken prisoners, but captured six forts, 65 guns, and 17,500 small arms. He was also in other battles and skirmishes of less import, and was honorably discharged at Memphis, Tenn. On receiving his discharge he immediately returned home.

Mr. Low was married Dec. 25, 1866, in McDonough Co., Ill., to Miss Kate, daughter of Joseph and Delia (Overton) Long, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in McDonough County at an early day.

They had ten children, namely: Albert, Clarkson, John G., Mary E., Kate, Joanna, Susan, Bessie, Lilly and Brainard.

Mrs. Low was born in Hancock Co., Ill., Aug. 25, 1851, and of the issue of her marriage to Mr. Low there are seven children, all living, namely: Caddie V., born Jan. 23, 1868; William R., born Aug. 20, 1870; Sue F., born Oct. 29, 1873; Johnson, born Sept. 30, 1875; James R., born Sept. 5, 1878; Katie, born Feb. 4, 1883; and Charles H., born Dec. 9, 1884.

Politically, Mr. Low affiliates with the Republican party. Three of his brothers, William R., James and Wolford, were soldiers in the late Civil War.

Charles V. Weddell, farmer, residence section 20, Paw Paw Township, has 160 acres of land. He was born in the township of Paw Paw, Aug. 8, 1853, and is the son of William B. and Agnes G. (Vail) Weddell. He received an academic education at the Teachers' Institute and Classical Seminary of East Paw Paw, and at the Presbyterian academy of Naperville, Ill. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and was married in Paw Paw Township, March 29, 1877, to Miss Mary Nisbet, daughter of Mathew and Agnes (Harper) Nisbet. Mrs. Weddell was born in Paw Paw Township, De Kalb Co., Ill., Nov. 28, 1855. They have two children, namely: Nellie V., born Jan. 9, 1878; and Christina L., born June 29, 1879.

Mr. Weddell has served four years as School Trustee and is now holding that office. Politically, he is a Republican.

James W. McAllister, farmer, section 36, Clinton Township, is a son of James and Jennie (Dobbins) McAllister, natives of Scotland and Ireland respectively. They were married and emigrated to the United States about the year 1822, and settled in Washington Co., N. Y. From there they moved to Ohio, and thence, in 1849, came to this county and settled in Clinton Township, where they died. They were



S. C. Bushe

the parents of 12 children, namely: Margaret, Mary, Eliza, Martha, William, James W., Sarah, Ellen, Esther, Anna, Bell and Samuel. Samuel and William are deceased.

James W. McAllister, the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., July 1, 1834, went with his parents to Ohio, and when 15 years of age accompanied them to this county. He lived at home, assisting on the farm and attending the common schools, in Ohio and this county, until he was 25 years of age. On arriving at the age stated, Mr. McAllister purchased 80 acres of land on section 36, Clinton Township, where he at present resides. His present landed possessions consist of 160 acres, all of which is in a good tillable condition.

Mr. McAllister was married Dec. 18, 1864, to Miss Mary A. Graham, in Victor Township, this county. She is a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Williamson) Graham, and a sister of Mrs. James McCleery, whose biography appears in this ALBUM. She was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1841, and is the mother of seven children by Mr. McAllister, namely: Ward, born Dec. 4, 1866; Hellen, Nov. 9, 1868; Robert J., Nov. 4, 1871; Margaret, Dec. 25, 1873; Russell, June 11, 1876; Mary B., Dec. 15, 1878; and Sarah J., Dec. 24, 1881.

Mr. McAllister affiliates with the Republican party. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Linnaeus C. Burke, farmer, owning 315 acres located on section 20 and 21, Shabbona Township, and residing thereon, was born in Bridgewater, Windsor Co., Vt., Sept. 5, 1814. His parents, Erastus and Lydia (Ward) Burke, moved to Plymouth, Windsor Co., Vt., when their son was an infant, and to Orwell, Rutland (now Addison) County, that State, when he was two years of age. Nine years later they removed to Benson, same county. His father, Erastus Burke, was born Sept. 8, 1783, in Westhampton, Mass. He was a practicing physician for several years. He died Nov. 23, 1858, at the house of his son. Lydia (Ward) Burke, his mother, was born July 7, 1787, and died in Vermont, Oct. 16, 1849.

Linnaeus received his education in the schools at

Benson and assisted his father on the farm, and early in life engaged in teaching. He taught during winters, and occupied his time summers by labor on the farm. In all, he taught about 20 terms of school.

Mr. Burke was married in Rutland Co., Vt., Oct. 29, 1839, to Miss Abigail, daughter of Rufus Long. She was born at Rutland, Vt., March 21, 1814. Two children were born of their union, namely: Sylvanus O. (1st), Aug. 10, 1840, died Oct. 16, 1843, and Sylvanus O. (2d), born Oct. 19, 1843, and died May 31, 1844. Mrs. Burke died Aug. 27, 1844, and Sept. 6, 1848, Mr. Burke was married a second time; Miss Mary E., daughter of Horace and Aurelia (Bush) Higgins, was the lady whom he selected. She was born in Orwell, Addison Co., Vt., Nov. 2, 1828, and became the mother of four children, the issue of their union, namely: Horace H., born Dec. 18, 1849, died Feb. 28, 1861; Mary E., born Dec. 12, 1853, and is the wife of James W. Shanks, a resident at Simpson, Kan.; Elizabeth A. was born April 4, 1856, and is the wife of Samuel T. Thompson, residing in Shabbona Township; Linnaeus C., Jr., was born Dec. 26, 1857, married Maria E. Plant, and resides in Shabbona Township. Mrs. Burke died Jan. 30, 1861.

Mr. Burke contracted a third matrimonial alliance July 20, 1862, at Shabbona, with Mrs. Martha Sherwood. She was a daughter of Thomas Reese and widow of Salmon Sherwood, and was born in Hampshire Co., Va., March 24, 1816, and departed this life Feb. 24, 1882.

Mr. Burke came to this county from Vermont in 1852, and located on his present farm on section 21, Shabbona Township. He had traded a stony farm in the Green Mountain State, for the one he now owns (at that time consisting of 160 acres) and moved on it when he first came here. He has continued to reside on the place ever since, and by subsequent purchase has increased his acreage to the amount stated.

Politically, Mr. Burke is a Democrat. He has served four years as Town Clerk, and the same number of years as Town Treasurer. He joined the Congregational Church while a resident of Benson, Vt., and is at present a member of the same Church at Shabbona. He has always been a worker in the Church.

As one of the leading and representative agriculturists of De Kalb County, and a gentleman worthy

to be classed with the best citizens of the county and State, we place a portrait of Mr. Burke in this volume. It was engraved from a photograph taken in 1885.

George G. Congdon, farmer, section 15, Clinton Township, is a son of James H. and Lydia E. (Brock) Congdon, natives of Rhode Island and Vermont. They were married and settled in Rutland Co., Vt., where they died, the father Nov. 22, 1854 and the mother March 10, 1837. They were the parents of 11 children, named as follows: Lansford W., James, John, Charles, Orville, Harvey, Lydia E., George G., William M., Hannah S. and Phillip P.

George G. Congdon was born in Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt., Feb. 29, 1828. He attended the common schools of his native county, matriculated at the academy at Ludlow, Windsor County, known as "Black River Academy," in which institution he remained four terms and then attended the Leland Seminary at East Townsend one term.

After leaving the latter school Mr. Congdon engaged in teaching, which profession he followed during winter months for 10 years, meeting with success. His summers he devoted to farming.

In 1854 Mr. Congdon came to Kane Co., this State, where he resided, variously engaged, for two years and then, in 1856, came to this county. He purchased 160 acres of land in Clinton Township, on which he located and where he has since resided, with the exception of the time he served in the late civil war. He enlisted in the summer of 1862 in the 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., and received his discharge at Gallatin, Sumner Co., Tenn.

Mr. Congdon was united in marriage to Miss Augusta A. York, at Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt., Feb. 14, 1867. She is a daughter of Levi and Laura (Allen) York, natives of Vermont. Her mother died in Vermont, Feb. 9, 1875. Her father, after the death of his wife, came to this county, and is at present living with his daughter. The parents had a family of seven children, four of whom are living, namely, Lura A., Rufus A. Augusta A. and Ella E.

Mrs. Congdon was born in Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt., March 27, 1843. She remained an inmate

of her father's family, assisting the mother in the household duties, and for four years previous to her marriage she was engaged in teaching. She is the mother, by Mr. Congdon, of five children, one of whom, Lillian, died in infancy. The surviving are George E., born Feb. 25, 1869; William A., Nov. 24, 1870; John S., Feb. 12, 1873; Carrie P., April 14, 1876.

Politically Mr. Congdon is a supporter of and believer in the principles and doctrines advocated by the Republican party. He has held the offices of School Trustee, Township Collector and Constable for about four years, Township Clerk a number of years and at present is a Justice of the Peace.

Mrs. Congdon is a member of and believer in the faith of the Baptist Church.

Benjamin Lobdell, merchant and Postmaster at East Paw Paw, was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1844, and is the son of Harry and Mary (Davenport) Lobdell. He moved to Lee Co., Ill., with his parents in 1856; learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was engaged several years. In December, 1883, he engaged in merchandising at East Paw Paw, and Jan. 14, 1884, was appointed Postmaster of East Paw Paw.

In politics Mr. Lobdell is a Democrat.

Richard P. Rowley, retired farmer, Waterman, is from the Empire State. His parents, Asahel and Betsey (Roberts) Rowley, natives also of that State, came to Kane County, this State, in 1856, and spent the remainder of their lives there. He died Nov. 17, 1864, and she in February, 1863. They had eight children,—Amanda, Phebe, Richard P., Enoch, William, Albert, Elizabeth and Mary.

Mr. Rowley was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1824. From the age of 15 to 20 years he worked by the month in farming pursuits. He then learned the carpenter's trade and followed that until 1853, when he came to Kane Co., Ill., and followed agriculture on a rented farm for 17 years. In 1872

he came to this county and settled upon 104 acres in Clinton Township, which he had bought three years previously. He resided on this place until 1883, when he sold it and moved to the village of Waterman, where he now resides, and is one of the Village Trustees. In his views of national interest he is a Republican, and locally he has held the office of Overseer of Highways in the township.

He was married in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1846, to Hannah M. Cole, also a native of that county. She became the mother of five children,—Mary L., Phebe A., Elliot D., William H., and Charles, who died in infancy. Mrs. R. died May 24, 1855, in Kane County, and Mr. R. again married, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1857, Mrs. Mary A., *nee* Finkle, widow of Jacob Pitcher, who died in the last named county, Oct. 28, 1855. By her first marriage she had one child, Sarah E., who is the wife of Thomas Cummings and resides in Iowa. Mrs. Rowley was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1825. By the present marriage there is one child, Erwin N. Mrs. R.'s parents, Nicholas and Harriet (Silvernale) Finkle, were natives of Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Evans, farmer, section 2, Squaw Grove Township, was born May 31, 1823, in Wales. His father and mother, John and Anna (Thomas) Evans, were natives of the South of Wales, and of their family of ten children the son who is the subject of this notice was the fifth in order of birth. He was engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in his native country until 1851, and in the fall of that year he came to the United States. After landing he proceeded to Chicago and remained there until February, 1852, when he came to Kane County and conducted a rented farm at Big Rock for three years. In 1855 he bought the farm he has since owned in Squaw Grove Township, purchasing 160 acres originally, which he has since doubled in extent. His farm includes 260 acres of land under tillage, and he has built handsome and valuable buildings.

He was married in Chicago, Feb. 16, 1852, to Ann Davis, and they have had five children: David, Ann, John E., Dean and Willie E. The latter died when nearly three years old. Mrs. Evans was born Feb.

6, 1823, in Wales. Her father and mother, Benjamin and Catherine Davis, were natives of Wales, and the former died in his native country. The latter came subsequently to America, and died at Big Rock, in September, 1872. Mrs. Evans had one brother, Benjamin.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Congregational Church. Politically Mr. E. is identified with the Republican party.

Peter V. Quilhot, farmer, section 13, Shabbona Township, has a well improved farm of 170 acres. As a settler at that place he was a pioneer. He was born in the town of Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1822. His parents were Henry and Hannah (Van Allen) Quilhot. He lost his father in early youth, and circumstances rendered it necessary for him to aid his mother in the care of the family; so that his educational advantages were limited to a few weeks at school in the winter. After he became of legal age he succeeded in securing one term at the Red Creek Academy.

He learned the painter's trade, and in June, 1845, came to this county and purchased a tract of 120 acres in Shabbona Township, and made his home with his brother-in-law, Peter Miller. Not finding the West a profitable field in which to work at his trade, he returned in 1847 to New York. In the fall of the following year he came again to Shabbona, improved his land and engaged in farming. Aug. 8, 1850, he was married in Somonauk, this county, to Miss Frances Bacon, daughter of Lyman and Sarah (Rood) Bacon, which family were among early pioneers of this county, having emigrated from Syracuse, N. Y., to De Kalb County in the fall of 1846. Mrs. Q. was born at Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1827. She has had seven children, all of whom are living except one. The eldest, John J., was born Sept. 1, 1851; married Fannie Burchard and lives at the old homestead. His wife was adopted in childhood by her step-father, S. M. Corey, and she was married under the name of Corey. Henry B., born March 20, 1853, married Alice Prescott, and lives in Morris Co., Kan. Helen E., born Jan. 1, 1856, is the wife of Richard K. Anderson, of Atchison, Kan. Josephine, born Nov. 30, 1859, is the wife of John A.

Sweet, of Waterman, Ill. Franklin, living at home, was born July 5, 1862. Lila S. was born Jan. 5, 1865, and one child, a son, died in infancy.

Mr. Quilhot has been prominently identified with public affairs in his town and county. He has served seven years as Supervisor of Shabbona, and represented his township as many terms in the County Board, besides having held various minor offices. During the late war he was active in aiding and encouraging enlistments, and contributed liberally to the volunteer bounty fund. In his views of national policy he is a Republican, and has voted with that party every since its organization. He has been connected with the Masonic Order for many years, being now a member of Shabbona Lodge, No. 374.

Robert Humphrey, retired farmer, residing at Waterman, Clinton Township, is a son of John and Ann (Price) Humphrey. His parents were natives of Wales and emigrated to this country about 1831, his father dying soon thereafter. They were father and mother to five children, namely, John, Thomas, Mary, Robert and Edward.

Robert Humphrey, subject of this biographical notice, is a native of Wales, in which country he was born Nov. 22, 1827. He was about four years of age when his parents emigrated to America, and passed his early life on a farm in Oneida Co., N. Y. He alternated working on the farm and attending the common schools until he attained the age of 25 years. At that age he engaged in the hotel business, at North Western, Oneida Co., N. Y., in which he remained for six months, then sold and engaged in the lumber business. He remained in the latter business for about three years, when he sold out and came to this county.

On arriving in this county, in the fall of 1853, Mr. Humphrey located on a farm on section 4, Clinton Township, which he purchased. He continued to reside on the farm until 1872. During his residence there he was for a year engaged in the coal and lumber business, and had charge of the station at Waterman for about 20 months. He has subsequently been engaged in the lumber and coal business at Waterman, which he disposed of in 1875. He then

moved to Chicago, and was engaged in the grain and commission business two years and a half. He then returned to Waterman and built his present fine residence. Since he returned to Waterman, he has not been actively engaged in any business.

Mr. Humphrey was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Barnes, in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1851. She is a daughter of Amos Barnes, a native of York State. She was born in Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1827.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey are the parents of one child, Emma L. She was born March 12, 1857, and is the wife of J. J. A. Zeller, resident of Rochelle, Ill. Mr. Humphrey affiliates with the Republican party. He has been honored with all the offices in the gift of the people of his township except Assessor; was Supervisor three years, Collector about three years, and at present holds the offices of Road Commissioner, Street Commissioner and Notary Public. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

Mrs. Humphrey has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years, and is still a believer in the faith of that denomination.

Capt. Thomas B. Lucas, dealer in agricultural implements and live stock, residing at Shabbona village, was born in Boone Co., Ind., July 2, 1843, and is a son of Henry and Jane (Montgomery) Lucas. He lived with his parents, assisting his father in the support of the family and attending the common schools, until he was 18 years of age. At this period in his life's history, the rebel shot on Sumter awoke a patriot's desire on his part to join the North in defense of the Union. He enlisted May 10, 1861, in Co. E, 55th Ind. Inf., and served as a private until September, 1862. He was then transferred to the 116th Ind. Inf., and Sept. 8, 1862, commissioned Second Lieutenant of Co. G, and Dec. 1, 1863, was commissioned First Lieutenant. In May, 1864, he was transferred to the 135th Ind. Inf., and on the 10th of that month received his commission as Captain, in which capacity he served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, Nov. 28, 1864. Captain Lucas served in the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas, and was in all the engagements in which his comrades participated, and escaped without any serious

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Daniel Austin

wound. Considering the age at which he entered the army, and his steady promotion from private to Lieutenant and from Lieutenant to Captain, his record is most certainly an honorable one.

After his discharge from the army, Capt. Lucas came to this county, in December, 1864, and located in Shabbona Township, where he engaged in farming until 1870. During that year he moved to Shabbona village, and was engaged with William Jackson in general merchandise until 1873. He then engaged in the business in which he is at present employed and has continued in the same ever since, except a portion of the year 1878, which he spent in Colorado to recover his health.

Capt. Lucas was married Sept. 4, 1865, at Shabbona Grove, to Miss Melissa E., daughter of Lemuel White. She died May 3, 1877, and Capt. Lucas was again married Sept. 4, 1879, at Shabbona village, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Dominicus and Catharine (Rennick) Mitchell. She was born in Comanche, Iowa, June 14, 1856.

Politically, Capt. Lucas is a Republican. He has been Collector of his township on two occasions. Socially, he is a member of T. S. Terry Post, No. 463, G. A. R.

Seneral Daniel Dustin, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder *ex officio* of De Kalb County, resident at Sycamore, was born Oct. 5, 1820, in Topsham, Orange Co., Vt. John K. Dustin, his father, was a farmer, born Jan. 24, 1784, in Atkinson, New Hampshire, near the border line between that State and Massachusetts. He died in Topsham, Vt., in August, 1858. His wife, Sally (Thompson) Dustin, was born in Newbury, Vt., Jan. 15, 1788, her death transpiring in Topsham, Vt., Dec. 14, 1829. The immediate ancestors of John K. Dustin were Nathaniel Dustin and Judith (Knight) Dustin. The former was born Sept. 8, 1756, and died March 3, 1815. The latter was born May 2, 1756, and departed this life June 3, 1842.

The Dustin family is of Scotch and English descent, and the first authentic record of them in this country was of Thomas and Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1677, which was at the

time of their marriage. "Hannah Dustin," says the historical record, "became the mother of 13 children. She was taken prisoner by the Indians in the attack on Haverhill March 15, 1698, her nurse and infant one year old being also taken, but the child was soon afterward killed. She was placed in an Indian family of 12 persons on an island (Dustin's Island), in the Merrimack River, near the mouth of the Contocook, in New Hampshire, and with the aid of the nurse and a white captive boy she killed all the Indians in their sleep except a squaw and a boy who escaped. She returned to Haverhill with their skulls."

General Dustin is the seventh of a family of 13 children, and remained with his parents on the farm until attaining his majority. He received a good common-school and academical education, and after studying medicine at Topsham and Corinth, attended three full courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., graduating therefrom in 1846. His labor upon the farm had been interspersed with the duties of a teacher in the district school. Thrown mainly upon his own resources, he continued teaching at intervals while a medical student at Dartmouth. After being graduated he first established himself in the practice of medicine at East Corinth, his native county, remaining there for a period of three years. In March, 1850, like many other adventurous and ambitious young men, he was persuaded by the glowing reports of gold discoveries in California to try his fortunes in the new Eldorado, whither he went and engaged in mining operations until 1853, when, in connection with mercantile pursuits in which he had become engaged, he resumed the practice of his profession. The political abilities which have always distinguished the General soon attracted favorable attention, and in 1855-6 he was chosen to represent Nevada County in the Legislature of that State.

In 1858 he was induced by the representations of friends to come to Sycamore, where he became associated with J. E. Ellwood in the sale of drugs and medicines. He continued in business until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when in response to the call of the Government for troops he disposed of his interest to Mr. Ellwood and assisted in raising the 8th Regt. Ill. Cav. The regiment was organized at St. Charles, Ill., September, 1861, was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and General Dustin went

to the front in command of Co. L. In January, 1862, he was made a Major of the 8th Cav. In March, 1862, his regiment joined in the general advance on Manassas, in General Sumner's Division. In the early part of the spring of that year, at four different times it drove the enemy across the Rappahannock. His regiment did important service at Gaines' Hill and Malvern Hill, and was on picket duty while the army laid at Harrison's Landing; it led the advance on the second occupation of Malvern Hill, and with Benson's Battery, United States Artillery, bore the brunt of the fight, and brought up the rear of our retreating forces at Barrett's Ford and Chickahominy. At the opening of the "Seven Days' Fight" General Dustin was in command of a squadron of the 8th on the extreme right of our lines, and where the rebel troops first encountered the Union army; and the first volley of musketry on the first day of that memorable succession of engagements was fired at Major Dustin, his orderly and a captain of his command, by the advance guard of the enemy at close range, the captain being shot down by the Major's side.

In July, 1862, under the call for more men, the 107th Regt. of Ill. Inf. was raised. It was mustered into the service Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, Ill., and the General became its commanding officer. The regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland, with which it remained through the war. In the spring of 1864 the regiment was brigaded with the 102d and 129th Illinois, the 70th Indiana and the 79th Ohio, the same being in the 1st brigade, 3d division of the 20th Army Corps. After the Atlanta campaign Col. Dustin was placed in command of the 2d brigade of the same division and corps and remained in command of that brigade during the war. He accompanied Gen. Sherman in his grand march to the sea. After the battle of Averysboro, N. C., he was brevetted Brigadier General, a promotion which his coolness, dash and bravery in that engagement had well merited. It may be said here that he has a spotless military record, and was one of the most gallant officers sent from De Kalb County. Upon being mustered out of the service June 7, 1865, at Washington, where he took a proud part in the Grand Review of the armies, Gen. Dustin returned home, and in the fall of that year was elected to the office of County Clerk, without opposition, which position he held for four years. He was subsequently elected

County Treasurer for one term, and in the fall of 1880 was elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder. He was re-elected in 1884, and with the expiration of his present term will have completed sixteen years of official service in the Court-House at Sycamore. It is needless to say that he has performed the several important trusts reposed to his keeping by the people of the county with signal fidelity and ability. As a Republican none have been more active and influential in local politics. The General has twice been the choice of Republicans in De Kalb County for Congress, and in both instances has ne withdrawn in favor of personal friends, preferring in his modesty and humility to remain in comparative obscurity, although second to none in influence and fitted in every sense to confer honor upon any position to which he might be called. He has been a staunch Republican from the first, and in every political campaign since his return from military to civil life he has done yeoman service for his party. Intellectually gifted, he is fluent of speech and possesses that rare grace and power of oratory which is at once most pleasing and effective on the stump. He is a man of warm and generous impulses and never fails in his appeals to the patriotic feelings of those whom he addresses. In this respect he is exceptional. His fine presence and courtly manners, added to his unswerving integrity and his utter unselfishness, have won for him a host of friends and enthusiastic admirers. De Kalb County is proud of him, and loves him for the gallant soldier that he was, for the faithful and able part he has borne in the administration of its civil affairs and for his manly and devoted spirit in all things pertaining to their interests. As a neighbor he is conspicuous for his kindly ways and his ready response to every appeal in behalf of charity and benevolence. He is one of those worthy sons of New England who have left the impress of their character and good deeds upon the institutions and people of the West.

He has been twice married. His first wife being Isabel, daughter of Colonel Gouldsbun Taplin, of Corinth, Vt. Their marriage took place at Topsham Vt., in 1846, and of their union three children were born. Emma A. married William B. Myers, a woolen manufacturer of Carthage, Mo. Electa J. is the wife of Walter Waterman, a merchant at Sycamore. William G. is connected with a prominent journal published at Rockford, Ill. The mother died at East

Corinth, Vt., which was also the place of her nativity. The second marriage of General Dustin, to Elmira E. Pauly, occurred Oct. 15, 1854, and they have one daughter, Zada Belle. Mrs. Dustin was born in Warren Co., Ohio.

In 1859 the General became especially interested in the Masonic Order and is now a Mason of the 3rd degree. He is a member of Sycamore Lodge, No. 134; Sycamore Chapter, No. 49; Sycamore Council, No. 36, and Sycamore Commandery, No. 15. In 1872 the Knights Templar of Illinois elected him to the highest office within their gift, that of Right Eminent Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Dustin, together with their daughters, are members of the First Congregational Church of Sycamore, in which society the General has held important offices, being at present Clerk of the Church.

The portrait of General Dustin on a preceding page is presented by the publishers with a satisfaction which will meet with a corresponding degree of appreciation wherever the subject is known.

George C. Cooper, deceased, for many years a resident of Paw Paw Township, was born in the town of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1808, and is the son of William and Sarah (Crage) Cooper. His parents were born in Washington Co., N. Y., of Irish descent. He moved to Cayuga County, with his parents, in 1810, became a farmer and was married in Sterling, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1831, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, daughter of James and Letitia Moore. Mrs. Cooper was born in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., of English and Irish descent, April 20, 1810. They had two children, both born in Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., a son and a daughter: James C., born Feb. 2, 1833, married Margaret Newton, Feb. 21, 1856, and died Oct. 22, 1869; Mary C., born May 30, 1835, wife of Joseph L. Holmes, married Feb. 28, 1858, and resides in Leland, Ill.

Mr. Cooper emigrated with his family to Illinois, in 1848, and arrived in Paw Paw Township, De Kalb County, July 24. He purchased 320 acres of Government land, and subsequently bought an 80-acre

tract at private sale, making 400 in all. He was engaged in farming and stock-growing to the time of his death, which occurred July 20, 1862. In politics he was an earnest Republican, with Abolition sympathies. He always took a warm interest in political affairs, and was a zealous advocate of temperance principles. He was a man who aimed to advance the best interests of society, and was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. His wife survives him, and still resides at the old homestead, on section 23, where she is held in high esteem by neighbors and friends.



James McCleery, Supervisor of Clinton Township, residing and farming on section 34, is a son of James and Jane (Thompson) McCleery, natives of New York and Scotland respectively. They were married and settled in Canada, and eight years later moved to Wayne Co., Ohio. From Ohio they came to this county in 1851, and settled in Somonauk Township, and afterward removed to Victor Township, where, May 29, 1859, his mother died. His father then removed to Washington Co., Iowa, where he is at present residing, at the advanced age of 81 years. Nine children constituted the issue of their marriage. Six survive, namely, John, James, Mary A., Margaret, Elizabeth, and William D. The deceased are Hugh, Robert and Jane C.

James McCleery, Jr., was born in Canada, near Gault, Waterloo County, June 18, 1835. He was seven years of age when his parents moved to Ohio, and remained on his father's farm, assisting in its cultivation and attending the common schools until he attained the age of 22 years. Arriving at that age, he set out to fight life's battles alone. He at first engaged in farming, which vocation he followed in Ohio until 1851, when he came to this county.

In 1855 Mr. McCleery came into possession of 120 acres of land situated in Victor Township. He at once settled on his land and lived thereon for two years, when he traded it for 187 acres in Clinton Township. He moved on the latter farm in 1861, and is still a resident thereon. He is at present the owner of 292 acres of land, all situated in De Kalb

County, and of the entire amount 220 acres are under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. McCleery was united in marriage to Margaret Graham, in Victor Township, Feb. 1, 1858. She is a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Williamson) Graham, natives of Washington Co., N. Y. They came to this county in 1850 and lived for one year in Somonauk Township, then removed to Victor Township, where they at present reside. They are the parents of six children, five of whom survive, namely, Margaret, Mary A., Andrew, Russell and James. One died in infancy.

Margaret McCleery, wife of the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., June 15, 1837. She remained an inmate of her father's family, assisting in the household duties and attending the common schools until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. McCleery are the parents of ten children. The living are Sarah J., Mary, Fanny E., Adeline I., William R., Raymond and Jeannett. The deceased are John, Andrew and Margaret.

Mr. McCleery was appointed Supervisor of Clinton Township in the spring of 1883, and in the spring of 1884 was elected to the office, and now holds the same. He has also held other minor offices in his township. Politically, he is a Republican. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. McCleery are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Wright, farmer and stockman, resident on section 34, De Kalb Township, is one of the leading agriculturists of his county. On attaining his majority he settled on the farm on which he has since resided and carried on his successful operations. His estate includes 226 acres of land, all under a high order of cultivation and devoted largely to the rearing of stock of excellent grades, comprising 44 head of cattle, 120 swine and eight horses. He is a Republican in political connection.

Mr. Wright was born March 11, 1833, in Oneida Co., N. Y. He acquired a fair degree of education in the common schools, and after the death of his father, which occurred when he was three years of age, was brought up by his mother, who supported her family of four sons and two daughters and reared

them to a period when they could make their own way in the world. From the age of 12 years until his manhood, he was a farm laborer. He was seven years of age when the family came to De Kalb County. Before coming of age, in company with his brother Jabez, he bought 160 acres of land, of which he afterwards became by purchase sole proprietor and which is now included in his homestead.

The marriage of Mr. Wright to Amanda Richardson took place Dec. 21, 1854, in De Kalb Township. Her parents, Abiel and Sophia Richardson, were natives of Vermont, and removed from that State to Illinois in 1837, becoming pioneer settlers of De Kalb County. The former died April 14, 1869; the decease of the latter occurred March 12, 1871. Mrs. Wright was born Aug. 18, 1836, in Addison Co., Vt. Frank E., only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, was born March 19, 1857.

Evi Hurst, a retired farmer, residing in the village of Shabbona, was born at Eaton, Nottinghamshire, England, Nov. 23, 1823, and is the son of James and Mary (Bowskill) Hurst. In youth he was employed in farming and other service, and, May 15, 1849, he was married, at Troxford, England, to Miss Sarah Burdin, daughter of John and Ann Burdin, who was born in Bothamsall, England, Feb. 7, 1828.

Mr. Hurst and family emigrated to America in 1851, and after spending two years in Seneca Co., N. Y., removed, in 1853, to Batavia, Kane Co., Ill., where they resided one year. Then they were residents of Victor, De Kalb County, three years; then again in Seneca, N. Y., three years; next, in 1859, they returned to Victor; and finally in 1864, Mr. Hurst purchased a farm of 160 acres in the township of Shabbona, being the southeast quarter of section 1. He carried on his farm successfully till 1881, when he sold, and Feb. 20, 1882, removed to the village of Shabbona, where he has a pleasant and commodious residence.

The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Hurst are seven in number, besides two deceased, and all born in America except the oldest, as follows: John, born April 14, 1850, married Eva Wigton and lives in Hamilton Co., Iowa; Mary A., born June 20, 1852,



Mrs L. H. Greig

died July 1, 1852; George, born Aug. 10, 1853, married Franc Bronson and lives in Hamilton Co., Iowa; James H., born Sept. 12, 1855, married Sarah Wescott and resides also in Hamilton Co., Iowa; Sarah E., born May 29, 1858, is the wife of William Launsbury and lives in Hamilton Co., Neb.; Eliza J., born Nov. 11, 1860, is the wife of Charles R. Dodd and is a resident of Humboldt, Iowa; Ann M. was born Feb. 4, 1863; Lillie M., July 22, 1865; and Joseph, born Oct. 23, 1868, died June 2, 1873.

James McFarland, deceased, was a respected pioneer of Paw Paw Township of 1845. He was born in the town of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1797, and was the son of John and Janet McFarland. His parents were of Scottish birth, and had emigrated to the State of New York in an early day. He moved with his parents to Cayuga County in boyhood, where he was engaged in farming and lumbering.

He came to Illinois in 1845 and settled on section 23, Paw Paw Township, De Kalb County. He purchased his land of the Government (160 acres), and made this his home continuously till the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 27, 1876. He was married in Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 6, 1832, to Miss Mary Harper, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Black) Harper. Mrs. McFarland was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, April 10, 1809. She emigrated with her parents to America during the War of 1812. The family settled in Washington Co., N. Y., and subsequently removed to Cayuga County, same State, where she was married. Three children were born of this union, one boy and two girls: Elizabeth, born Feb. 10, 1833, became the wife of Charles S. Hubbell, and died Feb. 24, 1875, leaving three children, all girls; the next younger than Elizabeth was Janet, who was born Nov. 14, 1835, and died June 24, 1848; Thomas, born in 1837, died in infancy.

Mr. McFarland was an earnest member of the United Presbyterian Church from boyhood. He took an active part in building the church at Ross Grove, and was one of the most liberal in its support.

He was a man of the strictest integrity, and com-

manded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His wife, a lady justly held in high esteem, survives him and still occupies the old homestead. She is a consistent Christian and has a membership in the United Presbyterian Church of Freeland, De Kalb County.

Lewis H. Crego, farmer, residing on section 36, De Kalb Township, was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1841. He is the son of Daniel Crego, a native of New York, and was born in Herkimer County, that State, April 30, 1801. He followed the business of a farmer in that county until his removal to this State in 1852, when he settled in Kane County. In 1857, he came to De Kalb County, which is now their place of residence. His father was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1750, of Holland parentage. His wife, Polly (Stanehan) Crego, was born in Chatham, N. Y., and they moved to Chenango Co., N. Y., where she died, in 1829, aged 69 years; and his death occurred in 1836. They were the parents of nine children,—two daughters and seven sons. Daniel Crego, their eighth son, was married to Ann Kelley, who is the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Stall) Kelley, natives of New York, both of whom died the same year, the father in February and the mother in July, 1837. There were seven children in the family of Daniel and Ann Crego, namely, Sarah, George M., Polly J., Owen C., Lewis H., Nancy E. and Ellen.

Mr. Crego, the subject of this sketch, is a prominent agriculturist of De Kalb County, of which he has been a continuous resident since 1857. He has a valuable farm, which comprises 480 acres of land, devoted to the raising of stock and general farming of an advanced character. Mr. Crego's political views are in harmony with those of the Democratic party.

The marriage of Mr. Crego to Millie Souders took place in Kane Co., Ill., March 1, 1873, and they became the parents of four children: John S. and Dan S., twins, were born June 28, 1875; Floyd O., Aug. 14, 1876; Mabel M., July 14, 1879. Mrs. Crego died Oct. 28, 1879, in the township of De Kalb. She was born in Kane County, Nov. 27, 1842, and was the daughter of John and Polly Souders, natives of

Ohio, who were the first settlers on Blackberry Creek in Kane County.

As one of the prominent and representative agriculturists of De Kalb County, we take pleasure in presenting Mr. Crego's portrait in this work among other leading and representative men; and as a fit and worthy companion picture of Mr. Crego, we place by it that of his estimable wife. The photographs from which the engravings were made were taken in 1878.

Nathaniel Smith, deceased, formerly of Sandwich, came in 1858 to that place from Little Rock, Ill., where he had located in 1849. He was born in Providence, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1822.

After completing a course in the State Normal School of New York, he was appointed Public School Inspector in his native State. Mr. Smith was a man of artistic tastes and was one of the best photographers in the west. He was the instructor of C. D. Mosher, of Chicago, who has a national reputation. Nathaniel Smith died at his home in Sandwich, Jan. 24, 1878.

Erastus Dean, proprietor of a drug store and meat-market at Waterman, is from the Empire State. His parents, Smith and Delilah (Wright) Dean, also natives of that State, came to Kane Co., Ill., in 1846, where where they resided the remainder of their lives. Their seven children were Erastus, Althea, John, Robert, Lewis, Miriam and Nathaniel.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., July 18, 1831, came to this State with his father in 1846, lived at home till 1855, and came and purchased a farm of 146 acres in Afton Township, this county, where he lived about 14 years, and then rented his farm and removed to Shabbona, where he engaged in the meat business about five years; he then removed to Waterman, where he has since been employed in the same vocation, adding to his business a stock of drugs in 1884.

In his political views Mr. Dean is a Democrat.

He has been one of the Trustees of the village of Waterman for four years, School Trustee, etc.

He was married in Afton Township, this county, Oct. 12, 1859, to Miss Charlotte L., daughter of Orson and Betsey (Brainard) Pearl, natives of New York State, who came to this county in 1854, settling in Afton Township, where Mrs. Pearl died. Mr. P. afterward married and moved to Waterman, where he at present resides, at the advanced age of 81 years. His children are Julius, Mary A., Charlotte L., Sarah, Ellen and Charles. Mrs. Dean was born in the State of New York, July 10, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. D. have 12 children, namely: Alice, Smith A., Charles O., Amzy, William E., Bertie P., Cornelius, Jennie, Lulu, John W., Fred and one who died when an infant.

Ezra M. Ames, farmer, section 33, Clinton Township is a son of Elijah and Cynthia Ames, natives of Vermont, and is the youngest of 15 children who constituted the issue of their marriage.

He was born in Potsdam, St Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 5, 1822. He was a resident of "York State" for 25 years, until 1847, when he came to Du Page County, this State. He lived in the latter county three years, until June 1850, when he came to this county and purchased 80 acres of land in Clinton Township, on which he located and where he is at present residing. He is the owner of 204 acres of land, 180 of which are in a good tillable condition.

Mr. Ames was united in marriage to Miss Orpha M. Ames, Jan. 9, 1846, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. She is a daughter of Elijah and Mable (Pierce) Ames, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts respectively, and are the parents of 12 children.

Orpha M. Ames was born in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 27, 1822. She is the mother of eight children by Mr. Ames, namely: Marion E., born April 9, 1847; Almeda, born March 6, 1850; George W., born April 15, 1852; Ota E., born Nov. 23, 1856; Charlie L., born March 30, 1859; Ethan E., born Dec. 21, 1860; Myron P., born May 29, 1863; and Cora M., born Dec. 5, 1865. Marion E. died April 19, 1868. Almeda is the wife of James

Merritt, and resides in Waterman. Ota E. married Miss Ella Hill and resides in Sycamore.

Politically, Mr. Ames is a Republican. He has held the office of School Director, Overseer of the Poor and Overseer of Highways.

James Harper, farmer, residence East Paw Paw, on section 18, has 628½ acres of land, 158 acres of which lies in Lee County, the balance being in De Kalb County; was born in Paw Paw Township, De Kalb Co., Ill., Dec. 2, 1854, and is the son of William and Sarah (Kirk) Harper. He received a common-school education and was reared on his father's farm. He has always made this township his home.

He was married at East Paw Paw, April 10, 1878, to Bertha Patrick, daughter of William and Mary (Congrave) Patrick. Mrs. Harper was born in Du Page Co., Ill., April 7, 1858. They have three children, all boys: Floyd E., born March 9, 1879; Frank W., born Nov. 23, 1881; and Jesse C., born Dec. 10, 1883.

Mr. Harper made his home on section 14 of this township immediately after his marriage, where he still has a farm, and continued to reside there till 1883, when he removed to East Paw Paw, his present home. Politically, he is a Republican.

William Howison, farmer, section 33, Clinton Township, is a son of George and Margaret (Brown) Howison, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1834 and settled in New York in 1844 and came to Somonauk Township, this county, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

They were the parents of James, William, Eliza, Alexander and Robert.

Mr. Howison, of this sketch, was born also in Scotland, Oct. 18, 1821, and in 1843 he emigrated to this country, coming direct to De Kalb County. He first resided about four years in Somonauk Township, and then, in 1847, he moved to Clinton Township, where he purchased a quarter of section 33, settled upon it and has since resided there. He

is now the owner of 500 acres of land in Clinton Township, most of which is in a state of good cultivation or pasture. He keeps about 250 head of hogs, 60 of cattle and 14 horses.

In his political principles he is identified with the Republicans. He has been entrusted with the offices of Highway Commissioner, School Director, etc. He and Mrs. H. are both members of the United Presbyterian Church.

He was married in Clinton Township, Oct. 18, 1855, to Catherine Walls, who was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1824, and they are the parents of James A., William J., Robert W., George W., Albert and Mary M. The first-born, James A., died March 15, 1882.

Franklin O. Stevens, farmer, owning 120 acres on section 30, Shabbona Township, was born in West Haven, Rutland Co., Vt., Sept. 14, 1832. His parents, Amma and Polly (Talmadge) Stevens, moved from Vermont to Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y., in which vicinity his father soon after engaged in farming.

Franklin O. was raised on his father's farm, alternating his labors thereon by attendance at the common schools. In 1840 he came, with his parents, from New York and located in Cook County, this State. They resided in the latter county for about three years, then moved to Du Page County, and in 1848 came to this county and located on a farm.

Mr. Stevens was married Feb. 15, 1855, to Loticia M. Erwin, who died Dec. 8, same year, leaving a son, Terry G. He was born Nov. 14, 1855, married Cora Allen and resides in Montana. Mr. Stevens was a second time married Sept. 13, 1857, at Shabbona, to Miss Ann, daughter of Lyman and Hannah (Gates) Norton. She was born in Parkham, Geauga Co., Ohio, July 22, 1835, and came to this State with her parents in 1845. The issue of their union was two children: Murray L., born Oct. 6, 1868, married E. Hattie Ray and resides on a farm in Shabbona Township; Curtis E. was born Feb. 13, 1874, and is living with her parents.

Soon after the breaking out of the late Civil War, Nov. 2, 1861, Mr. Stevens enlisted in Co. C, 50th Ill. Vol. Inf., was a Sergeant and served in the Army of the Tennessee. He received an honorable

discharge June 17, 1862, on account of physical disability.

Mr. Stevens settled on his present farm and has constantly resided thereon except two years he spent in Oregon and the time he was in the army. In May, 1871, he, with his family, went to Oregon *via* the Union Pacific Railroad. He traveled by stage about 300 miles and located in Jacksonville, Jackson County. He spent two years there, and then returned to his farm, which he had rented during his absence, arriving in the fall of 1872.

Politically, Mr. Stevens has been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization.

George Harrington, farmer, section 13, Squaw Grove Township, was born Sept. 26, 1835, in New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., and is the son of Rufus and Eliza (Welch) Harrington. (See sketch of Rufus Harrington).

He obtained his education in the public schools of his native State and of Illinois, having been about 13 years of age when he came to De Kalb County. His first act of unusual importance was his enrollment in the Union army. He enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in the 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., as a private in Co. H. He served until the close of the war, and obtaining his discharge returned to Squaw Grove. He is the owner of 120 acres of land, which is under advanced cultivation and forms a valuable property. He is a Republican and is a member of Aurora Post, No. 20, G. A. R. He has held several local offices, of different degrees of respectability.

Nov. 25, 1858, he was married at Sandwich, to Elvira A. Ward. She was born Dec. 24, 1835, in Ohio, and they have three children,—Jessie A., Ruth E. and Stella M. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington are members of the Baptist Church.

Bartman Schule, farmer on section 21, Pierce Township, was born April 24, 1803, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He grew to manhood in his native State, and was married May 20, 1830, to Elizabeth Roth. In 1847 the family, including the parents and five children, set out for America, landing at the port of New York.

Mr. Schule found employment there and saved sufficient of his earnings to come to Illinois after a year and a half, and in the fall of 1849 settled in Du Page County, where he was engaged in farm labor until 1853, when he settled in Pierce Township, to which place he had come a year before and purchased 240 acres of wild land situated on section 21, at the rate of \$3 per acre. They first built a shanty with a shed-roof, which served a few months for a shelter and was then replaced with a more commodious frame house. Their children are named Catherine, John, Henry, Elizabeth and George. The latter is the only one living in the township of Pierce. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and was married Dec. 2, 1862, to Mary A. Shoop, a native of Crawford Co., Ohio, and daughter of Solomon and Catherine (Eberly) Shoop. They have five children,—Adelia Jane, William Henry, Emma Ellen, Nelson George (Postmaster at Pierceville) and John Harvey.

On coming West from New York, they came by the Hudson River and Erie Canal to Buffalo, and thence to Chicago by steamer. From the last place they came to Du Page County on foot. The family homestead is in fine and valuable condition, with good farm buildings, orchard and shade trees.

Samuel M. Swift, retired farmer, residing at Waterman and owning land on section 11, Clinton Township, is a son of Samuel and Betsey M. (Woodworth) Swift, natives of New York. They moved to Calhoun Co., Mich., where they located and resided until their death. Seven children were the issue of their union, namely: Samuel M., Elizabeth M., Nathaniel, Charles, David, Harriet, Woodworth and Kent.

Samuel M. Swift, the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., March 27, 1820. He lived at home, aiding in the support of the family, working on the farm and attending the common schools until manhood. On attaining that age, he set forth to meet life's obstacles with a determination to accumulate a competency. He came to Kendall County, this State, where he remained until the spring of 1854, and then came to this county. On his arrival he purchased 160 acres of land on section 11, Clinton Township, on which he at once located and resided until the spring of 1885, when

he moved to Waterman. All of his land is in good tillable condition. Politically, Mr. Swift is identified with the Republican party, and has held the offices of School Director and Highway Commissioner.

Mr. Swift was united in marriage to Miss Harriet M. Shonts, April 7, 1846, in Little Rock Township, Kendall Co., Ill. She is the daughter of Andrew M. and Mariam (Buck) Shonts, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, and of German and American extraction. They moved about the year 1840 to Kendall Co., this State, where they died. Their family comprised 12 children, namely: Eber., Anthony, David, Eliza, Angeline, John, Mariam Harriet M., Mary, Andrew, Edwin and Jeremiah.

Harriet M. Swift was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1819. She was an inmate of her father's family until the date of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Swift are the parents of seven children, namely: Drew C.; Emma M., Eber M., R. K., Earnest, Ellsworth and Elizabeth. Emma M. and Elizabeth are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Swift are members of the Baptist Church.

Henry Corson, farmer, section 28, Genoa Township, whose portrait is given on the opposite page, was born July 8, 1825, in Lycoming Co., Pa. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Buck) Corson, were born in the Keystone State. The former was born Feb. 5, 1788, and died in Pennsylvania April 16, 1842. The mother came to De Kalb County after becoming a widow. She was born Oct. 15, 1795, and died in January, 1882, in McHenry County. They were the parents of 11 children,—Hannah, Catherine, Peter, Sarah, Susan, Henry, Lovinia, Daniel B., Alfred, Harriet and Lucretia.

Mr. Corson was a farmer in his native county until the spring of 1864, when he removed with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, to De Kalb County. He bought 140 acres of land in Genoa Township, on section 3, immediately after his removal hither, on which he prosecuted his agricultural work until 1877, about which time he rented the place to a tenant and bought 40 acres on section 28—since constituting his homestead. In the spring of 1878 he went with his family to Colorado and

New Mexico, and spent about nine months, returning to his home in Genoa Township. In political principle and preference he is identified with the Democrats.

The marriage of Mr. Corson to Eliza A. F. Hewlett took place Oct. 31, 1850, in Lycoming Co., Pa. Mrs. Corson is one of 12 children,—Edward, Caroline, Charlotte, Sophia, Drusilla, Eliza A. F., Thomas, Angeline, Charles, Catherine, William E. and Henry C. Mrs. Corson was born Feb. 5, 1831, in Lycoming County, and is the daughter of Charles and Martha (Croft) Hewlett, the former a native of England, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Corson have had four children born to them,—Horton H., Angeline, Mary D. and Carrie E. The youngest child died when 16 months old.

John Ray, farmer, residing at Shabbona, was born in Nassau, Germany, Jan. 10, 1820, and is a son of John J. and Catharine Ray, natives of that country. He received a good common-school education in his native country, and prior to majority had mastered the stone-mason's trade. In 1849 he emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York city July 15 of that year. He proceeded from that place to Monroe County, that State, where he resided for about four years and then came to this State, locating at Plano, Kendall County. He followed the vocation of a farmer in that county for five years, when he removed to Victor Township, this county, and continued in the same occupation until 1864. During the latter year he moved to Shabbona Township and on Feb. 9, of that year, purchased 160 acres of land located on section 15, that township.

On the construction of the railroad through Shabbona Township, Mr. Ray gave the right of way through his farm, and also donated an undivided half interest in 17 acres to secure the establishment of a station at Shabbona. He aided by his liberality and public-spiritedness very materially in establishing the village of Shabbona.

Mr. Ray was married in his native country Jan. 10, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Enders. She is a daughter of George and Mary Enders, and was born in Nassau, Germany. They have been blessed with nine chil-

dren, three of whom were born in Germany, namely : William H., the present editor and publisher of the *Shabbona Express*; John Ferdinand died in this country, aged 12 years and 8 months; Lisette H. is the wife of George Hochstrasser and resides at Willow Creek, Lee Co., Ill. The remaining six children were born in this country. They are: John P., married Lotta Heun; Benjamin F. married Laura Linthicum; George A. married Miss Sarah J. Houghtby; John A. died in infancy; Emma A. is unmarried and lives at home; Esther H. is the wife of M. L. Stevens and resides in Shabbona.

Mr. Ray and his sons are Republicans. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church of Shabbona.

Michael Zeigler, a farmer on section 22, Pierce Township, was born Sept. 20, 1820, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His father, Michael Zeigler, was a native of Baden and married Elizabeth Steinle, who was born in Wurtemberg. He was a land-holder five miles from the chief city of his province, and his residence was in the village of Pfahlbash.

Mr. Zeigler was sent to school eight years and obtained a good education. In 1847, accompanied by his brother, he set out in a sail vessel for America, and in 28 days landed at New York. He proceeded from that city to Pennsylvania and spent a few months as a clerk. He came next to Chicago, where he prospected for a couple of weeks, and went thence to Michigan. He spent a few months as a saw-mill assistant, but he contracted the ague and returned to Chicago, where he remained until he recovered his health. He next made his way to Du Page County, and during the summer following worked on a farm in Kane County. In 1850 he contracted the California gold "fever," and in company with five men and six teams set out for an overland journey to the land of promise, carrying with them their supplies. The journey consumed four months. Mr. Zeigler passed three years in the mines at different localities and with varying success. In 1853 he returned, making the route across the Isthmus and by steamer, thence to New York, coming from there to De Kalb County. He bought 160 acres of land on section 22, Pierce

Township, which included 20 acres of broken prairie and a log house. At date of writing, 32 years after making his purchase, Mr. Zeigler has his farm all improved and excellent farm buildings. His marriage to Laura Ramer took place in 1853. Their children are—Ferdinand, Edward, Reuben and Melinda.

Mon W. Lake, farmer and stock-grower, section 25, Paw Paw Township; post-office, Leland. He was born in Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1829, and is the son of John and Catharine (Van Tassel) Lake, of English descent on the father's side, and of German on the mother's. When 10 years of age he emigrated to Hancock Co., Ill., arriving May 31, 1840. In the spring of 1845, he came to Paw Paw Township, De Kalb County, and purchased a part of his present farm, of the Government, in 1849. He worked out at \$11 a month to earn money to pay for it, and subsequently purchased another tract of 80 acres, making 160 in all. He was married in Paw Paw Township, Jan. 5, 1860, to Mary E. Dennis, daughter of John and Margaret (McFarland) Dennis. Mrs. Lake was born in the township of Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., April 16, 1842. They have one child, a son, Myron E., born Jan. 15, 1863.

In politics Mr. Lake is a Republican and has voted that ticket since the organization of the party.

Ole Jorgenson Prestegard, of the firm of Christopher & Jorgens, dealers in grain, lumber, coal and live stock, in the village of Lee, was born in Norway, April 23, 1841, the son of Jorgen and Gruenelda Prestegard. He emigrated from his native land to America in 1864, coming directly to Illinois and settling in the township of Alto, Lee County, where he engaged in farming. He purchased 320 acres of land, situated on sections 35 and 36, which he still owns and on which he still resides.

In 1871 he formed the existing partnership with C. Christopher, in the business above mentioned. He moved to the village of Lee in September, 1874,

where he resided till the spring of 1885, and he then removed to the farm in Alto, still continuing his business at Lee. As a business man he has a reputation for enterprise and fair dealing of which any man might be proud.

Since declaring his intention to become a citizen, he has always voted with the Republican party.

He was married in Alto Township Dec. 24, 1868, to Gorend Pedersen, daughter of Lars and Segeri Pedersen. She was born in Norway. They have had a family of eight children, namely: Gruelda, Lars, Gorgen, Sarah (1st) deceased, Sarah (2d), Peder O., deceased, and Olaf G.

Edward Molitor, M. D., practicing physician and surgeon at Somonauk, is the son of Dr. Nicholas and Rosa (Salmon) Molitor and was born in Somonauk, Dec. 31, 1862. His father was a native of Bavaria and was graduated at Rush Medical College in Chicago. He came to Somonauk in 1860. He was for 23 years a practicing physician and surgeon at Somonauk. He died March 12, 1883, at Somonauk, aged 58 years.

He educated his son in his profession, and the latter was graduated Feb. 20, 1883, at Rush Medical College, and on his father's decease a month later succeeded to his office and practice, and is doing an extensive and prosperous business. Dr. Molitor was a student at Notre Dame, Ind., two terms, 1879-80, previous to his matriculation at Rush College, and received a medical certificate from that University, dated June 23, 1880.

Russell R. Brown, deceased, formerly a farmer on section 36, Clinton Township, was born in the State of New York, in September, 1816. In the family of his parents, James and Fanny (Scott) Brown, were five children,—Russell R., Morris P., Adelia, Abi and Emma.

Mr. Brown came to De Kalb County with his parents in 1846 and entered a quarter-section of land in Clinton Township, where he followed agriculture

until his death, which was a most distressing circumstance. He was driving a team of spirited horses near his home, when they became frightened and ran, throwing him out and breaking his back. He died ten days afterwards, from the result, July 3, 1864.

Mr. Brown was married Dec. 19, 1850, to Miss Nancy Warner, daughter of Ralph and Clara Warner. She came to Henry Co., Ill., with her parents in 1845 and to De Kalb in 1850. In her father's family were 11 children, namely: Wilson, Amos, Hester, Rhoda, Nancy, Calvin, John, Marrilla, Orman, David and Mary A. The deceased are Rhoda, Marrilla and Mary A. Mrs. Brown was born in Elizabethtown, Canada, March 10, 1826. She is the mother of five children, namely: Fred A., born Sept. 16, 1851; Ralph R., born Oct. 7, 1853, married Anna M. Beveridge Feb. 18, 1880, and resides in Clinton Township; Grace was born March 27, 1855, and married A. G. Case, July 14, 1878; he is a hardware merchant at Aurora; Sarah, was born July 13, 1860, and died Nov. 4, 1862; Grant, born March 14, 1864.

Emma Stevens, deceased, formerly a citizen of Shabbona, was born in Connecticut, Sept. 21, 1788, and was a son of Daniel Stevens. He was seven years of age when his parents moved with him to Vermont. In 1836 he moved to Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y., and in 1840 to Cook Co., Ill., where he resided three years; next, in Du Page Co., Ill., for a time, and finally, in 1848, he settled in Shabbona, where he lived until his death, which occurred Feb. 9, 1870.

He was married Nov. 24, 1814, in West Haven, Vt., to Miss Polly, daughter of Wm. Talmadge, and a native of the Green Mountain State. They had a family of five children, namely: Edwin F., born May 3, 1821, was drowned in Lake Michigan Oct. 23, 1841; Demmon D., born June 2, 1823, married Charlotte E. Smith and lives in the township of Shabbona; William H. O., born Jan. 30, 1827, married Elnora Waters and resides in Shabbona; Enoch W., born Nov. 15, 1830, married first Elizabeth Park and afterward Hannah Kittle, and is now living in Shabbona Township; and Franklin O., born Sept. 14, 1832, was also twice married, first

to Loticia M. Erwin and subsequently to Ann Norton. He also is a resident of Shabbona.

In his life-time, Mr. Stevens was a Jackson Democrat, and since the organization of the Republican party he was a member of that body. Mrs. S., his widow, who was born June 17, 1793, departed this life July 4, 1873.

John H. Larson, farmer, section 3, Paw Paw Township, has 216 acres in this township and 83 acres in Shabbona township. He was born in the town of Adams, La Salle Co., Ill., Feb. 14, 1847, and is the son of Lars and Caroline (Holverson) Larson. His parents were born in Norway and came to America in childhood.

John H. was brought up on a farm, and was married in Dodge Co., Minn., Jan. 8, 1868, to Miss Sarah Stevenson, daughter of Sjure and Annie (Seeverts) Stevenson. Mrs. Larson was born in the town of Rutland, La Salle Co., Ill., July 18, 1847. They have had seven children,—five boys and two girls: Edward L., born Oct. 7, 1868; Frank S., July 16, 1870; Albert O., Oct. 3, 1872; Nellie A., May 10, 1876; Emma C., Sept. 9, 1878; John C., Nov. 13, 1881; and one child died in infancy unnamed.

Mr. Larson was engaged in farming in La Salle County till the fall of 1875, when he purchased his present farm upon which he moved in January, 1876, and has made his home here continuously since. Mr. Larson is one of the most successful farmers and stock-growers in Paw Paw Township. Politically he is a Republican.

Albert Hinds, farmer and tile manufacturer, section 29, Clinton Township, is a native of the Empire State. His parents, Thomas and Phebe (Bent) Hinds, were natives of Massachusetts, married in Vermont and settled in New York State, where they finally died. They had a family of 13 children.

The subject of this sketch, the ninth in the above family, was born in Champion, Jefferson Co., N. Y.,

March 29, 1818. He lived in his native State until his emigration westward, with the exception of about three years, which he spent in Canada. In 1849 he settled in Clinton Township, this county, purchasing a farm of 65 acres, which he afterwards sold. He then bought 300 acres on sections 29 and 30, most of which is tillable, where he now resides.

In public affairs Mr. Hinds holds the principles of the Republican party, has been School Director about 30 years, and held other positions of public trust.

He was married in Canada August 20, 1843, to Fanny Richardson, a daughter of William and Jane (Schermerhorn) Richardson, who was born in Canada, March 14, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. H. have become the parents of six children, four of whom survive, namely: Albert, Jr., William R., Carlos W., and Orvis. The deceased are Emily and Gilbert L.

Rouben Allen, deceased, formerly a farmer of Shabbona Township, was one of the early pioneers of that section of the county. He was born in the town of Ira, Rutland Co., Vt., July 30, 1787, and was married Feb. 11, 1813, to Miss Nancy Andrews, who was born in the town of Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., Dec. 25, 1792. He removed in early manhood, with his family, to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he was one of the first pioneers, and where he engaged in farming a number of years. He next removed to Jefferson County in the same State, where he carried on the dairy business. In his younger days he had been brought up to both farming and dairying.

In the spring of 1845 he emigrated to the West, settling at Shabbona, this county, where he entered land at Government price, on section 24 of town 38, range 3 east, and on section 19, town 38, range 4 east,—320 acres in all. Here he continued his agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred Sept. 20, 1850. He was a Justice of the Peace several years, and also held other offices. In politics he was a Free-Soil Democrat. He was an honorable, upright man, who commanded the respect and esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

By his death, Mr. Allen left a widow, four sons and two daughters. The children were Benjamin F.; Harvey E.; Almira M., wife of Earl B. Hines, of

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J. R. Elliott.

Jefferson Co., N. Y.; Hiram P.; Laura E., wife of William Bowers, of Clinton, Ill.; and Martin V., of Shabbona. Mrs. Allen, an estimable lady, survived her husband about 16 years, dying in 1866, at the old homestead.



Gappan R. Elliott, farmer, residing on sec. 4 (and owning the west half of lots 1 and 2 of the northeast quarter), Afton Township, is a son of Ephraim and Mary (Robie) Elliott, natives of Chester, Rockingham Co., N. H. His father was a young man at the date of the Revolutionary War, and, sympathizing with the "sons of freedom" in their battle for liberty and country, enlisted as a privateer on board an American vessel. He was captured and sent to the "Old Mill" prison, Ireland, and was kept there until the end of the war. The prison was said to be haunted, and the fact was so thoroughly impressed on the minds of the prisoners that it added twofold to the misery of their confinement. He had the small-pox, as the result of vaccination. Mr. Elliott also had an uncle who was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army. He participated in the battle of Bennington, and during that memorable engagement received a gunshot wound, the ball entering one side and was extracted at the other; but he recovered from its effect. At the close of the war the father of Mr. Elliott was exchanged and returned to New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming, and where he resided until his death. He was appointed Ensign of the Militia in 1793, and Lieutenant in 1795, by Gov. Bartlett, and in 1800 he was appointed Captain of a company by Gov. J. T. Gilman; he was also a member of the New Hampshire Legislature.

From the foregoing history, we see that Mr. Elliott of this sketch comes from the old "Revolutionary stock," of which an American of this generation may justly feel proud. He was born in the town of Thornton, Grafton Co., N. H., Nov. 18, 1809. He was an inmate of the family household and assisted on the farm until he attained the age of manhood. In addition to the education he received at the com-

mon schools he was, through the generosity of an uncle, an attendant at an academy for a year.

He came to Kane County, this State, in 1839, and remained at the residence of a married sister for about six months, and then returned to New Hampshire. Previous to coming his parents died, and Mr. Elliott sold the old homestead. On returning to his native State, he purchased a farm in Merrimac County, four miles from Manchester in the same State, on which he lived and which he cultivated for several years and then sold. In the spring of 1855 he again came to this State, accompanied by his wife and son, and on June 27 of that year purchased the farm on which he at present resides. It was a wild piece of land, in the natural condition, and Mr. Elliott, having faith in the future development of the country, and a desire to establish a home, entered at once upon the laborious task of its improvement. He has planted about six acres of timber.

When he first came to the State he made the trip overland with a horse and buggy, with others who were seeking a home in the West.

Mr. Elliott has been twice married. His first matrimonial alliance was with Miss Elmira, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Basford) Carr, and occurred Dec. 14, 1837. She accompanied him to this county on his second trip, and lived on the farm until her death, Oct. 6, 1855. She was the mother of one child by Mr. Elliott, Wm. Francis, born Nov. 17, 1840, and at present living on the old homestead.

He was married a second time at Dixville, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1858, to Mrs. Hannah J. Kelley, widow of William C. Kelley, who died at the age of 33 years, in Westchester Co., N. Y. He was the father of one child, T. Augustus Kelley, born in Westchester County, March 1, 1849. He is now living in Calhoun Co., Iowa, near Lake City, at which place Mr. Elliott has a farm of 160 acres adjoining that on which the son resides. The maiden name of Mrs. Elliott was Hannah J. Parker.

Mr. Elliott has been Highway Commissioner and School Director, the latter of which offices he held for nine years. Politically he is a Republican.

The portrait of Mr. Elliott appears in this work, and, in company with this brief sketch, will stand for ages to come, as portraying and representing a man respected and esteemed by the community in which he lived.

Fredrick Clapsaddle, farmer, section 24, Paw Paw Township, postoffice, Leland, La Salle County, has 175½ acres, a portion of which lies in Victor Township, and two and one-half acres in Ross Grove. He was born in Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 11, 1827, a son of George A. and Nancy (Bellinger) Clapsaddle, was brought up a farmer, came to Paw Paw in the spring of 1851, settled on his present farm, and has made this his home continually since. Was married in Frankfort, Will Co., Ill., Nov. 10, 1853, to Marenda Hare, a daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Rice) Hare. She was born in Houghton, Canada, Nov. 6, 1836, and came to Ohio with her parents in 1849. Their children were: Dan, born March 29, 1855; Myron H., Oct. 30, 1859, lives in Iowa; Omer, born Dec. 3, 1861; Harry B., June 26, 1869; Hattie M., Sept. 23, 1871; Andrew F., March 12, 1874; Neva M., June 28, 1879. Dan married Mrs. Ida Everson and lives in East Paw Paw, Lee County; Omer married Mary C. Cox and lives in Paw Paw Township.

In politics Mr. C. is Democratic.

John B. Fulle, farmer, section 16, Clinton Township, is a son of Peter and Mary A. (Enderle) Fulle, who were natives of Germany and spent their entire lives in their native land. They had 16 children, all of whom are deceased, excepting the subject of this sketch, the youngest of the family.

Mr. Fulle was born in Germany, Aug. 26, 1836, and when 18 years of age he emigrated to the "land of the free." After a year's residence in New York city he was employed about six months in New Jersey on a farm, then about four months on Long Island, next about ten months in a machine-shop at Buffalo, N. Y., one year in Chicago at various occupations, a few months in a woolen mill at Aurora, Ill., and finally, in the summer of 1856, he came to De Kalb County and purchased 80 acres of section 16, Clinton Township, where he resided until about 1871. He then built the "Clinton House," a hotel, which he conducted about five years, when he rented and after-

ward sold the property, returning to his farm, where he has since lived, in the successful prosecution of agriculture. In political matters he generally votes the Republican ticket.

He was married in Kane Co., Ill., April 14, 1862, to Margaret Jones, daughter of Joseph and Mary Jones, and they have had three children—Ida M., Mary E. and Henry F. They also have an adopted daughter, named Mabel E. Cutler. Mrs. Fulle was born in Wales, May 27, 1840. Her brothers and sister are William, Walter, Henry and Anna.

Reuben Challand, retired farmer, residing at Shabbona, was born in East Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire, England, Feb. 7, 1821, and is a son of Charles and Ann (Freeman) Challand, natives of that country. Reuben Challand received a good common-school education in his native country. Early in life he engaged to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he mastered and followed in his native country until 1851. During that year he emigrated to the United States, arriving at New York city May 30. He spent three months in Genesee County, that State, then came to Aurora, this State, remained nine months and then removed to Shabbona Grove, this county. On arriving at the latter place, he opened a shop and worked at his trade for three years. He had meanwhile purchased a farm on section 8, Shabbona Township, on which, after disposing of his shop at Shabbona Grove, he moved his family. He subsequently increased his original purchase to 253½ acres, and continued to reside on the farm until 1875. He then retired from farming and removed to Aurora, and the following year (1876) sold his farm. He lived at Aurora two years, until 1877, and then moved to Shabbona, where he has resided since, and where he has a fine residence and six lots.

Mr. Challand was married May 15, 1843, to Miss Rebecca Brownlow. She was a daughter of Thomas Brownlow, and was born in England, March 8, 1820. They had seven children, four born in England, namely: Charles, Feb. 11, 1844; Elizabeth, Aug. 11, 1845; George, Oct. 12, 1846; and Reuben, March 5, 1849. Sarah N., born May 2, 1854; Esther R., Oct. 14, 1856; and Emily M., June 16,

1859, are natives of this country. Charles is a physician at Charlotte, Iowa, and married Annie Markham. Elizabeth is the wife of Charles Hallam, of Shabbona. George married Alice Greenfield and resides in Iowa. Reuben married Mary Cutts and lives on the old homestead in Shabbona Township. Sarah N. is the wife of Weekman Stimpson, of Shabbona. Esther is the wife of George Cutts, resident in La Salle Co., Ill. Emily M. is the wife of Wm. Van Velzor, resident of Shabbona.

Mrs. Challand died March 24, 1873, and Mr. Challand was again married Dec. 30, 1874, at Naperville, Ill., to Mrs. Ann Ashland, widow of John Ashland and daughter of William and Nancy (Hurt) Wells. She was born in Northscar, Lincolnshire, Eng., Oct. 16, 1818, and came to the United States in 1850. By her first marriage she had four children, one son and three daughters, namely: Jennie, born June 1, 1848; Helen, Nov. 24, 1850; Annie, Nov. 4, 1853; and William W. A., Jan. 1, 1856. Jennie was the wife of William North and died June 8, 1876, in Du Page County. Helen is the wife of Wallie Jones, a resident of Du Page County, and they have one son, Frank J. Annie was the wife of Hiram Davis and died Sept. 22, 1881, leaving one child, Gracie. William W. A. is single and resides on a farm in Du Page County.

Mr. Challand is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the respected and esteemed citizens of Shabbona.

William D. Weddell, a pioneer farmer of Paw Paw Township, section 21, has 517 acres of land. He was born in Westmoreland, Pa., March 8, 1824, and is the son of Jesse and Nancy Weddell. He removed to Indiana in childhood with his parents. He was brought up on a farm and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade. In 1849 he went to Iowa, where he bought land, but did not become a resident. He came to Paw Paw the same year and purchased his land on section 21, where he engaged in farming and stock-growing on a large scale, till the spring of 1883, when he retired from active farming. He was married in Indiana to Agnes G. Vail, daughter of Charles C. and Ann (Jeffries) Vail. Mrs.

Weddell was born in Fayette Co., Pa., April 9, 1829. They had three children—one son and two daughters: Nancy A., born March 22, 1851, wife of E. B. Powers, of Paw Paw Township; Charles V., born Aug. 9, 1853, married Mary Nisbet and lives in Paw Paw Township; the youngest, Elma A., was born Nov. 6, 1866, and is unmarried. Mrs. Weddell died Dec. 16, 1881, and Mr. Weddell was married again in June, 1883, to Mrs. Priscilla M. Upton, sister of his former wife.

Mr. Weddell is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican.

Martin L. Posson, Treasurer of Pierce Township, was born July 8; 1833, in the town of Knox, Albany Co., N. Y. His parents, John and Betsey (Partridge) Posson, were both natives of the State of New York, and reared their son to a knowledge of agricultural pursuits, meanwhile giving him a fair education in the common schools.

When he was 21 years of age he went to Tama Co., Iowa, for the purpose of buying land, and after accomplishing his purpose he went back to the State of New York. He was married Feb. 5, 1857, to Sophia E. West. She was born May 28, 1837, in the town of Berne, Albany Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Benjamin C. and Eunice (June) West. A few weeks after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Posson went to Iowa City by rail and then by stage to Tama County. But they made only a short stay there, returning to Joliet, Ill. There Mr. Posson was employed as an assistant in the construction of the State prison. He acted in the capacity of teamster and drew some of the first stone used in the building. In the fall of the same year he negotiated for the management of a farm adjoining Joliet and conducted its affairs one year, after which he spent another year on a rented farm and in the spring of 1860 came to De Kalb County and exchanged his land in Tama County, Iowa, for 80 acres of land on section 35, on which he commenced the work of improvement. He plowed the land, set out an orchard, dug a well and after adding to the buildings sold the place, and bought 160 acres of land on section 34. This was in a backward state, and he has

placed it under advanced improvements and has it well stocked. He is showing some valuable grades of cattle. Mr. Posson has been a member of the School Board some time and has officiated as Treasurer of the township 11 years.

Mrs. Posson died July 14, 1869, leaving four children—Wallace S., Myron J., Leah M. and Martin Luther, jr. Mr. Posson formed a second matrimonial alliance Dec. 6, 1870, with Phebe, daughter of Cyrus B. and Fanny (Larkin) Hopkins. Her parents were pioneer settlers in Cortland Township, where she was born Aug. 14, 1848. She is the mother of two children—John H. and Chester G.

Henry Grim, farmer, section 27, Pierce Township, was born July 24, 1831, in what was designated the Armstrong Valley, in Dauphin Co., Pa., and is the son of John and Catherine Grim. His father and mother were both born in Pennsylvania and settled in Dauphin County soon after marriage. His father bought timbered land and cleared a large farm, assisted in the labor of improvement by his children. He is still its occupant and is 90 years of age. He was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain.

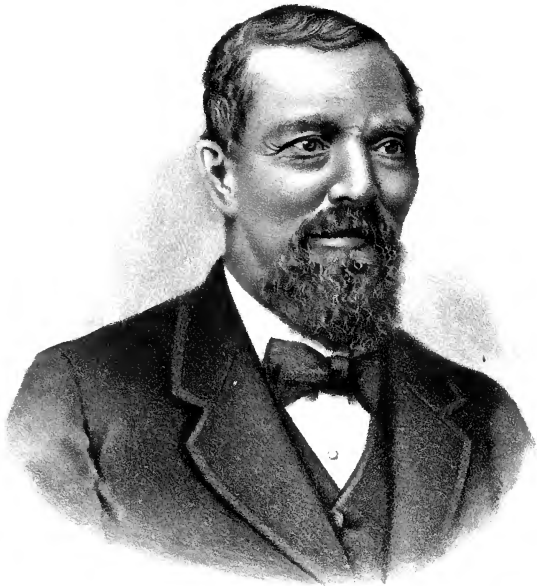
The first 20 years of life Mr. Grim passed on the paternal homestead, and after arriving at a suitable age joined in the work of making a homestead in the Pennsylvania forest. He became the maker of his own fortunes when he reached the year preceding his majority, and left home to try a different portion of the world. He first came to Kane County and spent a season in farming. In the fall he went to Kaneville and worked a year with a carpenter, with the intention of learning the business, but his employer failed and he was forced to seek another situation. He returned to his native State at the expiration of two years, and on the second day of February, 1853, he was married to Abby Laudermilch. She was born in Jackson Township, Dauphin Co., Pa., and is the daughter of Adam and Mary (Kreiner) Laudermilch, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. In March following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Grim came to Illinois and settled in the township of Mayfield. The husband rented a farm, which he managed three years. He saved his earnings, and in 1856 bought 80 acres of land on section

27, Pierce Township, at the rate of \$24 per acre. The land had been improved to some extent, a frame house had been built and a grove set out. He brought all his energies to bear on the final payment, and in a few years he had cleared himself from debt and had become the owner of 1,400 acres of valuable land, all in the highest state of cultivation. In 1882 he commenced buying farms in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, and has now 1,200 acres there and other tracts in adjoining counties.

Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Grim: Charles M. was born April 29, 1856, in Mayfield Township, and married Alida Shoop, daughter of Solomon and Catherine Shoop, who was born in Pierce Township. They live in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. George W. was born Sept. 25, 1858, and married Henrietta Callanan, a native of Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where they reside. Aaron was born Aug. 27, 1863, and married Isola Bartmess, born in Kane Co., Ill. They live on the Grim homestead in Pierce Township. Alice M. was born Aug. 26, 1867; Elmer S., Nov. 24, 1872; Eugene, Jan. 19, 1875. All the children of Mr. and Mrs. Grim, except the oldest son, were born in the township of Pierce.

Mr. Grim is one of the most prominent and successful farmers in De Kalb County. He began his agricultural operations by raising stock and grain. In 1860 he harvested 3,200 bushels of small grain, among which was barley, which he sold at \$2.18 per bushel. He sold his entire grain crop in De Kalb County. The family attend the assemblies of the Evangelical Association, of which Mrs. Grim is a member. Mr. Grim is a Republican in political sentiment.

Spencer Griffeth, farmer, section 8, Paw Paw Township; postoffice, East Paw Paw; he was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1847, and is the son of Wright and Susan (Smith) Griffeth. His parents were of American birth and of Welsh descent. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1854, and settled in the township of Paw Paw. He was educated at Clark's Seminary, of Aurora, Ill., and at Humboldt College in Iowa. Mr. Griffeth has made farming his business, and resides on the old homestead. He



D. R. Zeller

owns 300 acres of land. He was married in Paw Paw Township, Jan. 15, 1879, to Miss Mary Adams, daughter of James L. and Martha J. (Barnes) Adams. Mrs. Griffith was born in East Paw Paw, Ill., Feb. 10, 1854. They have two children, a girl and a boy; Edith, born Sept. 22, 1881, and Howard, June 28, 1884.

Mr. Griffith is the present Township Treasurer, and is also the secretary, solicitor and surveyor of the Paw Paw Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and politically a Republican.

Edwin R. Zellar, farmer, section 6, De Kalb Township, was born Sept. 14, 1836, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. His father and mother, Jacob and Fanny Zellar, were natives of the State of New York, and settled in 1864 in the township of De Kalb. The mother died Nov. 21, 1883. The father still survives. Their family comprised five children, as follows: Edwin R., William W., George W., Charles and Ruth.

Mr. Zellar came to Illinois in 1857, and located in Plano, Kendall County. To him, as to millions, the call of his country came with unmistakable import, and he responded as did the millions, placing his young life and the strength and energies of his opening manhood at her service. He enlisted in 1861, in the 36th Ill. Vol. Inf., and during the time he was in the army saw much arduous service. He was under fire at Pea Ridge, Perrysville, Stone River, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. At Mission Ridge he received a shot in the elbow of his right arm, necessitating amputation just above the joint. He was wounded Nov. 25, 1863, and was confined to the hospital six months. On recovery he was discharged, and on leaving the army went to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he remained six months, coming thence to De Kalb. He is now a successful and substantial farmer, owning 176 acres of land, constituting a valuable estate, all the acreage being cultivated and improved. Mr. Zellar is a Republican in political faith and connection.

He was married in De Kalb, March 26, 1868, to Mercy A. (Ferguson) Chappell, and they are the

parents of one child—Marvin, born Sept. 22, 1880. Mrs. Zellar was born May 18, 1838, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Luther and Alvira (Gardner) Ferguson. Her father was born in Canada and died March 15, 1852, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. The mother came with her two children, Samuel and Mercy A., to Illinois, in September, 1860, and settled in Malta Township, where she died Nov. 21, 1871. The first marriage of the daughter occurred in De Kalb, June 27, 1862, when she became the wife of Charles Chappell. He was a native of the State of New York and settled in Malta Township, where he deserted her, leaving one child, Olive A., who was born May 18, 1863.

Mr. Zellar is a member of Edward Bridge Post, No. 21, G. A. R.

As one of the leading and representative agriculturists of De Kalb County, we place Mr. Zellar's portrait in this work. It is engraved from a photograph taken in March, 1885.

Henry Ramer, deceased, formerly a farmer, resident of Pierce Township, was a pioneer settler of De Kalb County. He was born in Dauphin Co., Pa., Aug. 8, 1804, and was there brought up and instructed in agricultural pursuits. His marriage to Susannah Troup occurred April 1, 1826. She was born Nov. 2, 1808, in Dauphin County. In 1833 they emigrated to Ohio, moving there in what was then known as an emigrant wagon, but is called in Illinois a "prairie schooner."

Mr. Ramer purchased a tract of timber land in Richland County, made a clearing, built a log house and lived on the place until 1846, clearing and improving 65 acres. In that year he bought another place near by which he sold a year later and came to Illinois. The journey thither was accomplished by the aid of three horses, a pair of oxen and two wagons, and they brought with them their household goods and provisions. They were 17 days on the road. They rented a farm in Du Page County, where they operated until 1849, when they settled in township No. 39, range 5 east, which afterwards became Pierce Township. Mr. Ramer purchased 160 acres of land in its original condition on section 27. He built a frame house upon it, for which he drew the

lumber from Du Page County. On this he lived until his death. His first wife died Jan. 9, 1877. He married Catherine Smith, who lived but five months after marriage. Mr. Ramer died in April, 1881. He was the father of 10 children by his first wife,—Maria, Catherine, Peter, Levi, Lavina, John, Henry, Philip, Anthony and George.

Peter, oldest son and third child, was born Aug. 4, 1830, in Dauphin Co., Pa., and was but three years of age when his parents went to Ohio. He came with them in their journey to Illinois and helped to drive their one cow. He was married July 2, 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of David and Wilhelmina (Hoover) Gerlach. Her parents were natives of Germany. In 1850 Peter Ramer had bought 80 acres of land on section 29, and built a frame house, with a car-shaped roof. The year subsequent to his marriage he, with his wife, lived on the farm of Moses Hill, after which he took possession of his own property. In 1862 he erected a commodious frame house, drawing the required material from Chicago with horse teams. In 1872 he built a fine frame barn, 36 x 46 feet in dimensions, and has since erected another adjoining, 38 x 50 feet in size. His farm contains 320 acres and is supplied with modern farm machinery and well stocked. The family includes five children,—Mina S., Elihu B., Frankie C., Grant A. and Ella E.

Edward B. Powers, farmer, section 33, Paw Paw Township, postoffice Earl, La Salle Co., Ill., was born in La Salle Co., Ill., Sept. 16, 1841, and is the son of Norman H. and Catharine (Hart) Powers. He came to Paw Paw Township, De Kalb County, with his parents, in June, 1849, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He enlisted in the late war Aug. 13, 1862, as a private of Co. I, 4th Ill. Cav. He was captured by the enemy during a skirmish at Chestnut Bluffs, Tenn., in November, 1862, but was paroled the same day. He was soon afterward exchanged and resumed his connection with his company, and served till the last of June, 1865, or till the close of the war.

He was married in Paw Paw Township Dec. 1, 1867, to Miss Nancy A. Weddell, daughter of Will-

iam B. and Agnes (Vail) Weddell. Mrs. Powers was born in Paw Paw Township, March 22, 1851. They have two children (daughters): Katie C., born in Paw Paw Township, Sept. 29, 1868; and Agnes G., Jan. 2, 1873.

Mr. Powers is the present Assessor of Paw Paw Township. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are members of the Congregational Church of Ross Grove.

Henry Till, deceased, was formerly a farmer on section 5, Malta Township. He was born in Suffolkshire, England, about 1824, and was the son of Christopher and Mary (Hutton) Till, also of English birth and parentage. The mother died when her son was in childhood. The latter was reared by his father, who gave him a fair common-school education, and when he grew to manhood he followed the customs of the class to which he belonged, and became a laborer on the farms of his native shire. He was thus engaged until his marriage Aug. 27, 1848, in Dorsetshire, England, to Sarah Coombs, and afterwards continued in the same line of employment in his native country eight years. In 1856 they came to America, and with little delay at the port of landing came to De Kalb County. They located in the township of the same name, where Mr. Till engaged in farming on shares. In 1868 he purchased 80 acres of land, where he pursued the vocation of farming, with success, until his death, and doubled his landed estate, owning 160 acres, all of which was well improved and stocked. He died Jan. 17, 1881, aged about 57 years. He was a Republican in political opinions, and was much respected for his excellent traits of character. Since his death the management of the farm has been conducted by Mrs. Till.

She was born June 10, 1819, in Burton Bradstock, County of Dorsetshire, England, and is the daughter of Giles and Mary (Wills) Coombs. Her parents were of English origin and lineage and belonged to the yeomanry of their native land, tracing their name and line of descent back to ancestry of the earlier days of England. The father of Mrs. Till died in 1831, the mother in July, 1848. Mrs. Till passed

her life previous to her marriage near the place of her birth, and attended the public schools. She has one child,—Sarah J.,—born Aug. 20, 1858. She was married Oct. 29, 1881, to Herman Sandgren, a native of Sweden. He came thence when 21 years of age, and has since resided in Illinois. To him and his wife one child, Agnes J., has been born. The family of Mr. Sandgren reside on the estate of Mr. Till.

William Gibbons is a representative farmer of Victor Township, where he owns a valuable estate on section 10. Henry Gibbons, his father, was a native of England and emigrated thence to Potsdam, N. Y., where he married Betsey Ames. He was a farmer and trafficked in real estate, buying timber land, and after improving it selling it again, in which manner he operated 21 years. In 1864 he sold his interests in the State of New York and removed to Waupaca, Wis., where he bought 140 acres of land and was occupied 10 years in farming. In 1874 he sold his farm preparatory to retiring to private life in the village of Waupaca, where he died in 1880. The mother is still living.

Mr. Gibbons was born Dec. 22, 1827, in Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He received a common-school education, and on attaining his majority came to Illinois, where he spent three years in farm labor, obtaining \$10 a month as a remuneration for his services. In 1851 he went to Minnesota and passed a winter in the lumber woods, after which he came to the township of Clinton, in De Kalb County, and became by purchase the owner of 120 acres of land.

Jan. 5, 1857, he was married to Emily Warren, by whom he had three children,—Warren H., Oscar S. and Rachel O. The oldest son is married and lives at Stratton Station, Hitchcock Co., Neb. The mother was born in the State of New York, and died in De Kalb County March 13, 1863. In 1864 Mr. Gibbons married Araminta Willey, a native of Illinois, and they have had seven children: George W. died when he was five years old; Dora, at the age of seven months; Ernest O., Alice B., Mary E., Clara R. and Ray E. are still living.

After a residence of one year in Clinton Township, Mr. Gibbons sold his farm and passed five years

subsequently in the township of Victor, on a rented farm. He then purchased his present homestead of 160 acres, and has since made an addition of 160 acres more. He at first built a small house, 16 by 24 feet in extent, and later erected a valuable residence and a fine barn.

Mr. Gibbons is a farmer of the pattern that has made the State of Illinois what it is,—peerless among the Western States earliest settled. Besides the improvements named, he has planted a fine grove on his farm, has about 300 hickory trees, natural growth, and 800 black-walnut trees which were planted. He has made a specialty of Durham cattle for the past 12 years, and his herd has always included registered stock of acknowledged standard.

Mr. Gibbons is a Republican of a decided type.

William H. Ray, editor and publisher of the *Shabbona Express* and President of the Village Board, residing at Shabbona, was born in Nassau, Germany, Nov. 13, 1843. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Enders) Ray, natives of Germany, and who emigrated to this country in the spring of 1849. His parents located near Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., where they remained until 1851 and then removed to Little Rock, Kendall County, this State. Two years later they came to Somonauk, this county, and in the spring of 1864 moved to Shabbona.

William H. Ray, subject of this notice, grew to manhood under the parental roof-tree. He received his education in the common schools and at Clark's Seminary, Aurora, spending two years in the last named institution. After leaving the seminary, he engaged in farming, and alternated his labors on the farm by teaching during winter seasons.

In 1871, when the Chicago & Iowa Railroad was completed through Shabbona Township, he was appointed station agent at a station called Cornton. He was also American Express agent at the same place. He held the former position one year and the latter some 14 years, being Express agent at Shabbona at the present time.

In 1876 he purchased a half interest in the *Shabbona Express* and in May, 1878, bought his partner's interest, since which time he has conducted the pub-

lication of the paper alone. The *Express* is a five-column quarto with patent inside. It is Republican in politics and is issued weekly. The paper's popularity is due to the energy of its editor, who fears not to give to the reading public facts as they transpire and condemn vice wherever it is found. Fair dealing with all and an earnest and persistent effort to sustain the principles which it believes to be right, is constantly increasing the subscription of the paper, and its future will place it the peer of any in the county.

Mr. Ray has held various local offices in the township. He is present Town Clerk and has held the office for 12 years in succession. He also served as School Director of District No. 3 for 11 years. He has been a Trustee of the village for four years, and is at present serving his second term as President of the Village Board.

He was married at Aurora, Dec. 22, 1870, to Miss Emmagene, daughter of Hon. Hiram Loucks, of Sandwich. She was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1850. Her mother's maiden name was Vosburg. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have one child, Lizzie A., born Nov. 13, 1871, at Shabbona.

Matthew Parks, a retired farmer, resident at Leland, La Salle County, a settler on section 28, Victor Township, in 1856, was born Feb. 25, 1827, in Ireland. His parents, Edward and Sarah (Davidson) Parks, came thence with their family in 1832 to Montreal, reaching that city at a time when the cholera was raging. After a residence of a year in the Dominion they went to the State of New York.

Mr. Parks came to the State of Illinois in the fall of 1856 and purchased 53 acres of land in the township of Victor. To this he has added by subsequent purchase until he is the owner of a quarter-section. On this he pursued mixed husbandry, with satisfactory results, until 1882. In that year he purchased his residence at Leland and relinquished the management of his farm, of which he still retains the ownership. He is a Republican and is justly considered a substantial and reliable citizen. He held the office of Road Commissioner 10 years.

Mrs. Eliza Parks was born Sept. 3, 1826. She is the daughter of John Parks, of Niagara Co., N. Y. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Parks, three are living,—Nettie M., Lizzie B. and Emma G.

Joseph B. Lyons, farmer and stock-grower, section 14, Paw Paw Township, has 206 acres of land. He was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, Nov. 12, 1834, and is the son of Joseph and (Mary) Lyons. He emigrated to America in 1856, and came directly to Illinois and made his home in Paw Paw Township. He bought a farm in 1864, on section 23, and occupied it in May, 1866.

He remained there until 1884, when he purchased his present farm on section 14, and took possession Sept. 9 of that year.

He was married in Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 2, 1866, to Elizabeth McFadden, daughter of Benjamin and Eleanor (Harper) McFadden. Mrs. Lyons was born in Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1841. They had one child, Benjamin, born June 18, 1869, and died aged three months. Mrs. Lyons is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Lyons is a Democrat. Mr. Lyons takes a warm interest in local history, and has by intelligent research arrived at a better knowledge of the history of his township than many earlier settlers. The publisher takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of valuable information from him.

William Lang, farmer, section 28, Malta Township, was born Nov. 27, 1849, in Devonshire, England. William Lang, senior, his father, was a native of the same county and married Mary A. Boiles. Both are now living in the place of their nativity. Mr. Lang is next the youngest in birth of six children, and he remained with his parents until he was 20 years old, receiving as good an education as could be obtained in the public schools of his native land. In 1870 he accompanied neighbors and relatives to America, and the entire party came to the county of De Kalb, where he operated for a time as a farm la-

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R. L. Divine

borer, to which calling he had been bred in England.

He pursued that means of obtaining a livelihood until his marriage, previous to which he purchased 160 acres of land, where he established his homestead, and the place is now in valuable and creditable condition and finely located. His marriage to Mary C. Lang occurred July 28, 1882, at Sycamore. She was born Oct. 3, 1859, in the north of Devonshire, England, where her parents, Thomas and Ann (Huxtable) Lang, now reside. She was reared at home and educated at Oxford, England, becoming, after finishing her studies, a teacher in the public schools of her native land, and was occupied in that calling eight years. She taught in both the primary and grammar-school grades. In July, 1882, she set out alone for America in order to fulfill a pre-arranged project and respond to an obligation she had entered into to become the wife of William Lang. She joined him in Malta Township, and a week later the pair were united in matrimony, at Sycamore, in the Episcopal Church, in whose cherishing arms she had been reared. The farm house in Malta had been made ready for the advent of a mistress, and the wedded pair at once took possession of their home. One child—Albert C.—has been born to them, who died when six months old. Mr. Lang is a substantial and enthusiastic Republican, and is at present a School Director.

Richard L. Divine (deceased), a former resident of Sycamore, where he was a prominent attorney for more than 20 years, was born Sept. 27, 1832, in Fallsburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and was the son of James and Mehitabel (Hall) Divine. His grandfather, Joseph Divine, who is his earliest ancestor now traceable, removed with his family from Platekill, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1794, to Sullivan County and located in the western part of the township of Fallsburg, the place where he settled soon afterward taking the name of Divine's Corners. At the time of his removal there he was the first white settler, his nearest neighbor being four miles distant. His demise occurred in 1802. James Divine, born June 14, 1781, in Fallsburg, was his youngest son and was a man of conspicuous ability and became prominent. He

was for many years a Justice of the Peace and was the occupant of other positions of trust and responsibility. He spent his entire life on the homestead at Divine's Corners and died there Feb. 1, 1846. The descendants of Joseph Divine still resident in Fallsburg sustain the honorable prestige of the family name and are recorded as prominent and valuable citizens of Sullivan County. The wife of James Divine, known in the records of Sullivan County as "Hetty" Divine, was a member of the denomination of Friends or Quakers, and was a "preacher." She was a woman of decided character and opinions, and so uncompromising a foe to slavery that she sacrificed her peace principles in her opposition to the "divine institution." The quality of esteem in which she was held and that of the influence she exerted is manifest from the fact that a spirited controversy with a male member of the society in which she was the aggressor, is preserved in the history of Sullivan County. She was born Jan. 15, 1789, was married July 16, 1803, when she was 14 years and six months old, and died in the town of Fallsburg, March 14, 1866. She was the daughter of John Hall, one of the first white settlers in the town of Neversink, in Sullivan County. Her mother's maiden name was Stone, and of her marriage to John Hall five children were born, of whom "Hettie" was the second in order of birth.

One of the most suggestive thoughts arising from examination of the personal records of the closing years of the 18th century and the opening period of the century following, concerns the women of those days; and if it were possible to trace their influence in forming the characters of their sons, there is no question but the development would present a most interesting study.

The ancestral stock of Mr. Divine in the paternal line of descent were Huguenots, and he was the youngest child in order of birth of 10 children—seven sons and three daughters—born to his parents. He was a boy of studious, reflective character, and he acquired a comprehensive knowledge of all the branches taught in common schools. He afterwards attended a select school taught by Henry R. Low at Fallsburg, and spent eight years in teaching in the county where he was born and in the counties adjoining, and also studied law with George W. Lord, an attorney of prominence at Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y. His interest in educational matters was

recognized in his native county by his election in 1857 to the position of School Commissioner. In the fall of that year he came to Michigan and engaged in teaching at Allegan.

In the spring of 1858 he settled at Sycamore and completed his preparation for a professional life in the office of Hon. E. L. Mayo. In the winter of the same year he taught a term of school at Cortland, and in March, 1860, was admitted to practice. He entered into a business association with Judge Mayo and rapidly rose to pre-eminence as a counselor and advocate. He held his position unassailed and was recognized as one of the leaders of the Bar of De Kalb County for many years, and justly ranked and estimated in all the Courts in which he practiced, which included the local tribunals, the Supreme and Appellate Courts of Illinois and of other States, and the United States Courts. His knowledge of law was commensurate with his abilities, his memory, his industry, his powers as a logician, his skill in legal adaptation and his intrepidity in the interests of his clients. Under the pressure of his indomitable energy and ambition to crowd the greatest possible amount of labor into his life, he met his Waterloo, dying a few days before reaching his 50th birthday, at the period when his splendid powers should have been at the zenith.

In social life Mr. Divine was on occasion the rarest of companions; and in conversation the powers of mind he displayed differed essentially from those he exercised in his professional relations. The field of imagination was, so to speak, his ground of recreation, and he reveled in the beauties of practical and classical literature, his obedient memory storing the pictures of imagery painted in glowing words, which he was in the habit of reproducing under the influence of the social hours in which he endeared himself to his friends and built an enduring monument to his life and genius.

Mr. Divine was a Republican in his political connections. In 1872 he was elected Presidential Elector, and in 1875 was made Mayor of Sycamore. In 1867 he embarked in a private banking enterprise in company with Moses Dean and Daniel Pierce, which relation was in existence until 1871. In the latter year he withdrew and erected a building for banking purposes, and, associated with C. O. Boynton, conducted business in that avenue under the firm style of Divine & Boynton. Their relations continued

until the withdrawal of Mr. Boynton, when the firm became Divine & Co., and the business was prosecuted until the failing health of Mr. Divine compelled his surrender of active business life.

He died Aug. 22, 1882, of typhoid fever. His marriage to Susan S. Smith occurred Aug. 11, 1862, at Sycamore. Mrs. Divine was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and is the daughter of James M. and Martha (Lowell) Smith. The children born of her marriage are all living. They are named Henry, Mary Beatrice, Richard L., Gertrude A., James Joseph and Charles A.

The portrait of Mr. Divine on a preceding page is given by the publishers with unusual pleasure, confident of its value to his numerous friends, who cherish a warm remembrance of his genius and abilities.

George Ashelford, farmer, section 25, South Grove Township, De Kalb County, was born April 12, 1834, in Somersetshire, Eng., and is the son of George and Sarah (Blackmore) Ashelford. The father removed with a part of his family to America in 1858, but soon after returned to his native land, and died in his native shire in 1876, aged about 74 years. The mother is 80 years of age and still resides in the shire where she was born.

Mr. Ashelford is the third of six children born to his parents, five of whom are living. Two are in America and are residents of this township and county. He came with his father and one sister to the United States in 1858, and settled at once in Illinois. After his father's return to England, Mr. Ashelford began to work as a farm laborer, working on shares. He operated in that method until he had accumulated sufficient money to buy 80 acres of land, situated on section 36, in the township where he is now a resident. He is now the owner of 320 acres of valuable and well improved land, in location and merit second to none in the county. His herds of stock are of excellent grade, and all the belongings of the place afford a fine testimonial to the character and quality of the energy and effort expended upon them.

Mr. Ashelford was married Feb. 17, 1863, at Sycamore.

more, in the Episcopal Church, to Faith Gathercoal. She was born March 3, 1844, in Cambridgeshire, Eng., of English parentage. Her parents came to the United States when the daughter was a child of nine years, and are now residents of Malta Township. Mr. and Mrs. Ashelford have eight children, all of whom are living but one. They are named George E., Ida M. (Mrs. Lock, of Malta Township), William H., Albert, Joseph, Frank and Grace M. The family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which the mother belongs.

Mr. Ashelford is a Republican in political persuasion, and has held various local official positions.

Charles Atherton, farmer, residing on section 31, Shabbona Township, postoffice Paw Paw, Lee County, was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and Phebe (Vosburg) Atherton.

He was brought up and resided in Pennsylvania until 23 years of age (1855), receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools of that State. During the year named he came to this county and settled in Shabbona Township, where, in company with a brother, B. F. Atherton, he engaged in farming and in which vocation he has continued to the present time.

Politically, Mr. Atherton is a Republican. He is a single man, and for a period of 30 years has followed the occupation in which he is at present engaged.

James Baxter, farmer, section 17, Malta Township, was born about 1819, in Devonshire, England. John and Elizabeth (Richards) Baxter, his parents, lived all their lives in their native country, the former dying when the son was 13 years of age, about 1832. The latter was a little past his majority when his mother died.

Mr. Baxter was married while yet an inhabitant of his native country, to Mary A. Daracot, the daughter of an English farmer. Eight years later Mr. and

Mrs. Baxter came to America and sought a home in the township of Malta. At that date (1856) the section was in a comparatively unsettled state, and for a time Mr. Baxter worked as a common laborer. He was industrious and frugal, and was soon in circumstances to become a land-holder, a privilege he could never enjoy on the "tight little island." He entered a claim of 320 acres of land and put in a crop of wheat in 1857. This was entirely destroyed by thunder-storms in that year; but instead of becoming disheartened he began anew, and has since accomplished signal success. He is now the proprietor of 540 acres of land, all within the limits of the same section and well improved.

The wife and mother died about 1874, in Chicago. She was 53 years of age. Charles, the first-born child, is deceased; Eskat married Hattie Griswold and is a farmer on section 20, Malta Township; William is a citizen of the far West; Mary E. married William Letheby, a farmer in Malta Township; John is a deaf-mute; Emma is the wife of Lant Griswold, and they live on the homestead; Mary A. married John Letheby, who is engaged in farming in Malta. Mr. Baxter is an inflexible Republican. His name was originally Baxtaer, but has become Americanized by custom.

William W. McDonald, farmer, section 10, Kingston Township, is the son of Daniel and Catherine (Penny) McDonald. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother was born in Maine. The former died in 1843, in Ohio, aged 73 years; the latter died in 1882, aged 84 years.

Mr. McDonald was born March 17, 1820, in Washington Co., Ohio, and lived there until the fall of 1852, the date of his removal and location in Kingston Township, his home since that period, and where he owns 138 acres of partly improved land. His first marriage, to Susan Heckman, took place in Ohio. She died in April, 1855, after becoming the mother of four children,—John, who married Lettie Johnson in Wisconsin, and now resides in Kansas; George, Daniel and Wallace. The latter married Ann Percell, a native of Ohio, and resides in De Kalb. George, the second son, was first married to Carrie

Stowe, a native of Kane Co., Ill. They were the parents of two children, Edna G. and Eddie. After the death of their mother, which occurred March 30, 1881, they were brought to the home of their grandparents to live. Edna died of scarlet fever April 27, 1884; and Eddie died three days later, from scarlet fever also. Mrs. McDonald, wife of William W., subject of this sketch, died in April, 1855. Mr. McDonald was again married in October, 1856, to Sarah E., daughter of Jacob and Joanna (Blacklidge) Stephens, and they have three children, Susie A., H. Edwin and Lizzie M. Mrs. McDonald was born April 8, 1831, in Morgan Co., Ohio; her mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1807, and her father in Ohio and died in the same State when the daughter was two years old.

Politically Mr. McDonald is a Republican and has officiated as School Director, and in other minor offices.

John P. Newhall, farmer, living in retirement at Malta, was born Feb. 20, 1817, at Athol, Mass. His father, William Newhall, is a descendant from the family of that name who came to America with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Lynn, Mass. The mother, Clarissa (Phillips) Newhall, was a descendant of a family conspicuous in the early history of the Colonies, and who were afterwards distinguished for wealth and position. William Newhall was a farmer in early life, and afterwards devoted his attention to mechanics. He died June 6, 1858, in New Hampshire, aged 75 years. His mother died in the same State, when she was 83 years of age.

Mr. Newhall was the youngest but one of a family of six children. His brother, Cyrus Newhall, is a noted mechanic and inventor, and has acquired a wide reputation as a manufacturer of lawn and meadow mowers, and John P. became at 20 years of age an employee in his shops, where he remained until 1856.

Nov. 7, 1841, he was united in marriage in Chesterfield, Cheshire Co., N. H., to Emmeline L., daughter of Richard and Emmeline (Lewis) Hopkins. Her father and mother passed their entire lives in their native county and State, and died in the same county in New Hampshire, respectively in April, 1864, and

March, 1877, aged 71 and 81 years. Mrs. Newhall was born July 25, 1819, in Colerain, Mass. She is the second of four children, and was reared under the care of her parents. She is the mother of one child, J. Frank, who is a resident on the homestead estate in Afton Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Newhall came to Illinois in 1856, and after a short residence in the township of De Kalb they located on section 6, Afton Township, where Mr. Newhall purchased 50 acres of farming land. In 1877 they retired from active life to the village of Malta, where they are residing in quiet comfort after busy and honorable lives of useful effort.

Joseph B. Stephens, State's Attorney, resident at Sycamore, is a native of De Kalb County, and was born Aug. 25, 1849, in Genoa. His father, Samuel Stephens, was born in Pennsylvania and removed early from the Key-Stone State to Indiana, where he resided a number of years. In the fall of 1836, while yet unmarried, he came to the township of Genoa and pre-empted a large tract of land. He is a resident of Genoa, and nearly one-half of the village is built on his original homestead. About 30 acres was first platted and portions of the town are known as "Stephens' First and Second Additions." The senior Stephens married Rebecca Patterson for his first wife, and she died before her son was two years old. The father was afterward married to Philena Crocker.

Mr. Stephens is the only child of the first marriage, and was brought up on his father's farm. At 14, he was placed at the seminary at Woodstock, where he was a pupil a year, and was sent thence to the Warren Institute. He studied there two years and went next to De Kalb, where he remained about the same time. After leaving school he worked on the farm summers and taught school winters until 1877. In April of that year he entered the law office of Kellum & Carnes, of Sycamore, and studied law under the supervision of the former two years. April 19, 1879, he was admitted to the Bar, and in October of the same year he opened a law office at De Kalb and conducted a legal business there until February, 1881, when he came to Sycamore.



Hi Kirkpatrick

He was elected State's Attorney for De Kalb County in the fall of 1880, and was re-elected in November, 1884. While a resident of Genoa he served four years as Township Clerk, and discharged the duties of other minor local official positions. He is at present (1885) an Alderman at Sycamore.

Mr. Stephens was married in Sycamore, Jan. 4, 1881, to Martha M., daughter of Coles and Jane L. Cook. She was born in Monkton, Vt., April 26, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have one child, Herbert C., born Sept. 14, 1883, at Sycamore.

Hiram Kirkpatrick, farmer, section 27, Clinton Township, is a son of Jesse and Ruth (Smiley) Kirkpatrick. (See sketch of Jesse Kirkpatrick.) Hiram was born in Perry Co., Pa., July 23, 1827. He received a common-school education and lived on the parental homestead until 1845. He then apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith trade and worked three years in Cumberland Co., Pa., under his indentures. After mastering his trade, he worked for his old employer two years, and then entered into partnership with him. The partnership existed for one year, when it was dissolved by mutual consent.

In the spring of 1852 Mr. K. moved to Dayton, Ohio, and was there employed in a machine shop for about one and a half years. In the summer of 1853 he removed to Hagerstown, Ind., and for a year was foreman in a car shop, and also worked at his trade one year.

In 1856 Mr. K. came to this county with his wife and child, and purchased 85 acres of land on sections 22 and 27, Clinton Township, on which he settled and continuously resided until the present time. He is at present the owner of 400 acres of land, all situated in Clinton Township, 350 of which is in a good tillable condition. After coming to this county he followed his trade at his home until 1862.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was united in marriage to Mary M. Thomas, in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Nov. 16, 1854. She was a daughter of William and Susanna (Aply) Thomas, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania. They were married and resided in that State until the date of her father's death, March 9, 1839. After her father's death her mother came

to this county and made her residence with her daughter, Mrs. K., until her death, June 8, 1874. They were the parents of four children, namely: Samuel, Caroline, William B. and Mary M.

Mary M., wife of Mr. K., was born in Gettysburg, Pa., March 9, 1831, and is the mother of five children by Mr. K. The living are: Arestes J., Ira T., Niles H. and Minnie M. One child died in infancy.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has held the office of Highway Commissioner for several years, that of School Director and other offices of minor import. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. K. united with the Methodist Church in York Co., Pa., when she was 15 years of age, and has been a communicant of that Church and the Presbyterian ever since.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has been a resident of this county for nearly 30 years, and during that period has won the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends extending throughout the county. As a worthy gentleman and representative citizen of De Kalb County, we insert his portrait in this volume.

James Hunt, retired farmer at Malta, is a native of county Waterford, Ireland, where he was born April 15, 1825. His parents were natives of Ireland, and spent their lives on the soil where they were born. They died about the year 1864.

Mr. Hunt was reared a farmer, like his father before him, and obtained such education as the common schools of his native land afforded. When he reached man's estate he came to America. He was the youngest of four children—two boys and two girls—and is the only one of his family who left their native land. On his arrival in the United States he went to Charlemont, Mass., and was occupied there as a common laborer on various farms. He was married in that vicinity, to Mary Phipps. She was born Aug. 23, 1832, where she was afterward married, and where she spent her youth and girlhood. After the event of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hunt continued to reside for a time there on a farm, coming West to locate about 1854. They made their first settlement in Sugar Grove Township, Kane Co., Ill., but decided on another transfer three years later, and

came to De Kalb County to make a permanent residence. Mr. Hunt purchased 160 acres of land on section 34, Malta Township, on which he located and entered at once upon its improvement. It is now in an advanced agricultural condition, and its value is materially increased by the addition of excellent farm buildings. In 1881 Mr. Hunt leased the place and settled in Malta, where he purchased a house and lot.

Mrs. Hunt died in January, 1881. She was a person of fine mind, and exercised a wide influence in her social circle previous to the loss of her reason, some time before her decease. Every possible means was used for her restoration, but to no avail, and her life terminated at Elgin, where she was taken for treatment. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunt. They adopted a daughter, Ida M., who was born May 23, 1862. Mr. Hunt is an adherent of the Democratic element in politics.

Norman H. Powers, deceased, was born in Vergennes, Vt., Aug. 20, 1819. He accompanied his parents in childhood to Canada, and resided there from 1832 to 1839. In August of the latter year he moved to this State and located in La Salle County, where he was engaged in farming until 1849. At that date he came to this county and located on section 33, Paw Paw Township. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California, and spent about a year and a half in the gold regions. Although he took a mining claim which subsequently proved to be very rich, he did not work it, as he preferred the slower and safer course, and engaged in getting out cord-wood and ship timber. This work proved profitable, and he returned to the "States" well satisfied with his venture.

He carried on his farm till the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted as a private of Co. I, Fourth Ill. Cav., in August, 1861. He was promoted as Sergeant, and was seriously wounded by a bursting shell at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862. The serious nature of his wound disabled him for further duty, and he was given an honorable discharge in the following August. Within three days after his return to his home, his son Edward B. en-

listed in the same company and regiment to which his father had belonged, and served till the close of the war.

Mr. Powers removed to Earl in 1875, and six years later he removed to Scranton, Greene Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1882, where he died suddenly while talking to his horse in the barn, June 7, 1882! His wife survives him and continues to reside at Scranton. Mr. Powers was married to Catharine Hart, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hart. Mrs. Powers was born in England, Oct. 11, 1816. They had a family of five children, two boys and three girls: Edward B., born Sept. 16, 1841, married Nancy A. Weddell, and lives on the old homestead in Paw Paw Township; Christianna, born Feb. 22, 1846, is the wife of Hon. H. M. Boardman, of Paw Paw Township; Susan A., born July 29, 1847, is the wife of James E. Moss, of Greene Co., Iowa; Elizabeth, born April 3, 1849, died April 13, 1861; Horace E., born Sept. 21, 1850, married Nettie B. Porter, and lives at Blair, Neb.

Mr. Powers returned from Canada to Illinois, and was engaged in farming in La Salle County till 1849, when he moved to Paw Paw Township, De Kalb County, and settled on section 33. He served in various official capacities in Paw Paw Township, having been Township Supervisor, Assessor and Justice of the Peace several years each. He was a consistent Christian from early life, and was an influential member of the Congregational Church. In early life he was a Whig in politics, but on the organization of the Republican party he espoused that cause, and always afterward voted that ticket.

Swewell F. Butler, farmer and breeder of stock, residing at Malta, was born Aug. 5, 1845, in Du Page Co., Ill. Joseph Butler, his father, was born and reared in the State of New York and there followed the vocation farmer. He married Abigail West and soon after removed to Illinois, settling in Du Page County at a period when the State was in its pioneer condition, and where he was among the first to locate in the township of Bloomingdale. He is the owner of 320 acres of land where he first settled, and is one of the foremost citizens of the county. The mother died

there May 5, 1834, aged 62 years and eight months. The father is 68 years old.

Mr. Butler continued to reside in his native county until he was 28 years of age. In 1873 he went to Buchanan Co., Iowa, where he was married March 11, 1874, to Sarah, daughter of Andrew and Abigail (Peck) Payne. She was born March 15, 1849, in Delaware Co., N. Y., which was also the native place of her parents. The family went to Iowa when the daughter was seven years of age, and she was the youngest of ten children. Her father died a short time before her marriage. Her mother is 75 years of age, and is still a resident of the homestead in Buchanan County.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler came to Malta immediately after their marriage and located in section 24, where they owned 135 acres, on which they carried on agricultural operations until May, 1882. In that month the farm was leased and the family removed to the village of Malta. Mr. Butler purchased two acres of land within the village corporation, including an improved lot and available buildings. He is also the owner of 40 acres of land on section 23, one-half of which is within the incorporated limits of Malta. Mr. Butler is a Republican of decided stamp.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Butler are: Helen M., born Feb. 27, 1871; Adelia, Sept. 4, 1880, and Elijah, Jan. 15, 1884.

Solomon V. Butterfield, farmer, section 20, Paw Paw Township, has 240 acres of land.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest living representative of the pioneers of 1835 of this township. He was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 26, 1826, and is the son of Edward and Polly (Harris) Butterfield. He went to Michigan in 1830 with his parents, and came to Paw Paw Township, De Kalb Co., Ill., in July, 1835. He was brought up on a farm, and has made this township his home for 50 years. He was married in Paw Paw Township, Dec. 20, 1847, to Miss Polly Burch, daughter of Zebulon Burch. Mrs. Butterfield was born in Washington Co., N. Y., about 1826. They had two children, Mary Belle, born April 5, 1852, wife of John Spier, of Earlville, Ill. The youngest died in

infancy. Mrs. Butterfield died in 1855. Mr. Butterfield was married again May 8, 1856, at Earlville, Ill., to Miss Helen M., daughter of Levi S. and Loretta (Brewer) Wales. Mrs. Butterfield was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., June 21, 1834, and came West in 1855. They have had three children: Charles E., born March 31, 1858, died May 11, 1858; Sidney E., born Oct. 30, 1859, married Ida Braithwaite, and lives at the old homestead; John H., born July 25, 1865, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. B. is a Democrat.

James Lock, farmer, section 33, Malta Township, was born May 28, 1831, in Somersetshire, England. His father, James Lock, senior, was a farmer in England and died there when his son was but four years of age.

The latter was for some years under the care of his mother, Mary (Norman) Lock, supporting himself after arriving at a suitable age. She died in 1859. In 1857, in company with Robert Willis, who now lives in the township of South Grove, they left England for America, and pressed forward in their journey until they reached South Grove Township.

Mr. Lock passed two years in farm labor, and in 1859 purchased 80 acres of land in Mayfield Township. On this he operated three years, then selling out and removing to South Grove Township, where he bought 160 acres of land. He was there resident until February, 1869, when he came to Malta. He purchased 248 acres of land where he has since pursued his agricultural operations, improved the place and erected good farm buildings. He has yet 140 acres, all under cultivation. He is a practical and prosperous stockman and farmer. He is a Republican in political principles, and has held most of the township offices.

His marriage to Nancy Safford took place Sept. 15, 1859. She was born in Pittsburg, Mass., Dec. 4, 1842, and her parents, Oliver and Nancy (Andrews) Safford, were of New England origin and ancestry. Her father was a carpenter, and both her parents died in South Grove Township, whither they had removed in the pioneer days of that township. Mrs. Lock

was four years of age when they became residents of South Grove. She has been the mother of 13 children, two of whom are deceased. They were born in the following order: Thomas, James, Clara, Oliver, Nancy, William, Mary, Charles, Alice, John and Robert. Frank and George died in infancy. The parents were reared under the regulations of the Church of England.

Jacob Morsch, farmer, section 29, Squaw Grove Township, was born Oct. 29, 1833, in Germany. He has been a resident of the State of Illinois since he came to the United States in 1847, when he was but 14 years old. He lived in La Salle County until 1869, when he bought 440 acres of land in Squaw Grove Township, of which he took immediate possession and commenced the work of improving a farm. He has prospered by his industry and good judgment, and is now the owner of 600 acres of land in Squaw Grove Township.

He is a Republican in political affinity, and has been School Director and Highway Commissioner.

Mr. Morsch was married Nov. 25, 1860, in Ottawa, Ill., to Elizabeth Smith, a lady who, like himself, is a native of Germany, and they have had 12 children, five of whom are still living, namely: Henry, J. William, John, Emma and Lizzie. The deceased are H. Hammond, Julia, Anna, and four who died unnamed in extreme infancy.

Daniel D. Hunt, farmer, section 34, and Supervisor of De Kalb Township (1885), was born Sept. 19, 1835, in Wyoming Co., N. Y., and is the son of Isaac and Martha (Ludington) Hunt. His parents were natives of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and became residents of De Kalb Township in 1857, where his father died within a year. The mother died April 12, 1865.

Mr. Hunt accompanied his parents to De Kalb County, and he has continued to reside therein without intermission since. He is the owner of 160 acres of land in a creditable state of cultivation, and

stocked with 125 swine, 26 head of cattle and eight horses. He is a Republican in political sentiment and has been an occupant of responsible local positions of trust for many years. He officiated 16 years as School Trustee, and was elected Supervisor of his township in the spring of 1884. Mr. Hunt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Lodge No. 144, De Kalb Chapter, No. 52, and Sycamore Commandery, K. T., No. 15.

His marriage to Evaline L. Preston occurred Oct. 28, 1856, in Wyoming Co., N. Y. She was born in that county Nov. 12, 1837. Earl H., only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, was born July 24, 1857, and was married Feb. 9, 1885, to Lena Mixer, at Leslie, Mich. She was born at Machias, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 17, 1863.

Jacob Deily, farmer, section 5, Malta Township, has lived in De Kalb County since about the year 1850, when he came with his widowed mother to Pierce Township. He was born Nov. 22, 1845, in what is now Niles, Cook Co., Ill. John Deily, his father, was born in Germany and married Elizabeth B. Lipp after he came to America. The mother was a German by birth and came to Ohio with her patents from the "fatherland" when 11 years of age. They settled in Columbiana County, where they were married, and came thence to Chicago, where the father died, in 1849, of cholera, which was then epidemic in that city. He was 33 years of age. The children born of this marriage included two daughters and two sons, Mr. Deily being the third child; and he was four years of age when his father died. His mother married Jacob F. Plapp, a farmer of Pierce Township, and is yet living. Mr. Deily entered the army of the United States to fight for the Union, enlisting before he was of age, March 4, 1864, as a recruit of Company K, 15th Ill. Vol. Infantry. He was in constant warfare to the collapse of the rebellion, his regiment being assigned to the command of Sherman and accompanying him to the sea, marching with his legions of war through the Carolinas and to Alexandria. Mr. Deily was honorably discharged Sept. 16, 1865, at

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J. L. Ellwood

Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., and on returning to Pierce Township he began to work at the trade of a mason, and pursued that business at odd intervals for several years. After that he operated somewhat as a farmer, and in January, 1869, located on his farm in Malta Township. He had made his claim three years previous, which included 80 acres on section 5 and now contains 40 acres additional. The place is all under excellent improvements, well cultivated, stocked with good grades of cattle and supplied with a creditable class of farm buildings. In his political convictions Mr. Deily is an inflexible and uncompromising Republican.

His wife, to whom he was married June 16, 1867, was formerly Miss Caroline Buerer. She was the daughter of Gottlieb and Henrietta (Garlach) Buerer, who were born respectively in Baden and Wurtemberg. After coming to America they located at Geneva, Ill., where Mrs. Deily was born March 6, 1849. Her parents removed when she was six weeks old to Pierce Township, De Kalb County, where she grew to womanhood on her father's farm and was taught in the common school. She has been the mother of six children, one of whom (John) is deceased. Those yet surviving (1885) are named Sarah M., David H., Mary E., Carrie A. and Frank E.

Isaac Leonard Ellwood, of De Kalb, is one of the most prominent business men in the entire West, and his name is a synonym for one of the most important industries in the country. He was born at Salt Springsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1833.

Mr. E. is the seventh son of Abraham and Sarah (Delong) Ellwood (see biography of C. Ellwood for sketch of parents), and received from his parents a common-school education of the limited character of the times. Upon quitting his studies he commenced life for himself by driving a team on the Erie Canal at \$10 per month. Afterwards he became a clerk in a store where he was occupied until he reached the age of 18 years. In 1851 he went to California, where he remained between three and four years. He passed the first year in mining, after which he became a clerk in a store in Sacra-

mento. He had simple, unostentatious tastes and habits, and he saved his accumulations and returned East in 1855 with the means to start a hardware enterprise of moderate dimensions, in the village of De Kalb. He gave his attention to his business, managed its relations to accommodate his patrons, and while he won general esteem he gradually placed his affairs on a substantial basis of prosperity, which he continued for about 20 years. During this time that he was engaged in the hardware business, he was extensively employed as auctioneer, locally at first; but after a few years his success as a salesman became so great that his services were frequently in demand in distant portions of the State, and for the time he was interested in this line no one ever achieved greater success than he. He had long considered the necessity which depressed the hopes of Western farmers,—that of the want of suitable fencing material; and it is impossible to consider the subject without a feeling of wonder that 40 years of active agricultural exertions, with always the same need impending, elapsed before the simple device that solved the difficulty entered the mind of man.

In the year 1874 Mr. Ellwood invented and obtained one of the earliest patents on barbed fencing, since which time he has been engaged in the manufacture, improvement and building up of the barbed-wire industry. Through his influence and by his foresight all of the underlying and first patents on barbed wire and machinery for making the same were combined together, enabling him with the assistance of others to build up one of the largest and most successful business enterprises in the history of this country. For a time he was associated in the manufacture of barbed wire with Mr. J. F. Glidden, and later with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass., but at present he is exclusive owner and proprietor of the large manufacturing establishment at De Kalb doing business under the firm name of I. L. Ellwood & Co. The capacity of these works at this time is nearly 12 car-loads of finished fencing each ten hours. While there have been a great many different persons engaged in the barbed-wire business, and manufactories are scattered all through the western country, Mr. Ellwood has been a recognized leader in the conduct of the business, and there is no question with those who are acquainted with its details,

but that it is almost exclusively through his efforts that the great success of the business has been achieved.

It is but justice to Mr. Ellwood to say that no man ever pushed a meritorious enterprise to great success with fewer motives of selfishness than he. Generations to come must know that no more unpretentious man ever lived than he; and in all the prosperity that has fallen to his lot, his chief delight and satisfaction is in having been the instrument of good to his fellow-men. A warm welcome will be accorded to the portrait of him which appears on a preceding page, and it is presented with a double satisfaction, for reasons which have direct reference to the fraternal relations of Mr. Ellwood, five of whose brothers resident in the county are similarly presented, and to his business relations, which render him in a certain sense the property of his country and generation.

The subject of this sketch, with limited education, inheriting little save integrity and ambition to achieve something in the world's work, conscientious, humble, he met and recognized a great opportunity; and it is eminently true of him that the prosperity which has resulted is looked upon as having fallen into deserving hands, and therefore awakens no jealousy. Reading and observation, coupled with reflection and judgment, have furnished and disciplined a mind of uncommonly fine faculties, and he is in no rate the inferior of men who have spent their lives among books and in scholarly associations. He is self-reliant, self-poised, self-respecting, and is esteemed accordingly. An undeviating Republican in political sentiment, he has never sought or held a local office, save being elected for one or two terms to the City Council of De Kalb. No deserving man or woman has ever applied to Mr. Ellwood without receiving liberal aid, and his greatest pleasure is in doing substantial acts of kindness for the poor in their vicinity.

He was married to Harriet A. Miller, only daughter of William A. Miller, at her father's residence in the village, now city, of De Kalb, Jan. 27, 1859. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood,—three daughters and four sons,—of whom three daughters and two sons are still living.

His eldest son, William L., has been engaged for several years in the importing and breeding of French draft horses, making annual trips to France

and attending to the purchase of his stock in person; and during this year (1885) he expects to import from 75 to 100 head. He also has entire charge of his father's stock farms in the vicinity of De Kalb, containing some 3,400 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and with all modern improvements for stock-raising.

Thomas J. Tindall, stock-raiser and farmer, residing on section 15, Malta Township, was born in Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich., June 29, 1840. When Thomas was one year old his parents moved to Buffalo Grove, Ogle County, this State, and one year later came to this county and located on a farm in South Grove Township. Here, Thomas assisted his father on the farm and attended the common schools until he attained the age of 17 years. At this age he entered the college at Wheaton, the county seat of Du Page County, this State, and pursued his studies in that institute for four years. From Wheaton College he went to college at Beloit, Wis., and there completed his course of study. Soon after leaving college, in October, 1864, Mr. Tindall enlisted in Co. K, 42d Ill. Vol. Inf., Capt. J. N. McClellan, to serve in the late Civil War. His company was in the Army of the Cumberland, and was in the Division commanded by Gen. Thomas. Mr. Tindall participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, prominent among which were Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn.; and after faithfully serving his country for 14 months he received an honorable discharge at Lavaca, Texas, in December, 1865, and returned to the home of his father in South Grove Township, this county.

The father of Mr. Tindall was of New England parentage, a farmer by occupation, and resided in New Jersey until 1841, when he came to this county, as stated. He died at his home in South Grove Township, July 8, 1880. Mr. Tindall's mother, Mary (Berber) Tindall, was born in "York State;" is of Yankee extraction and is living at present with her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Millner, of Lawrence, Kan.

Mr. Tindall was united in marriage Feb. 27, 1868, to Miss Mary E., daughter of William T. and Louisa (Riddle) Kirk. See sketch of William T. Kirk. Mrs.

Tindall was the oldest of family of nine children, all of whom are yet living, and was born in Franklin Township, this county, March 24, 1843. Her years, prior to maturity, were spent at home assisting the mother, attending the common schools and the colleges at Rockford and Wheaton. She acquired a good education and at the age of 20 years engaged in teaching, which profession she followed with success until her marriage.

Two children are the issue of their union, namely: Edith, born Aug. 15, 1869, and Willie, born Feb. 18, 1873. After marriage the husband and wife located on the farm on which they are at present living, and which was owned by Mr. Tindall prior to that event. The farm comprises 320 acres of good tillable land, and the entire tract is well improved. He has a good residence and substantial farm buildings on the place, and to the passer by everything indicates energy and progress.

Politically, Mr. Tindall is a Republican, and has held a number of the minor offices of his township. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

James Henderson, farmer on section 26, Victor Township, is also engaged in the dairy business. He was born Aug. 12, 1834, in Perry Co., Pa. His parents were Hodgen and Nancy (White) Henderson. His father was born in Ireland and came to America with his parents when he was 13 years old, grew to manhood and married a Pennsylvania lady.

Mr. Henderson received only the limited education of the common schools, and remained at home until the years of his minority were passed. After arriving at the period of man's estate he worked out two years, and at the end of that time he married Eliza Hipple, and they had eight children, seven of whom are still living,—Sarah L., Ida N., John A., Matilda C., James F., Alvin C. and Martha A. John married Mary J. Cooper, of La Salle Co., Ill., Dec. 10, 1884. He is a farmer on section 27, Victor Township. Sarah married G. N. Price, Nov. 16, 1880. They went to Nebraska, where Mr. Price died, Dec. 22, 1884.

The first purchase of land made by Mr. Hender-

son was the 80 acres on which he has since resided, now increased by an additional 80. His land was all in its primeval condition, and there were but few settlers in his vicinity. He has made important improvements and built a fine residence, barn and other farm structures.

Albert Ashcraft, farmer, section 25, Malta Tp., was born Dec. 19, 1820, in Machias, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. His father, Elijah T. Ashcraft, was a native of Brooklyn, Conn., and was the son of Nathan Ashcraft, a man of pure Yankee extraction. Betsey Curtis Ashcraft, wife of the latter, was of the same origin and ancestry, and died at the advanced age of 91 years. Betsey Ashcraft, the mother of Albert and wife of Elijah T., came of a long line of New England ancestors. Her husband died when he was 82 years old. They had 12 children, and 10 reached mature years.

Mr. Ashcraft was the seventh child, and he passed the years of his minority in the manner usual to farmers' sons, alternating farm labor with attendance at the common schools. On becoming of age he took the molding of his own career under his own management, operating for a few months as a general laborer.

He was married on the first day of the week, month and year of 1843, to Helen M., daughter of David and Polly (Dow) Russell. The parents were natives of Vermont and the mother belonged to the same race with the eccentric preacher, Lorenzo Dow. Her father was a farmer and mechanic, and after residing at various places in the East, the family came to De Kalb County. The mother died in the township of Cortland, in 1852. The father died at Chase, Lake Co., Mich., at the home of his son, and was 80 years of age at the time of his decease. Mrs. Ashcraft is the fourth of 13 children, and was reared and educated principally in the State of New York. Of her marriage 13 children have been born, of whom five are deceased. Solon married Elizabeth Smith, is a resident at De Kalb village, and is a mechanic. Alva married Antoinette Ellithorpe, a farmer in Marshall Co., Kan. Burton married Mary Melvin and resides in Osage Co., Kan.; Luella mar-

ried Richard S. Hooper and they live at Ness City, Ness Co., Kan., where the latter is holding the office of County Register. Laona is at Jacksonville, Ill., and is the wife of Peter S. Newell. She was married Feb. 5, 1885. Charles, Edna and Marion H. are unmarried and inmates of the parental home. Hiram C., Wallace W., Amanda, Malvina and Albert, Jr., are deceased.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ashcraft lived in the State of New York until 1848, the year of their removal to Sycamore, De Kalb County, where they lived one year. Removing thence to Cortland Township, they spent two years there, and in 1852 secured a claim of 160 acres of land by pre-emption in Malta Township, where the permanent home was established. The whole property was unbroken prairie and times were hard; circumstances existed which tried the stuff of which a man was made; but the tide was stemmed by persistent energy and well directed effort. The place was remote from other settlers, and deer were so unaccustomed to humanity that they roamed in close proximity without manifest fear. Mr. Ashcraft owns 80 acres, all in the most advanced cultivation. He assimilates with the Republican party element in politics, and was one of the first Justices of the Peace after the township was organized. He has also officiated as Township Treasurer of Schools. Mr. Ashcraft is one of the oldest resident settlers of the township, having lived here 33 years.

Alford Arnold, farmer and stockman, resident on section 27, Victor Township, was born Dec. 10, 1826, and is the son of John and Alice (Alford) Arnold, who were natives of Lincolnshire, England. The family came to America in 1851, and located during the first ten months in Tompkins Co., N. Y. Their next removal was to Batavia, on the Fox River, in Illinois, where they worked a farm on shares two years, removing thence to Victor Township. There they operated a farm on section 28 for a year, when a farm was purchased on section 26, where the parents died, respectively in 1862 and in 1869.

Alford remained at home until he was 11 years of age, and received a common school-education. Af-

ter that age he became a farm laborer and spent four years in that occupation, when he obtained a situation as a shepherd and herder, in which two-fold capacity he was occupied until he was 23 years of age. He came to the United States in 1850, landing at the port of New York, whence he went to Trumansburg, Tompkins County. After spending 17 months there on a farm he pushed on West and worked a year on a farm near Batavia, Kane Co., Ill., and was occupied during a second year in a machine-shop.

He was married Feb. 25, 1854, to Lucy Hales. She was born in England and came two years before her marriage to America. Of the 12 children of whom Mr. and Mrs. Arnold became the parents, eight are still living,—Mary A., John H., Alfred A., Benjamin F., Edgar, Alice C., Emma E. and Lucy S. The three oldest children are married.

After his marriage, Mr. Arnold worked a farm two years on shares, and subsequently came to Victor Township, where he purchased 80 acres of land on section 27, which has since been his homestead. To this he has added 80 acres by subsequent purchase, two tracts adjoining each other. Mr. Arnold is a successful and prosperous farmer. He is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Riel S. Morey, farmer, section 20, Malta Township, was born May 24, 1840, in the township of South Columbia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., whence he came with his parents to De Kalb County in 1853. He was then about 13 years of age, and he continued a member of the home circle and acted as his father's assistant until the date of his marriage. That event took place May 24, 1864, when Miss Elizabeth Van Vlack became his wife. Her parents, John and Anna M. (Oliver) Van Vlack, were born in the State of New York, and were of German ancestry. They were descendants of families who were among the earliest settlers of the Empire State. Mrs. Morey was born Aug. 4, 1842, in East Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y. Her father died when she was about nine years of age, and six years later (1857), she accompanied her mother to De Kalb County, locating at Shalbona village. She is the youngest of three children and received a good education. The death



W. D. Allen

of her father occurred March 9, 1851, when he was 40 years of age. Her mother died at Shabbona Grove, Feb. 6, 1863, at the age of 51 years. Mr. and Mrs. Morey have become the parents of five children, born as follows: Floyd, Aug. 31, 1865; Nettie, Oct. 31, 1869; Jessie, Sept. 18, 1875; Myra, Oct. 24, 1878; Lilla, twin sister of Myra, died when nine months old.

Mr. and Mrs. Morey established their independent home life immediately after marriage and settled on a farm in Shabbona Township. On this place Mr. Morey conducted agricultural operations 16 years, when the family removed to Malta Township, where the father, in company with his brother, Wm. H., located on 264 acres of land on section 20. They have continued their joint labors, and have operated extensively in agriculture and as stock-growers, ranking among the best and most progressive farmers of the township. They are Republicans in political faith and connections.

Smith Morey, the father of Mr. Morey of this sketch, was born Sept. 9, 1812, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. Jesse Morey, father of the former, was of French lineage and married Faith Wilcox. She was born in Connecticut, and was of purely Yankee origin. Smith Morey married Jeannette Smith Jan. 1, 1839. She was born in Suffield, Conn., and died at the home of her son Dec. 17, 1877, aged 64 years. Her three sons, Hiram D., of Shabbona, Ariel and W. H. survive her. The family were among the first settlers in Shabbona Township in 1853. He labored there as a farmer until 1869, when another transfer was made of the joint family interests of the father, eldest and youngest sons, to Malta Township, where they located on 264 acres of land and have since managed their farming interests together.

Capt. Martin V. Allen, druggist, residing at Shabbona, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1832, and is a son of Reuben and Nancy (Andrews) Allen. In 1845 his father's family left Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in a sail vessel, cruised around the lakes, debarked at Chicago and came thence by steamer to this county, arriving at Shabbona Grove June 2, 1845. His father was consequently

one of the pioneers of this county, and soon after he arrived here entered 320 acres of Government land on sections 19, Clinton Township, and 24, Shabbona Township, and entered vigorously on the laborious task of cultivating and improving it.

Capt. Allen was brought up on his father's farm. He assisted in the farm labors and attended the common schools, and developed into manhood while under the parental roof-tree. Aug. 12, 1862, he entered the military service of the United States in the late Civil War with the commission of First Lieutenant of Co. E, 105th Ill. Inf., and was promoted as Captain March 9, 1863. He was wounded at Atlanta, Aug. 16, 1864, receiving a gunshot wound in the right arm near the shoulder, which resulted in resection and causing the loss of about three inches of the bone. He was then, Jan. 22, 1865, discharged for physical disability.

Capt. Allen suffered a far more serious misfortune as a result of being wounded than the loss of a portion of his arm. His wife, on hearing of the casualty, proceeded to his side to nurse him. She found him at Chattanooga, Tenn., in an atmosphere infected with pestilence, and fell a victim to typhoid fever. She lived to reach home, in a delirious condition, and died in a few days. Their second child, a daughter, contracted the disease, and in a short time followed her mother to the land of everlasting peace.

Captain Allen was married at Little Rock, Ill., Oct. 7, 1856, to Miss Jane A. Hunter. She was a daughter of William and Janet Hunter, and was a native of Scotland. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen: Cora A., Lida E. and Jennie M. The eldest, Cora A., is the wife of George C. Sanborn, a commission merchant at Chicago. The youngest daughter was adopted by H. E. Allen, of De Kalb, a brother of Capt. Allen. She grew to womanhood in his household, and is the wife of William Ellwood, of that place.

Mrs. Allen died Sept. 20, 1864, and Capt. Allen was again married Nov. 6, 1867, at Shabbona, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Giles M. and Eve (Clapsaddle) Alexander. She was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and is the mother of one child, a son, Bertie, aged 14 years.

Soon after his return from the army Capt. Allen was elected Superintendent of Schools of De Kalb

County, which position he held for a term of four years, from 1865 to 1869. In 1873 he engaged in the drug business at Shabbona, and has since continued in the same. He carries a stock averaging \$2,000 and including everything pertaining to that business. In March, 1877, he was burned out, sustaining a loss of about \$1,500, with no insurance. He is a prominent Freemason, and was the first Master of Shabbona Lodge, No. 374, A. F. & A. M., and is holding that position at the present time (1885). He is also a member of De Kalb Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., and of Aurora Commandery, No. 22, K. T. He is likewise Sen. V. C. of T. S. Terry Post, G. A. R., of Shabbona.

Politically, Capt. Allen is a Republican. Religiously, he is a member of the Congregational Church. He is one of Shabbona's most liberal-minded and enterprising citizens, and is held in high esteem. Of no other citizen in the county could a portrait be more appropriately given in this work, and accordingly a fine lithographic likeness of Capt. Allen is given on a page just preceding.

John Mutton, farmer, section 20, Malta, was born about the year 1824 in the county of Cornwall, in the south of England. Richard Mutton, his father, was also of English birth, and his wife, Elizabeth Mutton, was a native of the same country, where they were married and passed all the years of their lives.

Mr. Mutton has been an independent self-sustainer since he was 15 years of age, at which time he began to operate as a laborer on a farm. He was married Aug. 15, 1847, in the county where he was born, to Elizabeth Bray. She was born in the same county, May 25, 1820. Her mother, Elizabeth (Herd) Bray, died when she was nine years of age, after which she had to earn her own living, Richard, her father, being left with a large family and unable to support them all from his meager savings. To her and her husband have been born the following children: John, Elizabeth J., Mary A., Rebecca, Emma, William and Silena.

Mr. and Mrs. Mutton set out for America after their marriage and located at first in Ontario, Can. They were residents in Northumberland County 18

years, engaged in farming. In 1865 they removed to Creston, Ogle Co., Ill., where they maintained a residence three years, coming in the spring of 1868 to Malta Township, where Mr. Mutton became by purchase the proprietor of 105 acres of land. The place gives every evidence of skillful and judicious farming and the farm buildings are of excellent character. Politically, Mr. Mutton is a Republican. He has been for years active in the local offices of his township.

Henry Challand, farmer, section 6, Clinton Township, is a son of Charles and Ann (Freeman) Challand, both natives of England, and residents in that country until their death. They were the parents of a family of 11 children, namely: Ann, Eliza, Charles, William, Mary E., Reuben, Henry, Sarah, Maria, George and Joseph.

Henry Challand, the subject of this biographical notice, was born in England, Feb. 3, 1822. His education was received in the common schools of that country, and was limited on account of the financial condition of his parents. At the age of 12 years he set forth to carve a name and accumulate a competency for himself, first working on a farm, and then as a drayman. In 1847 he emigrated to Canada, where he lived seven years, and in the spring of 1854 came to De Kalb County and settled in Shabbona Township, where he purchased 89 acres of land. The land was situated partly in De Kalb and partly in Lee County, and after holding it for a year as owner he sold it. He "worked out" during that year, and purchased 80 acres in Afton Township, on which he located and lived for seven years, and then sold.

In 1861, Mr. Challand purchased 190 acres in Clinton Township. He moved on this land and cultivated it until 1874, and then moved to the village of Waterman, still retaining possession of his land. He lived in the latter place some seven years and then moved back upon his farm. Residing there a year, he again returned to Waterman, and two years later moved upon the farm again. He has resided in Waterman and on his farm since 1861. He is the owner of 365 acres of land in Clinton and Shabbona Townships, most of which is in a good state of culti-

vation. That he is a man of great energy and perseverance, his accomplishment of a purpose formed when 12 years old, namely, to procure a competency, is certain and positive proof. He has certainly accomplished that purpose, and to his own indomitable energy and pluck he may attribute its success.

Mr. Challand was first married in England, to Miss Elizabeth Green, a native of that country. She emigrated with him to Canada, and there died, of "emigrant fever." She bore him two children, namely, Fredrick and Elizabeth. The second marriage of Mr. Challand occurred Oct. 31, 1849, and the lady of his choice was Miss Julia Bilney, of English parentage, and born in Canada. She was the mother of 10 children by Mr. Challand, namely: Elizabeth A., Freeman, Mary, Jemima, Julia, Sarah, Margaret A., Walter, Esther R., Rosa and Eliza. Mrs. Challand died in Clinton Township, in July, 1872.

Mr. Challand was a third time married, at Sandwich, this county, Jan. 12, 1873, to Mrs. Emily Fassett, widow of Henry R. Fassett. He was born Nov. 7, 1836, and died May 4, 1871. Mrs. C. is the daughter of Elijah and Mary A. (Bilney) Hardiman. She was born in Canada, Sept. 19, 1842. By her first marriage she had two children: John H. and Antoinette, the latter of whom is deceased. The issue of her second marriage is three children: Frank W., Gracie A. and Charles H., all living.

Mr. and Mrs. Challand are both members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Politically, Mr. Challand is a Democrat. He has held the office of Overseer of Highways and School Director.



George Stimpson, deceased, was born in Carleton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, England, in November, 1811, and was a son of John and Susan Stimpson, natives of that country.

Mr. Stimpson grew to manhood in his native country and engaged in the vocation of a maltster, which occupation he followed for many years. He was married at Norwell, Eng., Nov. 10, 1835, to Miss Sarah Weightman, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Selby) Weightman, natives of that country. Her father was born in North Muskham, and her mother

in Balderton, Eng. She was born at North Muskham, Eng., April 26, 1817. They emigrated to the United States in 1850, arriving at New York city in October of that year, after a tedious voyage of six weeks. From the latter place they went to Albany, N. Y., where they remained for about six months, and then removed to Genesee, Livingston County, that State, where they remained until 1853. During the latter year they came to this State and located at Aurora, where they remained for about two years, a greater portion of which time Mr. Stimpson was an invalid. From Aurora they moved upon a farm in that vicinity, and Mr. Stimpson was engaged in that vocation for about five years. At the expiration of that time, in 1862, he moved his family to Minnesota, but the Indian massacres at New Ulm and other places which were prevailing at that time in the vicinity in which he settled, and various unpleasant features of the country, induced him, after a sojourn of about two years, to return to this State. He returned to Aurora, and from thence, in 1864, came to Shabbona Township, this county. He located in what is called the "English Settlement," in the western part of the township, and purchased a fine farm of 160 acres. He continued to cultivate this farm, meeting with success in his endeavors, until the date of his death, Nov. 17, 1872. Politically, he was a Republican, and socially was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. and Mrs. Stimpson were the parents of 14 children, eight of whom were born in England, namely: Edward, who married Mary Cox, "an English girl," and is at present living on Grand Prairie, Iroquois County, this State. Thomas, who was a soldier in the late Civil War, enlisting in the 72d Ill. Inf., was wounded at Vicksburg May 22, 1864, and died at Memphis, Tenn., six days later, from the effects of his wound. Rebecca, who is the wife of Theodore Porter and lives in Chicago. George married an English lady and lives at Elgin. William was a blacksmith in Shabbona Township, and was killed in his shop in July, 1870, by a man named Grover. Jane died in childhood. T. Weightman married Sarah A. Challand and resides in Shabbona. John died at home when 30 years of age.

Of the six children born in this country, Mary J. and Sarah A. died in infancy; Elizabeth is the wife of John Houghtby, a resident of Shabbona Township. Henry B. married Hannah Nau, and lives in Shab-

bona; Linnetta is the wife of Emory A. Post, also a resident of Shabbona Township; Frederick is living at home.

Mrs. Stimpson survives her husband and resides in Shabbona. The old farm of 160 acres is hers during life. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for upwards of 42 years. Looking back upon the history of her past life, she reads of trials and pleasures, of sorrows and happiness; and as her days are drawing to a close she has the consolation of having spent a Christian life, a life of usefulness. She is living in comfort at Shabbona, where she expects to pass her remaining years, and where her body may be placed by the side of her companion.

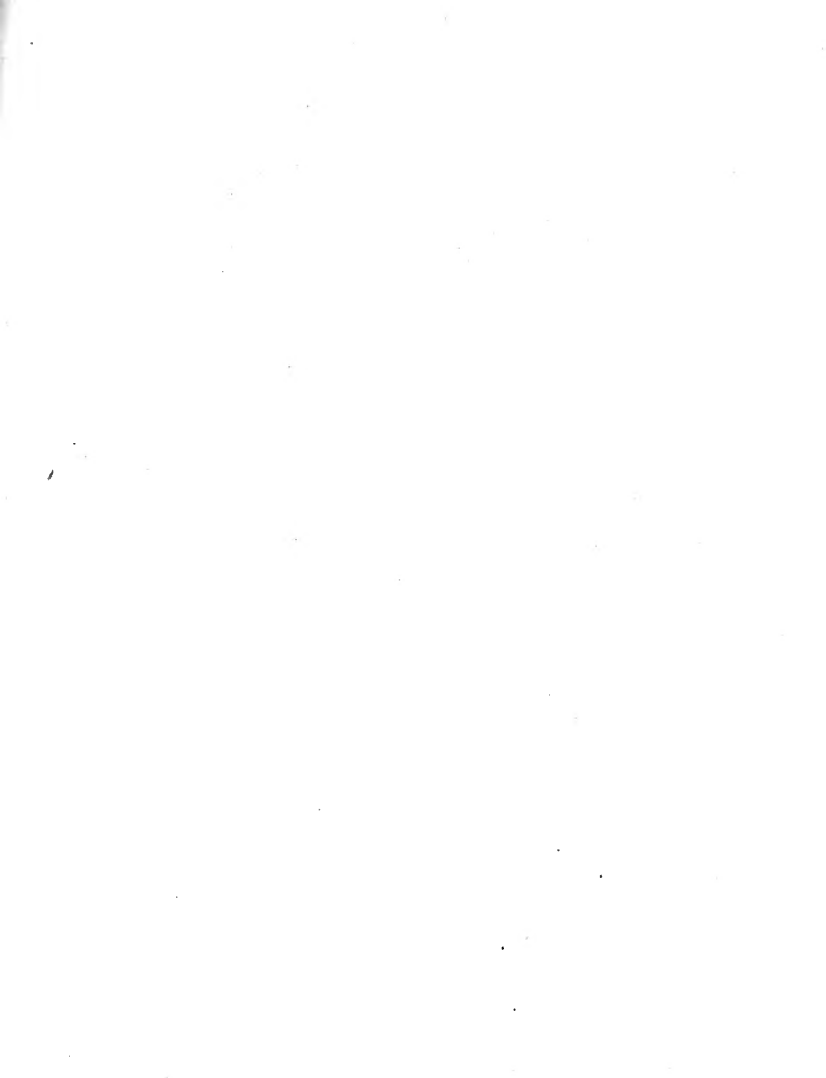
Alexander Southern, farmer, section 32, Malta Township, was born in Ashford, Kent Co., England, Feb. 28, 1836. He is a prominent agriculturist of De Kalb County and affords a good example of what a man, born under another flag, may accomplish when transferred to a land whose standard floats over no classes of born distinction and inherited privileges. Alexander Southern, Sr., came of a good family which originated and had been perpetuated in Kent County, and belonged to the agricultural class. His wife was Mary Thompson before marriage. The parents died when the son was in childhood, the death of the mother occurring soon after that of the father in 1846. Alexander, Jr., was left homeless and dependent on his own resources. He was not of a race that was easily disheartened or overwhelmed by circumstances, and as early as practicable he devoted his time and abilities to an acquisition of a knowledge of the trade of a stone and brick mason. He was thus employed three years. In 1856 he took a final leave of his native soil and kindred, and came alone to the United States. He landed at the port of New York and pressed on thence to Milwaukee. He passed three years in that city at work as a mason, and in 1859 went to Chicago. He obtained employment at his accustomed business, and three years later went to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill. The character of his work and his industry served to win for him a good reputation as a craftsman, and he had no difficulty in finding work in his various wanderings. Not long

after coming to Illinois, he came to Malta Township. He was employed sometime after as a mason, and was sent to various places, among others to Terre Haute, Ind., where he was the principal workman in the construction of the Normal buildings.

He was married in March, 1861, at De Kalb, to Mary J., daughter of John and Jane (Hancock) Rowe. She was born in Brownton, Devonshire, England, April 19, 1834. Her parents were natives of the same town and shire, and her father made a preliminary visit to the United States, which resulted in his returning to England to bring his family, the following year. They remained a short time near Buffalo, N. Y., and in the spring of 1851 came to the township of Malta. They are now quite aged and reside with a daughter at Creston, Ogle Co., Ill. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Southern are all living: Lillie J. married John Norton and resides in Chicago. They have two children: Reuben A. was born Oct. 16, 1866. The youngest is William J. After the marriage of the parents they took the farm of the Misses Todd, which they conducted on shares four years. At the end of that time they located on 320 acres of land, which the father had purchased in 1868, and which has since been the homestead. It is all in a finely cultivated condition. In the spring of 1884, the wife and mother was seized with a nervous disease, from which she died three months later. She was a member of the Congregational Church, as is her bereaved husband. The latter is a Republican, and has held various township offices. He is a man of reliable integrity and much respected as a man and a citizen.

Rev. Benoni Harris, deceased, the pioneer minister of Paw Paw Township, and one of the very earliest settlers of the township, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and was the son of John Harris. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life, was ordained a minister and labored many years in the discharge of his duties. He was married in New York, to Thankful Miles, who was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y. They had a family of 12 children, six boys and six girls.

In 1831 he removed to Michigan, and in July, 1835, came to De Kalb Co., Ill., and settled in what is now





Jacob Spansail

Paw Paw Township. He was the first Methodist circuit preacher in this region, and also labored as a mission preacher. He was a Mason of high standing and a good citizen. His wife was the first white person to die in the new settlement in Paw Paw Township. Her death occurred in 1836. Mr. Harris died in 1845.

His sons, Benjamin and Joseph, were among the very first settlers of this township. The Rev. Benoni Harris, Jr., came several years later. Benjamin Harris came to Paw Paw in the summer of 1835 and settled in the western part of the township. He was married and removed to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, in 1854. He enlisted in the late war and died at his home in Iowa, from disease contracted in the army. Joseph Harris came to Paw Paw with his father and brother. In 1853 he removed to Iowa and later to Kansas, where he now resides. Rev. Benoni, Jr., moved to Iowa in 1853, and died in that State.

Charles D. Patch, of the grocery and provision house of Rowe, Norris & Patch, at Sycamore, was born Dec. 25, 1855, in Northumberland Co., Pa. He is the son of Salathiel C. and Margaret A. (Watson) Patch. The former was born Aug. 17, 1812, in Newark, N. J. The latter is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born March 7, 1831. Both are still living at Sycamore.

Mr. Patch is an only child. He passed the years of his minority on the homestead farm, 7 miles east of Sycamore. Before he was 21 years old he taught school during two winters in this State, and in the spring of 1877 came to Sycamore, and entered the store of which he is now one of the proprietors, and acted two years in the capacity of clerk.

In September, 1879, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he studied one term. Returning to Sycamore, he assumed editorial charge of the *Daily Free Press* during the Presidential campaign of 1880, continuing in that avenue of business until November. In April, 1881, he again entered the provision house of which he is a member, as a salesman, and operated

in that capacity until April, 1883, when he bought a third interest in the stock.

Mr. Patch was married June 1, 1881, in McGregor, Iowa, to Rosa B., daughter of Seymour and Laurinda Chilson. She was born east of Cortland, in De Kalb County, Feb. 28, 1861, and died Dec. 23, 1881, six months after marriage.

Mr. Patch has been for some time the regular correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and has a decided taste and ability for newspaper work.

Jacob Spansail, a farmer situated on section 24, Genoa Township, was born Dec. 16, 1833, in Germany. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth D. Spansail, were natives of Germany and in 1850 emigrated to America, locating in Ohio. They had a family of seven children,—Jacob, Sebastian, Rosa, George, Dora, Catherine and Fred. The father died in Michigan while en route to Illinois to visit his son: the mother survives.

Mr. Spansail was about 17 years of age when he accompanied his parents to America, and he lived in the Buckeye State three years, coming thence to Kane Co., Ill. Two years later, in 1855, he removed to De Kalb County and became the owner by purchase of 40 acres in the township of Genoa, and has since maintained his residence thereon. His home estate now includes 320 acres and nearly the entire acreage is under improvement. His herd of cattle includes 50 head on an average and he fattens about 65 hogs yearly.

Mr. Spansail was married March 29, 1857, to Elizabeth Vote, and they have seven children,—Mary E., George H., John M., Rosa (died when three months old), Dora J., Katie M. and Frederick W. Mrs. Spansail was born March 30, 1837, in Crawford Co., Ohio, and is one of 10 children born to her parents,—Elizabeth, Mary A., John M., Anna W., Susan, William H., Jacob G., Margaret, Charles F. and Franklin P. The parents, John and Anna M. (Karn) Vote, are natives of Pennsylvania and Germany.

Mr. Spansail is a Republican in politics and has been a prominent man in the local offices in his township, having held the position of Road Com-

nissioner 15 years and also that of School Director. He is a man of acknowledged business abilities and acted as salesman for the patrons of the New Lebanon cheese factory for three years. In 1882 he was appointed Postmaster of New Lebanon.

The portrait of Mr. Spansail accompanying this sketch is a representation of a worthy citizen of De Kalb County.

Gli W. Lloyd, farmer, section 21, Malta Township, was born Dec. 14, 1836, in Hartford, Mass. His parents, Artimus W. and Parthenia (Haskell) Lloyd, changed their residence from Hartford to Old Stockbridge in the same State when the son was in youth, and went thence soon after to Washington in the Bay State. Mr. Lloyd was educated in the common schools, and at the age of 20 years found himself at liberty to enter upon his unaided struggle with fortune. He set out westward and finally reached Rockford. He had friends in that city, and he obtained employment in that locality, where he remained two years. Meanwhile, his father had removed to De Kalb County, then comparatively new, and here Mr. Lloyd rejoined the family in South Grove Township. He remained at home but a short time, as he believed that the promises of the farther West foreshadowed opportunity for a venturesome and energetic man to get on in the world, and he accordingly pressed on to the gold regions of California. He operated in mining two years, and then went to San Francisco, where he engaged in the livery business. Two years later, in 1863, he returned to De Kalb County and located on 160 acres of land, which he purchased and where he has since operated as a farmer. He has 120 acres of his original purchase, and has added to his estate until he is now the proprietor of 200 acres, in the best possible agricultural condition. Mr. Lloyd was one of the first to consider the feasibility of a permanent settlement in Malta Township, and he has been active in general affairs since he has been one of its citizens. In addition to general farming he is largely interested in stock, and has home herds of cattle and hogs of excellent grades. Mr. Lloyd is an ardent Republican,

and has officiated in the local offices of his township.

He was united in marriage March 5, 1865, in Malta Township, to Kate Spickerman. She was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of John and Mary E. (Rowley) Spickerman. While she was yet in her childhood the family removed to Spencer, N. Y. Her mother died when she was eight years of age, and she was then placed in the care of her grandparents in Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where she obtained some degree of common-school education. Her grandparents removed, while she was still a very young girl, to Oak Park, Cook Co., Ill., where she had the advantages of excellent school privileges for two years. When she was 14 years old another transfer of residence, to the village of Malta, was made, and she was sent next to school at Rockford. On completing her studies she engaged in teaching in Milan Township, De Kalb County, when 16 years of age. Of her marriage to Mr. Lloyd, five children have been born. Frank B. is a student at the Commercial College at Rockford, Ill.; Walter E., Artimus A., Kittie E. and Olive O. are busy in acquiring their education. One of their sons—Artimus A.—is a boy of remarkable physical proportions, developed in stature and weighing 130 pounds, though only nine years of age. The family attend the Congregational Church, to which the mother belongs.

William H. Keene is a farmer in Victor Township, and is pursuing his agricultural operations on sections 4 and 9. He was born March 4, 1820, at Esperance, Schoharie Co., N. Y. His parents, Bartholomew and Fanny (Van Schoonhoven) Keene, were also born in the State of New York.

Mr. Keene passed the years of his minority in the manner common to farmers' sons, obtaining an education and a knowledge of farm labor. After reaching the period of his legal freedom, he worked three years on a farm. In 1844 he accompanied his parents and grandmother to Illinois. They first settled at Aurora and spent five years in farming, four miles north of that city. The cash capital of Mr. Keene on his arrival at his point of destination was \$15. In 1849 he purchased 46 acres of land on

section 4, of which he took possession and bent his energies to such good purposes that he was enabled in 1850 to purchase 160 acres additional. He continued to prosper, and in 1856 bought another 40 acres. He increased his possessions in 1881 by the purchase of 40 acres more, making an aggregate of 286 acres, lying in an unbroken body. In addition to his several investments named, he has purchased and given 160 acres to his oldest son. He is a typical farmer, and has engaged continuously in the pursuit of mixed husbandry. He has trafficked in short-horn cattle for the past 20 years. In 1850 he began to raise black-walnut trees, which are now in fine bearing order.

Mr. Keene is a Republican and greatly interested in the political affairs of his town, county and State, and also in national matters. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Victor Township, and has been active in local official positions.

He was married, Oct. 17, 1848, to Emily Pulver, a native of New York, and to them have been born eight children,—six of whom are still living: Julia E., Martha A., George M., Nancy M., Lewis A. and Laura B. Julia is the wife of S. L. Brewer, of Franklin Co., Kan. George married Malinda Merritt, and lives in Victor. Nancy M. married Jonathan E. Davis, and resides in Victor Township.

Andrew J. Johnson, farmer, section 35, Malta Township, was born March 15, 1842, in the province of Smolen, Sweden. His mother died when he was in childhood, and not long after that event the father came with two sons to America, leaving behind a son and two daughters. They located at De Kalb, and Mr. Johnson entered the employment of a Mr. Stephens, with whom he remained nearly two years, after which he went to Franklin Township in the employment of Thomas Nelson, a farmer for whom he commenced to labor in June, 1855, remaining until October, 1863. In the spring of 1867 he purchased 80 acres of land on section 35, Malta Township. At the time of the purchase, the place was in its original natural condition, and Mr. Johnson at once interested himself in its improvement. He purchased 80 acres additional and has now the entire amount under improvement. He is a skillful and industrious farmer,

and besides fully improving his property has erected excellent farm buildings and good fences. His farm is stocked with good varieties of cattle and swine. Mr. Johnson is a Republican in political principle and is a Trustee in the Lutheran Church, to which he and his wife belong.

He was married May 24, 1873, to Louise Samuelson, who was born April, 15, 1851, in Sweden, and came to America in 1870. She died at her home in Malta, Feb. 16, 1881, leaving four daughters: Minnie V., Mary and Martha (twins who bear to each other so close a resemblance that their mother frequently made a mistake in their identity), and Martin M., Andrew J., Jennie M. and an infant child are deceased. The latter, after it was born, died with its mother.

Mr. Johnson was again married in De Kalb, Dec. 13, 1883, to Matilda Peterson, born in Sweden, March 18, 1860. She is the daughter of Jonas and Christina (Holkenson) Peterson, and came to the United States in August, 1882. Gusta E. is the name of her only child.

Thomas Nicholson, farmer, section 15, Paw Paw Township; postoffice, East Paw Paw, De Kalb Co., has 240 acres. He was born in Phillipstown, Putnam Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1807, and is the son of Joshua and Rebecca (Henyau) Nicholson. He removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y., with his parents when 14 years of age, and five years later to Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he was married, June 1, 1833, to Eunice, daughter of Abram Clark. Mrs. Nicholson was born in Connecticut Aug. 20, 1812. They had 13 children, the seven older ones born in New York and six born in Illinois. There were ten boys and three girls, as follows: Joshua, born March 8, 1834, and died aged 46 years, still unmarried. David H., born Oct. 18, 1835, married Mary J. Jones and lives in Paw Paw Township; John W., born May 11, 1836, married Carrie Emmons, and lives in Chicago; Charles W., born Oct. 18, 1837, married Mary J. Roff, and lives at Aurora; Clark, born June 10, 1839, died in childhood; Lydia A., born Dec. 6, 1841, wife of Cyrus Fristoe, lives at Hot Springs, Ark.; Susan R., born May 26, 1843, is the wife of Dexter V. Pratt, and lives in Paw Paw Township; William L., born Jan.

20, 1845, married Rachel Dunton, and lives in West Paw Paw; Catharine J., born Sept. 21, 1847, is the wife of J. P. Hampton, and lives in Greene Co., Iowa; Edward J., born Jan. 15, 1849, married Maria Greves, and lives at Sandwich, Ill.; George M., born Feb. 16, 1851, married Laura Braithwaite, and lives in Calhoun Co., Iowa; Thomas C., born April 22, 1853, is deceased; Fremont, born June 22, 1856, lives in Paw Paw Township. Mrs. Nicholson died Nov. 28, 1879.

Mr. Nicholson came to Paw Paw Township, De Kalb Co., Ill., in 1846, bought his land of the Government, on section 15, where he has made his home ever since.

Rev. Levi H. Davis, farmer, section 30, township of Paw Paw, postoffice, Earlville, La Salle County, has 108 acres of land. He was born in the town of Providence, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1837, and is the son of Richard C. and Susan E. (Pawling) Davis. He removed in the spring of 1846 with his parents to Oswego, Ill., and in December of that year came to Paw Paw Township, De Kalb Co., Ill., and located on the same section on which he now resides. He was brought up a farmer, and was married at Buchanan, Mich., Oct. 7, 1869, to Mrs. Mary J. Davis, widow of his brother, Alexander P. Davis, who was drowned in the Illinois River, July 24, 1864, and daughter of Thomas B. and Eliza (Hoag) Sawyer. Mrs. Davis was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1834, and came to Illinois in April, 1857. She had one son by her former marriage, Charles A., born Feb. 8, 1858. He married Sene Hanson and resides in Paw Paw Township. One child was born of the present marriage, namely, Wyman P., Jan. 16, 1871.

Mr. Davis united with the Baptist Church at the age of 10 years. In 1861 he began laboring for the conversion of souls. He soon after joined the Second-Advent Christian Church and became a preacher of that faith in 1863, since which time he has labored continuously in that cause. Mrs. Davis united with the Baptist Church in early life, and since 1868 has been connected with the Second-Advent Christian Church. Mr. Davis has served his School District (No. 1) nine years as Director. In politics he is an earnest Republican, with prohibition sympathies.

In connection with the family history of Mr. Davis and the following named cousins, now resident of De Kalb County,—Mrs. Cyrenius Bailey, Mrs. Mary J. Y. Fonda, Mrs. Jane E. Sturgeon, Mr. Pawling A. Morey and Mr. A. Pawling Young—the following references to their relation to well known historical characters of Revolutionary times forms an appropriate and interesting feature:

Their great-grandfather, Alexander Wilson, was a cousin of Alexander Hamilton. The Wilsons were connected by marriage through Col. Pawling (an officer in Washington's army), with Governor James Clinton, of New York. This Alexander Wilson, of New York city, was of Scotch descent, and married Jane Armour, of Scotland. Their daughter, Jane, married Levi Pawling, whose brother, Col. Albert Pawling, was an officer in Washington's army, subsequently the first Mayor of Troy. The children of Levi and Jane Pawling were the parents of the persons first named in this sketch. Their eldest daughter, Helen Pawling, married Winthrop Young, of New York, and was the mother of Mrs. Mary J. Y. Fonda and of Mr. A. Pawling Young. Amanda Pawling married Jesse Morey, and was the mother of Mrs. Cyrenius Bailey and Pawling A. Morey. Susan E. married Richard C. Davis and was the mother of Alexander P. Davis, who was drowned in the Illinois River, July 24, 1864, and of William J. Davis, of Missouri, Albert P., of Livingston, M. T., and his twin brother, the Rev. Levi H. Davis, of Paw Paw Township, and of Jane E., wife of John D. Sturgeon, also of Paw Paw.

An interesting anecdote of their great-grandmother, Mrs. Jane Wilson, is traditionary in the family, and deserves preservation in connection with the foregoing. Mrs. Wilson, who was a devoted patriot, having lost her husband in New York city, removed to Salem, Washington County, where she married one Moffat, of Tory sympathies. They carried on a store and farm, and among their employees had several Tories. One day Mrs. Moffat discovered that she had been robbed of some valuables, including a gold watch. The absence of some of her Tory workmen led her to believe them to be the thieves and to suppose that they had sought safety in Burgoyne's camp at Saratoga. Mounting her horse, she rode to the British camp and demanded an audience of Gen. Burgoyne, which was granted, when she demanded a search for her property, which was at first refused,

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Lewis Bend



Jane Bend

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whereupon she threatened to report the General. Burgoyne coolly asked to whom she would report him. Her answer was, "To the Congress of the United Colonies." The General, much amused at this storming of his camp by a patriot in petticoats, he ordered a search. The stolen articles were found and restored to her with the exception of the watch, which an officer pocketed, with the remark that he would keep it for Mr. Moffat.

At another time her husband, under pretense of danger to her safety in her home, packed their goods, mounted her on a horse with her baby in her arms and started for Albany. On the way she surmised, from a mysterious conversation between her husband and some well-known Tories, that she was being taken to the camp of the British army. Watching her opportunity, she ordered her attendants back, while she led them and returned to her home.

The tradition of these incidents go to prove the courage and patriotism of this lady ancestor, and is very properly remembered with pride by her descendants.

Lewis Bend, farmer, section 29, Victor Township, was born Jan 5, 1831, in Lincolnshire, England, of which country his parents, William and Sarah (Watson) Bend, were also natives. He received the education common to his class, and was reared at home through the years of his minority. On leaving home he came to seek a wider field of operation than that afforded by the conditions which surrounded him in his native country. He made his way to Scottsville, Monroe Co., N. Y., where he worked by the month as a farm laborer a year and a half. He proceeded next to Ohio, where he remained six weeks only, the situation not suiting his taste. He came to Illinois and passed three years in farm labor at various places, after which he located in De Kalb County, taking land in Victor Township to work on shares. After operating in this manner eight years, in 1866, he bought 160 acres of land, where he established his homestead, and which he still retains in his possession. He also owns 97 acres on section 30. He has erected substantial and valuable buildings on his farm, and has a fine stock and grain barn constructed

at an expense of \$3,000. He is interested in raising, and in the sale of, fine graded stock. In political views and actions, Mr. Bend has until the election of 1884 affiliated with the Republican party; in that year he cast his vote for the Democratic ticket. He has officiated as School Director.

He was united in marriage Sept. 1, 1852, to Jane Sturges, and they have had 12 children, three of whom are deceased: Mary A., Lewis W., John T., Emma L., Esther E., Rosella, Joseph J., Metta J. and Lucy E. are still living.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Bend appear on other pages of this work.

Anton Stollberg, farmer, section 25, Malta Township, was born Aug. 24, 1834, in Prussia, Germany. He attended the schools of his native country as the law required; and, as the same regulation provided, on finishing the prescribed studies he learned the trade of weaver, commencing his apprenticeship when 14 years of age. When he was 20 years old he took leave of all his kindred in Germany and came alone to America, to seek a livelihood under more favorable circumstances than his native land afforded. His parents were quite aged and have since died. He first settled in Ontario, Canada, where he was engaged as a general laborer on farms in various places for a period of six years.

He was married in Petersburg, Canada, Jan. 4, 1857, to Bertha Sass. She was born Dec. 13, 1840, in Mecklenburg, Germany, of German parents. Her mother died when she was 14 years of age, and during the year following she came alone to America, whither her father had preceded her a short time. She failed to find him as she expected, and she went to Waterloo Co., Ont., and lived there with an acquaintance. She afterward ascertained that her father became a soldier in the Union army, and that he was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. He enlisted in Chicago in an Illinois regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Stollberg have three children. Mary married Lewis Johnson, a Norwegian, and they live on a farm in Malta Township. Louise is the wife of August Bahr, a mechanic in the barb-wire shops at De Kalb. Bertha married Charles Johnson, and they reside in De Kalb. After marriage the parents

located in Petersburg, Ont., which was their residence seven years, and they came thence to Detroit, Mich. Three years later they removed to Sononauk. After their removal to De Kalb County, Mr. Stollberg worked as a farm laborer at various places until 1875, when he bought 80 acres of improved land in Malta Township, in which he has since prosecuted his agricultural labors with satisfactory results. He is a Republican, and he belongs to the Baptist Church, as does also his wife.

On George Stewart Robinson is a resident of Sycamore. He was born June 24, 1824, in Derby, Orleans Co., Vt., and is the son of George and Harriet (Stewart) Robinson. His father was a native of Connecticut, the son of Eber Robinson, a Captain in the War of the Revolution. His mother was a native of Vermont, the daughter of Rufus Stewart, a Major in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in his native town and acquired such education as was attainable in the public schools and seminaries of the place at that period. He is the only survivor of a family of three children. His younger brother, Charles, died in Cuthbert, Ga., April 9, 1860, and his brother Lucius died at Newport, Vt., Jan. 8, 1882.

When 19 years of age he entered the law office of Hon. S. B. Colby, at Derby, and began his professional studies. After reading under Mr. Colby's instruction for two years he finished his legal course with Hon. Lucius B. Peck, of Montpelier, and was admitted to practice in the Courts of his native State, November, 1846. On account of close application to his studies, his health failed, and, with the hope of its restoration, in 1847, he went South, where he was occupied in teaching. In 1853 he returned to Derby, and on the 13th day of October, 1853, was united in marriage with Olive A. Colby, the daughter of Nehemiah M. and Melinda (Larabee) Colby, born Dec. 20, 1831. Her parents were natives of New Hampshire.

Shortly after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson removed to Cuthbert, Ga., where they resided until 1866, Mr. Robinson engaged in the practice of his profession. On leaving Georgia they came direct

to Sycamore, where Mr. Robinson formed a partnership with Charles Kellum, at present Judge of the Circuit Court, which partnership was continued four years. He then continued alone until his election as County Judge, in 1877, which position he continued to hold until 1882, when he resigned to attend to private business in Vermont. When Sycamore was organized as a city, he was elected one of its Aldermen, and held the position two terms. He was also City Attorney and drafted the ordinances under which the city was governed for years, many of which are still in force. For several years prior to his election as Judge of the County Court, he held the position of Master in Chancery, which position he resigned soon after his election. In 1869 he was appointed on the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities for the State of Illinois, by Gov. John M. Palmer, was re-appointed by Gov. John L. Beveridge in 1874, and again by Gov. Shelby M. Cullom in 1879. He continued upon, and was an active member of, the Board until March, 1884, when he resigned, being unable to attend to the duties of the position by reason of absence from the State on business demanding his entire time. He was a member of the Board for nearly 15 years, and was its President for nine years, devoting from two to three months of his time each year to its work without compensation.

Judge Robinson is a man of more than ordinary ability, possessing a good legal mind and endowed with good common sense. He was always considered an able lawyer and a safe counselor. Devoting himself to general practice and not to any special line of his profession, he has discharged his duties as an attorney in a faithful manner to his clients and has retained the respect of the Court. As Judge of the County and Probate Courts, no man has ever filled the position in a more satisfactory manner, being popular alike with the Bar and the people. As a member of the State Board of Public Charities, he has made a State reputation. Notwithstanding he received no compensation, he devoted his time just as faithfully and as energetically as though receiving annually a handsome salary. That his services were appreciated, his re-appointment and long continued labors will attest. His service upon that Board shows that he had a heart to feel for the unfortunate and realizes the responsibility of the State and people to care for them. As a citizen, the Judge

enjoys the respect of all. Ever ready to lend a helping hand to every public enterprise, he takes hold with a will, and what he does he does with all his might. Few men enjoy the confidence of the people in a greater degree.

Of three children born to Judge and Mrs. Robinson, only one survives. Hattie Melinda was born Dec. 22, 1856, at Cuthbert, Ga. She was married in June, 1881, to C. L. Buchan, of Chicago, and died Nov. 3, 1884, at Sycamore, leaving a babe two weeks old. Lucius Prentiss was born July 22, 1858, and died in infancy. Nellie Colby was born Feb. 9, 1862.

Robert F. Hampton, farmer, section 7, Paw Paw Township, has 160 acres of land; postoffice East Paw Paw, is the son of Robert and Lydia (Zemmer) Hampton, and was born in Paw Paw Township, Feb. 3, 1852. He received an academic education and taught school several winters, while he was farming summers.

He was married in Chicago, March 9, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Casper and Magdalena Dienst. Mrs. Hampton was born in La Salle Co., Ill., Nov. 12, 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. Hampton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of East Paw Paw, and Mr. H. is Republican in political views.

William Hecox, farmer, section 22, Malta Township, was born Aug. 26, 1825, in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y. Alexander Hecox, his father, was a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y., and a son of Samuel Hecox, M. D., of Connecticut, of well-known and traceable ancestry, his progenitors having come to America during the Colonial period to escape persecution in England, and they reached distinction through superiority of birth and culture. Dr. Hecox attained celebrity in medicine and politics, ranking in both without peer in his native State. He died at 96 years of age. His second wife, Betsey Flint, belonged to the class known as Mohawk Dutch, and who were located adjacent to Cherry Valley at the period when

that section of the State of New York was made historic by the ravages of the Indians; and her immediate relatives were among the refugees of that terrible epoch, occupying places of cruel exposure in the dead of winter to secure themselves from the tomahawk and the more dreadful fate of capture. Dr. Hecox' family included eight children, of whom Alexander was the second. The latter was born, lived and died on the same place, his demise occurring about 1838. His wife, Emma Hammond, was a native of Brattleboro, Vt., and came of illustrious stock. Her father, Thomas Hammond, was a soldier of 1812 and participated in the battle of Queenstown, where he was captured. He was carried to England, where he was held a prisoner of war 18 months. He was a shoemaker, and died at an advanced age, as did his wife, in Montgomery Co., N. Y.

William Hecox is the eldest of six children, all of whom are yet living and are prominent for health, activity and intelligence. His father died when he was 13 years old, and the widowed mother devoted herself to the care and education of her children, every one of whom is a living example of inherited merit and a testimony to the value of a sacrificing, judicious mother. The youngest child is a daughter, who is an inmate of her brother's home in New York. Another brother is resident there and two others live in Southern Nebraska.

Mr. Hecox contributed his assistance to the maintenance of the family until he was 21 years old, passing his time as a day laborer on neighboring farms. He also secured a fair degree of education, and by frugality was enabled to save a share of what he earned during the latter years of his minority.

He was first married Oct. 19, 1851, in Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y., to Julia A., daughter of Austin and Anna (King) Fuller. Her parents are natives of Otsego County, and are still living in Chenango Co., N. Y., although very aged. The daughter was born Nov. 5, 1826, in Hartwick, Otsego County. She was well and carefully educated and was for some years a teacher. She died (childless) in Malta, in 1876. Mr. Hecox was again married May 9, 1881, in Randallville, N. Y., to Mary, daughter of John and Sophronia (Hartshorn) White. Her parents are of genuine Yankee stock, born respectively in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The families of both settled early in the State of New York, where they were married. Mr. White, who was a cloth-dresser by

ocation, died when his daughter was four years of age, and the latter was brought up by her mother, who died in 1865.

Mr. Hecox came to Illinois in 1859, and he at once located on 160 acres in Malta Township. After his second marriage he sold his farm with the intention of establishing a permanent home in Nebraska; but after a trial, the associations of De Kalb proved too strong for him to resist, and he returned after a few months. He again became a land-holder in Malta by the purchase of 80 acres of land, which has proved a most desirable home, being well improved and cultivated and supplied with presentable and valuable farm buildings. Mr. Hecox is an adherent to the tenets and principles of the Republican party. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Rev. William Nicholson, minister, residing at Shabbona, was in active service as a Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1834 to 1871, when, on account of being thrown from his horse, he was compelled to retire from active life. He was born in Newark, Nottinghamshire, Eng., July 13, 1806, and is a son of John and Charlotte (Rud) Nicholson. He was reared and educated in his native town and spent a portion of his early years in the lumber business. In 1829 he was converted to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and spent five years as tract distributor, benevolent visitor and teacher, and in 1834 began preaching as a local preacher.

He emigrated to the United States in 1842 and located in the Western Reserve in Ohio, where he began preaching, at Nelson and Hiram Centers. In 1849 he removed to a point 20 miles from Coldwater, in Branch Co., Mich. He preached in that county and in Indiana for six years, and then in 1854 came to this State and located at Aurora, where he assisted in charge of the Church located there. In 1855 he went to Clinton Township, this county. In 1856 he preached in Shabbona Grove, then a part of the Paw Paw Circuit. During that year he purchased 80 acres of land in Shabbona Township, but continued to reside at Paw Paw, Lee County, until 1859, when he removed to his farm. He has subse-

quently added to his original purchase until he became the owner of 200 acres. He was instrumental in the building of school-houses and establishing religious meetings.

In the spring of 1876 Rev. Nicholson moved to the village of Shabbona, where he has since lived. He has filled the pulpit of both churches at that place at different times. Since the summer of 1882 he has retired from active work in the ministry on account of failing health and injuries received as stated.

He was married Nov. 27, 1828, to Miss Maria, daughter of Henry and Mary (Gilbert) Radford. She was born in Nottinghamshire, England. They are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Hannah, widow of James McCray, resides in Earl, Ill.; Sarah is the wife of Ira Lyons, a resident of Oregon; Elizabeth died at the age of 19 years; Josiah H. married Loie Nicholson and resides in Iowa; Mary is the wife of Dewitt Van Vliet and resides at Elk Grove, Mo.; Martha is the wife of John Mullins, and lives at Shabbona; John J. enlisted in Co. E, 105th Ill. Inf., in the late Civil War, and died with fever at Chicago before leaving for the field of action; Charles W. married Miss Marion Houghtby and lives on the old homestead; Lucy M. is the wife of Dewitt Van Velzor, a resident of Shabbona.

Politically, Mr. Nicholson has been identified with the Republican party since the days of Fremont. He has met with several severe accidents during his life. The last one of consequence occurred when he was 65 years of age. He was thrown from his horse on the frozen ground and badly crippled. He is also the victim of acute rheumatism, from which he suffers greatly. With all his afflictions, he maintains a patient faith that all is for the best, and still endeavors to impress the divine precepts of his religion upon all those who come within his influence.

George W. Smiley, hardware merchant and dealer in agricultural implements at Malta, is also an extensive farmer, stock and grain dealer, owning two fine farms situated on either side of the village. He is a native of Sullivan Co., N. Y., whence he came with his parents to Illinois, locating in Kane County.

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David West

He lost his mother by death when nine years old, and from that period he continued under the charge of his father in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. He was in the latter State about four years. After he was 13 years of age he maintained himself. He reached his majority in Kane County, but before he was 22 years of age he had traveled in 26 different States. He had spent a summer in Canada and visited Central America, Cuba and Mexico. While in Central America he was arrested on some trivial pretext and held a prisoner for some time by the suspicious authorities. In California he was interested in gold-mining, which proved a fortunate investment. Returning thence *via* New Orleans to Illinois, he settled on a farm of 160 acres, which he had previously purchased in Kane County, where he pursued agriculture several years. In 1863 he came to the township of Malta and purchased 80 acres of farming land in Milan Township. Later on he bought another tract of similar extent, and soon after located in the village, where he has since conducted his business, at first engaging in the sale of coal, lumber and farming implements, in partnership with Charles W. Haish. They operated jointly five years. Since 1870, Mr. Smiley has transacted a heavy business in the lines of traffic indicated. As an agriculturist he ranks with two others as the best in De Kalb County, and has at one time been the leading dealer in farming apparatus in the county, supplying fully a third of the demand. For the last 15 years he has shipped to market annually an average of 100 car-loads of stock. He is the proprietor of 260 acres of land, all in advanced cultivation. His property in the village includes a stock and feed yard, a double store and grain warehouse, and the building and lot where he resides. His business transactions aggregate yearly \$150,000.

Mr. Smiley is a Democrat in political persuasion. He is present President of Malta Corporate Board, and has held all the local offices of the township and village.

He was united in marriage to Arzoda Smith, Jan. 6, 1857, at Geneva, Ill. Her parents, James and Arzoda Smith, were early settlers in Kane County, whither they came from Erie Co., Pa., in 1835. Her mother and father have been dead some years. Mrs. Smiley was born Jan. 21, 1835, in Erie Co., Pa., and was eight months old when brought by her parents to Illinois. After obtaining her education

she managed the domestic part of her father's affairs until her marriage. Following is the record of five children, of whom she has been the mother: Burr B., born April 30, 1859, was married Oct. 21, 1880, in Malta, to Emily J. Peters, and they have one child—Eva, born July 3, 1882; B. B. Smiley is connected with his father in business; Thyrza was born June 13, 1864; May and Myrtie, twins, were born June 27, 1868; Budd D., born, Feb. 3, 1861, was accidentally killed May 26, 1878, by a freight train on the railroad at Creston, Ogle Co., Ill.

David West, a pioneer farmer of De Kalb County, who resides on section 34, Sycamore Township, was born July 16, 1806, in Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., to which place his parents had removed from Massachusetts in the same year. Asa West, his father, was born in 1769, in Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., and married Sarah Parker, who was born April 25, 1773, in Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass. In 1808 the family migrated to Madison Co., N. Y., where they were pioneers. The father bought a tract of timber land, where he built a log house, which was occupied by the family for a number of years. The senior West was a clothier by trade and a man of natural mechanical abilities, later in life becoming a cooper and following that business during the winter seasons after his removal to the State of New York. While the second struggle of the Colonies with Great Britain was in progress, he made wooden canteens for the soldiers. In 1815 his health failed, and after an illness of six years' duration, he died, in January, 1821. The mother, with her children, resided some years after that event in Madison County, and removed thence in 1826 to Erie County, where she died, Dec. 2, 1828, aged 48 years.

Mr. West is the sole survivor of nine children, five of whom preceded him in order of birth. After the death of his father, he was a member of the family of his brother-in-law, Daniel Hurd, of Georgetown, Madison Co., N. Y., until he was 20 years of age, when he went to Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., and operated as a contractor in the forests, clearing land and lumbering. On the 29th of April, 1829, he was married to Sarah Chapin, in Georgetown. She was the

daughter of Elias and Dimis (Chapman) Chapin, who removed from Stafford, Conn., to Madison County. The former was born Feb. 15, 1751, was a soldier of the Revolution and was with Washington at the evacuation of the city of New York by the British. He died in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1839. The latter was born Oct. 15, 1774, and died in New Woodstock, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1860.

After his marriage, Mr. West purchased a tract of land included in the "Holland Purchase," in Evans, built a house and barn and cleared 45 acres. He was a resident there until 1843, and in addition to his own clearing and farming operations he put in tillable condition about 350 acres of land. In the fall of 1843 he sold his farm, and with his family, including his wife and five children, he started for Illinois, making the journey with a pair of horses and a wagon, and bringing with them a portion of their household goods. After 23 days of travel, exclusive of Sundays, they arrived in Sycamore and passed the ensuing winter with Aaron C. West, a brother, then resident on section 34. Mr. West bought a tract of land adjoining on section 34, and in the winter of 1844-5 he built a small frame house for the accommodation of his family. During the same winter he entered his claim. His first crop was raised on rented land in 1844, the same year in which he broke 20 acres on his own property. In 1845 he raised a crop of grain on his own place. At that time Chicago was the nearest market, and also the nearest point to obtain necessary supplies. The nearest mill was at St. Charles in Kane County. The farm of Mr. West presents a wide contrast from its primitive condition. It comprises 107 acres under tillage, with an excellent class of farm buildings. The place is supplied with an apple orchard planted by the proprietor, some of the trees having been brought by him from the State of New York. The yard fronting the house is made pleasant and attractive by shade trees and ornamental shrubbery.

The first wife of Mr. West was born Jan. 8, 1804, in Stafford, Conn., and of their union eight children were born, six of whom survive: Elias C. was born Nov. 25, 1839, in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., and has been a resident of Sycamore since he was four years of age. He entered the army of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, enlisting Sept. 2, 1862, in Co. A, 105th Ill. Inf. The command was attached to the 20th Army Corps, and he experienced

the vicissitudes of the Atlanta campaign and march through Georgia and the Carolinas, participating in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war. He was slightly wounded at Kenesaw Mountain and at Atlanta.

He was married June 17, 1872, to Ella A. Reese, and they have had three children,—May B., Roy C. and Gertie May. The oldest child died when about nine years of age. Mrs. West was born in Wisconsin, and is the daughter of Adam and Mary (Bass) Reese. He is associated with his father in dairying and raising fine stock, their joint ownership of land including 205 acres, all under improvement. The unmarried children of Mr. West are Alice C., Orrin, Asa P., Sarah L. and Miranda M. The mother died Jan. 23, 1849. Mr. West was a second time married, May 28, 1849, to Mrs. Lucinda (Rose) Wells, widow of Israel Wells, who died in March, 1845, leaving two children,—George M. and Ruth. The latter died when 26 years old. The former is a conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The mother was born in August, 1804, in Sherburn, Chenango Co., N. Y. Her parents, Joseph and Ruth (Whitney) Rose, were natives of Windhall, Vt., whence they removed to Sherburn. The former was born Dec. 25, 1760, the latter July 28, 1772. Mrs. West died April 10, 1884.

On a preceding page in proximity a lithographic likeness of the above sketched venerable pioneer is given, which will doubtless be appreciated with a high degree of pleasure by the public in this part of the State.

Most of the life of Mr. West has been of a pioneer character. Georgetown, in 1826, the date of his removal thence, was still in the heart of a wilderness, and the same state of affairs existed in Erie County (Buffalo being comparatively a village), whence he came to De Kalb County, only to repeat his experience in an undeveloped section of country. He has been active in the duties of his citizenship at Sycamore, and as Commissioner assisted in the construction of the highways. He has been a factor in the organization of the school districts, and served his township several years as Assessor. When he was 25 years of age he connected himself with the Congregational Church, in the town of Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., of which he remained a member until 1879, when he severed his relations therewith from conscientious scruples, believing that the Bible, by pre-

cept, discourtenances secret organizations, Masonry in particular. In the days when Sycamore was in its incipency his house was the home of the clergy who came hither in the practice of their calling, and it was also a depot on the "Underground Railroad," Mr. West often being called on to aid the refugees from the South and help them on their way to a land of freedom. He has been a practical temperance man and a zealous advocate in the cause for many years, and has never used tobacco in any form. He raised a barn in Erie Co., N. Y., which was erected without the aid of whisky, about 1835. Mr. West is a man of firm convictions and fearless in the practical application of his opinions. He voted for James G. Birney for President at a time when the anti-slavery candidate of the district for Representative received but 40 votes.

Asa P. West, second son of David West, was born May 16, 1837, in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y. He was educated with care, and fitted for entering upon a professional career. He entered the United States military service as a soldier for the Union, and was mustered in May 24, 1861, with his regiment, 13th Ill. Vol. Inf. At the battle of Chickasaw Bayou he was shot through the right lung, the ball shattering a rib and passing through the shoulder blade. He worked his finger into the wound to control the bleeding, and made his way unassisted to the rear of the line of battle. He was taken in charge by Dr. Henry T. Salter, Assistant Surgeon of his regiment, who put his own fingers in the wound and controlled the flow of blood until coagulation stopped the artery. Late in the afternoon he was carried on a stretcher to a hospital boat, where he was placed face downward on a straw mattress in the cabin and left to die, the surgeon in charge pronouncing his fate certain. After several days the surgeon remarked, "This fellow won't die; we may as well do what we can for him." His wound was officially described as follows: "He is shot through the right lung, the ball striking the fourth rib, cutting it off, severing the branch artery and passing out through the inner curve of the scapula." His father had given him a white silk handkerchief for use in case he was wounded, and the surgeon inserted this in the wound by means of a probe and drew it out at the back. This was done several times, and repeated several successive days. The wounded were sent North, the installment to

which Mr. West belonged reaching St. Louis Jan. 19, 1863. The weather was very cold, and when he was carried into the hospital his feet and legs were found to be frozen nearly to his knees. There was talk of his losing them, but he was in charge of an experienced French nurse, who had been in the Crimea, and whose care saved his limbs and his life. After he recovered, he assisted about the hospital until he was taken with the small-pox. He lived through the attack, and was discharged from the hospital June 6, 1863. He returned to Sycamore and entered upon the study of law. His wound had not healed, and he was obliged to undergo an operation to remove the diseased portions of the shoulder blade.

In the winter of 1864-5 he was again in the employment of the Government, and had charge of a portion of a construction corps with the army of General Sherman. He acted as engineer on the locomotive that took General Grant to Smithfield after the surrender of General Johnston, and went from there to Baltimore through the Dismal Swamp Canal, and thence to Washington, reaching there the day before the Grand Review. Mr. West is engaged in the practice of law at Geneva, Kane Co., Ill. Nov. 7, 1882, he fell from a tree and crushed the 10th and 11th vertebrae of the back-bone, throwing the spine six inches out of place, tearing the two lower permanent ribs from the breast-bone and driving them through the flesh. The bones of the heel of the right foot were also crushed. Surgical skill saved his life again. The case of Mr. West forms one of the most remarkable instances of the surgical history of the war.

He was married June 22, 1867, to Maria, daughter of John and Grace Wilson. She was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England. Her father was for 17 years the publisher of the *Kane County Advertiser*.

Henry Lanan, a farmer on section 4, Mayfield Township, is a son of John and Margaret Lanan, natives of Belgium, who emigrated to America and settled first in Albany, N. Y., and came to Illinois in 1837, locating in De Kalb County; they died in the township of Mayfield, in 1862, the father March 16, and the mother June 16.

Mr. Henry Lanan was also born in Belgium March 25, 1821, came to this county with his parents and has since lived in Mayfield Township. He owns 280 acres of good farming land. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion he is a Catholic, as is also his wife. He was married in Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1854, to Anna M. Gregory, daughter of Anton and Christine Gregory, natives of Germany. She was born April 26, 1825, also in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Lanan have five children, namely: Martha, born Jan. 28, 1856; Caroline, April 9, 1857, became the wife of George Tower, April 11, 1876; Joseph, born Feb. 3, 1860, married July 4, 1881, to Hattie Tower; Henry was born May 11, 1868.

William H. Corey, farmer, section 35, Malta Township, was born in Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass., March 13, 1834. Hamilton Corey, his father, was of New England birth and Scotch descent, and a farmer by occupation and inheritance. He married Lydia Streeter, and a few years before their death they settled in Columbia Co., N. Y. The former died Aug. 19, 1854; the latter, April 18, of the same year. He was born April 24, 1807, and she was born Oct. 22, 1806.

Mr. Corey is the youngest of their four children, all of whom are living, as follows: Lydia I. is the oldest child; Julius lives at Rockford, Ill.; Olive R. married J. E. Mecum, and resides at Dalton, Mass. Mr. Corey lived with his parents until he was 18 years of age, attending school, and two years later his father died. After that event he engaged for a short time as a clerk in Columbia County, coming when he was 21 years of age to Rockford, Ill., where his brother had located some years before. He purchased an interest in a carpenter's shop and set himself about learning the use of tools. After pursuing the business a few years he came to South Grove Township and purchased 80 acres of land. It was chiefly in its original unbroken condition, and he operated on the place four years, making necessary improvements, and converting it into a good farm.

In 1867 he sold the place and purchased the farm on which he has since operated in Malta Township, with satisfactory results. He owns 160 acres, and is

considered a skillful and practical farmer. He makes a specialty of Durham cattle and Poland-China swine Mr. Corey is a Republican.

He was first united in marriage, Sept. 9, 1862, at Rockford, to Jennie O. Dwight. She was born near Springfield, Mass., and came West after reaching womanhood. Her death transpired April 9, 1871, after she became the mother of four children: Lura, the oldest, was born July 21, 1864, and married George Kempson, a farmer in Malta Township. Mary D. was born Oct. 24, 1865; Ellie died when five months old. Henry D. was born Nov. 12, 1871, and died Feb. 12, 1882. Mr. Corey was again married March 10, 1876, in De Kalb, to Irene A., daughter of Solomon and Nancy (Goodell) Hollister. The former was born in New York, the latter in Connecticut. They were among the early settlers in the township and county of De Kalb, and the father is now deceased. His widow resides with a son in Dakota. Mrs. Corey was born Feb. 7, 1849, in De Kalb, and was less than two years old when she lost her father. She lived after that with her mother, attending school at De Kalb until she was 19 years of age, when she commenced teaching, in which she was engaged until her marriage. Two children are now included in the home circle: Jennie, born March 21, 1877, and Dan E., Nov. 20, 1883. Mrs. Corey belongs to the Baptist Church.

Henry L. Rand, resident on section 31, South Grove Township, has lived in De Kalb County from his boyhood. He was born Jan. 7, 1832, in Genesee Co., N. Y., and is the son of Aaron and Permela (Ainsworth) Rand, who were natives respectively of Massachusetts and New York. The former was a farmer during his active business life, and came to Illinois in 1839, settling in St. Clair County, where the mother died in 1840. The father is now 95 years of age, and resides alternately in the counties of Green and Jasper, Iowa, with a son and daughter. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and is the recipient of a pension.

Mr. Rand was a member of his father's household until he was 26 years of age. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the vocation of his father, and also secured a good district-school education. In

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A. L. Wells

1858 he made a purchase of 80 acres of land with a view to settling in independent life. The land was in its original prairie condition, and he entered energetically into the work of improvement and cultivation. On this he resided until 1879, when he sold and bought a similar acreage on the same section, where he established a permanent home.

The marriage of Mr. Rand to Laura A. Pritchard took place Nov. 20, 1857, in Franklin Township. Mrs. Rand was born July 9, 1833, in Plattsburg, State of New York, and is the daughter of Henry and Mary (Blackmer) Pritchard. Her parents were both of English descent, and were born respectively in Vermont and New York. Late in life they left their native States and settled in De Kalb County, where the former died, in April, 1875. The mother is 81 years of age (1885). Mrs. Rand preceded her parents in her removal to Illinois and became a member of the household of her aunt, Mrs. Roxana Moon, of South Grove Township, with whom she lived until her marriage. One of four children born of that event is deceased. Herbert B. is married and engaged in farming in South Grove Township. Herman H. and Amie A. are unmarried. Mr. and Mrs. Rand are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles Newsham, farmer, section 24, Malta Township, was born Nov. 2, 1835, in Plattsburg, Pa. Charles Newsham, senior, removed his family in 1838 to a farm in Erie County in the same State. The latter married Mary Ward, a native of the city of London, England. The father was born and bred in Yorkshire, England, and their marriage took place after their removal to the United States, and they resided in Erie County, Pa. The mother died in November, 1882, and the father has since married Mrs. Betsey (Henton) Brace. He is 77 years of age.

Mr. Newsham is the oldest of nine children, seven of whom yet survive. He was bred to the occupation of a farmer on his father's homestead in Pennsylvania, and he acquired a fair common-school education. He was married Oct. 6, 1856, in Erie Co., Pa., to Sarah Barton. She was born Oct. 3, 1838, in Trenton, Oneida, Co., N. Y., and is a daughter of Thomas P. and

Rhoda (Calkins) Barton. In 1848 Mrs. Newsham removed with her parents to Erie Co., Pa., where both died after long and useful lives. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Newsham—May, Nellie, George H., Jennie V. and Kittie D.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Newsham set out for the West to seek to build up a home and fortune, and they first fixed their residence at Broadhead, Greene Co., Wis., where they engaged in farming, operating as renters. In the winter of 1864 Mr. Newsham went to the oil regions of the Keystone State, where he was occupied two years, and during two years subsequent he resided in Erie County, in the vicinity of his father's homestead. The family came to Illinois in the summer of 1867 and settled in Milan Township, De Kalb County, where they continued six years, and at the end of that time returned to Pennsylvania for a year's stay at Erie City, after which they settled permanently in Malta Township. Mr. Newsham is conducting the farm interests of Mrs. Thomas Holderness. In political connection he is a Republican.

Capt. A. Levi Wells, dealer in lumber, building material, stone, coal, etc., at Shabbona, established his present business June 1, 1880, as successor to Wm. Deacon. He was born in Charlotte, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1836, the son of Royal and Betsey (Larkin) Wells, and received a common-school education. He engaged in clerking until 1857, when he came to Albany, Whiteside Co., Ill., and one year afterward removed to Kaneville, Kane Co., Ill., continuing in the same business.

He enlisted in the cause of the Government Sept. 18, 1861, in the Eighth Ill. Vol. Cav., Co. I, and on its organization was appointed Corporal. In December following he was elected First Sergeant, served as such till Sept. 1, 1862, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and April 3, 1863, was commissioned Captain of Co. I, above referred to, his commission to date back to Aug. 29, 1862. In this capacity he served till Sept. 27, 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Falling Waters, July 14, 1863, by a gunshot in the left breast, the ball passing around to the shoulder blade and thence outward. Capt. Wells was in 85 different engagements in all, in-

cluding all those in which the Army of the Potomac participated up to December, 1864.

After his return from the war, in the spring of 1866, he settled in the town of Milan, De Kalb County, and engaged in farming. Continuing in that business until March 1878, he removed to Shabbona village, formed a partnership with S. G. Gilbert in the grocery trade, and followed that business until June, 1880, when he entered upon his present business, in which he is prospering.

He was Supervisor of Milan Township four years, Township School Treasurer eight years. In his views of national policy he is a Republican.

Mr. Wells was married at Kaneville, Ill., Sept. 7, 1863, to Miss Nancy C. Fink, daughter of J. A. and Nancy B. (Norris) Fink. She is a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have five children, namely, Rille M., Jessie M., Clarence N., Marion H. and Lizzie.

The publishers of this ALBUM take pleasure in presenting to the public a fine lithographic portrait of the subject of the foregoing brief biographical sketch, upon a page in proximity.

Charles Whitney, one of the inventors and manufacturers of the Marsh-Whitney Platform Binders, resident at Sycamore, was born Jan. 30, 1834, in Almond, Alleghany Co., N. Y., and is the son of David and Margaret (Karr) Whitney. The former was born March 4, 1796, in Chittenden Co., Vt., was a farmer by vocation and became a resident of Alleghany Co., N. Y., in 1814. He married and continued a resident of that county until his removal in the fall of 1836 to Ohio. He went later to Rochester, Minn., and eventually to Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo., where he died, in the fall of 1876. The mother is a native of the Mohawk Valley in the Empire State, and was born in the year 1800. She is still living, in Alleghany County. They had eight children, five of whom are deceased: Matilda is the wife of H. O. Nearing, a farmer of Delta, Ohio. Caroline is the widow of Oscar Snyder, formerly a farmer of Massillon, Ohio.

Mr. Whitney was brought up on his father's farm until he was 18, when he went to California, then in

the height of its notoriety as the Golden State, and offering a wonderful field of successful operation to such as sought its opportunities in cool, well balanced judgment, instead of being impelled by the spirit of adventure which so frequently gives a false impetus toward unexplored and undeveloped regions. Mr. Whitney made his way to the El Dorado of the Pacific coast under the guidance of the former impulse, and operated in the gold fields nearly three years, meeting with a reasonable degree of success. Early in 1855 he returned to the Buckeye State, and was married on the 25th of March of the same year, at Waterville, Lucas County, to Orilla Paine. Soon after that event Mr. and Mrs. Whitney located at Rochester, Minn., where three sons were born to them: George was born March 25, 1856. Fred was born Oct. 7, 1857, and died July 5, 1881, at Sycamore. Frank was born April 7, 1860. Mrs. Whitney was born May 20, 1834, in Huron Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Henry A. and Esther (Middleton) Paine.

On his removal to Minnesota, Mr. Whitney pre-empted a claim of 160 acres of prairie, and not long afterward, associated with Z. J. Cowles, he engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture, in which he continued to operate until 1869. Mr. Whitney possesses keen powers of observation, and a mental organism of a reflective character, coupled with inventive genius of a practical type; and the feasibility of all kinds of agricultural machinery in prairie farming was with him a foregone conclusion from the beginning of enterprise in that direction. In 1869 he sold his interest in the traffic in which he had been engaged for 14 years, and, in company with his brother John, gave scope to the bent of his inventive proclivities in manufacturing and experimenting with platform binders. They pursued their operations in Minnesota until 1871, with varying success, and in that year went to St. Louis, Mo., and continued their business in that line several years, their joint operations being terminated in the spring of 1876 by the death of John Whitney.

Charles Whitney came to Sycamore in 1877, and became interested in perfecting and manufacturing the Marsh-Whitney platform binder. The machine in its completeness was first put into market in 1882, and was received with all the favor it merited. Its popularity grew and sales multiplied in proportion

until June, 1884, when the manufacturers were compelled to suspend operations by the collapse of other business houses of heavy capital with which they were connected.

Mr. Whitney has patented several principles connected with his inventions, which he is engaged in introducing to manufacturers, who are recognizing the merits, and becoming interested in the construction, of the machines.

George Chapel, farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, Malta Township, was born in Washington Township, Berkshire Co., Mass., Oct. 6, 1829. Joseph Chapel, his father, was a native of the same township and a farmer by occupation, and his father, Jonathan Chapel, was born in Connecticut and also followed the vocation of a farmer.

The Chapel family were of English extraction and early settlers in this country. Jonathan, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and Mr. Chapel of this notice still retains in his family, as a memento of those "trying days," the old musket his grandfather used. The grandfather died in Berkshire Co., Mass., at an advanced age.

The father of Mr. Chapel came West in 1868 and lived with his children until the date of his death, which occurred at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Watkins, in Malta, May 13, 1874. The mother and grandmother of Mr. Chapel were both natives of New York. The latter died in Berkshire Co., Mass., about 1847, at an advanced age, and the mother, Amanda (Chapel) Chapel, also died in that county, in 1880, aged 79 years.

George Chapel lived at home, and assisted the father in the cultivation of the farm and attending the common schools, until he attained the age of 22 years. At this period in his life, Mr. Chapel was united in marriage. That event occurred at Lebanon Springs, Columbia Co., N. Y., Aug. 26, 1852, and the life companion he chose was Miss Mary E. Watkins. She was a daughter of Millen and Barbara (Armstrong) Watkins, natives of Massachusetts and Scotland, respectively. Her grandfather and grandmother, Zack and Olive (Brown) Watkins, were natives of Massachusetts, of English extraction, and died in

Berkshire Co., that State, the former in 1852 and the latter in 1874, aged respectively 73 and 92 years.

The parents of Mrs. Chapel came to this county in 1858 and located in Malta Township, where her father died in September, 1867, and her mother in September, 1874, aged 68 and 83 years respectively. Mrs. Chapel remained a member of her father's family until the date of her marriage.

After marriage Mr. Chapel lived in his native State and county until the year 1858, when he came to this county and located in South Grove Township. He remained on that farm six years, until 1864, when he moved to Malta Township and purchased 186 acres of land approximate to the village of Malta. The land was only partially improved at the time he made his purchase, but he has since improved the entire tract and has the same under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapel are the parents of five children, one of whom is deceased. The living are Emma A., born March 16, 1856, and married David Radcliff, Dec. 12, 1875, at Malta; Will D., born Dec. 3, 1858, married Miss Iola Chandler, Dec. 1, 1878, and resides on the homestead; Barbara, born July 24, 1863, resides with her parents; and George E., born July 26, 1869, also resides on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapel are members of the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Chapel is a Trustee and Deacon.

Politically, Mr. Chapel is a Republican. He has been Assessor of his township for 10 years, and is at present acting in that capacity.

Giles M. Alexander, general merchant at Shabbona, was born in Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 15, 1823. He is a son of Henry and Betsy (Gallup) Alexander, who soon after the birth of their son moved to Herkimer County, that State, and settled on a farm. Mr. Alexander, of this sketch, was brought up on his father's farm in Herkimer County. His years of minority were passed in farm labor and in attendance at the common schools. In the fall of 1845, in Herkimer County, he was married to Miss Eve, daughter of Dennis and Elizabeth Clapsaddle. She was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., May 28,

1822. Two children were the issue of their union, namely: Elizabeth C., wife of M. V. Allen, of Shabbona, and Eva M., wife of W. W. Bouslough, residing at Shabbona. Mrs. Alexander died in the fall of 1858.

In the spring of 1854 Mr. Alexander, with his family, came to this county and located on section 34, Shabbona Township. He entered at once on the improvements and cultivation of his land and continued to reside on it until 1875. In the spring of that year he moved to Shabbona village and engaged in the drug business. Two years later, sold his business to Capt. M. V. Allen, and in October, 1878, engaged in the mercantile business which he has continued to the present time. He carries a full line of general merchandise and is conducting a growing and prosperous business.

Mr. Alexander contracted a second marriage in Herkimer County, N. Y., in October, 1859, the lady chosen for his wife being a Miss Maryett, daughter of Lawrence and Margaret (Hess) Clapsaddle.

Politically, Mr. Alexander is a Republican. He has held various public offices, was Supervisor of Shabbona Township two years and Justice of the Peace 11 years, and is at present holding the latter office. He is one of the oldest Masons in this vicinity and was prominently instrumental in establishing Shabbona Lodge, No. 374, and was elected its first Master after the charter was organized.

William D. Seeley, mechanic and retired farmer on section 3, Franklin Township, was born Nov. 18, 1816, in Easton Township, Bristol Co., Mass. He was brought up to the vocation of a farmer, and on attaining his majority he found himself with the disposal of his future on his hands. Mr. Seeley came to Boone Co., Ill., in 1851. He became the owner of 60 acres of land in that county, where he pursued agriculture with success and profit. In 1870 he sold the place and located where he has since resided and where he owns 18 acres of land. On making sale of his land in Boone County he put the money at interest, and the accumulated sum is now a practical competency for a man of moderate requirements. He lives in solitude, engaged at times in farming and

working also as a blacksmith and carpenter. He is a natural mechanic, with an aptitude for the use of tools which was not acquired under the directions or guidance of a craftsman. He enjoys his solitary circumstances, and he has been an expert in flute-playing, but is now deprived of the pleasure of his favorite recreation, having received an injury to one of his hands which resulted in necrosis of the bone, necessitating amputation of his arm below the elbow. His natural ingenuity is manifest from the fact that he is still a skillful workman as a mechanic.

He was married in early manhood, but circumstances compelled a separation from his wife. They had two children,—Sarah F. and William H.,—who remained in the State of New York.

Charlos Lattin, deceased, a former pioneer of De Kalb County, was born May 30, 1813, in Reading, Conn., of which State his parents, Abner and Sarah Lattin, were both natives. The family removed to the State of New York in 1815 and settled in that part of Chemung County now included in Schuyler County, where Mr. Lattin grew to manhood and was reared on a farm. His parents had six children, and when he was nine years of age he became an inmate of the family of Jesse Lyon, under whose charge he continued until 1834. In that year he came to Illinois, going at first to the southern part of the State. He came to De Kalb County in the spring of 1835 and took possession of a claim including the west part of the present site of Sycamore. When the land came into market, Mr. Lattin, with other settlers in De Kalb County, went to Chicago and entered a claim to 160 acres of land, now within the city limits. He built a log house in Sycamore, on Main Street, near the present location of the National Bank. This was his home for ten years. He next erected a brick house on High Street, which he occupied ten years. His next residence was a large frame house, which he built on the corner of Somonauk and High Streets. Mr. Lattin was a resident of Sycamore 41 years, and was a witness of, and a participant in, its career of splendid progress. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a most zealous supporter of the society at Sycamore. He donated the land now oc-

cupied by the church edifice and the two parsonages, besides a great deal of money. He gave \$1,000 toward the present church. He was one of its first members, and when the first church was built he and Joseph Sixbury, as Trustees, assumed the heavy indebtedness, of which he afterwards paid \$500.

In the days of his early political belief he was a Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party he adopted its principles and issues. The first political meeting at Sycamore was held at the home of Mr. Lattin. He was one of the first instigators of the movement which established the county seat at Sycamore. He was engaged for a number of years in traffic in grain and lumber, his farm being leased. His death took place at Sycamore, April, 20, 1876.

Mr. Lattin was married Sept. 5, 1839, to Nancy, daughter of James and Ruth (Pierce) Cartwright. She was born Aug. 9, 1820, in the town of Perinton, Monroe Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Lattin became the parents of seven children,—Jesse L., Ellen D., John W., Carlos Orlando, Marion Ella, Charles W. and Sadie A. All are deceased but the two youngest.

Charles W. was born March 6, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Sycamore, and in the Gem City College, where he was graduated in 1873. He was married Oct. 10, 1883, to Emily E., daughter of George E. and Christina (Young) Stafford, born in the township of Cortland. C. W. is the owner of 190 acres of finely improved land situated on sections 30 and 31, formerly the property of his father. The youngest child—Sadie A.—married Frank E. Stephens, a banker and attorney at Huron, Dak.

Herbert W. Fay, editor of the *Hinckley Review* and of the *Waterman Leader*, was born Feb. 28, 1859, in Squaw Grove Township, and is the son of Edwin and Ann (Haywood) Fay, the former a native of New York, the latter of Maine. His father settled in De Kalb County in 1849, on a soldier's land warrant obtained for services in the Mexican War. The mother died Nov. 11, 1884. The father resides in the township of Squaw Grove.

Mr. Fay obtained his primary education in the common schools, and was a student four years at the college at Monmouth. After completing his educa-

tional course, he taught school one term, and then came to Hinckley and purchased a third interest in the *Review* and remained in company with Tomblin Brothers, the former proprietors, from May, 1880, to May, 1882, when he became sole proprietor by purchase and has since conducted the paper alone. Politically he is a Republican.

He was married Sept. 24, 1884, in Hinckley, to Nellie, daughter of William M. and Rosetta Sebree. (See sketch of W. M. Sebree.) Mrs. Fay was born in Squaw Grove Township, Dec. 21, 1864.

The grandfather of Mr. Fay, Horace W. Fay, was a civil engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and an early surveyor of De Kalb County, laying out nearly the entire county. He became prominent in public affairs and was a member of the Legislature of Illinois from 1848 to 1850. He died at Vicksburg, Miss., during the course of the Civil War, while officiating as an army chaplain. H. W. Fay has been Village Clerk of Hinckley, since 1881, and Town Clerk of Squaw Grove Township since 1882.

Mr. Fay is the youngest editor in De Kalb County. He is a young man of versatile talents, has a decided predilection for a literary career and is an accomplished draughtsman, showing some fine specimens from his pencil. He possesses a fine discriminating taste in artistic matters.

James L. Hamilton, farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, Malta Township, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1844. The grandfather of James L., Robert Hamilton, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to America, settling in Delaware Co., N. Y., about the year 1800. He was one of the first to settle in that county and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died on the old homestead on which he originally settled.

John Hamilton, father of James L., was born on the homestead of his father, Robert, assisted him on the farm and remained thereon, developing into manhood. He married Miss Mary Scott, a native of New York and of Scotch extraction. She was his faithful and loving companion until February, 1861, when death called her to a better home. They were the parents of four children, namely: James L.,

Robert S., Mary J. and William C. William C. died at Albany in 1873, aged 24 years. Robert is living with James L. on his farm on section 11, Malta Township. Mary J. is married and lives on the old homestead in Delaware Co., N. Y.

James L. Hamilton, the subject of this notice, was brought up on the old homestead in Delaware Co., N. Y. He remained on the farm assisting his father in its cultivation and attending the village school at Andes, that county, until he attained the age of maturity. On arriving at this age he went forth to battle against the trials and difficulties of life's journey, single-handed and alone. He came to this county and remained for a year at the village of Malta when, in 1870, he and his brother purchased 120 acres of land in Malta Township. He then went to Iowa where he remained nearly a year. From Iowa he came to Chicago, thence back to Malta. Remaining in the latter place one summer, he went east to the old homestead again. His next move was to Albany, N. Y., where he engaged with Messrs. Wilcox & Gibbs, in the sewing-machine business, and with whom he remained for three years. Severing his connection with the "Wilcox & Gibbs," he engaged with the Domestic Co., and during a greater portion of his time was engaged in their office. After leaving the latter company he traveled for the Burlington Cork Co., New York. His dealing was with wholesale houses throughout the Eastern and Western States. Remaining in the employ of the company for about a year, he severed his connection and again came to this county.

On arriving in the county, he at once purchased his brother's interest in the land they had jointly owned in Malta Township, which he traded for 120 acres on section 11. He has since added, by a subsequent purchase, another 120 acres to his landed possessions and is at present the owner of 240 acres. His entire acreage is in a good state of cultivation, excluding pasturage, and well stocked. His time and resources are divided between cereal production and stock-raising, and of the latter he is a considerable shipper.

Mr. Hamilton was married at Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1873, to Miss Hattie A. Spickerman, daughter of John V. and Mary (Rowley) Spickerman, a native of New York and of German descent. Her father was a horse dealer and trader. He died

at Oak Park, Ill., on his way home from St. Louis, Mo., where he had been to dispose of a shipment of horses. Her mother died in York State when Mrs. H. was only 18 months old.

Mrs. H. was the youngest of a family of four children, he was born in 1855, and after the death of her mother lived with her grandfather. She remained in his family, attending the common schools and assisting in the household duties, until her marriage.

Four children are the issue of the marriage, namely: John C., born Nov. 7, 1874; Mary G., born May 28, 1876; Alma B., born Dec. 11, 1879; and Hattie L., April 29, 1877.

The family attend the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. H. is a member.

Mr. Hamilton, politically, is a Republican. He has been chosen delegate to the County Convention, has been Township Collector and held other minor offices.

William Dowling Atchison, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sycamore, was born Feb. 19, 1832, at West Salem, Mercer Co., Pa., and is the son of Matthew Calvin and Mary (Dowling) Atchison. His parents were of Scotch descent and were both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a landholder and combined agricultural pursuits with the duties of a carpenter and millwright. He died when his son was five years of age. He and his wife were devoted members of the United Presbyterian Church, the sect formerly known as Scotch Seceders. They had five sons and four daughters. After the death of the father and husband, the children were kept together and brought up with care by their mother.

Mr. Atchison was brought up on the farm and attended the district school until he was 18 years of age. He joined the Church of which his parents had, been zealous members, when he was 16 years of age. At the age of 18 years he began his career as a public lecturer, speaking on the subject of temperance reform and giving Bible readings. He attended school, taught school and studied classics with private tutors. He also studied languages at Beloit College, Wisconsin.

In 1854 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church

at Mt. Pleasant, near Galena, Ill., and at the same time was licensed to preach. In 1858 he was ordained an Elder at Waukegan, Ill., and has been constantly in the ministry since that date. In 1859 he was appointed to Belvidere, Ill. In 1864 he was made Chaplain of the 45th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and accompanied the Army of the Tennessee through Georgia and the Carolinas to Washington. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. His ministerial appointments since that date have been Elgin, Kankakee, Aurora, Oak Park, Waukegan, Sterling and Princeton, where he officiated three years respectively except at Oak Park, where he preached one year. In 1864 he assumed pastoral charge of the Methodist Episcopal society at Sycamore.

Mr. Atchison was married Jan. 4, 1855, to H. Jennie, daughter of John and Martha (Bennett) Cook. Her parents were born in England, and she is a native of Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Atchison have six children, viz.: John E. is a lumber merchant at Scandia, Kan.; Wilbur F. is officiating as Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Des Plaines, Ill.; Hugh is a student at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; Florence J., George B. and Robert H. are the names of the youngest children, and they are at home.

Cenos Whitmore, deceased, a pioneer of De Kalb County, was born Nov. 27, 1805, in Weathersfield, Windsor Co., Vt., and he there passed the years of his minority, acquiring a common-school education and a knowledge of agricultural pursuits. He also passed some time in a woolen factory in his native town, of which he was proprietor. He was married April 7, 1836, to Celina Reed. She was born at Windsor, Windsor Co., Vt., Nov. 23, 1815. Five years subsequent to their marriage they went from Weathersfield to Pomfret and located on a farm. The place was sold in 1847 and the family removed to De Kalb County, coming by canal and steamboat on the lakes to Chicago, whence they traveled to their destination in a private conveyance. Mr. Whitmore purchased 160 acres of unimproved land on section 35, Mayfield Township, where he built a good frame house and

at once set about improving his estate. He lived to see De Kalb County rank in development with the best counties in Illinois, and was a factor in its progress. His death occurred May 1, 1877. His first wife died Aug. 16, 1861. He was married in 1867, to Lovonia Skeels, who died Dec. 1, 1876. Following is the record of their children: Louisa married A. G. Weeden (see sketch). Howard resides in Mayfield. Harrison is a lawyer and lives in Franklin Co., Neb.; Harry O. is a farmer in Mayfield; Lavina was born March 21, 1858, and died Feb. 6, 1861.

Dan. F. Peas, merchant and farmer, residing in Malta, was born in Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Mass., Dec. 30, 1826. His father, Dan. Peas, Sr., was also a native of that State and was born in the same town. He was of New England parentage, a farmer by occupation and resided in his native county until the date of his death, July 8, 1883, at which time he had attained the venerable age of 81 years. The mother of our subject, Mary (Root) Peas, was a native of the same State and county as her husband and son, and there resided until her death, which occurred July 12, 1872.

Dan. F. Peas was the oldest of seven children, four boys and three girls, all of whom are living. He lived on the homestead, in Massachusetts, assisting in the cultivation of the farm and attending the common schools until he arrived at the age of maturity.

On arriving at man's estate, Mr. Peas purchased a farm in his native county, which he successfully cultivated for about six years and worked out five years, or until he arrived at the age of 32 years, when he came to this county. He purchased a farm of 40 acres in Malta Township, which he added to and sold from at subsequent purchases and sales, owning at times some 700 acres in the county. He is at present the owner of 80 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Peas moved to the village of Malta. He there engaged in the general mercantile business, in 1873, in a store room he had previously purchased. His stock averages about \$5,000 and his annual trade amounts to \$20,000. He has also three houses and lots in the village.

Mr. Peas was united in marriage Aug. 7, 1860, to

Miss Rachel Burgess in the village of Malta. She was born in Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y., May 18, 1836. Her parents were natives of France and emigrated to Canada. Her father died at Genoa, this county, in 1873, and her mother is still living, with her son at Genoa.

Mrs. Peas came to this State with her parents when she was about eight years of age, and lived with them in Genoa Township, this county, attending the common schools and assisting in the household duties, until she attained the age of maturity. She is the mother of 11 children by Mr. Peas, four of whom are deceased. The living are: Julia, wife of H. H. Morris, editor of the Rochelle *Herald*; Jennie, Frank, Charles, Nettie, Emma and Henry. All the children received the advantages of a good education and Henry is exceptionally learned in mathematics.

Mr. Peas has been honored with the offices of Supervisor and Collector, and has been Justice of the Peace for some years. Politically, he is a staunch, active and energetic Republican.

Gilbert A. Maxfield, of Sycamore, was born May 17, 1828, in Crawford Co., Ohio. His father, John Maxfield, was born in Fairfax, Vt., in 1791, and removed to Crawford Co., Ohio, where he was married Nov. 27, 1816, to Anna Pond, who was also a native of the Green Mountain State.

He was a pioneer of Crawford County, where he settled after marriage on a tract of timbered land which he bought of the Government. With his wife he took possession of a log house which he built on his farm and entered with energy upon the work of clearing away the forest. In 1837 he sold his property in the Buckeye State, and, equipped with five yokes of oxen, two wagons, a horse and carriage and the household goods, the family came to De Kalb County, camping at night while on their way hither. On arrival Mr. Maxfield, senior, made a claim on section 16, in town 41, range 5 east, which is now Sycamore Township. The family lived in tents and in wagons until a log house was built for their accommodation. The doors were constructed of lumber which was purchased in Chicago when they

passed through that city. For a number of years the nearest market and place of supplies was Chicago. A large farm including nearly 400 acres was placed under excellent improvements by the father, on which he resided until a short time previous to his death, which occurred May 25, 1875. The mother died June 27, 1878.

They had five children, and the subject of this sketch is the only one now living. William Munson, the eldest son, was born Dec. 5, 1817. He accompanied his parents to De Kalb County, and entered a claim adjoining that of his father on the east. When it came into market in January, 1843, they went together to Chicago and secured their Government title. He went back to Ohio in 1846 and on the 6th of October was married to Caroline Plummer. He returned to his land on which he lived until he improved the property in a creditable manner, removing thence to Sycamore. He died June 27, 1872, in Odin, Marion County, where his widow now resides. He left two children—Lymna O. and Forrest. James M., the second child, was born in Ohio in 1820 and died there in 1823. John Nelson was born Sept. 5, 1824. He was married June 1, 1847, to Mary A. Crocker, and settled on the homestead, his parents becoming members of his household. His wife died April 22, 1867, leaving three children—Carlos M., Frank A. and Mary V. He was married a second time in Ohio, to Rebecca Hosford and they had one child—Flora Belle. He died Jan. 23, 1873, and the widowed mother resides in Galion, Ohio. Carlos K., youngest brother of Mr. Maxfield, was born in 1833 and died in 1847.

The senior Maxfield divided his property in 1854 between his three children then living, and after the death of his son, John Nelson, he lived with his remaining son until his death. In his political belief and connection he was originally a Whig, and on the expiration of the issues of that element became a member of the Free-Soil party and later a Republican. The first Abolition meeting held in this county convened at his home. The candidate of the Free-Soil element for Representative in the State Legislature who was then in the field received only seven votes in Sycamore.


Mr. Maxfield was nine years of age when he accompanied his parents to De Kalb County, and he attained to man's estate on his father's farm, obtain-

ing such education as he could in the pioneer schools. Jan. 19, 1850, in company with two others, he started for California by way of New Orleans. They crossed the Isthmus on the river Chagres in a bark canoe, up the river by boat to Cruces, thence to Panama on foot, and to San Francisco in a sail vessel called "Glenmore" (which name he afterward gave to his oldest son). He returned home in the latter part of the winter of 1851.

His marriage to S. Eleanor Crocker occurred Dec. 14, 1852, and they settled on a portion of the homestead estate. Five children have been born to them—Frederick G., Anna M. and George G., and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Maxfield was born July 21, 1832, in the State of New York.

The family resided on the farm until 1870, when he bought a residence at Sycamore, whither he removed. He rents a portion of his farm which includes the original claim, and the remainder is under his own control and operated by hired assistants. Mr. and Mrs. Maxfield were among the earliest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Maxfield, having been a Republican since the party was organized, was one of 20 who cast their votes for prohibition in the town of Sycamore in 1884, out of 900 votes cast.



 Philip I. Cromwell, M. D., homeopathic physician at De Kalb, was born July 12, 1848, at Queensbury, Warren Co., N. Y. His parents, James and Sarah C. (Bradshaw) Cromwell, were born in the same State, where the latter is still resident. His father was a physician and practiced medicine more than 40 years, dying at Lake George, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1876. Their children were born in the following order: Ellen B., Edward A. (killed in the second battle of Bull Run), John B., Philip I., James J. and Mary E.

When Dr. Cromwell was eight years of age he went to live with an uncle in Otsego County in his native State, where he remained three years. At the end of that time he returned to his parents and passed the next five years as an assistant on his father's farm and in attendance at school as his health permitted, unremitting study being inadmissible from a tendency to an invalid condition. At the age of

16 years he attended the academy at Glens Falls, studying there about a year, and going thence to Gilmore's private school at Ballston Springs in his native State. His attendance there was interrupted at the end of two months by the destruction of the building by fire. In the fall following he entered the Medical College at Albany and attended one term of lectures. He went to the University of New York, where he gave his attention to medical instruction during a similar period, after which, his health again becoming precarious, he sought relaxation from mental labor and recuperation of physical powers in a mackerel fishing expedition, on which he was absent some weeks. After a few months interim he again resumed attendance upon the lecture course at Albany, and four months later began his career as a medical practitioner at Patten's Mills, N. Y., operating there several months and returning to Albany for his degree and credentials, which he received in December, 1870. He obtained the appointment of resident physician in the Albany City Dispensary, in which position he officiated eight months. He went thence to Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., where he established himself in the practice of his profession. He was not satisfied with the location, and after a trial of four months he proceeded to Cleveland, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he embarked in the twofold duties of druggist and physician. He prosecuted his business there until July, 1873, when he came to Chicago, and soon after to De Kalb, where he has since continued the career of a practitioner of homeopathy without intermission, and is the only representative of that school of medicine at that place.

Dr. Cromwell is a Republican in political views and connections. He belongs to Lodge No. 155, I. O. O. F.

He was married at Cleveland, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1874, to Kate, daughter of Christopher and Sybil Hallelughan. The latter was born in Maine, the former in Ireland. Mrs. Cromwell was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1854. Following is the record of the children born to Dr. and Mrs. Cromwell: Edward G. was born July 19, 1876; Harry D. was born Jan. 15, 1880; Clinton B., June 22, 1882; George G., Aug. 2, 1884. A daughter died when four months old.

As one of the prominent and representative professional men of the county, we give Dr. Cromwell's portrait in this ALBUM and opposite to this sketch.

Martin C. Dedrick, farmer and general stock-raiser, residing on section 11, Malta Township, was born in Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y., April 26, 1824. His father, Christian Dedrick, was born in the same State and on the same farm as his son. In fact, the farm on which the father and son were born had been in possession of the Dedricks for three generations. Christian Dedrick, the great-grandfather of the father of our subject, pre-empted it, and it is at present in the hands of Henry Dedrick, a brother of our subject. The family were originally from Holland. The father of Martin C. died on the homestead in 1833, at the age of 60 years, when Martin was 14 years old. His mother, Hannah (Bener) Dedrick, was a native of New York, of Holland extraction and died in her native State, about 1839, aged 63 years. She was the mother of four children, Martin, Henry, Phillip and Eliza. The last two are deceased. Sixteen years elapsed between the birth of the two oldest and the two youngest, and Martin C. is the youngest of the four.

He lived at home, assisted his father on the farm and attended the common schools until the death of his father. At this point in his life's history, when 14 years of age, he started on his journey alone. He engaged with a Mr. Stickles to learn the boot and shoe making trade, with whom he remained for three years. Discovering that his health was failing, he left the shop and returned to the homestead, and he and his brother worked the same for five years in partnership, at which time Martin sold his interest to his brother and engaged in the grocery business at Kinderhook. He remained at the latter place, successfully prosecuting the business stated, for 12 years.

In 1857 Mr. Dedrick came to this county and purchased 160 acres of land, which he has made his home until the present time. After making some improvements on his land, in 1860, Mr. Dedrick returned to his native State after his family and brought them to his new home in the West. He has since added 80 acres, by subsequent purchase, to his original tract, and is now the owner of 240 acres. His farm is a good one, the land being productive,

with no waste, and all under a high state of cultivation. He has a fine and costly residence, and his barn and out-buildings are emblematical of good taste and prosperity.

Mr. Dedrick is certainly one of the representative men of the county. He is a man of popularity, as evinced by his constituents electing him for 17 years as their Supervisor, in which capacity he is at present serving. He was also Assessor of his township and three times assessed the same. In fact, every year (except the first) since 1857, the year he came to the county, Mr. Dedrick has held some office. Politically he is an active, energetic working Republican.

May 14, 1849, Mr. Dedrick was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fowler, daughter of Delaware and Polly (Head) Fowler, natives of New York. She was born at Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 24, 1823. Her father followed the occupation of a farmer and the daughter remained under their care, on the farm, assisting her mother in the household duties and attending the common schools until her marriage. She is the mother by Mr. Dedrick of four children, born as follows: Freeling H., born March 26, 1850, was married Sept. 20, 1882, to Miss Sarah Modeland, and at present resides at Glidden, Carroll Co., Iowa. Adelpia, born Dec. 25, 1852; Anna Stella, born Jan. 29, 1856; and Charles H., born Oct. 24, 1858.

Biram Holcomb, of Sycamore Township, and President of the De Kalb County Agricultural Society, was born Oct. 30, 1838, in Newstead, Erie Co., N. Y. George Holcomb, his father, was born June 8, 1798, in Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y. Orator Holcomb, father of George, was a native of Massachusetts and married Hannah Terry, who was born in Connecticut. They removed from Erie to Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1805, whence they went after four years to that part of Genesee County, now included in Attica, Wyoming County. He there bought a tract of land included within the immense acreage sold by Robert Morris to the Amsterdam Company and known as the "Holland Purchase," which comprised 3,500,000

acres lying west of the dividing line between the States of New York and Massachusetts.

George Holcomb passed the years of his minority there and assisted his father in clearing a farm. In 1819 he was married to Beulah Hosington, and he started out in life as the head of a family, settling on 60 acres of timber land given him by his father. A house of basswood logs was built, in which the young pair began their housekeeping. A few years later the place was sold, and Mr. Holcomb moved to Darien, an adjoining town, where he bought another farm, which he sold three years later and returned to Attica. He bought a farm adjoining his father's homestead, whence he went soon after to Orangeville, making another removal not long after to Darien. He again became a land-holder there, and in 1836 his wife died. In 1837 he was married to Caroline A. Hebbard, and they settled on a farm in Newstead, Erie County. In 1848 they sold out preparatory to removal to Illinois, whither they made an overland journey from their former home to Buffalo, and there embarked—team and all—on a steamer for Chicago, coming thence with their team to De Kalb County.

Mr. Holcomb bought 80 acres of land on sections 34 and 35, Sycamore Township, for which they paid \$8 an acre. There was on it a log house and a straw stable. A neat frame structure soon supplied the place of the former, and additional improvements were soon made. Mr. Holcomb continued to occupy the place until his death, in October, 1878. His second wife died meanwhile, and he was again married to Harriet Stillwell.

Hiram Holcomb is the older of two children born of the second marriage. He was born in the State of New York, and was 10 years of age when he came to De Kalb County with his parents, and there he has lived since, obtaining a common-school education and a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits. He was married Feb. 4, 1863, to Clara Benton Dow, daughter of Agrippa Dow. He settled on the homestead which he owns and occupies with his brother, Orator F. They own together 227 acres of land, which is improved and comprises 10 acres of timber. The farm contains double sets of frame buildings. The brothers are engaged in raising stock and in the pursuit of general agriculture. Mr. Holcomb has been a member of the Agricultural Society

since its organization, of which he is now the President, and he is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He and his wife are the parents of five children,—George D., Sanford A., Frank T., Arthur H. and Millie Florence.

Thomas W. Dodge, farmer, section 10, Malta Township, was born in Mt. Holly Township, Rutland Co., Vt., May 30, 1838. His father, Thomas, Sr., was of "York State" parentage, of English extraction, and was born in the province of Quebec. His parents left Canada for Vermont just prior to the war of 1812, and when the son was but two years of age. Thomas, Sr., came to this county in 1863, and is at present residing here, aged 76 years. The mother of Thomas W. was born in Townsend, Mass., was of New England parentage, and came to this county with her husband, Thomas, Sr., in 1863. She resided here until March 22, 1875, when death separated her from her loved ones, and 67 well spent years marked the period of her earthly existence. Together they reared a family of three children, all of whom are yet living, and the elder of whom is the subject of this notice.

Thomas W. lived under the parental roof-tree, assisting the father on the farm and taking advantage afforded by the common schools of the county until he attained the age of maturity.

On attaining his majority, Mr. Dodge engaged in the occupation of teaching, which vocation he followed, with no small degree of success, in the common schools of his native county until 1867. During the summer of that year he came to De Kalb, this county, and the following year moved to Malta Township. He purchased 160 acres of partly improved land, situated on section 10, that township, and at once entered on the laborious task of improving the same. How well his energetic labors have succeeded is observable in the fine condition of his farm to-day. The entire tract is in a good state of cultivation, and the farm is well supplied with all necessary farm buildings, including a small but comfortable residence.

Mr. Dodge was united in marriage July 1, 1867, in Windham Co., Vt., to Miss Eugenia Upham, daughter of Gardner and Eunice (Emory) Upham, natives of New England, of English extraction, and

date the origin of their family in the United States to the early English settlements in Massachusetts. Her father follows the vocation of a farmer, and still resides in Windham Co., Vt., having attained the venerable age of 87 years. Her mother died in the latter county in 1848, while in her 46th year.

Mrs. Dodge was born March 4, 1843, and remained at her father's home, attending the common schools of her native county, until her marriage. Prior to the latter event she engaged in teaching, which vocation she began when 15 years of age, and a number of years (until her marriage) followed with success.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodge are the parents of five children, namely: James W., born July 25, 1868; Mabel E., born May 1, 1871; Arthur U., born Aug. 3, 1875; Edmond Roy, born Dec. 29, 1878, and Nellie E., born April 10, 1881. The family attend the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Dodge is a member. Politically, Mr. Dodge affiliates with the Republican party, and has held some of the minor offices of his township.

Jacob Siglin, farmer, section 15, Sycamore Township, was born in Chestnut Hill, Northampton (now Monroe) Co., Pa., July 19, 1810, and is the son of Jacob and Susan (Singer) Siglin. His father was born in New Jersey, and settled in Pennsylvania with his parents when he was young. His mother was also a native of the same State.

Mr. Siglin was reared on his father's farm, and lived in his native town until his marriage in March, 1832, to Hannah J. Setzer. She was born in Hamilton Township, then Northampton County. Her great-grandfather was born in Germany, and his wife was a native of Paris, France. Both her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Siglin settled on a farm he owned at Chestnut Hill, which he had previously purchased, and on which they resided until 1853, when Mr. Siglin sold out and came to De Kalb County. He bought a farm on section 15, Sycamore Township, of which 75 acres was broken to the plow, and the place was provided with a small log house. It now contains 216 acres fenced and mostly improved, and he has erected good frame buildings and set out orchards of apples and small fruits.

They have ten children. Rachel married Thomas Marshall, of Sycamore Township. Mary is the wife of Royal Wright and lives in Floyd Co., Iowa. Jacob is a practicing attorney at Marshfield, State of Oregon, and is serving his second term as a Senator of that State. Susan is the wife of Albert Olmstead, and lives in Genoa Township, De Kalb County. Joshua married Delia Dean and lives at Sycamore. Isaiah married Sarah Scott and resides in Crawford Co., Iowa. Taylor is in the employ of the Government in Oregon. Michael married Lottie Lawrence and lives in Dallas Co., Iowa. Jennie is the wife of Harvey Barlow, of Dallas Co., Iowa, and Ellen married William Whipple, of Sycamore.

Harmon Paine, a citizen of Sycamore, was born July 25, 1822, in the town of German Flats, Herkimer Co., N. Y. His father, Chester Paine, was born Aug. 21, 1792, in Connecticut, and when in infancy was taken by his parents to the State of New York, the removal being accomplished by means of ox teams. Chester Paine grew to manhood in Herkimer County and married Angeline Vedder, who was born in the Empire State, Jan. 16, 1786. After their union they located on a farm in German Flats, where they were the first cheese-makers. Angeline (Vedder) Paine died Sept. 5, 1822, and Chester Paine Sept. 10, 1850.

Harmon, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on his father's farm, and was married Jan. 13, 1842, in Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., to Clarinda Van Horne, a native of that place, born Feb. 26, 1824. After a residence of a year's duration at German Flats, they bought a farm near Stone Mills, Jefferson Co., N. Y., which they sold after three years and went back to the home of their early married life, where they settled on the homestead and lived until 1855. In that year the family removed to Sycamore, and Mr. Paine bought the Wyoming House, which was built by Marshall Stark, on the present site of the Ward House. This was conducted as "Paine's Hotel" 14 years, when the proprietor sold out, and, in company with E. F. Dutton, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has since continued, though he has remained a resident of Sycamore. He has also trafficked in farm produce. During the

war he was occupied in buying horses for the United States Government. In 1876 he bought the site for his residence in Sycamore.

Following is the record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Paine: Julia A. was born Jan. 29, 1843, and died March 20 following. Rosa A. is the wife of E. F. Dutton (see sketch). William B. was born Aug. 29, 1847, at Orleans, Jefferson Co., N. Y. He married Sadie Ellwood and resides at Sycamore. Ida D. was born at German Flats, May 1, 1850, and is the wife of Edward Boynton, of Sycamore.

John Henaughan, farmer, section 20, Pierce Township, is one of the pioneer settlers of De Kalb County. He was born in June, 1828, in County Mayo, Ireland. He was brought up on the farm where his parents lived and was sent to the subscription school. His parents, Malachi and Mary (Gibbons) Henaughan, were both natives of County Mayo, and in 1849 the family sailed from Ireland for America. After a sailing voyage of seven weeks and four days, they landed at New Orleans, and proceeded thence up the Mississippi to the Illinois River, by which they came to Peru in La Salle County, and from there on the canal to Ottawa. His father came with a part of the family to De Kalb County, making the journey with a team. The family of Michael Walsh, who were friends and neighbors in the "Green Isle," had located a home in the township of Pierce, and thither they made their way. A purchase of 160 acres of land on section 19 was made, and the necessary steps taken to secure the claim from the Government.

Mr. Henaughan, of this sketch, had obtained a job in Ottawa, where he passed two months before joining the family of his father in their new home. The latter, with the aid of his sons, improved a homestead. They lived at first in a rude, hastily constructed shanty, which they occupied a year, and afterward erected a more comfortable shelter. The first year the father broke ten acres of prairie and sowed it the next year to wheat. The yield was about 30 bushels to the acre. In the year following a much larger acreage was sown, and the surplus marketed at St. Charles. The parents lived on this

place until death. That of the father occurred Dec. 31, 1875, when he was 88 years of age. The death of the mother took place in July, 1879, at which time she was 79 years of age.

Mr. Henaughan was married Nov. 26, 1853, to Mary, daughter of Michael and Ellen (Phibien) Walsh, and they lived with his parents until 1858, when he settled on his farm on section 20, now well tilled and valuable from the skill and good judgment exercised in its management. The buildings are of a good type, and the place has a good orchard, including small fruits of several varieties. The proprietor is interested in the production of both grain and stock. The family includes 11 living children,—Malachi L., Michael J., Stephen M., Patrick J., Ellen A., Mary A., John, Thomas, Mark, Bridget and James. The first-born son is married and lives in Greene Co., Iowa. Michael is a merchant at De Kalb. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Henaughan is a leading agriculturist and a prominent citizen of his township. He has been a School Director nearly 25 years, and has served as Assessor and Road Commissioner. In 1878 he returned to Ireland to rest his eyes once more on the place of his nativity and to renew friendly ties with those to whom he is allied by association and consanguinity.

Captain John H. Luther, a citizen of Sycamore, was born Dec. 16, 1825, at Somerset, Bristol Co., Mass., and is the son of Wheaton and Mary A. (Hood) Luther. His parents were born in Massachusetts, and in the paternal line he is a descendant from two ancestors named Luther, who came from Germany to America in the 17th century. His grandfather Luther was born in Swansea, Mass., and was a Revolutionary soldier, and during the closing years of his life drew a pension. His mother's father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and an officer. Wheaton Luther, then but 15 years of age, was aid on his staff, and later married his daughter. His wife is still living and receives a pension.

Captain Luther was brought up in his native town, and passed his earlier years on the farm and in attendance at the public schools. He became a sailor

before the mast when he was 17 years of age, but he soon worked his way up the scale of promotion and eventually became master of a sailing vessel, and was in the merchant service until 1870, engaged in the South American and European trade.

On leaving his maritime calling, Captain Luther came to Sycamore and bought an interest in the flax-mill with Mr. Loomis. He was married Oct. 16, 1856, to Josephine, daughter of Daniel A. and Abby E. (Windsor) Brown. She was born in Providence, R. I., of which State the preceding generations of her family were natives and were of English descent, Mr. and Mrs. Luther have three children,—Amy toward, John H., Jr., and Mary A.

Frederick Love, deceased, was one of the pioneer settlers of this county, and was born Oct. 18, 1793, in New York State. The maiden name of his wife was Jane DeMott, and after marriage, which occurred March 7, 1813, they settled in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where they resided until 1833. During that year they moved to this State and located in Kane County. In 1835 they pushed further West and located on section 6, now known as De Kalb Township, this county. After the land was surveyed and was offered to settlers, he entered it and at once commenced vigorously the laborious task of improving it. He lived on this land until 1862. In 1853 he made an overland journey to California, to visit a son. He returned *via* the Isthmus, after an absence of about a year. In 1862 he again attempted to cross the plains, but turned back after he had crossed the Missouri River. He then moved to De Kalb. He was a man of considerable attainment, for that age, being kind and generous, and popular among his fellow men. He held various offices of trust and was the first Superintendent of Schools in De Kalb County. His death occurred at De Kalb about June, 1874. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, only two of whom survive, namely: Lewis, a resident of Portland, Oregon; and Melinda, wife of F. P. Wright, who lives in East Pierre, Dak.

Frederick Love, son of Frederick, Sr., and Jane (DeMott) Love, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1827, and was in his eighth year when his parents moved to this State. He grew to manhood

in De Kalb Township, working on the farm and attending the common schools. He was married March 31, 1853, to Alice C., daughter of David and Sarah (Chapin) West, pioneers of De Kalb County. He purchased 80 acres of land on section 7, Cortland Township, built good frame buildings, planted fruit, shade and ornamental trees thereon and entered on the task of cultivating the land. He was industrious, a good manager and soon added to his landed possessions, and in 1862 purchased the old homestead of his father in De Kalb Township, on which he moved his family. He continued to operate both farms until the date of his death, March 15, 1865. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, survive. They are all married except the youngest son, and living in comfortable homes of their own. Their names are Lewis D.; Carrie E., wife of Robert Whittaker, resident of Cortland Township; Sarah J., wife of M. D. Barber, resident of Cortland Township; Alice M., wife of George E. Robinson, resident of Cortland Township; and Frederick C.

Lewis D., the eldest son, was born July 7, 1855. He received his early education in the schools of De Kalb and matriculated at Gem City College, Quincy, Ill. After completing his studies at the latter place he returned home and assumed the management of the homestead farm, on which he is at present residing. He was married June 31, 1877, to Miss Minnie I., daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Badger) Taylor. She was born in De Kalb Township, Nov. 16, 1858. They are the parents of three children. Frederick D., Zuella A. and Marion Joy. The youngest son, Frederick, matriculated at Hillsdale College, Mich., and is at present a teacher in the schools at De Kalb.

James C. Fulkerson, of Sycamore, was born in the township of Greenwood, Crawford Co., Pa., July 30, 1822. His father, Cornelius Fulkerson, was born in New Jersey, and married Annie Custard, who was a native of Pennsylvania. They removed during the infancy of their son, to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where the father bought timber land in the town of Busti. He improved a farm there and died in 1836. James C. is the oldest of six children, and after

the decease of his father he spent some years in aiding in the support of the family. He operated as a farm assistant and worked the first year at \$4 per month. The second year he obtained an advance of \$2 on his monthly wages. Between the ages of 16 and 20 years he worked for a man named Eliakim Garfield, engaged in farming and lumbering. The year before he was 21 he went with his mother on a visit to Crawford Co., Pa., and after a brief stay returned to "York" State. In the winter following he went to Crawford Co., on foot, and engaged as a laborer on his uncle's farm. He was married there, Jan 23, 1845, to Olive E. Moyers, a native of that county. In February, 1846, he went to the State of New York, where he was engaged for a month in lumbering and rafting, and when the river opened he went with a raft down the Allegheny River to Pittsburg, and thence to Cincinnati. He went from there to the Mississippi on a steamer and then up that river to Galena. At that place, in company with five others, he went by hired conveyance to Freeport. He set out thence to walk to Belvidere, but his feet became sore, and after he had walked 12 miles he took the stage. The coach was full, and he was obliged to take an outside seat, which was far from pleasant, as the day was rainy. Three miles out from Rockford the stage became fast in a slough, an incident which characterized every journey in the early days of Illinois. But a "breaking" team was at hand, and the difficulty overcome. Belvidere was reached, and there the traveler spent the night, setting out on foot the following morning for Genoa, in De Kalb County. Reaching Deer Creek, he found the water high and no bridge available. He took off his clothes, strapped them on his shoulders and swam across. He stayed a few days with some friends in Genoa, and proceeded to Burlington, Kane County, where he remained until July, when he returned to Pennsylvania, by way of Chicago and the lakes to Cleveland. He started to go from there to his home on foot,—a distance of 90 miles. At the close of the first day he was seized with ague and hired a man to take him home. In the spring of 1847 he started with his family for Kane County, driving the entire distance with a span of horses and a covered wagon. On the 23d of May they arrived in Burlington, where Mr. Fulkerson rented a piece of land and raised a good crop of corn. In the spring of 1848 he came to De Kalb County and rented

land in Kingston Township, which method of operation he continued until 1857, when he bought 80 acres of unimproved land on section 4, in the township of Mayfield. He at once erected a frame house and proceeded to reclaim his land, and in the course of a few years he had the entire place improved and well supplied with necessary farm buildings. In 1859 he drove through to Pike's Peak, and after spending two months there in the mines he returned home. He went back in 1860 and returned to his farm in De Kalb County in 1861. In 1869 he rented his farm and removed to Sycamore, where he bought two lots and a residence. To the latter he has made additions, and has built another dwelling on his land. After settling at Sycamore he engaged in the lumber business with James Harrington, in which he was engaged five years. After that he was employed by the Marsh Harvester Company as an expert in machinery.

Four children are living: Ann E. is the wife of Wentworth Sivwright. Sophia married John W. Osterbout, of Johnson Co., Neb. David E. lives in Chicago. George P. resides at Sycamore. James Harvey, oldest child, died in 1872, aged 22 years.

Matthew Nisbet, deceased, was a pioneer of Paw Paw Township of 1841. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 1, 1820, and was the son of William and Isabella (Drew) Nisbet. He emigrated from Scotland to America in 1840 and made his home near London, Canada West.

In 1841 he came to Paw Paw Township, De Kalb Co., Ill., on foot from Chicago, searching for a site for a home. In passing through this township he was delighted by the beautiful appearance of the country about Ross Grove, but he continued on farther west, crossed the Mississippi into Iowa, and traveled several weeks. Not finding anything to suit him better, he returned to Ross Grove and made a claim at the south side of the Grove on section 22, taking up 160 acres of land, which he entered at Government price. He continued to occupy the home of his choice to the time of his death, which occurred March 23, 1874. He had increased his acreage to 360 acres.

He was married at Ross Grove, Ill., May 3, 1847,

to Agnes Harper, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Black) Harper. Mrs. Nisbet was born in the town of Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., May 3, 1825, and came to Illinois in September, 1845. Six children were born of their union,—three boys and three girls: Elizabeth, born Feb. 3, 1848, is the wife of James Harper (son of Robert Harper), residing in Paw Paw Township; Isabella, born March 1, 1849, is the wife of William Hyde, and is living in Taylor Co., Iowa; William, born Jan. 28, 1851, married Lillian Laport and lives in Paw Paw Township; James, born Oct. 28, 1853, married Lemira Bartlett, and is also a resident of Paw Paw Township; Mary, born Nov. 28, 1855, is the wife of Charles V. Weddell, of Paw Paw Township; Lawrence, born Sept. 14, 1860, single, is living at home.

Mr. Nisbet was a man of upright principles, and held in high esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances. Although not a member of any Church, he was a frequent attendant at the United Presbyterian Church of Ross Grove. He was one of the most liberal contributors toward the building of that church, and subsequently a generous supporter of it.

His estimable wife survives him, and with her youngest son occupies the old homestead, of 200 acres. She is a consistent Christian and at present a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Freeland.

Jesse Alden, of Sycamore, was born March 12, 1821, in Lyme, Grafton Co., N. H., and is the son of Ezra and Clarissa (Beal) Alden. He is a descendant from the first Aldens who came to the New World, whose unique courtship has handed their names down to posterity, and is in the seventh generation from the John who told his story to Priscilla in behalf of another man. He lived in Lyme until the years of his minority were passed, and at 21 he went to Natick, Mass. He there obtained employment in the shoe factory of the Hon. Henry Wilson. He continued there three years, when impaired health compelled his return to his native place. He lived at Lyme until 1855, when he came West and located in De Kalb County, buying a farm on sections 1 and 2, in De Kalb Township. He greatly improved the

place and resided upon it until 1862. In that year he sold it and removed to the village of Sycamore, where he embarked in the provision business, and was occupied in its relations three years. Meanwhile he bought a farm in Mayfield Township, and superintended its management. In 1875 he bought the farm he now occupies, situated on section 31, Sycamore Township. It contains 110 acres of land, and is situated adjoining the city. It is well improved, and the buildings are of an excellent class.

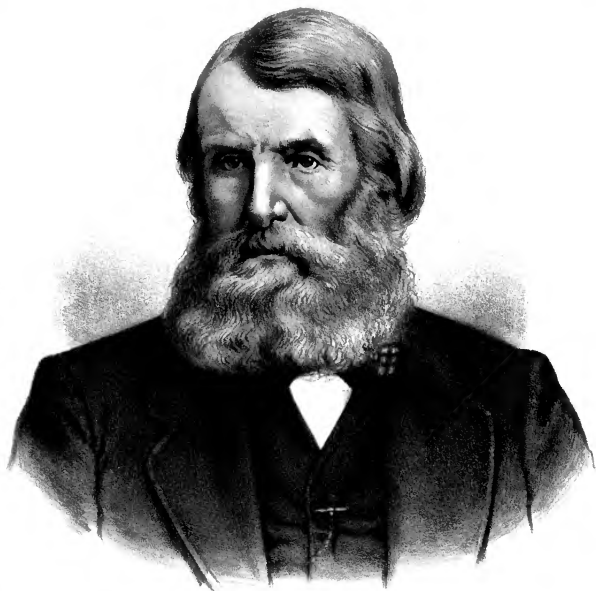
He was married Sept. 12, 1847, to Mary E. Durkee, who was born in Hanover, N. H., Sept. 12, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Alden have three children: Clara E. is the wife of John F. Tudor, of Sycamore; Flora R. married John A. Rankin, a lawyer of Girard, Kan. Mary H. is a teacher in the High School at Sycamore. She is a graduate from the Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., and has been a teacher in California.

Timothy Solon, general farmer, section 13, Malta Township, was born May 15, 1822, in County Mayo, Ireland. He is of unmixed Irish blood and descent, his parents, Patrick and Sarah (Craby) Solon, having been born of Celtic parentage in the same country. They died in County Mayo, where they passed their entire lives.

Mr. Solon passed his entire minority in his native county and was married there Feb. 7, 1848, to Mary Welch. She was born in County Mayo in 1823, and is the daughter of Martin and Mary (Kelley) Welch, both of whom have been some years deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Solon nine children have been born, five of whom are no longer living: John S., Anna, William and Ella, are the names of the children yet surviving. Michael, Mary, Thomas, Sarah and Jane are deceased.

Mr. Solon was 25 years of age when he became the head of a family, and soon after the incident of his marriage he set out with his wife to seek a home in what was to him the land-of-promise. Proceeding from New York, the port of landing, they first located in Herkimer Co., N. Y., where they continued four years. They came thence to Elgin, Ill., where they were some time residents, while Mr. Solon operated

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Julius Chapman

as a section man on the line of the Northwestern Railroad. Two years later he accepted the position of foreman of a construction corps on the main line owned by the Northwestern corporation, his route extending from "Turner's" to Rochelle, a distance of 46 miles. He acted as section foreman between De Kalb and Creston from the completion of the road in 1854 to 1873. Meanwhile, in 1864, he purchased 160 acres of land near Malta, which he rented to others until 1872, in which year he settled with his family on the place. Since 1874 he has devoted his time exclusively to agriculture, and his improved farm is a testimony to the quality of the effort and judgment he has exercised. In political views Mr. Solon is a Democrat.

Julius Chapman, farmer and miller, resident in the township of Kingston, was born Nov. 23, 1812, in Morgan, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

He passed the first 23 years of his life in his native town, obtaining as good an education as was possible in those days. He came in March, 1837, to De Kalb County, which was then included in Kane County for municipal purposes. He had learned the trade of carpenter in Ohio, and during the first 10 years which he spent in Illinois he followed that branch of business. He entered a claim of 40 acres of land in what is now the township of Genoa, in 1841, which he afterwards sold. About 1843, in the year in which the land came into market, he obtained a claim of 240 acres of land on sections 14 and 15, Kingston Township, which is still in his possession. He has added to his estate until he now owns 1,400 acres in De Kalb County, nearly all of which is under improvement. He settled upon section 14 in the spring of 1844, and entered with vigor into the work of improving his property and adding to his estate, and operated from that point until 1877, when he removed to the village of Kingston, where the family resided one year. They returned in 1878 to the farm and resumed united associations and their accustomed avenues of employment, in which they continued two years. At the end of that time they went to Kingston village for a permanent residence.

In the summer of 1876 Mr. Chapman erected a

grist-mill in the vicinity of his residence, and he has since been engaged mostly in its management. He has also built a grist-mill, at a cost of \$10,000, at Millbank, Grant Co., Dak. In 1881 he constructed a business block of brick, which is located near the center of the village, and is a credit alike to the place and to the enterprise of the builder. In 1880 he built the cheese factory near the limits of Kingston, which is at present under the management of a company in Elgin, Ill. He also constructed the wooden bridge over the creek near his home.

Caleb Chapman, his father, was a native of Winsted, Conn., where the wife and mother, Deborah (Knowlton), was also born. They settled in Ohio after their marriage, where the father died, in January, 1875. The mother died in January, 1885. The son, who is the subject of this sketch, is the oldest of 12 children.

He was married Sept. 14, 1843, in the township of Genoa, to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Jane (Wager) Durham. Her parents were natives of Delaware Co., N. Y., and they settled in the township of Genoa in 1838. Her father died there Feb. 12, 1855, and her mother's demise followed Nov. 4, of the same year. They had 10 children, of whom Mrs. Chapman is the second, and is the oldest daughter. She was born March 5, 1823, and has been a resident of De Kalb County since her 15th year.

Mr. Chapman is a Democrat in political principle. He has officiated eight years as Justice of the Peace, two years as Assessor, and held other local offices.

The lithographic likeness of Mr. Chapman, on a page just preceding, is considered an essential addition to the collection of portraits of representative men of De Kalb County.

George H. Gurler, son of Benjamin (see sketch) and Harriet (Hopkins) Gutler, is a manager of a creamery, and resides in the village of De Kalb. He was born in Chesterfield, Cheshire Co., N. H., March 29, 1845, and was 12 years of age when his parents emigrated with the family to the West, locating in this county. Here he grew up to manhood, working upon his father's farm and attending school.

In February, 1865, he enlisted in the cause of the

Government of his country, in Co. H, 15th Ill. Vol. Inf., and went to Morehead City, N. C., under Gen. Sherman's command; thence he marched with the army to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review; next he was ordered to the Western plains, to Fort Kearney and Leavenworth, and was finally discharged with the regiment at Springfield. Returning home in the spring of 1866, he engaged in the grocery trade, in partnership with his brother, Henry B., for two years; he then conducted the business alone for nine years; the next three years he acted as a clerk in Hiram Ellwood's drug store; was then one year in the produce and poultry business. In 1882, in company with his brother above mentioned, he engaged in the creamery business, having four establishments, namely, at Hinckley, South Grove, De Kalb and Malta.

Mr. Gurler was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Zilla Newitt, who was born in the village of Thames, England, and they have two children,—Charles H. and Bertha B.

Albert Eugene Hix, a citizen of Sycamore, was born June 24, 1843, in Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., and is the youngest son of Ephraim and Laura W. (Williams) Hix. When he was five years of age his parents came to De Kalb County. He was educated in the district schools, and afterwards attended Wheaton College two terms. In the winters of 1861 and 1862 he was employed in teaching in Kingston Township, after which he was variously employed, operating at times as a farmer and also as a traveling salesman and buying farm produce. In October, 1869, he removed to Sycamore and entered the employment of the Marsh Harvester Company, and in 1871 was made foreman of their warehouse. In 1873 he became shipping clerk, and operated in their interests until October, 1883. Upon the organization of the Fourth Ward in April, 1878, he was elected one of its Aldermen for one year, and in 1879 was re-elected for a full term of two years. In April, 1884, he entered the employment of E. B. Shurtliff, as book-keeper and shipping clerk, and is at present officiating in that capacity.

He was married in September, 1863, to Eleanor

Irish, and they have two children,—Laura A. and Orvis R. Mrs. Hix is a native of Canada, where she was born March 16, 1843, a daughter of Daniel and Janet Irish. Daniel Irish is a native of Vermont, and Janet (McLean) Irish was born in Ireland, her family emigrating to Canada when she was about seven years of age.

George Terwilliger, resident at De Kalb, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., May 11, 1842, and is a son of Levi H. and Fanny Terwilliger, natives of "York State." When 14 years of age Mr. Terwilliger set forth on the road of adversity to battle against the trials of life alone. He came to this State and engaged to a cousin, Lewis McEwen, to work on his farm and continued in that vocation until 1869. During the latter year he came to De Kalb, and, in company with A. B. Pollock, built an elevator, and entered upon the business of buying grain. In 1872 the present firm of L. M. McEwen & Co. was formed and Mr. Terwilliger became a member of it and still retains his connection. They deal in grain, lumber, coal, live stock, lime, hair, etc.

He was married Nov. 6, 1873, to Miss Geneva, daughter of Perley B. and Lois Snow. They had five children,—Roy L., Fay L., Perley S., Covell G. and Nevie H. Mr. Terwilliger was a member of the Board of Trustees for a number of terms. Politically he is a believer in and supporter of the principles and doctrines of the Republican party.

Richard Parks, farmer, resident on section 32, Victor Township, was born Dec. 5, 1837, in Niagara Co., N. Y. His parents, Edward and Sarah (Davidson) Parks, were natives of Ireland, and emigrated thence to Canada in 1832. After being there one year they moved to New York State. They came to Illinois in 1873, and are now living at Leland, La Salle Co., Ill., aged respectively 84 and 80 years.

Mr. Parks was reared by his parents and instructed in practical farming, remaining at home until he was 22 years of age. In 1858 he came to Illinois and

began his career as an independent farmer in the township of Victor, where he is now the owner of 169 acres of land. His farm is in fine agricultural condition, supplied with good and necessary buildings and well stocked. The proprietor is a representative farmer of his township, and has held several offices of trust and responsibility. He is a Republican and takes an interest in local and national affairs incumbent upon his citizenship, and is active in affording aid in the furtherance of any cause or enterprise for the general welfare.

Feb. 13, 1860, he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Mary S. Parks, of Youngstown, N. Y., and they have had seven children, four of whom are living,—William H., Hattie M., Bert L. and Charlie R. Three children died unnamed in infancy. Mrs. Parks has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1852.

Chauncey Rose, a pioneer of De Kalb County, was born March 31, 1800, in Chenango Co., N. Y. He was brought up a farmer, and married Salina E. Porter, also a native of Chenango County. Soon after marriage they set out to seek a home, and located in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., where he bought a farm and continued to reside until 1843, when he again took up his march westward, with a span of horses and a wagon, and, accompanied by his family, he came to De Kalb County. He entered a claim in Sycamore Township, which included a part of the Norwegian Grove, and began to improve a farm, on which he died Aug. 3, 1846. His widow died Aug. 14, 1878, aged 76 years and 14 days.

J. Conde, a resident at Sycamore, was born Jan. 19, 1817, in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., and is the son of Isaac S. and Mary (Bradford) Conde. He was reared and educated in the schools of his native city, and when he was 14 years of age was apprenticed to a hatter and served five years, which included nearly all the time he worked at that business, as hand-made hats were soon afterward supplanted by those made by machinery. He next operated as a

traveling salesman for John Benedict, in Saratoga County, for whom he drove a two-horse team and supplied the farmers with tin-ware and Yankee notions. He conducted that line of business 11 years, after which he removed to Monroe Co., Mich., going there in 1845. He bought timber land in the township of Milan, intending to make a permanent settlement; but, the entire family becoming ill, he sold the place in 1848 and returned to Schenectady. He obtained a situation as lock-tender on the Erie Canal, in which capacity he was occupied three years; and in 1851 he established a grocery trade three miles west of Schenectady on the Erie Canal, where he was engaged five years. About 1856 he sold out and removed to De Kalb County and settled on a farm in Shabbona Township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he sold out and bought a place on State Street in Sycamore, where he opened a restaurant. He managed the relations of that business about 13 years, when he again sold out and embarked in the provision business, in which he has since been engaged.

Mr. Conde was married in 1847, to Philela Ketcham. She was born in Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y. She died in Shabbona Township in 1865, leaving five children,—Mary J., Chauncey, Jane Amanda, Sadie and Porter. Mr. Conde was a second time married in September, 1869, to Eliza Van Paten. She was born in the same place as her predecessor, the first wife of Mr. Conde.

Henry H. Harrington, deceased, was formerly a farmer on section 16, Malta Township. He was born Aug. 2, 1839, in Erie Co., N. Y., and was the son of Sydney P. Harrington, a farmer of the Empire State. His mother, Polly (Hicks) Harrington, was also a native of the State of New York, and the parents came to De Kalb Co., Ill., in 1840, locating in Franklin Township. (See sketch of S. A. Harrington.) The father is now a resident of Kirkland, in that township, where Henry was reared and attended the common schools. He was married Sept. 23, 1862, to Jane A. Jones. Her parents, Edmond and Ann (Barber) Jones, were of Welsh and German extraction, and were natives respectively of New England

and New York. They were of the farming fraternity and came in the early history of the "West" to Hillsdale Co., Mich. The point where they first located is now the flourishing and well-known village of Jonesville, near the city of Hillsdale, which received its name from Mrs. Harrington's father, who was the first permanent white settler. The daughter was born there March 11, 1843. When she was 11 years of age her parents came to Illinois and located in Franklin Township, De Kalb County, at a time when the inhabitants where resident on sections widely separated. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, six of whom are living: Frank L., born Dec. 19, 1864, is attending a business college at Rockford, Ill.; Beulah A. was born July 4, 1866; Edward E., Feb. 26, 1868, is at school at Bement, Piatt Co., Ill.; Susan L., Jan. 1, 1871; Martha L., Oct. 25, 1872, and Guy H., Sept. 25, 1878.

Mr. Harrington died Aug. 12, 1881, when he was ten days past 42 years of age. He was a skillful farmer and stock-grower, and during the last years of his life was extensively interested in the latter business. After his death Mrs. Harrington continued to conduct the homestead until the autumn of 1884, when she leased the place and removed to Malta village for the purpose of educating her children.

Mr. Harrington was an adherent of the Republican party. He held during his life several positions of importance and trust.

Thomas M. Hopkins, attorney at law, De Kalb, was born in the town of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., April 23, 1818. He received his early education at the public schools and at Washington Academy three years. In 1835 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State at Albany in January, 1842, Judge Samuel Nelson presiding. After that time he practiced law in Salem one year.

In 1843 he came to Illinois, and after spending a summer in this State he went to Missouri, where he resided until February, 1846, when he came to this county and made a claim on section 13 of De Kalb Township, and afterward entered the same from the

Government. He immediately commenced building and improving the land, and engaged in raising the usual farm products; and, having been admitted to the Bar of this State by the Supreme Court,—Chief Justice Caton and Judge Richard M. Young,—May 2, 1843, he also prosecuted to some extent his profession as an attorney. In 1865 he came to the village of De Kalb and opened a law office, and has since devoted his whole time to legal practice.

He was married April 23, 1836, to Miss Julia A. Hawken, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., the daughter of Jacob Hawken, a native of Maryland. By this marriage there have been five children, namely: Montgomery, now a resident of Sycamore; Charles, a farmer in this county; Christopher H., a physician at Wall Lake, Iowa; Alice C.; and Jacob, the youngest, is a student at Knox College, Galesburg.

Mr. Hopkins has been and is a prominent and influential citizen of De Kalb.

James Van Dusen, a pioneer settler of Sycamore Township, now deceased, located on section 15 of township 41, range 5, as it was then designated, in 1842, and was thenceforward a resident of De Kalb County as long as he lived. On taking possession of his farm, he built the customary pioneer house—a log cabin with puncheon floor and clapboard roof. He harvested his first crop of grain in 1844, which was threshed with oxen, several yoke being driven over the grain, which was spread in a circle. He continued to make improvements until he had placed 130 acres under the plow.

He was born in the State of New York, in 1795, where he attained to the age of manhood. He was married there to Bethiah Sprague, who was born in the same State in 1799. They located at first at Penn Yan, whence, after a short residence, they went to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and settled near Cleveland, where they were pioneers, having taken up their residence there about 1820. They continued to live there about a score of years, and improved a farm. They removed thence to Crawford Co., Ohio, whence they came, as has been stated, to De Kalb County. Mr. Van Dusen died in 1861, leaving six children,—Eliza, James Riley, Oliver, Simeon, Au-

rilla and Martha Ann. Eliza and Aurilla are now deceased; James lives in Dakota; Oliver is in Dodge Co., Minn; Martha is the wife of L. W. Miller, of Madison Co., Neb.

Simon Van Dusen was born April 11, 1832, in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and was 10 years of age when his parents came to Illinois and settled in De Kalb County. He was married in 1858, to Mary J., daughter of Harris and Lavina (Snow) Sibley. Mrs. Van Dusen was born in Clarendon, N. Y., and when she was yet in childhood they came to Illinois and located at St. Charles, in Kane County. Their children are named Willie and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen settled at first on the Van Dusen homestead, on section 15, and continued there until 1870, when the farm they now occupy was purchased, and which contains 191 acres situated on sections 21, 22 and 23. The place is all under improvements, with good buildings, orchard and modern farm fixtures.

Theodore Klein, farmer, section 35, Pierce Township, has been a land-holder since February, 1868, when he bought land on section 16. In 1875 he bought his present farm on section 35. He was born April 27, 1832, in Prussia, and went to school from the age of 6 to 14 years, according to the law of his native land. He was then employed on his father's farm until he was 21 years of age, when he set out to find a home and fortune in the New World. He sailed for New York and landed at that port after a journey of 63 days, which he remembers as a stormy, anxious time. On arrival in the great city he had a surplus cash capital of only \$12, but he bestowed nearly all of that on his needy fellow passengers. He went up the Hudson River to Catskill, where he worked in the harvest field a few days, receiving a recompense of \$1 a day. He proceeded thence to Chicago, where he obtained employment in a lumberyard three months, after which he went to Michigan and chopped wood through one winter. He came then to Aurora and worked by the month for four years, receiving \$14 a month. He next went to California, going from the city of New York by the Isthmus to San Francisco, where he operated alternately in mining and farming. He left the Golden

State in 1865 and returned to Kane Co., Ill. April 5, 1866, he was married to Caroline Ahart, and they have six children—Mary J., Ida May, Emma A., Cora, Frank T. and Theodore O. Mr. and Mrs. Klein lived in Kane County two years, bought a farm of P. McDole, which was originally located by Benjamin McDole. The place contains 440 acres, all under cultivation and with two sets of farm buildings of excellent type. For some years Mr. Klein has been interested in the purchase and sale of stock, for Chicago markets. Mrs. Klein is the daughter of Christoph and Maria Ahart, and was brought from Wurtemberg, Germany, by her parents when an infant.

Bryon F. Wyman, farmer, section 36, Sycamore Township, a life-long resident of De Kalb County, was born March 19, 1839, in Sycamore Township. Ralph Wyman, his father, was a pioneer of De Kalb County, whither he came in 1836. At that date the townships were designated under the regulations by which they were located previous to being put upon the market by the United States Government, and the senior Wyman made a claim on section 36, town 41, range 5, and also on section 1 of town 40, range 5. He was born in 1813, in Weathersfield, Windsor Co., Vt. His parents, Asa and Sally (Searls) Wyman, were natives of the Bay State, and settled after their marriage in Vermont. When he was two years of age they went to Worcester, Mass., removing thence after a brief residence to Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt., where the son attained to man's estate, and was married in 1837 to Susan Dayton. He came to De Kalb County, as stated, and after making his claims he returned to Vermont for his wife and settled in town 41, where he built a log house and commenced the work of improving his property. In 1842 he made a trip to his native State, and on the third day of December, of the same year, he set out as agent for a cloth-manufacturing firm, with a span of horses and a large sleigh loaded with woolen goods, to sell in their interest. The snow had disappeared when he reached Western New York, and he exchanged his sleigh for a wagon and pressed on to De Kalb County, passing through Chicago on the day when the land sale of the county began, Jan. 29, 1843.

On reaching his destination he exchanged his wares for wheat, of which the farmers had abundance, but little money; and the opportunity was one they heartily appreciated. Mr. Wyman took the wheat to St. Charles, where it was converted into flour, and was shipped to the East. He resided on his farm until 1860, when he bought a lot in Sycamore, built a house thereon, in which he lived until his death, in February, 1864. To him and his wife who survives him 11 children were born, eight of whom are still living: Henry D., Byron F., Helen G. (Mrs. Cochran Black), Cecil (Mrs. A. C. Colton), Ida (Mrs. A. N. Wheeler), Frank W., Eva (Mrs. Henry Knights) and Susie.

B. F. Wyman was reared to manhood in his native county and township, where he was educated primarily in the common schools, obtaining further advantages by one term of attendance at Rock River Seminary, Mt. Morris, and three terms of study at select schools in De Kalb and Sycamore.

He had just passed his 22d birthday when the nation was involved in a struggle for existence, and he was one of the first to enroll after the call of President Lincoln, May 4, 1861, for three-year men. As Illinois was permitted to furnish only six regiments, places in the ranks were at a premium. Mr. Wyman enlisted, and on the 9th of May, 1861, the 13th Illinois regiment was organized at Dixon, and he was made First Corporal of Co. F. On the 24th the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and after a few weeks of necessary preparation it was transferred to the field of action. Mr. Wyman served until the expiration of his period of enlistment, and received an honorable discharge, June 18, 1864. In September, 1862, he was promoted as Sergeant. Among the engagements in which he took active part were Chickasaw Bayou (where he was severely wounded), siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Tusculumbia, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold, Ga. At the latter, one-half the members of his company who were involved in the action were killed or wounded. He marched an aggregate of 3,500 miles.

After being relieved from the military service of his country, he returned to De Kalb County and operated a few months as a clerk at Sycamore. In 1867 he went to Sank Co., Wis., where he engaged in hop-raising about two years. In the spring of

1869 he returned to Sycamore, to the place he now owns and occupies, and where he has since been a resident. He has put the place in the best of order and has rebuilt the farm structures, including the house, barn and granary. Mr. Wyman is a Republican in political views, and is at present (1885) holding the position of Assistant Supervisor, in which he has officiated two years. He acted several years as Township Trustee and also as School Director. In 1880 he was also Census Enumerator for the city of Sycamore.

His marriage to Nettie S. Lowell occurred Oct. 19, 1865, and they are the parents of six children,—Ralph L., Luther E., Frank E., Bernard A., Vincent D. and Edmond Stanley. Mrs. Wyman was born in Moretown, Washington Co., Vt. With her husband, she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school a number of years.



Stephen Santee, a farmer on section 26, Kingston Township, was born April 30, 1841, in Luzerne Co., Pa. Simon and Mary (Hoffecker) Santee, his parents, were born in Pennsylvania and still reside in that State, in advanced age. Mr. Santee passed the first 23 years of his life on his father's farm as an assistant after reaching a suitable age, and previous to that time in attending school. He was then married and located on the homestead, which he conducted three years. In March, 1867, he came to Illinois and operated one year as a laborer on the farm of his father-in-law. In the autumn of that year, he purchased 135 acres of land, and in 1868 he took possession of his property on which he has since labored, and all of which he has improved with the exception of 10 acres which is in timber. Mr. Santee is a Republican in political affinity, has been School Director and Overseer of Highways, and in the spring of 1884 was elected Highway Commissioner.

He was married Dec. 25, 1863, in Luzerne Co., Pa., to Susan, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wood) Uplinger. She was born Sept. 25, 1847, in the county where she was married, and which was

the native place of her parents. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Santee are Ario, Amlin, Simon, Ida, Mary, Clara, Eva, John H. and Charles F.

William L. Pond, attorney at law, De Kalb, was born in the town of Genoa, this county, Feb. 11, 1860. His parents, Americus H. and Amy N. (Hollemeak) Pond, were early settlers in Genoa Township, where the subject of this sketch was reared and received his education. He graduated at the Genoa High School June 10, 1881, in the first class that graduated there. He next taught the High School at Kirkland a year, then entered the law office of Carnes & Denton at Sycamore, completed a course of law studies, was admitted to the Bar at Ottawa in June, 1884, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession at De Kalb in September of that year. He is a young gentleman of much promise, having great "honor even in his own country."

Edward Butterfield, deceased, one of the first pioneers of Paw Paw Township, was born in Vermont. He left Vermont with his parents, and went to Canada, where he resided till of age, when he returned to the United States, locating in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and engaged in farming.

He married Polly Harris, daughter of Rev. Benoni and Thankful Harris, about 1819. They had ten children, six sons and four daughters, namely: Solomon V., Benoni, Thankful, Marion D., Sarah J., Mary A. and Alexander H., who grew to be heads of families; the others died in childhood. Of those named only three are now living—Solomon V., a farmer of Paw Paw, and the oldest surviving representative of the pioneers of 1835, is still a resident of the township; Sarah J. is the wife of J. A. Edgett and lives in Carroll Co., Iowa; Mary A. is the widow of Lorenzo Chesley, and lives in West Paw Paw, Lee County.

Mr. Butterfield moved to Michigan in 1830 and settled on what was known as Sturgis Prairie. He enlisted in the Black Hawk War, and was commissioned

First Lieutenant in Capt. Hunter's company, Co. I, and served till the close of the war. He spent one winter in Michigan after his return from the war, and then moved to Ottawa, Ill. The following summer (July, 1835) he came with his family to Paw Paw Township, De Kalb Co., Ill. He was accompanied by his father-in-law, Rev. Benoni Harris, and his family, and several young single men. He made a claim on section 19, of this town, where he lived till 1852, when he removed to Iowa. He returned to Paw Paw in 1864, and died May 28, 1867.

Mr. Butterfield was a Democrat in politics. He served as Deputy Sheriff four years, was Collector 14 years and Constable many years. In early days the struggle for claims and the natural turbulence of society on the frontier, furnished a plenty of business for justices and officers, and Mr. Butterfield was actively employed in the discharge of his duties over a wide range of territory.

William Loomis, senior member of the business firm of Loomis & Luther, at Sycamore, was born Sept. 3, 1813, in Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt., and is the son of Jonah and Ora (Barnard) Loomis. His parents were both natives of the Green Mountain State. Mr. Loomis was reared and educated in the town where he was born, and was there married June 23, 1836, to Eliza D., daughter of Zina D. and Betsey (Bowen) Stannard. She was born in Georgia, Vt., Sept. 30, 1816. Her father was born in Connecticut, her mother in Vermont.

After his marriage, Mr. Loomis bought a farm, in company with his brother in Georgia, and they managed it jointly four years, when he sold his interest. In 1851 he bought a farm in the town of St. Albans, in the same county, where he lived with his family until 1857. In that year he again sold out and went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he engaged in banking. He was burned out, and he finally disposed of his business relations and went to Newaygo Co., Mich., where, in company with his brother, Henry Loomis, he engaged in the lumber business. Their land lay remote from the Muskegon River, and in order to transport their logs to the stream they built a railroad, two and one-fourth miles long, on

which the motive power was furnished by horses. This was the first railroad built for the purpose and operated by horses in Michigan.

In 1864 he sold his interest there and came to Sycamore, where he bought city property and built his present residence. He bought the lumber yard of H. James, and was engaged 14 years in the lumber trade, being associated a part of the time with his brother, Samuel Loomis. Afterward he bought an interest in the flax-mill, which he still retains. This establishment is one of the earliest business ventures at Sycamore, having been put in operation about 1838, and has been run since with little interruption.

Mr. Loomis has been prominently identified with the manufacturing interests at Sycamore, owning stock in the Marsh Harvester Company and in the Ellwood Manufacturing Company, and being a director in each. He is at present the Vice-President of the latter. He is popular in public esteem from meritorious character, having been a decided and consistent advocate and supporter of the principles of morality and religion. He has been a Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church about seven years, of which denomination his wife is also a member. He was a Whig originally, but on the organization of the Republican party became its adherent. Five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Loomis are living.

Sesse C. Kellogg, deceased, was a pioneer citizen of De Kalb County, and came to Illinois in its earliest days, setting out from Vermont with his bride of a few weeks to find a home in the Prairie State. They started from Stowe, Lamoille County, and went by private conveyance to Vergennes, then the only city in the Green Mountain State and only a few hundred rods square. The absurd little metropolis is a lake port, and Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg embarked on Lake Champlain and went thence *via* Champlain Canal to Albany, whence they traveled by the Erie Canal to Buffalo and thence by the lakes to Chicago. They passed 17 days between the two ports. After a few days spent in the Garden City, then showing scarcely a shadow of its present splendid prominence, they

went to Plainfield, Will County, where Mr. Kellogg rented a farm.

In the spring of 1836 he visited the part of Kane County, now converted by separation and independent municipal regulations into De Kalb County, and made a claim of sections 8 and 9, in what is now Sycamore Township. This was seven years previous to the survey, and when the land was placed on the market he entered a claim of 160 acres. In the summer succeeding his locating here he broke a few acres of land and built a log cabin 14 feet square, floored with "puncheons" and roofed with "shakes." He soon became prominent in local affairs, and in 1837 was elected County Recorder. He was re-elected in 1841 and in 1842, and also in 1845, serving in the same office until 1848. He was one of the first Postmasters at Sycamore, and was one of the founders of the Congregational Church at that place, of which he was the first Deacon and held the position as long as he lived. He was for a long period of years President of the De Kalb County Bible Society, and was held in the highest esteem for his character of uniform Christian consistency. He was elected Trustee of the city on the temperance issue, as he was a strong advocate of the principles of the temperance reform. He was an active Abolitionist and was a powerful adjunct of the "Underground Railroad," one of whose prominent stations was at Sycamore. He was for many years Deputy Clerk, and in all passed 35 official years in the Court-House at Sycamore. In 1841 he took up his residence at Sycamore. A part of the land he entered was included within the corporation, but he never engaged to any great extent in personal effort on the place, operating in the way of renting until his sons were sufficiently grown to work it.

Mr. Kellogg was a man of superior mental and executive abilities. He had a good education, which was found especially valuable in the formative period in which he came to De Kalb County, and he was an interesting contributor to the local press of his native State during those early days. He also wrote much on occasions for the Sycamore papers, by which valuable reminiscences were preserved.

He was born April 10, 1806, in Stowe, Vt. His father, Aaron Kellogg, was a native of Connecticut and was a pioneer of Lamoille Co., Vt. He was educated at the district schools and at Randolph Academy, one of the most thorough educational institu-

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J. V. Randall

tions of the State. His father died when he was five years of age, and he lived with an older brother, who assisted him in obtaining an education. He began his struggle with the world by teaching in the public school at \$8 a month, one-half to be paid in cash and one-half in grain; and he boarded among the patrons of the school. He worked at farming summers and taught winters, and paid his way at the academy with his earnings. While studying at Randolph he became acquainted with Phebe, daughter of Zachariah Wood, of Tunbridge, herself a student and teacher. They were married Feb. 5, 1834, and their subsequent history has already been told. The wife died in February, 1873, and the husband in March, 1874. Following is the record of their five children: Emily J. was born Jan. 18, 1837, and married C. T. Pierce. She lived many years in De Kalb County, and died in March, 1877, in Erie, Whiteside Co., Ill.; Hiram J., Henry W., Heman A. and Homer W. were born in the order named. Henry W. is Auditor of Greene Co., Iowa. Heman A. is a resident of Anderson Co., Kan. The youngest son died at Jefferson, Greene Co., Iowa, July 5, 1883.



Ira Vaile Randall, attorney at De Kalb, and whose portrait is on the opposite page, was born in Mount Holly, Vt., March 2, 1820. His father, Isaac Randall, a farmer, was a native of the same county, and died when the subject of this sketch was in his 16th year, leaving him without home or means, and only a moderate common-school education. The grandfather of Ira was Snow Randall, who came from England after the Colonies had gained their independence. Snow Randall was a Quaker of the Hicksite faith. Isaac Randall married Gallana Chandler, a Methodist lady, and Isaac was thereupon expelled from the Quakers for marrying one not a member of their sect, willfully and against the rules of their society. Gallana's grandfather was a millionaire and settled in Chester, Vt., and owned at an early day the township. He held many positions of public usefulness, and kept a public house, or, more properly

speaking, a house for the public, in which his hospitalities were dispensed with an entirely gratuitous as well as a liberal hand.

He married a sea captain's daughter, and tradition states that at the wedding he (the sea captain) measured out half a bushel of gold coin, uncounted, as a present to his wife.

Our subject, with \$3 in silver money in his pocket, and his clothing tied up in a cotton frock, on his back, started out on foot, the spring after his father's death, for West Poultney, Vt., to attend the academy there, where he could work by the hour at 12½ cents to pay for books, tuition and board. At the end of the first quarter he found himself in debt for board \$13½. He hired out to a tanner in the village for one month at \$13, to drive horse in grinding bark and hauling hides from lime vats, and scraping off the hair, etc. After graduating at the tannery at the end of the month he took possession of his \$13 and paid his debts. Working on a farm for a short time, he attended the fall term of the Poultney School. He then taught school during the winter, attended the academy in spring and next fall, teaching again in the winter, and continued to teach, work on farm in summer, and attend school spring and fall. He taught 13 terms, attending the academy alternately until fitted for college, and intending to take a full course; but the state of his health deterred him from matriculating. At the latter part of his career as teacher, which commenced in his 17th year, he commenced the study of the law. He read with the Hon. Sewell Fullam, State's Attorney at Ludlow, Vt., and finished his reading with the Hon. Solomon Foot, of Rutland, and was admitted to the Bar at Rutland, in 1847.

In April of the year before, he married Miss Susan L. Earle, of Mount Holly, daughter of Lawson Earle, an extensive farmer and dairyman. Mr. Randall practiced his profession for three years at Barnard, Windsor Co., Vt. During that period he visited the West, and on the solicitation of the "Maine Law Alliance," lectured in Illinois for three months in advocacy of the Maine law,—an episode in his life which no doubt he still calls to remembrance with great pleasure.

Dec. 27, 1856, he landed in the embryo village of De Kalb, with his family, consisting of his wife and one daughter, Emma A., his only child.

For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Ran-

dall has been in the practice of the Law, doing business in all the State and Federal Courts, and making a success of his profession. He has the reputation of being a well-read lawyer, faithful to his clients, clinging to his client's interests with bull-dog tenacity, thus attaining a success in his profession perhaps greater than most practitioners. Mr. Randall was Postmaster at Mount Holly, his native town, and held the same office at an early day at De Kalb; but resigned his office on entering the State Legislature in 1865-6, to which he was, against his own wishes, elected, and has held several municipal offices in this city, and was also a member of the School Board. He has always taken a lively interest in the cause of education, and no doubt still regrets that ill health prevented him from going through college.

He was originally a Whig, an unterrified Vermont Whig, and left that State two years after "John Brown's soul" commenced "marching on." Since 1855 he has been an enthusiastic Republican, and an earnest worker in his party, attending Judicial, Congressional and State Conventions as a Delegate from his county, and at times doing manly and effective work on the stump. Also, he was an efficient worker in securing recruits for the war, making war speeches, but poor health prevented him from taking the field. He is still a zealous advocate of temperance, in behalf of which cause he has pleaded in a half dozen States besides Illinois, including New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York and Michigan. Mr. Randall has also lectured on various other subjects, such as the enfranchisement of women, pre-Adamite man, etc. Being well posted in the Scriptures, he has given an able lecture on "What is Religion?" and is familiar with the various questions and themes agitating the public mind. He is a fascinating talker, a keen logician and a splendid debater.

His first wife died in 1861, and in 1868 he married Mrs. Mardula D. (Bent) Boynton. They have no children. Mr. Randall has a compact build, is five feet two inches tall, and weighs 185 pounds. His eyes are blue, but his disposition is not! He is rather jovial, laughs easily and heartily, and is a good factor of a social circle. He was educated a Methodist and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John P. Van Voorhis, physician and surgeon, resident at Fielding, was born Oct. 16, 1833, in Ulster Co., N. Y. Daniel Van Voorhis, his father, was a native of Ulster County and married Cornelia Nagle. Both parents were of Dutch descent. After their marriage they remained in Ulster Co., N. Y., until the subject of this sketch was about a year old, when they moved to Booneville, Oneida Co., N. Y., where the father died, Aug. 8, 1842, aged 43 years. The mother died there, Aug. 31, 1884, being 86 years of age.

The subject of this sketch is the sixth in order of birth of a family of nine children. He was eight years old when his father died. He remained a pupil of the district school until he was 15 years of age, when he entered Whitestown Seminary, which school he attended for the next five years, teaching winters to pay his way. At this time he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Gardner, of Whitesboro, and graduated three years later in the Eclectic Medical Institute, May 17, 1856, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Soon after obtaining his credentials he took the practice of Dr. Thomas at Harrison, Ohio, while that doctor took a vacation, coming thence in the spring of 1857 to Rockford, Ill., where he remained only a few months. In the fall of 1857 he located in the Pennsylvania Settlement in the township of Monroe, in Ogle County, where he prosecuted the labors of his chosen profession until 1877, when he moved to Fielding, DeKalb Co., Ill.

At the time of his settlement in Ogle County he was considerably in debt for his last year's schooling, but when he left there he paid off his indebtedness and was the owner of 320 acres of land in that county and of 800 acres in Wright and Delaware Counties in Iowa. He became a stock-holder in the Sycamore National Bank at its organization in 1876, and is now a Director of the Bank, having had a considerable experience in money-lending, on his own account, for the last 20 years. Since his removal to Fielding he has added 150 acres to his possessions in Illinois, and has purchased 320 acres in the southern part of Dakota. He is also the owner of a fine and valuable location at Fielding.

The Doctor's skill as a medical practitioner has met with constant and ready recognition, and he controls a large practice. He is a temperance advocate of an inflexible type. While politically a Republican, he is always ready to support prohibition principles.

He married Miss J. Ann Miller, Oct. 3, 1860. Her father, John Miller, was born at Canajoharie, N. Y. Her mother, Mary Crill, was born at Starks, N. Y. Both parents were of German descent. After their marriage they moved to Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y., where Mrs. Van Voorhis was born, Dec. 31, 1833. When she was 12 years of age, she came West with her parents, who settled in Ogle Co., Ill. Five children have been born of her marriage to the Doctor, as follows: Miss Viola V., their eldest, is a music teacher and has an enviable reputation in her profession. Miss Carrie C., their second daughter, is a successful school-teacher; J. Frank, their oldest son, is a graduate of the business college at Dixon, Ill.; D. De Witt, their second son, is an active, energetic lad of 14 summers, full of business and energy; Mittie M., their youngest, is a bright, active little girl nine years of age; is very fond of her books and a great reader.

Thus we see the Doctor has a good home, a pleasant family, a competence of this world's goods, and something to help his children, of whom he is very fond.

Martin Pabst, formerly of Sycamore, was born in Unterlauderbach, Bavaria, in October, 1824. He attended school until he was 14 years of age, as required by the laws of his native country, after which he was engaged in farming. He came to the United States in 1848 and located at first in Chicago, where he learned the cooper's trade. He removed from there to Elgin and was there married to Margaretta Wetzel. He remained in Elgin working at his trade until 1854, when he went to Dundee, and there opened a cooper's shop. He soon after bought a hotel and continued to operate in both capacities until 1863, in which year he transferred his residence to Chicago. His wife died July 30, 1864. He was again married Dec. 25, 1864, to Mary Bar, a native of Baden, Germany.

Mr. Pabst continued to operate as cooper until his

removal to Sycamore in 1866. He bought a frame house, and its location on the corner of State and Maple streets, and opened a boarding-house and restaurant and continued the management of these branches of business until he built the Pabst House in 1873. He died Jan. 13, 1875, at Sycamore. In 1883 his wife sold his hotel property and bought a site for a dwelling where she erected a fine residence. Mr. Pabst was one of the solid men of Sycamore and has done a prosperous business throughout his life of activity.

By his first marriage he had two children—Frank and Anna. The present Mrs. Pabst is a lady of intelligence and ability.

George I. Talbot, County Superintendent of Schools, residing at De Kalb, was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., April 19, 1854. He is a son of Alfred and Celia (*nee* Hunt) Talbot, the former a native of England and the latter of New York. His parents moved to Barry Co., Mich., when the subject of this notice was but four years of age, where they remained two years and then came to this State, locating in Leland, La Salle County.

Mr. Talbot received his early education in the graded schools at Leland, and previous to his 18th year taught a term of winter school in Northville, La Salle County. After teaching several terms he concluded to prepare himself more thoroughly for professional work; and, possessing a strong desire for a higher education, he matriculated at the State Normal University at Normal, Ill., and followed the curriculum of that institution two years.

After leaving the latter place, Mr. Talbot sojourned for one summer in Kentucky, when he returned to this State and engaged in teaching. In the fall of 1877 he returned to the State Normal University and completed the entire curriculum of that institution, including three terms, teaching in the preparatory department, graduating in the spring of 1878.

After graduating he taught one year in Victor Township, and was then invited to take charge of the graded schools of Shabbona, which invitation he accepted. In 1881 he was appointed, and in 1882 elected, County Superintendent of Schools, which position he now holds. When he first accepted the

appointment of County Superintendent, the time allotted to that officer in which to perform his duties was so short (65 days in each year) and the salary so small, he was compelled to teach also. But the increasing duties of the office obliged him to resign his position as teacher at the close of the year 1882. At this time the Board of Supervisors increased the number of days allowed for official duties. Since that time he has devoted his entire time to the interests of the schools of this county.

Previous to Mr. Talbot's appointment, for several years, the district schools had been entirely without supervision, without any definite plan of work and with but few trained teachers. Under his judicious management, a course of study and system of examination for district schools has been prepared and introduced; a series of institutes and teachers' meetings held; the grade of scholarship of the teachers raised at least 40 per cent. A lively interest is awakened and De Kalb County is rapidly taking a prominent place among the counties of the State in educational matters. At the institute held in 1884, the teachers of this county testified their appreciation of the ability of Mr. Talbot as a school manager, as well as of his genial and gentlemanly social qualities, by presenting him a fine gold watch.

Mr. Talbot was united in marriage to Miss Lucy E. Maxwell, Oct. 4, 1879. She was born in Johnsonburg, N. J., June 16, 1856. They are the parents of two children, namely: Ray Maxwell, born Dec. 4, 1880, and Edna J., born Dec. 4, 1882.

William H. Wise, deceased, a former resident of section 9, Sycamore Township, was born in Minden, West Prussia, Feb. 2, 1827. He obtained a good education in his native country, and in 1847 sailed for the United States. When he landed at Boston, he was the possessor of five dollars in cash. His first employment was with a hotel-keeper, where he was engaged until winter, when he attended school. In the ensuing spring he went to Wisconsin. He engaged in farming, and saved his earnings to pay his educational expenses at a seminary. He became competent to teach, and passed four years in that vocation. He went next to Massachusetts, where

he passed four years, after which he resumed the labors of his former vocation in Wisconsin, coming subsequently to Illinois, where he was similarly employed until 1859. In that year he made an overland journey to California, walking most of the way, and spending four months on the journey. He bought 300 acres of land in Yuba County, four miles from Marysville. He sold his California property in 1863 and came to Sycamore, where he arrived in December.

He was married March 12, 1865, to Caroline M. Calkins, daughter of Asa M. Calkins, one of the early settlers of Sycamore. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Wise settled on a farm on section 9 of Sycamore Township, where his death occurred Jan. 15, 1884. The farm contains 467 acres, all under improvement, well stocked and having commodious buildings. Two sons survive the father—William C., a student at Evanston, and Charles H.

Mr. Wise was a Republican in political sentiment, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Wise also belongs.

James A. McDole, foreman in the shops of the Superior Barbed-Wire Works, located at De Kalb, is a native of New York State. He was born in Deering, Chemung County, that State, Oct. 18, 1848, and is a son of John and Catherine (Swasey) McDole. When five years of age his parents moved to this State and located in Kane County. They resided in the latter county for about three years, and then moved to this county, settling in Pierce Township. Remaining in that township two or three years, they then removed to Afton Township, where his father purchased a farm and devoted his time and energies to its improvement and cultivation.

Mr. McDole remained on his father's farm, in Afton Township, assisting in its cultivation and attending the common schools, until he attained his majority. In 1872 he started on life's journey single-handed and alone. For two years he cultivated a farm which he rented, and then purchased one of his own, which he conducted until 1875. During that year he sold his farm and moved to the village of De Kalb, and for a year worked in a grocery and

restaurant. He then engaged in the wire works and followed that vocation for three years, after which he returned to Afton Township and resumed farming. He continued in the latter vocation until 1882, when he again returned to De Kalb, and on the 5th of April of that year accepted the position as foreman in the shops of the Superior Barbed-Wire-Fence Factory, and has continuously filled the position until the present time.

Mr. Mc Dole was married Dec. 20, 1882, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Henry and Mary (Brown) Wilkinson. She was born in Mayfield Township.



Louis Connart, one of the substantial business men of Sycamore, was born Aug. 4, 1833, in the city of Krotochin, in the province of Posen, in Prussian Poland. He is the son of Simon and Bertha Warschauer. His father was a merchant in the city where the son was born. The latter went to England, where, on account of the orthographical difficulty with the family name, and the fact that its proper pronunciation was almost impossible to untrained tongues, induced him to change his name to its present form.

Mr. Connart passed the period required by the laws of his native land in attendance at school and in compliance with the law that the children should go to school until 13 years of age; but he was taken from school for the purpose of learning a trade at the age of 12 years and was apprenticed to a tailor. At the end of the prescribed three years he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, and on the expiration of his indentures he set out for Hamburg on foot with ten cents cash capital to begin the world with. He spent six months in Hamburg, and went thence to England, where he worked at his trade in London two years. In the year 1850 he returned to his home, where he passed a brief period among his friends, after which he sailed for America. After a voyage of six weeks he landed at the port of New York. He went thence to Boston, where he operated as a tailor a few months and proceeded to Eastport, Maine. He was there one year, working at his trade and as a salesman in a clothing house. He went next to Calais and became the manager of a clothing establishment, officiating in that capacity

two years, when his employer failed, without having paid his salary for the time he had operated in his interests. Attorneys advised him to take no legal measures to secure the amount due him, but he watched his opportunity, and on one occasion, when he found his employer making a temporary stay in New Brunswick, he procured his pay by forcing him to a settlement. Mr. Connart went next to Dover, N. H., and after a short time proceeded to Farmington, where, with an associate, he opened a tailor shop. This venture proved a failure and closed at the end of a year, Mr. Connart finding himself the possessor of \$20, with which he set out for the West. After a brief stay in Chicago, he came to Sycamore, the owner of \$5 in money. He arrived here in 1858. He obtained a situation in the store of Isaac Marks, at a salary of \$30 a month, with which he paid his own expenses and contributed to the support of his father in his native land. His industry and frugality wrought substantial results, and in 1861 he found himself the possessor of \$600, and friends (Mr. J. S. Waterman and E. Hunt) in circumstances to afford him assistance in obtaining from the latter the necessary guaranty for \$5,000 worth of goods in New York, and entered upon the prosecution of a prosperous business. He carries on a gentlemen's furnishing store, dealing in all the articles common to such establishments. A custom department is attached to the establishment.

Mr. Connart was married in 1865, to Miss Herbert, a native of the same city in Prussia, of which he is himself a native. They have four children—Bertha, Benjamin, Isaac and Dora. The family residence on State Street was purchased in 1876.



R. Thompson, one of the oldest and most prominent and worthy pioneers of De Kalb County, and residing at De Kalb, as a venerable patriarch, surrounded by a large circle of relatives and friends, is a native of Ohio. His parents, Samuel and Hannah (Roberts) Thompson, were natives of the State of New York. His grandfather Thompson, a native of Connecticut, was one of the early settlers of the Holland Purchase, in Western New York. He and three sons, as also Samuel Thompson's father-in-law, served in

the War of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, and were stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., at the time that city was captured and burned. Mr. Samuel Thompson, being well acquainted with the topography of the country in the vicinity of Buffalo, was selected to act as guide to a portion of the retreating army.

After the restoration of peace, the latter settled in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he was a pioneer, and made three farms in the primitive wilderness, in the town of Geneva. In the meantime, as foreman, he superintended the construction of the Government works at the wharves at the mouth of Ashtabula Creek; but while thus engaged he contracted a pulmonary disease, which became the occasion of his moving Westward. Accordingly, on the 15th day of April, 1835, he started West, with two yoke of oxen and two wagons, loaded with household goods, and accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, eight children and a son-in-law. At that early day, when the roads were poor and the bridges few and far between, they had a tedious journey. They were five and a half days crossing the Maumee swamp alone—a distance of 31 miles. They arrived at Joliet on the 22d of May, stopping first at the Blackburn Tavern. Mr. T. bought city property, and, with his family, remained a resident there until November, 1836. Then pushing on still further into the frontier, he first located, before the land was surveyed, in that part of Kane County which is now included in De Kalb County. He purchased a claim on what was afterward surveyed as section 1 of De Kalb Township, on which was only a log house. Here he commenced the protracted task of making a comfortable home; but, his health already impaired, he continued gradually to fail until Aug. 2, 1840, when death put an end to his sufferings. He had to cease from manual labor entirely in the fall of 1838. Three years afterward his widow married Valentine Randall and moved to Kane County. She finally died in Hampshire Township, that county, in July, 1861.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, a native of Connecticut, was a pioneer of Western New York, and afterward a resident of Ashtabula Co., Ohio. In 1836 he visited his son in Illinois, making the journey from Ohio and return with a team. His

death occurred in Pennsylvania, in 1837, at 77 years of age.

Mr. Thompson, whose name heads this biography, was born in the town of Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Aug. 23, 1818, came to Illinois with his parents and made his home with them until the death of his father. He continued to occupy and improve the claim, which he entered after it came into market. He equipped the place with a good collection of farm buildings, residing there until 1872, when he sold it and moved to De Kalb, purchasing the residence he now occupies.

He was married Dec. 10, 1843, to Miss Eliza A. Parker, who was born in Castile, Genesee Co., N. Y. They had eight children, namely: Alvira, now the wife of Daniel Klock; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles Foreman; William W.; George S., farmer and broom manufacturer in Ogle County; Ira Andrew, who is a resident of Texas; James S., a resident of De Kalb; Ida, who is the wife of Dr. C. D. Carter; and Emma, the youngest, who resides at home with her parents.

Rev. L. A. R. Erhard, Priest in charge of the Catholic Church at Somonauk, was born in Joliet, Will Co., Ill., April 16, 1856. Sept. 1, 1870, he entered the College and Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, an institution beautifully situated, two miles north of Suspension Bridge, on the New York bank of Niagara River. By a special act of the Legislature it enjoys all the privileges of a university.

It was there that Mr. Erhard completed his classical and theological studies, and June 7, 1879, was ordained priest for his native diocese of Chicago by Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo. At that time he was appointed by the deceased Bishop McMullen, then administrator of the diocese, to take charge of one of the most important curacies in the city. He remained there for five years, under the learned and zealous priest, Father P. Riordan, who, Sept. 16, 1883, was consecrated coadjutor, now Archbishop of San Francisco. Under the administration of this learned and zealous ecclesiastic, was built St. James' Catholic Church, a structure erected at a cost of \$150,000. Its location is 2,924 Wabash Avenue. Whilst discharging his duties as a curate

in this church, Father Erhard made for himself numerous friends by his zeal, which he particularly evinced whilst in charge with Father Henneberry, his fellow-curate, over the Sunday-school department, which had an attendance of 1,000 children. It was from this Church, Father Erhard was first appointed to take charge of a parish by His Grace, Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago. He was appointed to succeed Father Huth, of Somonauk, May 1, 1884.

His parents are the oldest residents of Will County. They emigrated from Europe in 1833 and arrived that same year in Chicago; assisted in erecting its first Catholic church, old "St. Mary's;" were there united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and two years later settled in Joliet, enjoying at an advanced age the society of numerous friends. Mr. Erhard's father, George Erhard, was born in the town of Middlestreich, in the kingdom of Bavaria, and his mother, Louisa (Periolat) Erhard, is a native of Hochfelden, in the province of Alsace.

Rev. L. A. R. Erhard, their son, though hardly a year in his new field, has added improvements to the amount of a thousand dollars to the parochial residence. A new Catholic Church, at a cost of \$3,000, will be dedicated during the autumn of 1885, in Bristol, a mission attached to Somonauk. The contract for building a Catholic church at the same cost will be let this spring in Plano, where a mission has recently been opened, and in Sandwich \$600 has been paid in the purchase of a lot and in the laying of a foundation for a Catholic school. Four Sunday-schools have been organized, with an average attendance of 200 children. Father Erhard is doing a grand work for his people.

Aorenzo Dow Evans, resident on section 2, Sycamore Township, was born Feb. 9, 1834, in Ash County, N. C. He is the son of Benjamin and Frances (Perry) Evans, and was an infant in his mother's arms when his parents set out to seek a home in the then far away West. They made the journey overland, but he has no remembrance of the slow, toilsome and tedious progress they made toward the setting sun. When he was four years old—in 1838—they located at Sycamore. He has, therefore, so to speak, "grown up"

with the county, and witnessed its increasing prosperity. As soon as he reached a suitable size he aided his father in his labors on the farm, and he received his education in the pioneer schools; to use his own language, he "graduated at the log school-house."

He was married April 26, 1857, to Mary, daughter of Eli and Deborah (Rockwood) Jewell, who were among the earliest settlers in De Kalb County. After marriage he settled on section 2, Sycamore Township, which he still occupies. It had been entered by his father, and is now a valuable farm with a complement of good buildings.

Edward F. White, deceased, was one of the earliest of the pioneer settlers of De Kalb County, where he came in 1836. He was born Jan. 31, 1795, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. and is the son of James and Mary White. His parents were both natives of New England, and when he was an infant they moved to Brandon, Vt., where he was reared to adult age on a farm. During the War of 1812 he was a volunteer, and went to Plattsburg. After the battle he returned to Vermont. Two years later he went to the State of New York and located near Plattsburg. He was married Aug. 25, 1822, to Mary, daughter of Seth and Sarah (Stone) White. He owned a farm in Chazy, 12 miles from Plattsburg, on which he resided until 1835. In that year he started for Illinois. He went with two span of horses and two wagons to Ogdensburg, and thence by boat on the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario to Lewiston, on the Niagara River. From there the teams were in requisition to Buffalo, where they re-embarked for Detroit. They drove thence to Chicago, which was then but a village, and went to Plainfield, where they remained until the spring of 1836.

In the previous winter, Mr. White prospected in De Kalb County, and bought a claim in what is now Sycamore Township, where he built a log house, of which the family took possession in May. When the survey was made and the land came into market, seven years later, he paid \$228 for the claim, which he entered in the land office at Chicago. He made the usual improvements on the farm, which he occu-

pied until 1859. In that year he removed to Sycamore, where he died, Sept. 23, 1867. He was one of the organizers of the First Methodist society at Sycamore.

Mrs. White still survives her husband. Five children are also living—Eveline, Phebe, Caroline, Almira and Mary. Oliver White, the only son, died when 42 years of age.

Michael Walsh, formerly a resident on section 11, Pierce Township, was a pioneer of De Kalb County. He was born in 1796, in County Mayo, Ireland, and was bred to the vocation of farming in his native land. His wife, Ellen (Philbein) Walsh, was also born in County Mayo, and to them were born four children,—John, Mark, Mary and Bridget.

In 1848 the family set out from Liverpool for the United States in a sailing vessel, and were on the Atlantic Ocean five weeks. On arrival at the port of New York they started for Albany on the Hudson River, and proceeded thence by the Erie Canal to Buffalo. From that place they came to Chicago on a lake steamer. Their journey thence to St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., was made with a team, where they arrived in June, 1848. In July following they came to De Kalb County, where the father entered a claim of land on section 11, of township 39, range 5, now the township of Pierce. The family lived for a time in a shanty made of boards, which was later replaced by a comfortable house. The first crops raised on the place were marketed at St. Charles, 17 miles distant. Mr. Walsh improved his entire property, setting out shade and fruit trees and erecting good buildings. He lived to see his property well developed, and died March 4, 1871. His wife died May 18, 1884. Three of their children survive them.

Mark Walsh was born May 10, 1837, in County Mayo, Ireland. He came when 11 years old with his parents to the United States, and grew to manhood in the township of Pierce, assisting in the improvement of the home farm and attending the pioneer schools. He was married Sept. 28, 1869, to Mary Scott. She was born in Illinois and was the daughter of Richard Scott. She died in 1876, leav-

ing one child—Richard. The second wife, to whom Mr. Walsh was married Jan. 1, 1877, was named Margaret Bartley. She died Oct. 15, 1880, leaving two children.—Ellen and John. Mr. Walsh contracted a third matrimonial alliance, Oct. 19, 1882, with Mary Coffey, and they have one child, named Mark. Mrs. Walsh is the daughter of Jeremiah and Bridget Coffey, and was born in County Kerry, Ireland.

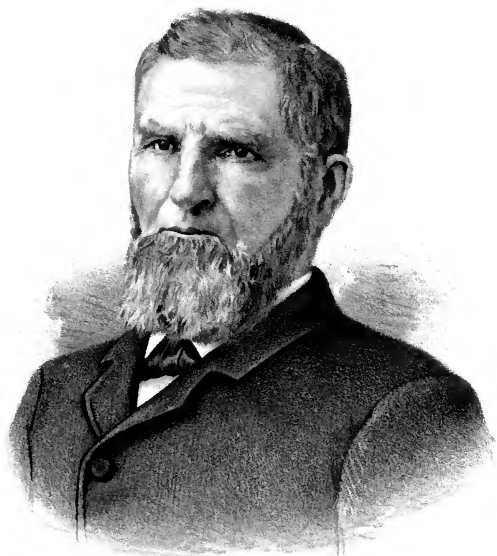
In 1869 Mr. Walsh located on his homestead, comprising 240 acres of land located on sections 2 and 11, all of which is at present under good improvements. In 1876 he rented his farm and removed to Sycamore, whence he went in 1880 to Maple Park and engaged in the lumber business, in which he is still interested.

Mos Story, whose name is as much a part of the local history of the county of De Kalb and the township of Sycamore as that of any other individual within their borders, has been identified with the progress and development of both since 1837, six years before the land came into market, and some time before Sycamore assumed the dignity of its present name. He has been a resident on section 9 from the date of making his location. The claim contained a log shanty roofed with shakes, and constituted the entire improvements. Mr. Storey moved the structure to a new location, bought a yoke of oxen and entered resolutely into the work of improvement. He was then a single man, and boarded in the neighborhood while improving his property.

He was born Dec. 8, 1813, in the town of Stowe, Washington Co., Vt., and is the son of William and Rebecca (Hicks) Story. His parents were natives of Vermont, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He died and was buried at St. Alban's, Vt. The father died in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., whither he had removed many years before.

Mr. Story grew to manhood in his native town. In the fall of 1835, he went to Allegany Co., N. Y., with a team, and there spent the winter as a saw-mill assistant in the town of Cuba. In the spring of 1836 he started for Pittsburg with a raft of lumber on the

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C. E. Hobbs

Allegheny, and at the junction boarded a similar river craft for Cincinnati, and proceeded to the junction of the Ohio with the Great Father of Rivers. He went up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois, and went on the latter river to Ottawa, La Salle County, on board a steamer, whence he went to Plainfield, Will County. He there engaged as a farm laborer with James Matthews. In the spring of 1837, in company with another man, he went to Iowa to seek a place for a home, but was not pleased with the outlook and came to De Kalb County as stated.

He was married Jan. 28, 1860, to Mrs. Abbie (Cronk) Hunt, and they have had five children—Jane, Alma, Amos, Arthur and Lottie. Mrs. Story was born Aug. 14, 1838, in Chenango, Broome Co., N. Y. She was married May 13, 1857, at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., to Augustus Hunt, who died Nov. 23, 1858, leaving one child—Kendall A.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Story began to keep house in their pioneer log cabin, where they lived until 1865, when the fine brick residence they now occupy was erected. Mr. Story has built a good class of farm structures, and has a valuable place with good stock. He is engaged in other avenues of business besides farming, and has been prominent in official life. In 1872 he met with an accident from which he has since been a constant sufferer.

D. London, farmer on the northeast quarter of sec. 16, Cortland Township, was born in Clearfield Co., Pa., Aug. 10, 1842. His father, Richard London, was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., Jan. 20, 1818, was reared in his native State, followed farming, and after coming to De Kalb County, dealt considerably in stock, and died Feb. 2, 1880. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Sarah A., *nee* Estes, was born Jan. 15, 1818, in Luzerne Co., Pa., and is now living in Sycamore.

When he was 13 years of age, the subject of this sketch came with his parents to this county, in 1855, first settling in Mayfield Township. Two years afterward they sold out and purchased a farm in Sycamore Township, where they lived about ten years; then they located upon the farm now occupied by Mr. L. D. London. Five or six years afterward his father moved back to Sycamore. He has since lived on this place, except a year and a half in Iowa.

Mr. London was married Sept. 8, 1867, to Miss Mary M. Schoonover, who was born April 6, 1842, in Bradford Co., Pa. Her father, James Schoonover, was born Nov. 23, 1808, was a farmer, moved to this county in 1855, settling in De Kalb Township for 17 years, then moved to Boone Co., Iowa, and finally died in Dallas County, that State, Feb. 16, 1880. Her mother, Palmila E., *nee* Lattimore, is living in Ogden, Boone Co., Iowa, with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. L. have two children, viz.: Emma J., born June 23, 1870, and Nettie A., Sept. 26, 1872.

Mr. London is a Democrat in his political principles, and both himself and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

George E. Hobbs, retired farmer, living at Hinckley, was born May 12, 1823, in Delaware Co., N. Y. His father, Samuel Hobbs, was born in New York State and married Catherine Williams, a native of England. His parents settled after marriage in Delaware Co., N. Y., where his father died Sept. 4, 1829. His mother died in January, 1830, in Oneida Co., N. Y. Mr. Hobbs is the second of five children born to his parents. Joseph W., Olive E., Jonas and Catherine are the names of his brothers and sisters.

He received a common-school education, and afterwards attended the academy at Delhi in his native county, where he resided until 1865, with the exception of three years which he spent in California, and along the Pacific Coast, spending some time in each of those small republics from New Granada or Colombia (as it is now called) up to California, and also spending some months in Mexico. In February of that year he came to De Kalb County and bought 320 acres of land in Squaw Grove Township, located on section 8. On this he pursued his agricultural interests, and was resident there until his removal to Hinckley in the spring of 1883, and has not since participated in active business life. He is and has been prominent and active in the Democratic element of De Kalb County, and is one of the leaders in the local organization. He is also prominent in the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and has held the highest offices in both.

He was united in marriage Oct. 9, 1848, in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., to Jannett P. Aitken. She was born May 3, 1828, in the city of New York, and was the daughter of David and Agnes (Gordon) Aitken. By her mother she was distantly connected with General Gordon, recently (1885) killed at Khar-toum, Africa. David A., Mary A., Hattie A. and Nettie M. are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs. Mary A. died when nine years and six months old. Hattie A. married William T. Blagg and resides at Sandwich. Nettie M. is the wife of George Mewhirter, of Bristol Station, Kendall Co., Ill. The mother died at Hinckley, April 16, 1883.

For nearly 20 years Mr. Hobbs was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county, becoming one of the leading and most prominent farmers in the county. He is a gentleman highly esteemed by the many who know him and has a most excellent reputation throughout the county. As a man, therefore, worthy of the place, we insert his portrait in this volume.

Daniel Waite, farmer, resident on section 34, Sycamore Township, was born Oct. 2, 1798, in Braintree, Orange Co., Vt., and is the son of Daniel and Sally (Kidder) Waite. His parents were both natives of Massachusetts, and accompanied their parents to Orange Co., Vt., when extremely young. The families of both became prominent in social and public life, and were remarkable, even in that land of steady habits, for correct, well ordered lives.

The history of Braintree, Vt., in the *Gazetteer of Miss Abbie Hemenway*, says that Daniel Waite came to Braintree in 1788 or '9. "Uncle Daniel," as he was familiarly called, was thorough and successful, and wholly devoted to his calling. In this particular he demonstrated the fact that intelligent farming pays. He early imbibed the principle that no farmer can afford to raise corn, oats or hay to sell. He should sell horses, not oats; sheep and cattle, not corn. In common with other pioneers, he endured many hardships. Once he was obliged to bring his seed wheat from Middlebury on horseback, with only marked trees to guide him across the mountains. All the Waites were strictly temperate, not one of

them having ever been known to be intemperate or to use tobacco in any form. The death of the father of Daniel Waite occurred Sept. 6, 1862. Mrs. Waite, the mother, died Oct. 4, 1849.

Mr. Waite grew to man's estate on the farm in Braintree, and was educated in the common schools. He was married Jan. 1, 1827, to Mary, daughter of Elias and Mary (Willmarth) Cobb. He settled on one of his father's farms, where he continued to reside until 1839, the year in which he moved to Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., where he became the possessor of an improved farm. He decided to locate in the West on account of his growing sons, and accordingly, in 1854, he sold his farm and came to De Kalb County, where he bought an improved farm on section 34, on which he pursued his agricultural projects until 1869. His wife died on the 3d of February of that year, and soon afterward he sold the place and has since resided with his sons, who are farmers on the same section (34).

To him and his wife nine children were born, as follows: Daniel P., Tyler K., Orlando, Edwin and Ellen (twins), John E., Charles, Jasper H. and Mary E. Daniel P. Waite was born Feb. 22, 1828, in Braintree, Vt. He was, for nearly a quarter of a century, secretary of the Minnesota Copper Mining Company, and in March, 1871, he settled in Springfield, Mo., and engaged in mercantile business. He died there Nov. 3, 1871. Tyler K. Waite was born July 1, 1829, and was engaged as a teacher after the removal of his parents to Western New York. He came to Sycamore in 1854 and started the pioneer cheese factory in De Kalb County, and continued its manager and proprietor until his death, March 13, 1871. Charles and Jasper Waite entered the military service of the United States, and both distinguished themselves and honored the stainless name they represented, as well as the generation and community to which they belong.

The former enlisted as a private in Co. C, 27th Michigan Regiment Vol. Inf. Soon after the organization of his company he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and he passed the several grades of promotion for meritorious conduct, leaving the army at the close of the war with the rank of Brigadier General, by brevet. He is living at Lena, Stephenson Co., Ill., and is engaged in the banking business. He was wounded in the battle of the

Wilderness. Jasper enlisted in 1863, in Co. C, 17th Ill. Cav. He went to the front as Lieutenant of his command, and was promoted to a Captaincy. He served until the close of the war, and during the closing months was a member of the staff of Gen. Curtis. Orlando, Edwin and John are farmers on section 34. The former has traveled extensively on his native continent, has been to California twice, and on the second occasion extended his trip to British Columbia, where he passed three years. Edwin Waite is an enterprising and prominent citizen of his township, and has devoted much time and attention to the interests of the general public. He is a voracious reader, and has a well stored and disciplined mind. He was formerly engaged in the sale of McCormick's farm machinery. The brothers Waite have a valuable and well improved farm, with good buildings and orchard. The sisters Waite reside with their brothers.

Jackson Hiland, farmer, section 25, De Kalb Township, was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in September, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (McKillup) Hiland. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and settled in Ohio a few years after his marriage, where he resided until about 1846. During that year he started with five horses and two wagons for an overland trip to Illinois, accompanied by his family. He arrived in De Kalb Township and purchased a farm from the widow of one Jacob Cox, located on sections 13 and 14. There was a double log house and a stable covered with straw on the place, but he soon erected a comfortable frame house and fenced the land. He then sold the farm and moved to De Kalb, where he died. There were eight children in his family, seven of whom grew up and six of whom are yet living.

Jackson Hiland, the subject of this notice, soon after coming to this county, engaged with Dr. Ruby in the sale of drugs, groceries and dry goods. The relation existed for five years, when Mr. Hiland, in company with J. W. Stone, opened a jewelry, drug and grocery store and continued to operate it jointly until 1861. During the latter year he enlisted in the 42d Regt., Douglas Brigade, and served nine months, in the late Civil War.

On receiving his discharge, Mr. Hiland returned to De Kalb and worked at the jewelry trade until 1867. He then purchased an improved farm on section 25, De Kalb Township. He has since erected thereon a good frame barn and otherwise improved the place.

Mr. Hiland was married June 8, 1857, to Juliet, daughter of David and Juliet (Smith) Price, and a native of Otsego Co., N. Y. They have one child, Carrie, wife of Luzerne Hopkins, a farmer of De Kalb Township.

William J. Bates, dealer in agricultural machinery at Cortland, was born Oct. 15, 1830, in Chenango Co., N. Y. He came in 1844 to De Kalb County with his parents and located in what is now Cortland Township. In 1848 the family went to what is now Pierce Township and settled on the northeast corner of section 5, where the senior Bates bought 40 acres of land. His mother, Cynthia Bates, died there. His father, J. J. Bates, continued to reside on the farm some years and was occupied in its improvement. Later on he took up his residence with his son William in Cortland, where he passed his last days.

Soon after coming to De Kalb County, Mr. Bates bought his time of his father, paying him \$50 therefor, and in the winter of 1850-1 he taught the first school in the township of Pierce. He chopped the wood and furnished the stove in which it was burned. He was to receive \$15 per month for his services as pedagogue and waited two years for his pay. He continued to operate as a teacher 24 years, pursuing that vocation winters and farming summers. He taught 20 terms in District No. 3, Pierce Township.

Mr. Bates was married March 28, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Polly Hunt. She was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., and came to Illinois with her parents in 1844. Mr. Bates bought a farm on section 5, Pierce Township, where he built a house, after a primitive fashion,—driving posts in the ground and boarding outside, while the inside was plastered. He is the owner of 160 acres of fenced and well improved land. In 1856 he began the sale of farm machinery, and in 1860 he established his present

business at the village of Cortland, where he has built a commodious warehouse for the storage of agricultural implements. Mr. Bates was the first Clerk of Pierce Township, and officiated six years successively as Assessor in Cortland. To him and his wife six children have been born, only one of whom, Walter H., survives. Three children died in infancy. Charles A. died when 13 years of age, and Sarah J. when she was three years old.

Sylvester Pasley, deceased, formerly a farmer on sections 13 and 14, De Kalb Township, was born in July, 1842, in the township in which he lived until his death. His father, James Pasley, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Kentucky, April 11, 1807. When seven years of age, his parents moved to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he lived and grew to manhood. He married Sarah Carney, a native of that State, born Jan. 30, 1808, and about 1834 they moved to Indiana and located on the Wabash River, near the mouth of the Shawnee. He was a carpenter by trade, and was engaged in making flat-boats in the latter State until the spring of 1836. At that time he, with his family, started on an overland trip to Illinois and arrived in that part of Kane County now known as De Kalb. He immediately entered a claim on sections 13 and 14 of what is now De Kalb Township, this county. He at once set about to build him a log house, split shakes to cover the roof, and in lieu of nails used heavy poles to keep the roof in place, and for a floor used puncheons split from basswood logs. Having faith in the future development of the country, and desiring to establish a home for his family, he entered vigorously upon the laborious task of improving his land, and continued to reside thereon and labor until his death in 1851. Ten years later, in 1861, his wife joined him in the unknown world. They were the parents of six children. Henry died in Indiana, and William Hamilton died in this county; May married Arthur Pasley and died in De Kalb Township. William and Benjamin are the only survivors, and the latter is a resident of Story Co., Iowa.

Sylvester Pasley was brought up on the homestead and assisted his father in its development.

He was a recipient of the advantages afforded by the common schools and remained on the homestead until he attained his majority. When the late Civil War broke out, Mr. Pasley was among the many who responded to the call for troops and enlisted December, 1861, in Co. G, 58th Ill. Vol. Inf. He veteranized in 1863 and continued in the service until April, 1866. Among the more important battles in which he participated, were Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Nashville, Fort Blakely, and Spanish Fort, besides numerous minor battles and skirmishes. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and thereby incapacitated from service for about four months, excepting which time he was continuously in active service. He was mustered out with the regiment in 1866, and was the only one of 17 from this county in his company who had not previously received his discharge.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Pasley went to Colorado, where he engaged in teaming between Denver and the mines. After three years' sojourn in that State he returned to this county, remained a year and then went back to Colorado. He remained at the latter place six years, variously engaged, and then returned and settled on the old homestead on which he resided until his death, which occurred March 30, 1885.

Mr. Pasley was married Feb. 11, 1878, to Miss Sarah Kessler, a daughter of Michael and Mary A. Kessler, pioneer settlers of Pierce Township, in which township she was born. They have four children,—Ida M., Henry C. and Alonzo A. The oldest child, Eliza D., died when one year and one month old.

Osewa W. Willard, contractor and builder at Sycamore, was born July 17, 1826, in Windsor Co., Vt. His father, Oliver Willard, was born Aug. 5, 1789, at Windsor, Vt., and died Jan. 2, 1854. His mother, Lucy (Weeden) Willard, was born Oct. 24, 1796, at Hartland, Vt., and died Dec. 9, 1849. They removed from the Green Mountain State to Sycamore, Ill., in 1846. Five of their 11 children are living. Mr. Willard is the eldest who survives, and is the fifth in the order of birth. Charles is a mason in

Boone Co., Iowa. Marcia is the wife of Spafford Smith, a retired farmer of Sycamore. Helen married Robert Rowe, a merchant in Story Co., Iowa. Curtis is a mason and pursues his trade in Boone Co., Iowa.

Mr. Willard was reared to the age of 16 on a farm. In the fall of 1843, an elder brother, Oliver, now deceased, came to Sycamore and engaged in the business of a mason. Hosea accompanied him and obtained employment as a carpenter. After working at his trade for a time he began to operate as contractor, which method of business he has since pursued. He has erected a number of fine residences and prominent buildings in Sycamore.

He was married in Derby, Orleans Co., Vt., to Martha A. W., daughter of Thomas and Susan Weeden and a native of Hartland, Windsor Co., Vt. They have two children: Clarence H., now following the business of photography, was born Feb. 19, 1856; and Oliver T., born July 1, 1868, is a telegraph operator.

Gdwin L. Mosher, retired farmer, De Kalb, was born in Providence, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Jan 2, 1834, and was 12 years of age when his parents, Levi and Caroline L. (Smith) Mosher, natives of the same county, removed to the town of Yates in Orleans County, same State, where he was reared to manhood on the farm and at the district school.

In 1854 he was married to Miss Mercy A. Waterbury, who was born in the town of Yates above mentioned. They then resided in the town of Ridgeway, same county, for a period of three years, and then, in 1857, removed to Clinton, this county; but within two years returned to New York State and worked his father-in-law's farm in Ridgeway for three years. Coming again to this county, Mr. Mosher bought a quarter of section 16, De Kalb Township, of his brother, Charles D., who now resides in Chicago. He managed that farm until 1882, when he left his son in charge of it and moved to the city of De Kalb, occupying his present residence on Fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosher have had four children, namely: George W.; Charles W. is married and

settled on a farm in Carroll Co., Iowa; Grant E., now living on the home farm; and Frank, now a clerk in De Kalb. George W., the first child, was born Sept. 14, 1858, and died Dec. 9, 1877.

Porter Swift Coolidge, farmer, resident on sections 9, 5 and 4, Cortland Township, was born Sept. 28, 1829, in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and is the son of Warren and Rachel (Swift) Coolidge. Both his parents were natives of Massachusetts, and when a young man his father went to the State of New York, to seek a home. After a stay of a year at Frankfort Hill, he returned and was married. At the date of his settlement in Herkimer County, there was but one log house on the present site of Utica. He bought a tract of land, which was all covered with timber. He was in a position to secure the choice of land in the Mohawk Valley, but he had been cautioned against it as a fever-and-ague district, and made his selection on the hills instead. He went on foot from Albany, and on arrival at the place where he had determined to locate, with the necessary and trusty ax, he took up his lodgings in a hollow log. In this he slept, and a few mornings after taking possession he found a bear in the other end of the log! He made a clearing, built a house and started various plans in the way of pushing his work for establishing a home. To this place he brought his wife. The first stove he owned he bought with 40 cords of split body maple wood and drew it four miles.

Twelve children were born to Warren and Rachel Coolidge, all of whom attained maturity, Porter being the youngest. The mother died in 1837, and the father in 1842.

After the demise of the latter, Porter took charge of the farm and conducted its affairs, in company with his three sisters. He obtained a good common-school education, and afterwards attended Sauquoite Academy three years. On leaving school he set out for Illinois, and in the winter of 1850-1 taught school at Naperville. In the spring following he went to California, making the route there *via* Nicaragua. He spent six months there on the Middle Fork of the American River, after which he proceeded to the Santa Clara Valley, near San Jose Mission, where he spent 18 months as a farmer. He then returned to

Illinois, coming thither by Panama and New York to De Kalb County. In company with Stephen A. Bemis, he leased the stock farm of John R. Hamlins, which contained 1,000 acres. He went to Ohio and Kentucky, and purchased horses, and they interested themselves in breeding horses, mules and cattle, having about 100 head of each. They continued their joint operations five years, after which Mr. Coolidge sold his interest to Mr. Bemis and Nathan Lattin, and the stock was taken across the plains to California.

Mr. Coolidge was married July 26, 1858, to Mary M. McLagan. In the fall of that year he bought his farm, which was one of the first settled in that part of De Kalb County, having been improved by Phineas Joslyn (see sketch). It had a small frame house and a small barn. The house in which he now resides was built in 1875. In 1874 he purchased the Churchill farm, which contained 212 acres, located on sections 4 and 5. He now owns nearly 400 acres, all of which is under improvement. On the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, he returned to California, of whose climate he had always held a favorable opinion, and had cherished a plan to establish his home there. But the soil had deteriorated to such an extent that the yield of grain was less than one-half of that at the date of his earlier visit, and he did not continue there. In 1881 he made a third trip to California, going there by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and making a tour of the State from north to south. He still had the purpose of establishing a home in a milder climate, but was again disappointed in the Golden State and returned to Illinois, not deeming it wise to risk the certainties of a farm in the Prairie State for the uncertainties of the lands of California.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge have six children—Carrie E., Porter B., Irving A., Ida L., Gertie M. and Abbie Blanche.

Thomas A. Luney, cashier of the De Kalb National Bank, was born in the city of Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., July 2, 1853, and when a year old his parents, Edmund and Catherine (Hogan) Luney, moved with their family to De Kalb, where he grew to years of maturity and received a thorough education

at the district school. When 16 years of age he entered the bank of R. Hopkins & Co., as clerk, and since that time he has been closely identified with that bank, till its dissolution in 1874, and with its successors through all the changes of proprietorship, policy and name. Before it was made a National bank it was conducted as a private institution for several years. At the time it was organized as a National bank, Mr. Luney was appointed to his present position as cashier. Mr. Luney is an independent Democrat in politics, and has held the office of Township Treasurer since 1877.

Mr. Luney was married in 1878, to Miss Anna A. Solon, who was born in De Kalb County, and from infancy to the time of her marriage lived in Malta. She is the daughter of Timothy and Mary Solon. Mr. and Mrs. L. have two children,—Ella Agnes and Francis Solon.

Sylvanus Holcomb, of Sycamore, was born March 23, 1803, at Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y. He is the son of Orator and Hannah (Perry) Holcomb. His father was born in Massachusetts and went in early manhood to the State of New York, where he met and married his wife, who was a native of Connecticut, and had moved from that State to New York with her parents. They lived in Sangerfield until 1805, when they moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., and after a residence of four years they removed to that part of the Holland Purchase included in Genesee County, where he bought land and improved a large farm.

When Mr. Holcomb was 17 years of age his parents went to the township of Darien. He was married there Oct. 4, 1826, to Julia B. Joslyn. He bought a farm in the same township, which he retained in his possession until 1839, when he started for a home in the West. He drove with his own team to Buffalo, where he embarked for Toledo. He drove thence to De Kalb Co., Ill., and bought a claim on section 34, in what is now the township of Sycamore. The tract consisted of unbroken prairie, and Mr. Holcomb built a log house, 18 x 24 feet in dimensions. There was but one house in sight, and the neighbors were the deer and wolves, which then were in abundance. One night the fire went out,

and as they were without matches, Mr. Holcomb was obliged to go more than a mile to obtain fire. In the year in which he made his location, he broke 10 acres and tried to raise a crop on it in 1840, but it was almost a failure. He rented land the same year on which he raised a crop of oats. Soon afterward he began to raise wheat, which he marketed at Chicago, then and for some years subsequently the nearest available point. He improved 175 acres of land, and built two dwellings besides other farm buildings. He sold his farm in 1863 and moved to Sycamore.

His first wife died Dec. 20, 1864, leaving seven children. He married Betsey C. Adams, Jan. 1, 1866, who died Dec. 27, 1882.

Moses W. Jordan, farmer, resident on section 16, Cortland Township, was born Dec. 5, 1819, in the town of Moriah, Essex Co., N. Y. He was the fifth child of Rufus and Rebecca (Bacon) Jordan. His father was born Sept. 21, 1783, in the town of South Brimfield, Mass. His mother was born March 22, 1788. The parents of his mother, Thaddeus and Polly (Daly) Bacon, were natives of the State of New York. John Jordan, father of Rufus Jordan and grandfather of Moses, was born Dec. 19, 1752, in Massachusetts, and was born of English ancestry. He settled in Moriah in the early part of the 18th century, where he was engaged in farming. He, in connection with his son Rufus, bought timber land, from which he cleared two good farms. He was prominent in town and county affairs, acting some years as Justice of the Peace. His records as a Magistrate (dating back to 1809) are now in the possession of Mr. Jordan of this sketch. He died March 19, 1813, and the demise of his wife occurred Oct. 30, 1810. His son Rufus was married Feb. 4, 1808, and settled on a farm adjoining his father. In 1830 he removed to Gainesville, Genesee Co., N. Y., which is now included in Wyoming County, buying a farm where he spent many years, afterwards retiring from active life and buying a residence near his daughter. He died Nov. 1, 1862, and his wife died in Cortland, April 29, 1865. Four of their children are still living: Hiram is a farmer at Gainesville but

much of his time has been spent in teaching; Lucina is the wife of F. H. Jennison, of Gainesville; Moses W. and Lydia, wife of C. F. Ely, live in Cortland.

Mr. Jordan of this sketch was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. He continued to live with his parents until 1843, when he went to Warsaw, the county seat of Wyoming County, and operated there as a carpenter and joiner and also as a farmer, having bought a small farm. He lived in Warsaw until 1852, in which year he settled on his farm in Cortland Township. In the spring of 1853 he bought land on sections 9 and 16, containing 69 acres, of which 15 acres were broken prairie, with a small log house and an orchard of limited extent. The place is now in advanced cultivation, with valuable buildings, fruit, shade and ornamental trees. While a resident at Warsaw he studied medicine with C. A. Dake, M. D., after which he operated to some extent as a practitioner while yet in his native State, and also has been similarly occupied since coming West.

In December, 1839, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Gainesville, and immediately devoted himself to the study of the Bible with a view of preparing for the ministry. While living in the State of New York he was an active member of the Church, a Class-leader and Steward. In 1869 he was ordained at Freeport as a local preacher. He has always been warmly interested in educational affairs and an earnest and decided anti-slavery, anti-tobacco and anti-liquor advocate.

He was united in marriage Feb. 27, 1843, to Miss Betsey Perkins. She was born in Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1817, and is the daughter of Sylvester and Ruth (Hooker) Perkins. The family consisted of three sons and six daughters, she being the youngest daughter. Mr. Perkins was born in Connecticut, and his wife in Poultney, Rutland Co., Vt. Only one child was born to Moses and Betsey Jordan, Edward Franklin, whose birth occurred Sept. 21, 1847, in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and he married Lucy J. Gale. She was born May 2, 1875, in Pierce, De Kalb Co., Ill., and is the mother of two children,—Ethel and Carmi. E. F. Jordan is the manager of his father's farm. He is apt with the use of tools, and his readiness in mechanical arts is of special value in his business as a farmer and to his neighbors.

Mrs. Jordan is a lineal descendant of Rev. Thomas

Hooker, who came from England with his Church and settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1600, and her father was a local preacher in the Methodist Church. David Star Jordan, son of Hiram Jordan, is a graduate from Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., the author of several modern, standard text-books on natural science, and is at present residing at Bloomington, Ind., where he is President of the State University.

William **A. W. Lloyd**, of Sycamore, was born Dec. 14, 1800, in the town of Blandford, Hampden Co., Mass. His father, James Lloyd, was born in Massachusetts, of Scotch parentage, and married Sally White, of English descent, and belonging to the posterity of Peregrine White, the first white child born in Massachusetts.

Mr. Lloyd was educated in the public schools of his native county, and was taught the details of farming on his father's estate. In 1825 he married Parthenia, daughter of Roger and Mary (Webster) Haskell, both of Massachusetts. She was born in Peru, Berkshire County. Her father was of French descent, and was a patriot of the Revolution. After marriage, Mr. Lloyd and his wife occupied the homestead until 1854, when they sold their interest and came to De Kalb County, where they bought a tract of unimproved land in South Grove Township. During the first year he broke 100 acres on his own land, and built a house; this he did in addition to managing the affairs of a farm he rented. In 1855 the family took possession of the place. Mr. Lloyd improved and operated nearly the entire acreage of the farm—240 acres—erected a large frame house and barn, a granary and other farm buildings, and converted the place into one of the best and most valuable farms in De Kalb County. In 1872 he placed his son in charge of the estate and removed to Sycamore, where he bought a residence. In April, 1884, he removed to another location on the same street.

Mr. Lloyd became a distinguished citizen of Berkshire County, and held important township offices. He also represented his district two terms in the State Legislature. He also became prominent in local military affairs. He was commissioned Ensign of the State militia Feb. 10, 1823, and assigned to

the Fourth Regiment of Infantry in the First Brigade and Fourth Division. He afterwards received the following commissions: Jan. 7, 1828, Captain of the same company; Major of the "Fourth" March 13, 1829; Lieut.-Colonel, June 9, 1830; and Colonel, Feb. 21, 1831.

His wife died July 2, 1867, and left seven children: Paulina resides with her father at Sycamore; William is a Congregational clergyman at Ravenswood, Ill.; Mary is the wife of A. J. Vanderen, who is engaged in mining at Boulder, Col.; Sergius is the manager of the homestead in South Grove Township; Louis is in business in Chicago; Alice married William M. Rule and lives at Boulder, Col.; and Eli W. is a farmer in Malta Township.

Lawrence **Curts**, Principal of the De Kalb Schools, was born in Benton Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1852, and is a son of John and Elmira (Leist) Curts, natives of Ohio. His father is a Methodist Episcopal preacher, though formerly connected with the United Brethren Church.

The parents of Mr. Curts moved from Crawford County when he was an infant, and settled in Henry County. They lived there 11 years and removed to Linn Co., Iowa. Remaining there five years, they removed to Sterling, this State, then to Manteno, then to Mendota. Between the ages of 13 and 18, three years of his life were spent working at the shoemaker's trade, and one year on a farm.

In 1870, his father purchased a farm in Dickinson Co., Kan., and moved his family upon it. He was absent from the farm a greater portion of the time, attending to his professional duties, and the management of the place and necessary work required to successfully cultivate it in a great degree devolved on the son. He nevertheless was ambitious to acquire an education, and managed to alternate his labors on the farm with attendance at the common schools and study at home. His energy soon advanced him sufficiently to teach. He taught his first term of school near Abilene, Dickinson County, and then returned to Henry Co., Ohio, and taught in the first school-house in which he had received instruction. His object in teaching at this time was to

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Marshal Stark

procure means in which more thoroughly to prepare himself for the calling of teacher, and he was successful. He taught two winter terms at the place last mentioned, and during the remainder of the time attended the Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, Ill. In 1876 he returned to Kansas and engaged in teaching at Ellis, in Ellis County, that State. He taught there two years, and from his savings was enabled to matriculate at Cornell College, Iowa. He completed the curriculum of that institution and graduated in June, 1881. He then came to De Kalb and accepted the position which he at present occupies. He is one of those who believe "a person never gets too old to learn," and devotes considerable time to study. That his efforts at De Kalb have proven a success, the present flourishing condition of the schools will testify; and that they are appreciated by the citizens, is demonstrated by the length of time he has served and the terms of praise connected with his name when he is spoken of as an educator and gentleman.

Mr. Curts was married in June, 1881, to Miss Clara Holroyd. She was born in Wyandot, Bureau Co., Ill., and is a daughter of Mark and Cordelia Holroyd. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Curts: Boyd G., Oct. 2, 1882, and Paul H., July 3, 1884.

Richard Dee, manufacturer of bottled soda-water and ginger ale, bottled beer, ale and porter, and dealer in ice in any quantities, at De Kalb, was born in Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 31, 1829, was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and in 1851 left his native land and came to America, locating first in Racine, Wis., where his employment for a few months was in a pork-packing establishment. He next engaged at chopping wood at three shillings per cord, walking twice a day the four miles which lay between his boarding place and the woods! This was not the kind of life he had dreamed of enjoying in America, and he felt like returning to his native land; and he probably would have done so had he sufficient means in his possession.

In the spring of 1852 he came to Illinois and engaged in coal-mining in La Salle, Ill., six years; then

was three years in McDonough County, managing a saloon at Colchester two years of that time; then he continued the same line of business in Chicago until 1863, when he came to the village of De Kalb. For the first year here he kept a saloon; the succeeding three years he conducted a meat market; selling out the latter, he built a brewery at Dixon; but during the following winter he again crossed the ocean and for a couple of months visited friends in his native land. Returning in the spring, he sold his interest in the brewery, came again to De Kalb and re-purchased the meat market, which he operated for some years. In 1878 he established his present business as above stated.

He was married March 3, 1851, to Miss Augusta Trower, who died May 4, 1855. Mr. Dee was again married Feb. 25, 1865, to Miss L. S. Bennett, and by the present marriage there are two sons,—Richard D. and William H.

Marshall Stark, deceased, a pioneer of De Kalb County, first came to Illinois in 1834, and spent the summer of that year.

He returned to his native State to engage in teaching during the winter, and in 1834 located a claim of land near Rockford, Winnebago County, but made no permanent settlement there. He came soon after to De Kalb County and located a claim on sections 20 and 21 in what is now Sycamore Township. He built a log house near the timber and began to make improvements, and as soon as the land came into market took the necessary steps to secure the claim.

In 1841 he returned to Pennsylvania and was married Oct. 5, of the same year, to Louisa S. Tyler, daughter of Royal and Mary Tyler. She was born Dec. 16, 1820, in Dimock, Susquehanna Co., Pa. Her parents were born in Connecticut and settled in Pennsylvania in the fall of the year in which the daughter was born. Two weeks after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stark started for their new home in the West, and drove through with a pair of horses. They occupied the log house three years, when they removed to a frame house that had been built on section 21. Mr. Stark has been School Director. In 1848 he was elected Sheriff and removed to Sycamore.

more. He served in that office three years, and during the time he built a hotel at Sycamore. He conducted it as a house of public entertainment six years, after which he returned to the farm. During the period of his business career he became extensively interested in the lumber business in Michigan and spent two winters there. He also owned and managed a lumber yard in the city of Sycamore. His connection with official matters in the township began at an early date, and he fulfilled the obligations of many offices of trust. His homestead farm included 800 acres of land, all of which was improved, and he owned 360 acres of land in the township of Kingston, which was all under tillage.

Mr. Stark was born Aug. 12, 1813, in Luzerne Co., Pa. His parents, Oliver and Betsey (Dixon) Stark, were both natives of that State, and gave their son a good education, which at as early a date as possible he utilized in teaching winters, spending the remainder of the years in agricultural pursuits. He died Dec. 26, 1882, leaving 10 children,—Harmon M., Martha S., Mary E., Jefferson O., Henry J., Theron M., Adah Louisa, Ella A., Emma J. and Hattie M.

As a representative pioneer of De Kalb County, as well as of this section of Illinois, and a gentleman who was honored with public office and esteemed by his fellow-citizens and worthy to be classed with the representative men of the county, we place the portrait of Mr. Stark in this volume.

George Spickerman, farmer, section 34, Malta Township, was born Oct. 14, 1833, in Columbia Co., N. Y., and is the son of Andrew A. Spickerman, a farmer and native of the State in which his son was born, and where he married Catherine E. Budd, a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y. The father is of German extraction; the mother also, with a slight admixture of French. She former died in Columbia County, March 16, 1883, and in June of the same year the mother died. Mr. Spickerman, Sr., was a man of influence and position, and possessed a fine estate. He was 85 years of age when he died, which was also the age of his wife. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Spickerman is one of 10 children born to his

parents, seven of whom are living. He was educated in the public schools of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., adjoining that of his nativity. He remained at home, assisting on his father's farm until 1859, the year of his removal to Illinois and of his locating in Malta Township, where he operated as a farmer on his own account, making frequent visits to his native county.

He was married there March 27, 1880, to Annie M. Pulver. She was born March 6, 1842, in Gwent, Columbia Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of James and Sarah (Stuppelbeem) Pulver, farmers, and of German descent. Mrs. Spickerman is one of six children, and was but nine years of age when her father died. Her mother died April 26, 1877. She has one child—Harry, born May 13, 1881.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. S. took possession of their home in Malta Township, where the former has an undivided interest in his father's estate and also 160 acres of land in Iowa. He is a Republican, and has served a term as Tax Collector. Mrs. S. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles S. Hunt, retired farmer, De Kalb, was born in the town of Murray, Orleans Co., N. Y., Sept. 3, 1811. His parents, Joseph L. and Lydia (Davenport) Hunt, natives of Vermont, moved to Western New York in 1811, making the journey with a one-horse wagon, containing all their worldly possessions. They were early settlers in what is now the town of Murray. The senior Mr. Hunt soon made a contract with the Holland Company for a tract of timber land. Being too poor to pay cash, he followed the plan of purchasing, clearing and improving a few acres and selling what he had thus reduced from the wild forest, proceeding to contract for and clear a few more acres, and so on. Residing there until 1836, he moved to A-shtabula Co., Ohio, and after a few years to Fulton Co., Ill., and after several years more to Mason County, this State, where he spent the remainder of his days, passing from earthly scenes in 1851.

In his family were 11 children, nine of whom grew up to years of maturity, namely, Charles S., Betsy P., Harvey, Hiram, Abel, Warren, Joseph L., Sarah, Curtis, Sophia and Louisa J. Abel died in Ohio, at

the age of 20 years, and Sophia died in Havana, Mason Co., Ill., in 1884.

The first above mentioned, the subject of this sketch, lived with his parents until 16 years of age, when he found employment in a hotel at Holly, Orleans Co., N. Y., continuing there five years. In 1836 his father proposed to him to go to Ashtabula, Co., Ohio, and select a tract of land, for which he (the father) was about to trade. Accordingly, in the month of February, in company with five others, he started on foot and walked all the way to his destination, a distance of 200 miles. He soon selected a tract of land, in Rome Township, near the turnpike leading from Ashtabula to Warren, and fell to work clearing the same. In the meantime he had to do, two days' work each week at Rogers' Hotel, to pay for his board there. The following May his father and family moved to the place, when they all commenced work together.

Here Charles S. lived with his parents until 1838, when he sold the 50 acres of land which his father had given him, and with the proceeds, \$300, started out to seek a home farther West, accompanied by his wife and child, and his brother-in-law, wife and two children. Coming by way of Lake Erie to Detroit and thence by wagon to Fulton County, this State, they, in company with seven others, started a village which they named Bernadotte, building a hotel, distillery, etc.: they also bought two farms. Mr. Hunt soon sold his interest in the village and purchased 80 acres of farming land in the vicinity; but this he sold in 1847 and he moved to a point on the Illinois River in the same county, and conducted a "tavern" a year in a rented building. In the spring of 1849 he moved to Havana, Mason County, purchasing a farm on the banks of the Illinois River; but he leased the land and kept a hotel in the village, in a building he rented for the purpose. In 1854 he sold the farm and moved to this county, and, in company with Israel Nichols, engaged in the business of buying and shipping grain. In 1857 he bought a farm on section 19 of De Kalb Township, where he resided from 1860 to 1882, when he bought his present residence in De Kalb, which he has since occupied.

Mr. Hunt was married May 4, 1837, to May A. Woodard, who was born Feb. 5, 1815. They had eight children, namely: Horace D., Mortimer A., Amanda M., Harriet A., Charles M., William Arthur,

Darwin J. and Carrie Edna. Mortimer A. and Harriet A. died in infancy, and Arthur died in Colorado, at the age of 66. Mr. Hunt's second wife was Mary Cooper, a native of Summit Co., Ohio, whom he married July 10, 1865.

Arthur Mozley Stark, of Sycamore, was born Jan. 31, 1849, in the city of London, England, and is the son of John M. and Harriet Jane (Guy) Stark. He attended school until he was 15 years of age, when he became a clerk in the store of his father, who was a stationer, continuing in the situation two years, when he accepted a position as assistant in the publishing house of Simpkin, Marshall & Co., in London, where he remained until he was 21 years of age.

In 1870 he came to the United States and fixed his first residence at Beloit, Wis., whence he came four months later to Sycamore and became book-keeper in the employment of the Marsh Harvester Company. Subsequently he was made secretary and treasurer in the same business, and is still officiating in that capacity.

He was married May 20, 1873, to Ellen, daughter of Fleming and Louisa (Stone) Holcomb, of Sycamore. Mr. and Mrs. Stark have two children,—Guy and Emily.

George W. Savory, farmer, resident at Cortland, was born Aug. 20, 1818, at Orford, Grafton Co., N. H., and is the son of John and Abiah Savory. His father was born in Plymouth, Mass., and descended from English ancestors. His mother was born in Vermont. The senior Savory served an apprenticeship with a shoemaker when a youth, with whom he removed to New Hampshire, and he became a soldier of the War of 1812. He died at Orford in 1820, and his wife died there in 1827. Mr. Savory was taken in charge by the authorities, who bound him to a farmer named Willard Jaquith, who lived in Orford and with whom he resided until 15 years of age, when he became the charge of a man named Webster Hall, who was his guardian three years. At 18 years of age

he bought his time for \$100. He remained in Orford variously employed until 1844, when he came to Perry Co., Ill. After spending a few months there he went to Chicago. He obtained employment at the lime kilns in the vicinity of that city, where he remained until the spring of 1847, when he enlisted in the Third United States Infantry and went to Mexico. He was a participant in the battle at Contreras and at Churubusco, where he was wounded Aug. 20, 1847, by a gunshot in the right thigh. (He has a bamboo cane, which was cut on the battle-field of the last named engagement.) After the capture of the city of Mexico he was conveyed to the hospital there, and was honorably discharged Jan. 13, 1848. He returned to Chicago, where he remained until 1857, variously employed. In that year he came to Cortland, where, in company with James Burbank, he bought the Cortland Hotel property. He sold his interest in that about two years later to his partner, and in 1860 bought two lots at the east end of the village and built a house. He has since purchased additional land, and has now a valuable farm. He was engaged for a time in market gardening, but for the past few years he has been interested in the dairy business.

In 1856 Mr. Savory was married to Joan C., daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Kelly) Wood. They have four children,—George W., May, Virginia and Lulu.

Lewis M. McEwen, one of the self-made men of the county, residing at De Kalb, was born in Crawford, Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1827. He is a son of Henry and Ann Eliza (Terwilliger) McEwen, natives of "York State" and of Scotch and Holland descent respectively. At the age of 13 years, Mr. McEwen became an orphan by the death of his father, and continued to reside with his mother until he was 18 years old. At this age in his life's history, he set forth to fight the battles of his future unaided except by his own indomitable determination to succeed. He made his way to New York city, and succeeded in obtaining employment in a morocco manufactory. He continued in that vocation, laboriously endeavoring to learn the trade, and succeeded.

No sooner had the tidings reached the city of New

York of the discovery of gold in California, than Mr. McEwen determined to cast his fortunes with thousands of others and visit the "Land of Gold." He accordingly, in 1849, started for that distant region. He sailed Jan. 30, on board the good ship "Orpheus," which took him round Cape Horn, and in July following, over five months after starting, landed him in the country for which he set out. While there he engaged in mining, and was thus occupied for about three years, until the spring of 1852. He then started on his return to New York, and went by way of the Isthmus, arriving at the metropolis in May of that year.

After returning to New York city, Mr. McEwen spent several weeks visiting friends, and then came to this State and located in what is now Milan Township, this county. He entered 320 acres of land, the first land that was entered in the township. On this land he erected a small frame house, or as it might more properly be called, "shanty," in which he kept "bach" and energetically entered on the laborious though pleasant task of improving the land. The same year he replaced his "shanty" with a good and comfortable frame house, bringing his lumber from Aurora, 30 miles distant.

Mr. McEwen was married Oct. 4, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Ward. She was born in Highgate, Franklin Co., Vt., Oct. 25, 1833, and is the mother of six children by Mr. M., namely: Frances, Flora, Annie, Willard, Earnest and Harry.

After marriage, he continued to reside on his farm, and, having great faith in the future development of the country and the consequent enhanced price of the land, he added 80 acres to his 320 and is at present the owner of 400 acres, accumulated through his own endeavors. In 1869 Mr. McEwen rented his farm and moved into the village of De Kalb. In 1871 he, in company with George Terwilliger, engaged in the coal and lumber business, and has been continuously occupied in that line ever since.

Mr. McEwen is a true representative of that class of successful individuals who wasted no time in boyhood's days and improved each shining moment of manhood's years. His early education was limited, and he accumulated only such as the labors on the farm would permit him to receive from the public schools. As he grew in years, he improved each leisure moment in reading and study, and the accumulated knowledge he possesses to-day, both prac-

tical and professional,—for he is a practical as well as professional man,—is due to his uncontrollable determination to succeed. He was the first Supervisor of Milan Township, and was its Supervisor during his entire residence in the township except one year. He has also acted as Supervisor of De Kalb Township several years. In 1870 Mr. McEwen was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature. Politically he is a Republican. For several years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of De Kalb and at present writing is City Attorney.

Edwin P. Rose, conductor on the Cortland Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, resident at Sycamore, was born April 11, 1827, in the town of Evans, Erie Co., N. Y. He is the son of Chauncey and Salina (Porter) Rose. When he was 16 years old his parents emigrated with their family to Illinois, whither they made their journey with a team and also transported their household effects. After his father's death he assumed the control of the farm affairs, where they settled for a time. He then went to Sycamore and was there variously occupied until he obtained his situation as conductor.

Mr. Rose was married in 1863, to Sarah J., daughter of David and Louisa Russell, and they have eight children,—Chauncey D., Lamont F., Effie A., Elmer E. and Elzie E. (twins), Edwin S., Fred A. and Frank C.

Sanford A. Tyler, Superintendent of the Ellwood Wire Works, was born in Newark, Tioga Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1836. His parents were Anthony and Harriet B. (Packer) Tyler, both natives of the State of New York. He was reared on a farm in his native town, making his home with his parents there until he was 18 years of age.

He came to Illinois and first stopped at Belvidere, where he attended school one year. In 1854 he came to this county and bought land in Afton Township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for six years. March 20, 1864 he started on a journey across the plains, and arrived at Virginia City,

Montana, June 11 following, where he followed gold-mining for about half a year. Returning to this county, he engaged in mercantile trade, in company with R. H. Roberts, and this relation continues to the present. They also buy live stock, which they ship to Chicago. In addition to the above business, Mr. Tyler, since 1883, has been also Superintendent in the Ellwood Wire Works. In all the public enterprises of De Kalb, Mr. Tyler has been an efficient agent, having held the offices of Town Clerk and Alderman, and is a member of the Board of Education. He is a member of De Kalb Chapter of A. F. & A. M.

He was married in November, 1861, to Sarah Louisa Taylor, a native of Paris, Ky., and they have three children,—Clara Louisa, Squire Allen and Harriet Daisy.

Almon F. Parke, farmer, sections 7, 8 and 9, Sycamore Township, was born Jan. 25, 1838, in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y. He is the son of Larmon Z. and Martha W. (Fenton) Patke, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the public schools at Pontiac in his native county. In 1856 he accompanied his parents to De Kalb County, where they settled in the township having the same name. He had learned the trade of brick, stone and plaster mason, and after his arrival in De Kalb County pursued that vocation until he entered the army of the Union. He enlisted Sept. 2, 1862, in Co. K, 105th Regiment, Ill. Vol. Inf., which was for a time attached to the 11th Army Corps, and later to the 20th, being assigned to the First Brigade and Third Division. Mr. Parke was a participant in the battles at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Atlanta and Peach-Tree Creek, and in many others of less importance. At Atlanta he procured a furlough to return home to see his father, who was dangerously ill, and was absent seven days. On his attempting to return he was cut off from his regiment and stopped at Chattanooga, where he was placed in charge of a company of recruits, with whom he returned to Nashville, and was there on garrison duty at the time of the battle. He went thence with the army to Decatur, Ala., where he was taken sick and

was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga. As soon as he recovered he was appointed on the military commission at Chattanooga. In April following he was sent to join his command at Raleigh, N. C., and proceeded thence for the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. He was mustered out of the United States service with his regiment, June 7, 1865, at Chicago. He enlisted as a private, but on the organization of his company was made Second Lieutenant. Three months later he was promoted First Lieutenant, and in 1863 was made the Captain of Co. K.

Returning to De Kalb, he resumed work at his trade. The same fall he bought a farm in Afton Township, where he combined work at his trade with the labors of his farm. In 1870 he abandoned the vocation of mason, and has since given his attention wholly to farming. In 1873 he settled on the farm on which he now resides, being sections 7, 8 and 9. The place was originally settled by Edward White, with well improved and supplied with good frame buildings. In 1834 he erected a large brick house, one of the best in De Kalb County. The farm contains 250 acres. Mr. Parke is largely interested in raising stock and horses, and is giving particular attention to raising Norman horses.

He was married Sept. 1, 1870, to Ruth, daughter of Ephraim and Caroline Hall, and they have had six children—Nelson, Henry H., Mary E., Mila, Ruth and Eleanor G.

Benjamin Evans, a pioneer of De Kalb County, was born Feb. 21, 1811, in Ash Co., N. C., and was there reared on a farm. He was married April 21, 1833, to Frances Perry, also a native of Ash Co., N. C., where she was born Oct. 31, 1814. In the year following they left their native State and journeyed West with a span of horses and a wagon with their household effects, and cooked and camped on the route. They reached La Salle County after long and weary travel, and Mr. Evans made a claim where the city of Plano is now situated. He built a log house, which had a roof of "shakes" and a floor made of puncheons. He sold out in 1838 and came to De Kalb County and bought a claim on sec-

tion 14, Sycamore Township. He retained his ownership two years, and in 1840 sold and bought on section 3 of the same township. There he built a log house and entered into the work of making improvements. He died on the place Feb. 5, 1854. Of six children born to himself and wife, four reached adult age,—Lorenzo Dow, Lucinda, Ira and Mary Belinda. The latter married Alfred King, and died Oct. 2, 1880. The mother resides with her son, Lorenzo Dow Evans.



Jozel P. Stone, florist, at Sycamore, was born Nov. 11, 1815, in Franklin Co., Vt. His father, James Stone, at the outset of his business life, was a tanner and currier, and later was a farmer. He was a native of Haverhill, N. H., and in 1837 came to Allegan Co., Mich., where he died. The mother, Chastina Stone, was born in Haverhill, N. H., and died in Paw Paw, Mich. Four of their nine children are living: A. P. is the oldest; Irena is the widow of E. A. Kinney, of Prairie Ronde, Mich.; Clarinda is the wife of Norman Rice, of Paw Paw, Mich.; Emeline married Frank Taylor, of Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Mr. Stone was reared to the callings of his father, in the tan-yard and on the farm. He came West, to Allegan, Mich., in the fall of 1835, and learned the trade of mason. He was married there July 16, 1839, to Mary, daughter of David and Ruth Schurtleff. Her parents were among the early pioneer settlers of this portion of Illinois. Mrs. Stone was born on Stanstead Plains, Canada. Six children have been born of her marriage to Mr. Stone: Mary A., deceased, was the wife of C. H. Beach, of Sycamore; Herbert F. is a manufacturer of agricultural implements, wind-mills, etc., at Appleton, Wis.; Edwin is deceased—he was a cheese manufacturer at New Lebanon, Ill., for some years, and later was an insurance agent at that place; Nellie B. is the wife of Harry Ewing, photographer at Sycamore; James B. is a machinist at Batavia, Ill.; and Clarence is an assistant in the office of the Minnesota Lumber Company, at Sycamore.

Mr. Stone went to Kenosha, Wis., where he followed his business as a mason and builder for a score of years, operating as a contractor and erecting a num-

ber of fine and valuable buildings at that place. He went in 1860 to Central City, Colorado, taking with him a quartz mill and entering a gold claim. He met with a reasonable degree of success, and after a stay there of two years he came to Geneva and purchased 184 acres of land, took up his residence there, and engaged in its improvement until his removal to Sycamore in 1875. He first embarked in the purchase and shipment of farm produce, in which he was occupied two years. He then built a feed mill at New Lebanon in this county, which he continued to manage three years. In 1882 he established the business in which he has been since engaged. His grounds are 190 x 85 feet, and his greenhouse stocked with finely assorted varieties of plants. He sends the cuttings to Chicago, and supplies the home demand for cut flowers and designs. Mr. Stone is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Stone is a communicant in the Episcopal Church, of which her family are attendants.

Bonry B. Gurler, farmer and a resident of De Kalb, was born in Chesterfield, Cheshire Co., N. H., May 21, 1840, and was eight years of age when his parents, Benjamin (see sketch), and Harriet (Hopkins) Gurler, moved to Keene, N. H., where they resided until 1856, when they came to De Kalb County, settling on section 32, De Kalb Township.

On the latter place the subject of this sketch made his home with his parents until his enlistment, July, 1861, in the 42d Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. K, which was ordered first to Missouri, then to Kentucky and Mississippi. He was honorably discharged in September, 1862, but in May, 1864, he re-enlisted, in Co. K, 132d Vol. Inf., and was placed on garrison duty in Kentucky, as Second Lieutenant. On the expiration of his term of service in October, 1864, he returned home and engaged in the grocery trade in De Kalb, which he continued until 1868. The next two years he took charge of his father's farm, and then purchased a farm on section 5 of Afton Township, whereon were a small house and barn. He has since added to the dimensions of his house, erected a good frame barn, corn-crib and other farm buildings, besides a creamery. At present, in company with his

brother, he has creameries at Malta, De Kalb and Hinklely. In March, 1882, he moved into the village of De Kalb, and since then has bought his residence on Fourth Street. He still owns and manages the farm.

Mr. Gurler was married March 27, 1867, to Saleina Rolph, a native of Oxfordshire, England, who emigrated to this country when ten years of age, and was reared in this country. Mr. and Mrs. G. are the parents of three children,—Stella F., Lulu May and Hazel. The youngest died March 24, 1885, aged two years and four months.

William J. McAlpine, member of the firm of Willard & McAlpine, contractors and builders at Sycamore, was born Aug. 15, 1852, in Ashtabula, Ohio. His father, Dr. Lemuel McAlpine, was born in Connecticut, and was a physician while in active life. He is living in retirement at Aurora, Ill. The mother, Sarah (Price) McAlpine, was born in the State of New York, and is yet living. Ella, their youngest child, resides with them; Thomas, older son, is a farmer in Cortland Township. In 1853, Dr. McAlpine transferred his family to Illinois and settled on a farm of 200 acres in the township of Cortland, in De Kalb County, which they occupied until their removal to Aurora, in 1871.

Mr. McAlpine is the second of three children born to his parents, and was reared on a farm in this State. When about 17 years of age he went to Aurora, Ill., and entered upon an apprenticeship to acquire a knowledge of his trade, and served two years. He passed a period of three years in work at various places in New York and Michigan, and in the fall of 1873 returned to Sycamore. After working a short time at his trade, he entered into a business relation with Jacob Dely as contractors and builders. Their joint transactions covered a period of three years, and was terminated in 1877. In 1879 the present association of Willard & McAlpine was formed, which has since been in operation. A number of the prominent edifices in De Kalb and adjoining counties were built by them. Their buildings at Sycamore comprise the Congregational church and a number of prominent residences.

Mr. McAlpine was married Jan. 12, 1876, in Sycamore, to Mattie Manning, daughter of John Manning. She was born Dec. 6, 1857, in Plano, Ill.

Abraham Ashelford, retired farmer and stockman, resident at Sycamore, formerly a resident on section 31, South Grove Township, was born Feb. 24, 1832, in Somersetshire, England. His parents were George and Sarah (Blackmer) Ashelford (see sketch of George Ashelford).

Mr. Ashelford came to America in October, 1855, having passed his minority in his native country under the circumstances of the class to which he belonged. After a brief stay in Ontario, he came to De Kalb County, arriving at the city bearing the same name on Christmas day of 1855. In March, 1856, he returned to Canada, remaining, however, but a short time and came back to Illinois, making a permanent location in South Grove Township. He was almost wholly without means, but obtained employment on the farm of John Orfutt and worked some time for him and his brother. With his first earnings he bought a yoke of oxen, and worked land on shares for a time, subsequently leasing a large farm for a period of five years. At the end of four years he had saved sufficient money to buy 160 acres of the farm which he had leased, and whereon he established his homestead. To this he has added by later purchases until he owns 680 acres of the best quality of land, under the best type of improvements, the condition being manifest from the fact that the proprietor has laid 29 miles of tiling. The farm buildings are of a character in keeping with the value of the estate. Mr. Ashelford makes a specialty of raising Durham cattle and half-breed Norman horses. All the land he has improved was in its primeval condition when it came into his possession.

Mr. Ashelford cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has since been an ardent adherent of the "grand old party."

He was married in Pierce Township, Kane Co., Ill., Feb. 3, 1863, to Ellen McMurchy. She was born July 6, 1834, in Ontario, Can., and was brought in her childhood to Kane County by her parents. She died May 27, 1877, aged 43 years, and was the

mother of five children: Sarah was born Dec. 7, 186-; James, Jan. 22, 186-; Lizzie, Feb. 12, 1872; Robert, May 1, 1875. John died when two years old. Mr. Ashelford was again married Jan. 8, 1878, in the township of Malta, to Mrs. Mary J. Crandall. She was born Nov. 13, 1833, in Columbia Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Delaware and Dolly (Head) Foster. Her parents were of French extraction and of New England ancestry and were born in the State of New York, where they lived all their lives. The father died about 1872, the mother in May, 1876. Both were aged 76 years. Mrs. Ashelford was first married in her native county in 1855, to Morgan L. Crandall, a native of Delaware Co., N. Y. In 1856 she accompanied her husband to Malta Township and settled on a farm. Mr. Crandall's demise occurred Feb. 2, 1874, at the age of 44 years. Five children were born of this union. Ida is married and lives on her mother's estate in Malta. Hattie resides in Malta. Cary lives in Mayfield Township. Charles is in the charge of his uncle in Malta Township. Mary died at the age of 19 years, in Malta Township.

Dr. Basil Ruby, physician, residing at De Kalb, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 5, 1811, and is a son of Arthur and Sarah (Conaway) Ruby, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Virginia.

When about three years of age, the parents of Mr. Ruby moved to Perry Co., Ohio, where they resided two years, then removed to Muskingum County, same State; resided there six months, then moved to Licking County, that State. In the latter county Dr. Ruby resided, working on his father's farm, attending the common schools and developing into manhood.

In October, 1832, Dr. Ruby was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mackrel, a native of Pennsylvania. Thirteen months afterward she died, and he was again married in 1836, to Miss Isabell Hiland, a native of Huntington Co., Pa.

They settled in Licking County, where he followed the vocation of a farmer until 1849. During that year he started with a team of horses, overland, for this State, and 14 days later arrived in De Kalb.



A. J. Warren

He purchased a lot in the village, erected a dwelling thereon, and then engaged in the mercantile business with John M. Goodell, which relation existed for six months, when the same was dissolved, and in the spring of 1850 Dr. Ruby engaged in business on his own account, continuing two years. At the expiration of the latter date, Dr. Ruby, in company with Jackson Hiland, purchased the business of Mr. Goodell, and the firm name became Ruby & Hiland. They carried on the business, which consisted of two stores, and also engaged in the sale of drugs, groceries and dry goods, until 1855, when they closed.

Dr. Ruby had been a medical student in Ohio, completed his study of medicine after coming to this county, and commenced his practice in 1855. After closing his business, in 1865, his son bought the building, moved it and converted it into a dwelling, in which they resided until 1883, when it was burned, and he built his present residence.

Dr. Ruby is a member of the Advent Church, and Mrs. Ruby of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of two children—Baxter W. and Mary D.

John Buckardt, farmer, section 16, Victor Township, was born Aug. 22, 1825, in Pomerania, Prussia. His parents, Jacob and Caroline (Wokossen) Buckardt, were natives of Germany, and there spent their lives.

The son remained an inmate of his father's house until he was 24 years of age. He attended school during the period prescribed by law, and on leaving school learned the trade of mason, the statute requiring that every boy be taught a trade. He served three years in its acquisition and pursued it as a business from 1844 to 1859.

In the year last named he emigrated to America and located in Somonauk, De Kalb County, where he spent five years in working at his trade and otherwise. He then rented a farm in Victor for three years, and at the end of that time, in 1868, he became the owner, by purchase, of 160 acres of land on section 16. This he has since held and has added 110 acres to his original purchase. Mr. Buckardt is one of the leading farmers of Victor Township, and has been successful in his methods of operation. He

is justly esteemed for his character of benevolence and energetic perseverance.

His marriage to Caroline Gruel took place Nov. 2, 1849, and they have had 12 children, six of whom are living.—John A., Herman A., August A., Ida J., Bertha M. and Henry V. John married Caroline Kelso, Aug. 1, 1881; Herman was married Dec. 2, 1883, to Caroline Kukuk. Bertha was married to John M. Kukuk, July 22, 1840. Ida J. was married Oct. 26, 1884, to Gus. Johnson. The two oldest sons are marketmen at Somonauk. Mrs. Buckardt, the mother, is a native of Germany.

WF. Warren, jeweler at De Kalb, and whose portrait appears on the opposite page, was born in Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., July 5, 1848, and is a son of Luke A. and Ursula (Foster) Warren. His parents were both natives of Yerk State, his father of Delaware and his mother of Orleans County. In 1864 they moved to Whiteside County, this State, where they resided two years, and then removed to Ogle County, where, in Monroe Township, his father purchased a farm.

Mr. Warren remained on the farm about a year and then concluded to abandon that vocation. He accordingly left the place and went to Sycamore, where he engaged with J. E. Southworth, a jeweler, and with whom he remained until 1871. He then engaged with Frank Smith, successor of Mr. Southworth, and worked for him two years. By this time he had thoroughly mastered the trade in all its various branches, and established a business of his own.

In 1875 Mr. Warren formed a partnership with Frank W. Lott, and they jointly conducted the business until 1877, when Mr. Warren sold his interest to his partner and moved to De Kalb, and established his present business. By strict attention to business, and fair and honest representations, Mr. Warren has built up a good and constantly increasing trade.

He was married to Mariam E., daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Woodworth, July 5, 1870. They have two children,—J. Lott and John Lyle.

Mr. Warren is a member of Sycamore Lodge, No.

134, A. F. & A. M. He has traveled extensively in this country, and in 1880, accompanied by his wife, visited his old home in "York State." In 1883 he accompanied the Knights Templars' excursion to California, visiting all the places of interest in Colorado and the Territories, as well as in the "Land of Gold," and keeping a diary of the principal events of the trip. He has a lot and residence at De Kalb and is succeeding well in his business.

Henry B. Hemenway, of Sycamore, was born in the town of Williamsburg, Hampshire Co., Mass., June 17, 1813. His grandfather, Ichabod Hemenway, was a native of Framingham, Mass. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and was in the actions at Saratoga and Schuylerville (now Herkimer), N. Y., and in other important battles. He was one of the first to locate at Williamsburg, whither he went on foot from Framingham carrying an ax, Hampshire County then being in its primitive condition and covered with heavy timber. He improved a farm and resided there until his death about 1823.

Mr. Hemenway is the son of Elijah and Amy (Budlong) Hemenway. He was married April 14, 1836, in Conway, Hampshire Co., Mass., to Eunice Guild. She was born Nov. 12, 1814, in Brookfield, Vt., and is the daughter of Israel and Rachel (Kellogg) Guild, both natives of the State of Vermont. In September, 1836, the Hemenways, father and son, with their families, set out for Illinois. Public conveyances of travel were the exception rather than the rule, and the journey from Massachusetts to Albany, N. Y., was made by private conveyance, whence the party came to Buffalo by way of the Erie Canal. From there they traveled by steamer to Chicago, whence they went by team to what is now Du Page County, then included in Cook County for municipal purposes. The land had not been surveyed, and the elder Hemenway made a claim in what is now Wayne Township; and when the land came into market he entered the claim. This was his home until his death in 1862. His wife died in 1860.

H. B. Hemenway bought a claim in Wayne Township, on which there was a log house, of which the family took possession. In 1838 he cut a quantity

of oak logs, drew them to the mill, and with the lumber built the first frame house in the township of Wayne. It was finished with pine lumber, which was drawn from Chicago. In 1843 he went to Chicago and there secured the title to his land. In December, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 12th Ill. Cav. At Harper's Ferry he was taken prisoner, being captured in August, 1862. He was held five days and released on parole, when he came home, and in September, 1862, was honorably discharged on account of illness.

In 1870 he sold his farm in Wayne and removed to a farm situated two and a half miles east of the city of Sycamore, in De Kalb County. He sold the place five years later and bought a residence in Sycamore. Mr. and Mrs. Hemenway have eight children. Edward is a merchant at Bartlett Station, Ill.; A. Dwight lives in Chicago; George W. resides at Greenwood, Kan., where he is a farmer; Ellen married Charles Stevenson, of Sycamore; Elma is the wife of James Congleton, and lives in Wheaton, Du Page County; Sarah E. married Walter Scott, a grocer in Chicago. Lyman is a practicing physician at Pingree Grove; William is in the grocery business in Chicago.

Jacob Gletty, a pioneer farmer of Somonauk Township, resident on section 5, is the son of George and Frederika Gletty, and was born Oct. 10, 1802, in Alsace, France. He was bred to the calling of his forefathers, that of agriculture, which he has pursued all his life. He was reared to manhood in his native land, and was married there, June 22, 1836, to Betsey Yant. She was born Aug. 20, 1816, in France, where six children were born to her and her husband.

In May, 1844, the family bade a permanent farewell to "Fair France," and came to the New World, arriving in the township of Somonauk July 28 of the same year. Mr. Gletty bought 80 acres of land, where he at once settled and commenced the work of improving, subsequently adding to his acreage until he now has 132 acres. He is living in retirement, his sons, Louie and Henry, conducting the affairs of the farm. His wife died Sept. 16, 1881. Six children were born to them after their removal to Amer

ica: Charles is a farmer. Louisa is the wife of Frank Goradot, of Somonauk. Louie is next in order of birth. Jacob lost his life in the Civil War. William is a farmer in De Kalb County. Henry is the seventh child. Daniel is deceased. Josephine resides at home. Caroline is Mrs. Julius Schidecker. David is a farmer in Somonauk Township. Adeline is the wife of George Beck, of Sandwich.

James W. Arkills, farmer and breeder of stock, resident on section 15, Victor Township, was born Dec. 18, 1849, at Richmond, McHenry Co., Ill. His parents, John and Maria (Eastwood) Arkills, were natives of the State of New York and settled in McHenry County in 1839. After a residence there of 33 years, they removed to the township of Victor, where they settled in 1873, locating on section 15. The father died there in 1884.

Mr. Arkills was educated in the common school, and has always lived with his parents. In 1884 he succeeded to the ownership of his father's homestead. He is a progressive farmer, and is breeding Hambletonian horses, also fine grades of Short-Horn Durham cattle. He is a Republican, and takes a zealous interest in all movements and measures that seem likely to benefit the general public.

Mr. Arkills was married Feb. 21, 1872, to Mary Eastwood, and they have had one child, Ada M., who died when she was 15 months old.

J. Woodworth, resident at Sycamore, is the agent for the estate of Mrs. James S. Waterman. He was born Dec. 10, 1850, in Brownhelm, Lorain Co., Ohio. His father and mother, John and Mary (Johnson) Woodworth, were natives of Chenango Co., N. Y., and located soon after their marriage in Sandusky. In 1853 they came to Illinois, and the senior Woodworth bought a farm in Cortland Township, De Kalb County. The land was in its original condition. At the date of its owner's death, which occurred Aug. 27, 1858, it was all improved.

Mr. Woodworth went to live when he was nine

years of age with Milo Wells, of Sycamore, and worked on a farm except in the winter seasons, when he attended district school. In the summer of 1870, when 19 years old, he suddenly formed a resolution, while engaged in farm labor, that he would not be an agriculturist through life, and he then and there laid down the implement he was using and went to Sycamore, where he formed a partnership with F. B. Colton in the sale of musical instruments. In the spring of 1872 he went to Madison, Wis., and there pursued a course of study preparatory to a business career, attending the Northwestern Commercial College. In the spring of 1873 he went to Quincy, Ill., and entered upon the duties of a teacher of plain and ornamental penmanship, book-keeping and business correspondence in the "Gem City Business College." He resigned the position July 15, 1876, to enter upon the responsibilities of Principal of the "Theoretical Business and Penmanship Departments of Jacksonville Business College," at Jacksonville, Ill., which he held until July 25, 1883. At that date he resigned to assume the position he now occupies.

He was united in marriage, June 6, 1876, to Nellie L., daughter of Dr. Charles W. and Lucia C. Babcock. They have five children,—James A., Jessie M., Arthur C., Charles J. and Edward G. Mrs. Woodworth is the niece of Mrs. James S. Waterman.

Mansing De Forest, retired farmer, residing in De Kalb village, was born in Southville, Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 10, 1832. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Pooler) De Forest, were also natives of the Empire State. He remained with them until 12 years of age, and until 17 years old he worked out during the summer seasons, attending school during the winters; thenceforward he devoted his whole time to manual labor.

Feb. 5, 1852, he married Lurena L. Kingsbury, who was born in the town of Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., the daughter of Flavel C. and Tryphena (Holmes) Kingsbury, both the latter being natives of Connecticut, and settling in the State of New York after marriage. At the time of his marriage, Mr. De Forest located in German Flats, N. Y., where he rented a saw-mill for one year, and then a farm until the spring of 1856, when he moved to Rome, N. Y. In

the spring of 1857 he came to this county, locating near Cortland, where he followed farming a year, and the next spring he purchased 80 acres of land on section 24, Afton Township, where there were only a small frame house and a small stable. Six years afterward he sold that place and bought 160 acres, on the same section, where there were a small frame house and a straw stable. This place he still owns, having improved it in every way, erecting a good frame house, a frame barn, corn-crib, etc., and planting shade and ornamental trees. Having bought other land adjoining, he now has a total of 310 acres all improved and fenced. In April, 1884, he leased his farm and moved to De Kalb city, where he now lives, on Third Street, North, in a residence he had previously purchased.

Mr. and Mrs. De Forest have had seven children, namely: Mary Ella, wife of Ellis Ingham and living in Afton Township; Albert Eugene; Lizzie A., wife of J. Charles Smith, and also living in Afton Township; Smith; Inverna B., who died at the age of nine years and four months; Sarah Phenie, wife of Ernest Chambers, and resides in Afton Township; Carrie Melvina, the wife of Grant E. Mosher, and resides in Afton Township; and Lettie E.

Dexter H. Lawyer, retired farmer, resident at Sycamore, was born Jan. 12, 1824, in the town of Wright, Schoharie Co., N. Y. His parents, David S. and Maria (Snyder) Lawyer, were natives of the State of New York. His grandparents on both sides were Germans, and were among the early settlers of Schoharie County. David L. Lawyer removed with his family to De Kalb County in 1853 and settled in the township of Cortland, on section 8, where he died April 2, 1879. His first wife died about 1840, and he was married a second time, to Maria Settle, and she resides on the homestead.

The son was reared on the homestead farm, and was educated in the public schools. He was married Dec. 23, 1853, to Eva Schoolcraft, a native of Schoharie County. After his marriage, Mr. Lawyer lived on the farm where he was born and brought up until 1857, when he came to De Kalb County and bought an improved farm in Cortland Township,

located on section 17. The farm had a small house on it, which Mr. Lawyer rebuilt, and he also added other farm buildings. In 1875 he rented the place and moved to Sycamore where he already owned a residence. Mr. and Mrs. L. have one son, Jay, who is traveling for his health in California. Mrs. Lawyer was born May 5, 1827, and is the daughter of Adam and Catharine Schoolcraft. They were natives of York State, where the mother died, when the daughter was eight years old; and the father came to Illinois when she was 18 years old and died in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., in 1861.

Henry A. Severy, farmer and stock-breeder, resident in Somonauk Township, is the owner of 200 acres of land on sections 16 and 21. He was born Oct. 7, 1851, in Lawrence, Mass. Dexter Severy, his father, is a native of Maine, and is engaged in raising stock, associated with his two sons, Henry and Charles A. Their father resides in Leland, La Salle Co., Ill., and the second son is prosecuting his branch of the business in Victor Township, De Kalb County. Their aggregated herds include more than 200 head of fine blooded stock, of which 125 head are thoroughbreds. Mr. Severy's individual herd includes usually about 25 cows. He has several registered animals, among them Princess Anna, No. 685, Julia A., No. 798, Princess of Brabant the Fourth, No. 1,027, and Hilke, No. 3,460. The head of the herds of Messrs. Severy is Lawrence Marion, No. 2,050, from Lawrence, Mass., and he is a lineal descendant from the Lord Clifton and Aaggie family. (On the farm of C. A. Severy are kept Lord Clifton, Sir Newton of Aaggie, No. 1,858, and several others registered and numbered.) Thirty-five fine thoroughbred animals were added to the herds during 1884. The Messrs. Severy are practically pioneers in raising fine stock west of Ohio, having been in the business 12 years. They are members of the Holstein Breeders' Association, have bought a number of thoroughbreds from the East, and have imported stock. They rank among the most reliable dealers in the West and have issued a catalogue annually for 11 years. C. A. Severy raises trotting horses from the well-known stock Basha and Haubletonian. Mr. Severy of this

sketch is President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

He was married March 23, 1875, to Julia A., daughter of Hon. Hiram and Amanda Loucks, of Sandwich. (See sketch of H. Loucks.) She was born Dec. 5, 1851, in Oneida Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Severy have one son—Frank D., born April 13, 1878.

The family of Mr. Severy came to De Kalb County in 1854. The elder Severy was born March 4, 1820, and his wife in November, 1821. They have but two children; and the family circle intact. Mr. Severy took possession of his present farm April 1, 1875.

George W. Weeden, deceased, a former resident of Sycamore, was born Dec. 23, 1807, in Hartland, Windsor Co., Vt., and was the son of Samuel and Mrs. M. Weeden. He learned the trade of a brick and stone mason, at which he worked in his native State until 1843. In that year he came to Illinois to find a broader field for a life of activity than that afforded in the narrow valleys of the Green Mountain State. He crossed the Green Mountains and reach Whitehall, at the foot of Lake Champlain, went to Albany by the Champlain Canal, thence by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, whence he came to Chicago by the lake route. At that city he hired a "prairie schooner" to bring him to De Kalb County. The land was in market that year and he entered a claim of 80 acres on section 31, Sycamore Township, and bought 130 acres adjoining. He built a log house, in which his household found shelter seven years; after this period they occupied a brick house which Mr. Weeden built on his farm. The place was sold in 1855 and a removal to Sycamore effected, where Mr. Weeden bought town property and worked at his trade.

His marriage to Sarah Pearsons occurred Jan. 29, 1834. She was born Jan. 7, 1812, in Reading, Windsor Co., Vt., and is the daughter of William and Azubah (Brockway) Pearsons. Her parents were both born in Vermont. Two of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Weeden are living,—Alvin G. and Albina S. The latter married S. C. Hale and is now

living near Laddonia, Audrain Co., Mo. Mr. Weeden died Aug. 16, 1870.

Alvin G. Weeden was born Nov. 16, 1834, and was but nine years of age when his parents removed from Hartland, Vt., his birthplace, to De Kalb County. He assisted his father in improving his farm and acquired a thorough knowledge of the vocation of a stone and brick mason. He has been for a number of years engaged in the business of a contractor. He was married Aug. 10, 1857, to Louisa, daughter of Enos and Celina (Reed) Whitmore. They have two children,—Lillie M. and Leon F.

Reuben Nichols, a pioneer of De Kalb County, of 1837, was born May 23, 1770, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. His parents were of Connecticut origin, and soon after their marriage located in the State of New York. His father bargained for a farm a few miles from Poughkeepsie, and took possession. He had saved sufficient money to pay for the place, but the marauding English soldiery in the Revolutionary War invaded the house and carried off the money. He managed by hard labor and economy to secure his title, and died on his farm Nov. 22, 1802, aged 74 years and 11 months. His wife died May 21, 1820, at the age of 88 years and 11 months.

Reuben Nichols grew to mature life in Dutchess County, and learned the trade of harness, and boot and shoe maker. He was married to Mercy Caverly, a native of Ulster Co., N. Y. After marriage they located for a short time near Newburg, where Mr. Nichols worked at his trade and managed a tannery several years, after which he went to Ontario, Canada. The location caused him to fall into ill health, and he returned to Ulster Co., N. Y. After a short stay there he went to Sullivan County, in the same State, and bought a farm, which he cultivated until 1837. In 1835 a son—John Nichols—came to De Kalb County and settled on a claim on section 13, of township 41, range 4 east, now Mayfield Township.

The senior Nichols sold his farm in 1837, with the intention of establishing a home in De Kalb County, and he started in company with his wife, four children and two sons-in-law. They made the journey

overland, driving through, and were on the road six weeks. They first stopped in Mayfield Township, at the home of their son. Mr. Nichols bought the claim, and when the Government survey was made and the land put upon the market, he went to Chicago and secured the claim. He raised his first crop of grain in 1838. He died May 5, 1844, and his wife survived him several years, dying Sept. 6, 1851. Their children were named Benjamin, Esther, Amy, Peter, Ephraim, Abigail, Phebe, John, Ira, Amos and Latin.

Latin Nichols, a resident of Sycamore, was born Dec. 4, 1820, in the township of Neversink, in Sullivan Co., N. Y., and was 17 years of age when he came with his parents to De Kalb County, and he lived at home until the death of his father. After spending a few seasons as a farm laborer, he bought 80 acres of land on section 10, Mayfield Township. He built a small frame house on the place, and broke and plowed a part of the land the same year he became its owner.

He was married July 3, 1847, to Armena, daughter of Abner and Mary (Kendall) Jackman, who were pioneers of the township of Sycamore. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols settled on the farm he had prepared for his residence, and which they occupied until 1882, when it was sold, and the family removed to Sycamore. Three children were born of their union: Mary E. married William B. Dunmore, and resides at Sycamore. Martha L. was born Oct. 30, 1855, and died Jan. 4, 1861; Clara E. married William Ault and lives in Mayfield Township.

Joseph Cox, farmer, section 25, Victor Township, was born April 22, 1840, in Lincolnshire, England. His parents, Joseph and Jane (Wilson) Cox, were also born in England and emigrated thence in 1863 to the United States. They first found a home in the State of New York, where they maintained a residence three years. In 1866 they came to Illinois, where the father died in 1872. The mother is still living.

Mr. Cox left his native land for America three years before his father and mother came hither. On landing at the Port of New York he came at once to Victor Township. He was 20 years of age when he

left home, and had received a limited education. After coming to Victor Township he became a farm laborer and continued in that capacity three years. He subsequently managed a farm on shares, in which he was occupied three years. He then bought the estate he now owns, then consisting of 80 acres, and he has also added thereto 80 acres more. Mr. Cox is a Republican, and has held several offices in the township in which he is a citizen. He has reaped the reward of faithfulness and merit in all his business relations.

He was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Alice Arnold, a native of England. Four children were added to their household,—Jonathan, Alice, Betsey and Cynthia.

Henry M. Thorp, farmer, section 17, Somonauk Township, was born Sept. 25, 1836, in Otsego Co., N. Y., and is the son of Leonard and Eliza (Miller) Thorp. His father was born April 4, 1802; his mother, Nov. 20, 1805, and were both natives of the State of New York. They had ten children, seven of whom are still living. The family came to Illinois at a period when Chicago was in its infancy, there being but 11 houses in the now monster metropolis when they passed through it on their way to "Big Woods," near Aurora. The senior Thorp kept what was then known as a stage house at Bristol for a period of two years, afterwards removing to Plano, Kendall County, where the parents are now living, probably the oldest couple of the pioneer settlers now living there.

Mr. Thorp was married in January, 1856, at Plano, to Belinda Loomis. Mrs. Thorp was born May 22, 1839, in Lewis Co. N. Y., and is the daughter of Emery and Nancy (Lane) Loomis. Of their marriage three children have been born: Emery (Jan. 30, 1859) is a farmer in Lee Co., Ill.; Leonard, born Feb. 3, 1861, resides on the family homestead; and Lyman was born Oct. 7, 1867.

Mr. Thorp came to Somonauk Township in the spring of 1860. He rented the farm of which he is now the proprietor, then comprising 320 acres, and continued its management 13 years, when he purchased the property. He has made additional pur-

chases, and the farm now includes 453 acres. He is the owner of 163 acres in Lee Co., Ill., and 43½ acres in Iowa. In connection with his agricultural operations, Mr. Thorp has been largely interested in the business of threshing and corn-shelling. In the course of his transactions in these avenues he has worn out 12 threshing-machines and several shellers. During one season he shelled 80,000 bushels of corn, and has averaged a daily amount of 2,460 bushels. He keeps from 20 to 35 head of horses and mules. He is the owner of a Clydesdale and Norman registered stallion and an English draft horse, and is interested in breeding fine animals for market.



Gustave Walter, manufacturer of carriages, road carts, cutters, sleighs, etc., at Sandwich, is the son of Christian and Sarah Walter, and was born Oct. 3, 1849, in Alsace, France. He began his apprenticeship to learn his trade when 14 years of age and served three years. In 1868 he came to America and located at Ottawa, Ill. After working there one year, he came to Chicago, where he remained two years. He proceeded thence to Peoria, Ill., whence he went nearly a year later to Woodstock. At that place he opened his business, which he prosecuted two years, going next to Serena. Two years later he made another transfer, to Plano, where he continued one year. In 1876 he located his business at Sandwich, buying his present location. He has three buildings—one 36 x 48 feet, built of brick, constituting a general blacksmithing department; another is 24 x 48 feet, and is used as a repository; a third, 24 x 30, is the wood department. His business transactions amount annually to \$25,000, and includes all varieties of popular vehicles. The usual working force includes about 10 men. Mr. Walter is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge and Chapter of Sandwich and Aurora Commandery.

He was married at Woodstock, Ill., July 20, 1872, to Sophia, daughter of Christian Retterer. She was born April 10, 1851, in Alsace, France. Charles A.,

born Feb. 26, 1876, Laura A., Aug. 1, 1877, and Mabel E., March 17, 1882, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Walter.



Charles D. Jackman, deceased, was born July 7, 1837, in Sycamore. His parents, Abner and Mary (Kendall) Jackman, were among the pioneer settlers of De Kalb County, and were born in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Jackman was born and bred on his father's farm, and attended the district school. He was married Nov. 10, 1857, to Eunice Halladay. She was born in the town of Horicon, Warren Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Harvey and Betsey (Hollon) Halladay, who were natives of Vermont, and were among the earliest of the permanent settlers of Sycamore. Mr. and Mrs. Jackman located on the Jackson farm, on section 5 in that township. The husband became a soldier in the Union army, and enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. C, 105th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. He participated in all the closing campaigns of the war in which the Army of the West was involved, marched with Sherman to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington, where he was a part of the Grand Review. He was mustered out of service at Chicago, and resumed farming on the homestead in Sycamore Township, where he died, Jan. 18, 1879, leaving four children: Merton resides in McHenry Co., Ill.; Adelbert, Abner and Mary live with their mother on the homestead, on section 5.



James B. Glidden, teacher and farmer, residing in De Kalb, was born in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., May 10, 1819. His father, Jacob Glidden, was a native of the town of Unity, Sullivan Co., N. H., where the "Glidden farm" has remained in possession of the family for more than 200 years. He settled in Orleans Co., N. Y., soon after the War of 1812, emigrating from his native State in the winter, with two yoke of oxen and sleds. He was a very early settler in that portion of the Empire State, bought a tract of

timber land, cleared a farm and spent the remainder of his days there. His wife, *nee* Sarah Smith, was also a native of the town of Unity, Sullivan Co., N. H. They had 13 children, of whom Janes B. was the youngest, except one brother. Both were born in Orleans County.

Mr. Glidden was brought up on the farm and attended the district school. In April, 1841, he married Miss Juliet Beard, a native of the town of Lyons, Yates Co., N. Y. He bought a farm of 58 acres, which three years afterward he sold, and he rented a farm until 1852, when he purchased another in Van Buren Co., Mich. In the winter of 1852-3 he was employed as foreman in the construction of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and with that exception, and teaching school during the winter seasons, he has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He commenced teaching school at the age of 18, in the State of New York, and has taught for 20 winters. In 1860 he sold his farm in Michigan and came to De Kalb County, this State, buying a farm on section 10, in Afton Township. Here, at that time, there were but a few acres broken, and he proceeded to place the farm in a fine and presentable condition, by fencing, breaking, setting out fine shade and ornamental trees, erecting buildings, etc.; but he sold it in 1878, in order to take charge of farms in the county belonging to his cousin, J. F. Glidden. He occupied his farm residence until 1884, when he moved into the village of De Kalb.

The four children of Mr. Glidden are Orson E., Varnum A., Frances and Chase E.

manager and the custodian of his mother. He has since purchased 46 acres joining his homestead, besides two tracts of 40 acres each, situated respectively on sections 26 and 27. Mr. Brechbiel is a Democrat in political faith.

He was married March 9, 1869, to Mary A. Luttmann, and they have six children—Ann, Louise, Emma, George E., Mary M. and Ida. Mr. Brechbiel and his wife are members of St. John's Lutheran Church, at Somonauk.

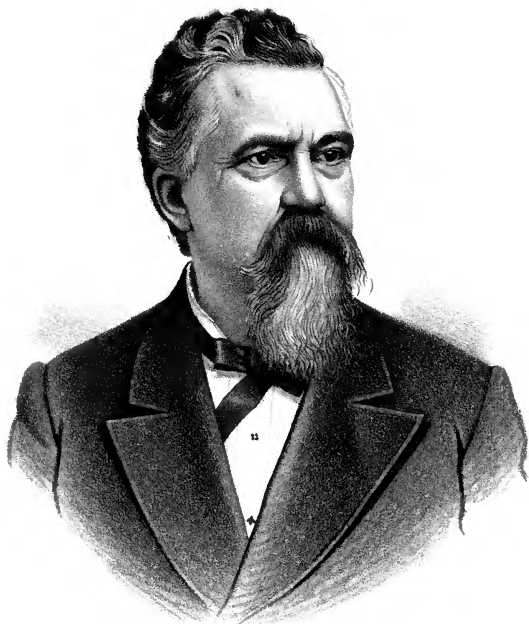
Joseph Allen, deceased, was a pioneer of De Kalb County, and for some years a resident of Sycamore Township, where he located in 1846. He was born Sept. 26, 1790, in Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y. In his early manhood he was a miller by vocation. He was married Dec. 23, 1810, to Sally Allen, who was born Sept. 14, 1793, at Thurman, Washington Co., N. Y., and they had 14 children, 12 of whom grew to adult age, and seven are still living. Annie is the wife of C. B. Vaughn, of Montgomery, Kane Co., Ill.; Abisha is the widow of Eldad Calkins and lives near Aurora, Ill.; Charles lives in O'Brien Co., Iowa; William is a resident of Kane Co., Ill.; Joseph is a farmer of Decatur Co., Kan.; Angeline and Benjamin were born next in order; Henry is the youngest living, and resides in Gentry Co., Mo.

At the time of their marriage they settled at Fort Ann. Mr. Allen was a "minute man" during the War of 1812, and with his company made a forced march to Plattsburg, where they arrived just in time to witness the retreat of the British soldiers. Mr. Allen pursued his trade at different parts of his native county until 1845, when impaired health furnished an imperative reason for a change of location, and he set out to seek a home in the West. He came to Kane County, where his family joined him, and in the following year he came to De Kalb County and settled on land owned by his daughter in Sycamore Township. His death occurred there Nov. 27, 1853. Mrs. Allen died Aug. 28, 1873.

Benjamin Allen was born April 20, 1829, and was 16 years of age when he came with his mother and the other children of his father's family to Kane County. He remained under the parental authority

John Brechbiel, farmer, section 35, Victor Township, is a native of Germany, where he was born Oct. 28, 1848. His father, John Brechbiel, was also born there, and married Mary Hanse. The former removed with his family from the Old World to the New in 1859, and landed in the city of New York, coming thence to Somonauk, DeKalb County, where the father bought 80 acres of land on section 35. After a residence thereon of five years he died, in 1865. The family included two children, but Mr. Brechbiel, of this sketch, is the only one living, to whom the homestead was willed, and he has been since its

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Wm. C. Bryant

until the years of his minority were passed, and afterward found employment in the vicinity. He had bought 40 acres of land on section 25, Sycamore Township, and he devoted his earnings to paying for his land, on which he settled after marriage, and where he had built a house. He afterward purchased 20 acres adjoining and improved the entire property. He was its occupant until 1865, when he sold and bought a farm on section 1, Cortland Township, which is in good agricultural condition. Mr. Allen is a Republican. While a resident of Sycamore he was a member of the School Board, and has also been Road Commissioner.

His marriage to Abigail Lhommedico took place Oct. 10, 1852. She was born at Snithville, Chenango Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have an adopted child—Benjamin Arthur



Henry Miller, a farmer of Victor Township, who is a landholder on section 32, was born April 30, 1837, in Germany. His parents, Christian and Louise (Gobel) Miller, were natives of Walden, Germany. His mother died there. Mr. Miller was thrown upon his own exertions for a livelihood when he was 12 years of age. He had received a common-school education, and after the age named he became a farm laborer, in which capacity he was employed until he was 22 years of age. In 1845 he left his native soil to win for himself an opportunity that a republic offered for the better development of his manhood's ambitions; and, after landing at New York, he pressed on to Illinois, making his first stop at Aurora, where he found employment four years, going thence to Plano. He was married there Nov. 24, 1859, to Elizabeth Buckardt, who also is a native of Germany. Seven children have been born of their union: William H., Henry W., Mary L., Fritz J., Christian J., Charles F. and George S. The oldest son and the only daughter are married.

Mr. Miller made his first purchase of land in Victor Township, in 1859, when he bought 160 acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements. He has also bought 80 acres on section 28, and is engaged in general farming. He and his wife belong

to the Lutheran Church at Leland. Christian Miller, the father, came to America in 1850.

Frlando M. Bryan, M. D., of Sycamore, is one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of the portion of De Kalb County of which he has been for 40 years a citizen. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the term, possessing the qualities of industry and judgment requisite for the exertion of his natural traits of character, and the exercise of the discrimination and good sense which, under the privileges of the times, places a man securely on the plane for which he is fitted, both by nature and training.

Dr. Bryan was born July 6, 1823, in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and is the son of Dr. M. L. and Phebe (Whiteside) Bryan. He inherited from his father his predilection for his profession, and obtained an elementary training from association and observation that was especially valuable, although its importance as a molding influence was neither recognized nor understood at the time. He received an excellent fundamental education at Fairfield Academy, an institution of acknowledged reputation, and at 17 years of age he began the regular course of reading for his profession with Dr. G. Sweet, of Fairfield, one of the first preceptors of the place and period. He attended lectures at Geneva, N. Y., and also at the University of New York City, where he was graduated and received his degree in 1844. He began his professional career with Dr. Sweet, at Fairfield, and had the benefit of the association and the office relations of his preceptor until 1846, when he came to De Kalb County. He was only 23 years of age when he sought to test the promise of the West, and he brought to his work therein the fresh hopes of his young and ardent manhood.

Sycamore was but the germ of a village when Dr. Bryan identified himself with its people and interests, and he grew up and developed with it. He gave his undivided attention to his local medical duties until 1861, a period of 15 years, and won a substantial reputation. In the first year of the war he was appointed by Governor Yates to a position on the State Board of Medical Examiners to determine re-

garding the qualifications of army surgeons, and was made Secretary of that body. While engaged in the discharge of the duties of the position he was summoned by Secretary Cameron to report at Washington for examination for the position of Brigade Surgeon. He was found to be qualified, and was commissioned by President Lincoln as Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Major. Pending the preliminaries, after passing the ordeal of examination, he returned to Springfield and served in his former position until he received his commission and orders to report to Gen. Fremont in the State of Missouri, under whom he remained until his commanding officer was superseded by General Hunter. He was made a member of the staff of the latter, and was attached to the command through the actions at Island No. 10 and New Madrid. He was in charge of the general hospital of the Army of the Mississippi, at Farmington, near Corinth, whither he went with General Pope's command the day following the battle of Shiloh. He was already suffering the effects of over-exertion and a relaxing climate, and while at Corinth he made application to the Surgeon-General at Washington to be transferred to New Mexico for the benefit of his health. He soon received orders to report at Santa Fe to Surgeon Bailey of the Regular Army, and relieve him from duty as Medical Director and Purveyor of the Department of New Mexico. He occupied this position nearly three years, until mustered out of service. Dr. Bryan was in the service throughout the entire Rebellion, and remained in New Mexico until the border disturbances were under control. He obtained his discharge in 1866, and was mustered out of the service of the United States at Santa Fe, N. M., while he had the rank of Colonel, by brevet. During his connection with the army at that point he made extensive tours through Mexico, New Mexico and Colorado, and secured great benefit to his health. He resumed his practice at Sycamore, and prosecuted his business vigorously until 1873, when failing health again compelled him to seek another climate, and he has since passed several winters in Colorado.

He was married July 23, 1849, to Jane Leslie Voorhees. She was born Sept. 10, 1824, in Lysander, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of James L. and Martha (Northrup) Voorhees. Her parents were natives respectively of New York and Connecticut. Following is the record of the children of Dr. and

Mrs. Bryan: Urania V., born June 9, 1850, became the wife of Edward Crist, of Sycamore, and died June 14, 1883; Florence was born Sept. 24, 1851, and died Dec. 26, 1853; Martha, born Sept. 6, 1854, died April 23, 1861; Martin L., born July 9, 1858, died June 26, 1879; James L., born May 25, 1862, died June 24, 1883; Jane Leslie, fourth child in order of birth, is the only survivor. She was born Feb. 24, 1857, and married Elthom Rogers, of Sycamore, May 6, 1880.

The name and career of Dr. Bryan are inseparably connected with the history of Sycamore. In its early days he was a part of its pioneer households, his professional duties bringing him to an identity of interests with the entire community. He exerted his skill in behalf of those who suffered from the illness incident to a developing section, and in his professional capacity came to have a personal relation to the affairs of those with whom his lot was cast. With many he began his association at the opening of their lives, and went with them until they were gathered into final rest. His face was as familiar as those of the household to which they belonged, and was regarded as one of their greatest benefactors. The resident pioneer physician of a community is by far the most important personage in it, and his mission is one that bears with it its own weight of importance. While the personal records collated in this volume have each its own value to the work, that of Dr. Bryan is presented with a peculiar satisfaction, from the fact that while it reflects great credit on the annals of De Kalb County, its subject holds a relation to the people of Sycamore of paramount importance.

A portrait of Dr. Bryan appears on a preceding page.

Andrew Graham, farmer, section 12, Victor Township, was born Dec. 9, 1844, in Franklin Co., Ohio. His parents, Robert and Sarah (Williamson) Graham, were natives of New York and removed thence to Illinois in 1850, when their son was six years old. As he advanced in age he received a good education, and at the time he attained his legal freedom he began farming on his own responsibility. He took a farm to work on shares, and made a success of the

venture, in which he was occupied two years. Subsequently he devoted the avails of his labors to the payment of his expenses at Monmouth, where he was engaged in study three years and obtained a superior education. He spent eight months in teaching, after which he took farms on shares and operated in that method five years. He then purchased 200 acres of land, where he has since been occupied in general farming.

Mr. Graham is a Republican in political principles and takes the interest of a man of understanding who knows the responsibilities of citizenship. He has officiated in the local offices of his township.

His marriage to Mary McEachron took place Dec. 26, 1872, and they have four children,—Walter, Bertha J., Sarah W. and Thomas H. Mrs. Graham is a native of the Empire State.

Edmond B. Harned, farmer, section 17, Sycamore Township, was born July 13, 1829, in Smithtown, Suffolk Co., N. Y., and is the son of Hosea Harned. His great grandfather, Jacob Harned, was a native of Perth Amboy, N. J., and located on a tract of 1,100 acres of land on Long Island, which came into his possession about the date of the war of the Revolution. He belonged to the sect of Friends, or Quakers; and, although the principles of the society would not permit him to go to war, he aided in the construction of barracks for the soldiery, as that variety of assistance fell under a possible higher law of rendering help to the needy. He died on Long Island, about 1824. Hosea Harned, his son, was born Jan. 2, 1798, in Smithtown, Suffolk Co., L. I., and was there brought up, under the care and instructions of his father, who gave him a thorough training in agricultural arts. He was married Sept. 27, 1818, to Rosetta Brown. She was born in Smithtown, Sept. 24, 1799, and died Sept. 27, 1833, leaving four children, two of whom still survive,—Edmond B. and Amelia. Mr. Harned was married a second time Nov. 5, 1833, to Mrs. Fanny (Hoag) Babcock, widow of the Rev. James Babcock, a Methodist clergyman.

Mr. Harned went from Long Island to Ohio in 1832, leaving his home by way of Sandy Hook, proceeding up the Hudson River until he reached the

Erie Canal, by which he went to Buffalo, and went from there by lake to Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio. He located in Leroy in that county, which was then included in the county of Geauga and lived on a farm there four or five years, which he sold. He then removed to another, which he bought, near Madison in Lake County. After a few years he bought a third farm, near Monticello, in Geauga County, which he sold four years later and removed to Streetsboro, Portage County, where he bought a fourth farm. He decided on coming farther West, and in 1851 disposed of his estate in Ohio and set out for De Kalb County, whither he came with two two-horse teams and wagons. During the first year after his arrival he rented a farm, meanwhile prospecting for a desirable location. In the spring of 1852 he bought a farm on section 8, Sycamore Township, one of the earliest settled in the township or county, and which he purchased from the widow of one of the leading pioneers of Sycamore, Lysander Darling. The farm remained in his possession until 1865, when he again sold out and removed to the village of Cortland. After a residence there of four years, he went to Grundy Co., Iowa, to live with his daughter at Fayette, where he died May 6, 1877. Of his second marriage five children were born, four of whom are now living—Lyman, Mary (Mrs. Enoch Wheeler, of Fayette, Iowa), Angeline, widow of David Underwood, of Marshalltown, Iowa, and Walter, resident at Steamboat Rock, Franklin Co., Iowa.

The youngest son enlisted in 1864, in the 147th Reg., Ill. Vol., and died while in the service at Dalton, Ga. The eldest daughter by the first marriage is the wife of Fitz Henry Talcott, and lives at Waldena, Fayette Co., Iowa.

Edmond B. Harned accompanied his parents from Long Island to Ohio and thence to Illinois. He was in early manhood when they located in De Kalb County. In the fall of 1853 he went to his native State and passed a year there. He was married Oct. 21, 1855, at Sycamore, to Susan H., daughter of James M. and Prudence (Eaton) Sivwright. She was born Jan. 6, 1833, in Nova Scotia. After his marriage, Mr. Harned rented the property known as the Tower farm, and a year later (in 1856) bought a farm on section 16, on which about four acres had been broken. He built a house and stable, broke and fenced the land, and there conducted his agricultural projects until 1865, when he sold it and bought his

father's farm on section 7, where he is still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Harned have five children living. Rosetta married Charles C. Pond, Merton R. is a graduate from the Dental College at Philadelphia, and is engaged in the practice of his profession at Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill. Armanella P., James E. and Susan A. are the names of the youngest living children. Eugene, the eldest, was born June 29, 1856. He was completing a business education at the Gem City Business College, when he died, April 19, 1876.

Clark L. Barber, one of the pioneers of the county and now a resident at De Kalb, was born in the town of Pike, then in Allegany, now in Wyoming, Co., N. Y., June 29, 1812. His parents, Levi C. and Sally (Rood) Barber, natives of Vermont, settled in the township in 1811, as pioneers. He (the senior Barber) bought land of the Holland Purchase Company four miles east of Pike Hollow, in the wilderness, having to follow a line indicated by marked trees in order to find his place. Here he immediately erected a log house (in which Clark L. was born), cleared a farm and made considerable advancement toward the establishment of a comfortable home; but in February, 1835, he started with a pair of horses and a sleigh for the Prairie State. Arriving in this county, he took a claim on section 15 of what is now De Kalb Township. He was accompanied by his two eldest sons, Lyman and Harry, who also took claims and afterwards entered the land when the Government had surveyed it and placed it in market. This was their home until the death of the father, in 1859. He was a stirring man, full of energy and enterprise. He had been Sheriff of Allegany Co., N. Y., for a number of years. Six of his children by his first wife—Lyman, Harry, Clark L., Amelia, Adelia and Polly—grew up to years of maturity. The first two, who settled on land adjoining that of their father, are now deceased. Amelia is the wife of Luman Huntley, now of Dixon, Ill. Adelia is the wife of Franklin Burr and lives at Lincoln, Neb.; her second son, Carlos C., is a member of the Nebraska State Senate. The elder Barber's second wife was Mrs. Hannah Brownell, and by this marriage there were three

children, two of whom are now living, namely: Winton B., now a resident of De Kalb Township; and Laura E., who married Clark Carter, of De Kalb.

Mr. Clark L. Barber, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in his native township, being brought up to farming pursuits. In 1836, accompanied by two sisters, he started to meet their father in Illinois. Leaving his sisters in Chicago, he started on foot for that part of Kane County now included in De Kalb County, where he found his father. He first made a claim on what is now called Geneva Lake; but he abandoned it and took one on sections 15 and 16, in "Orange Precinct," now in De Kalb Township. Here he built a log house, a chimney with sticks and mud, making the roof with "shakes" split from oak timber, and the floor of puncheons. From this rude beginning Mr. Barber improved the place to its present fine proportions, the farm containing several hundred acres. In 1883 he sold it, and he has since traveled extensively, visiting Kansas and Nebraska. In Chase County, in the latter State, he purchased a farm of 400 acres. The same year, 1883, he also bought a large farm in Iroquois County, this State.

Mr. Barber has filled offices of trust in the town and county; was Deputy Sheriff six years, under C. C. Landis, and Assessor of his township several years.

He was married in May, 1839, to Mary M. Spring, a native of the town of Woodhull, Steuben Co., N. Y., and they have two children living, namely: Louisa, who is the wife of Jacob Crawford, and lives in De Kalb; and Harriet, who is the wife of Newcomb Crawford, and lives near Woodstock, McHenry County.

George B. French, farmer, section 9, Somonauk Township, was born in the house in which he now resides, Dec. 19, 1850. His father, William French, was a carpenter and came to Illinois, driving a team from Chicago to Somonauk Township, arriving June 2, 1842. He took up a claim of 160 acres of mixed prairie and timber land, and became a prominent and successful farmer. He was born Dec. 30, 1811, in Washington Co., N. Y., and was married Oct. 29, 1833, in his native county, to Isabella Beveridge (see

sketch of J. H. Beveridge). She was born in the same county, Nov. 17, 1815, and is still living. The father died July 19, 1880. Five of seven children born to them yet survive: Ellen A., wife of Chester Henry, of Somonauk Township; Mary C., deceased; Sarah A., wife of Martin McCleary, a farmer of Morris Co., Kan.; John B., deceased; George B.; Andrew L., a farmer near Pawnee City, Neb.; and Jeannette, wife of Thomas McElheny, a farmer in Nebraska.

Mr. French has always resided on the farm where he was born 35 years ago, and he is a substantial and successful agriculturist. In connection with general farming he owns about a score of cows, of the Short-Horn Durham breed, for dairy purposes.

His marriage to Clara M. Kirkpatrick occurred in Squaw Grove Township, Dec. 31, 1879, and they have two children: Mary E., born Oct. 21, 1880, and William I., born Nov. 6, 1882. Mrs. French was born May 4, 1853, and is the daughter of Isaac and Sarah Kirkpatrick, pioneer settlers of Squaw Grove Township.

Christian Von Ohlen, farmer, section 29, Victor Township, was born April 27, 1830, in Braunschweig, Germany. He was educated according to the laws of his native country, and was under the authority of his parents until he was of age, and he spent ten subsequent years in their support. Oct. 1, 1851, he was conscripted and served in the Army of Germany until April, 1853, when, by request of the authorities, he was released from military obligations to maintain his parents and the other members of the family. He came to America in 1854, and landed Dec. 13, in the city of New York, whence he proceeded to Plano, Ill., where he arrived Dec. 22,—nine days later. His first employment was in the capacity of assistant on the farm of Washington Walker, with whom he engaged to remain one year, at the aggregate wages of \$150. In 1856 he was occupied in the same capacity on a 40-acre farm near Yorkville, Kendall Co., Ill. The subsequent year he rented a farm containing 80 acres, which he conducted one year. In 1858 he came to the township of Victor. On the first day of April he took possession of 160

acres of land he had purchased the previous autumn. He brought to the furtherance of his agricultural projects his old country thrift, industry and persistent energy, and has risen in accumulations and standing to a far better position than the classes in his own land who would deem it beneath their dignity to have offered him a civility on his native soil under the flag he was forced to defend for them. He is a Republican, and rejoices that he is also a citizen of a land that recognizes his claims as a man. In 1867 he sold 80 acres of his first claim to his brother, and in 1873 he bought 80 acres on section 21, which is still in his possession.

His wife, Louise Merkel before marriage, is a native of Germany, and of their six children five are still living,—Christian W., Anna, Ernst, France and Juliana. Mr. and Mrs. Van Ohlen are members of the Lutheran Church.

Silas O. Vaughan, City Clerk of De Kalb, was born in the town of Hanover, Grafton Co., N. H., June 6, 1821. His father, Silas T., was a native of Royalton, Vt., and his mother, *nee* Polly Ingals, of Hanover, N. H.

When the subject of this sketch was 13 years of age he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and served an apprenticeship of seven years. He then moved to the State of New York, locating in the town of Attica in that part of Genesee County now included in Wyoming County, where he was employed as foreman in a shop until 1844, when he came to Illinois and located in Naperville. There, in company with others, he purchased the Naperville Plow Factory, the largest factory of the kind in the State at that time, and was connected with the institution 14 years. Then, in 1858, he came to De Kalb and opened an establishment for the manufacture of plows and general blacksmithing, which he carried on for a number of years; and since he has been here he has held various local offices,—among them, Village and City Clerk for 20 years. He has once been elected a member of the Board of Trustees, of which body he has also been once chosen President. For some years past he has also been engaged in the insurance business, and now represents 12 solid and reliable companies. He is a member of De Kalb Lodge, No.

144, A. F. & A. M.; he first joined the order in 1850, at Naperville. For seven years he has been Master of the Lodge, and for 13 years High Priest of De Kalb Chapter, No. 52; in 1880 he was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Illinois. For 18 years he has been a member of the Ancient Scotch Rite.

Mr. Vaughan was married Sept. 11, 1850, to Caroline Sabin, daughter of S. and Mary M. Sabin. She was born in Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. V. have three children,—Edmond E., Willie and Mary Marcy.

Jacob M. Hall, an early settler, has been a resident of the township of Somonauk since 1838. He was born Dec. 2, 1815, in Ontario Co., N. Y. His father, William C. Hall, was born in Connecticut, Sept. 1, 1787. He married Dorcas Thurston, and afterwards settled in Bradford Co., Pa., where he died in 1852. The mother was born Feb. 16, 1794, and died May 26, 1852, in the same place where the demise of her husband occurred. Five of their nine children are living.

Mr. Hall came hither in the month of January, and located on 80 acres of land, which he entered and plowed when it came into market. The entire acreage is now platted, and a portion of it is known as Hall's Addition to Sandwich. The residence of Mr. Hall is established on four lots of his original purchase. In 1869 he bought 120 acres of land on section 36, Somonauk Township, whither he removed and resided seven years, converting it into a fine farm, which he still owns. In 1876 he removed to Sandwich for a permanent abode.

He was married Nov. 7, 1842, to Lurano, daughter of Major and Eunice Dennis, who were among the earliest settlers of De Kalb County. The marriage service was conducted in the log house which Mr. Hall built on taking possession of the farm, and which afterward became his legal property. Mrs. Hall was born June 29, 1815, in Dartmouth, R. I. Of her union with Mr. Hall five children have been born: Dorcas, widow of Charles W. Humiston, resides at Sandwich. She was born July 26, 1843. Alvira, born March 2, 1845, died Sept. 24, 1866.

Sarah A. was born July 8, 1846. Myroa C., a farmer in Somonauk Township, was born Sept. 2, 1848. John W. H., born July 30, 1851, rents his father's farm in Somonauk Township. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Class-leader in the society at Sandwich.

Ewis Dieterich, senior member of the firm of Dieterich & Ebinger, manufacturers of drain tile and brick on the Somonauk road, one mile west of Sandwich, is the son of George and Margaret (Breidenstein) Dieterich, and was born Dec. 26, 1842, in Baden, Germany. His father was a brick-maker and died in Germany. The son was 12 years of age when he accompanied his mother and stepfather, George Ebinger, to America. They had seven children besides him, of whom six are now living. They came across the sea in 1854 and settled at a place now called Streator, La Salle County. They went thence soon after to Ottawa, in the same county, where Mr. Ebinger had a brick-yard and where the younger members of the family were employed early in life, and also secured a comprehensive knowledge of the business. Mr. Dieterich also learned the trade of shoemaker at Ottawa, and in the fall of 1857 came to Sandwich, where he was employed at his trade in the winter seasons, and passed the summers on the farm and in the brick-yard. About 1862 he was placed in charge of Emmons & McCoy's brick-yard at Sandwich, and officiated in that position two years. In 1864 he bought the claim of Mr. McCoy, and the firm of Emmons & Dieterich operated about two years, when his brother George became a half owner. He carried on his business in this connection two years, when he purchased the entire property, and removed the machinery to its present location about 1870. He bought six acres where the kilns are now situated, and was engaged there in the manufacture of brick. He bought 124 acres adjoining, together with a nice residence. In 1882 he admitted his half-brother, Valentine Ebinger, as a partner, and they are now engaged in the prosecution of an extensive business, including also the manufacture of tile. They have three kilns and their respective buildings are 36 x 96, 36 x 36

and 20 x 60 feet in dimensions. The first, a main building, is three stories high; the others are two stories in height. The main structure is heated by steam, and they employ on an average about 20 men. Their works are in operation all the year, and their products are utilized chiefly by home patrons. They do about \$20,000 worth of business yearly, and their wares are always in demand, their surplus being shipped West.

Mr. Dieterich was married in Sandwich, Jan. 1, 1866, to Phebe Haibach, daughter of Adam and Anna L. Haibach. She was born Nov. 14, 1846, and came to the United States in extreme childhood,—when less than three years old. Their children were born as follows: Amelia, Nov. 4, 1866; Adeline K., Nov. 10, 1868; Ellen E., Feb. 27, 1871; Lewis Franklin, Dec. 10, 1872; Martin G., April 27, 1875 (died Dec. 18, 1878); Herbert M., Feb. 9, 1877 (died Dec. 13, 1878); Milton G., Jan. 1, 1880; Alvah E., March 3, 1882; Roy O., Aug. 22, 1884. The deaths of the deceased children were but five days apart.

F. Stout, a farmer of Victor Township, resident on section 15, was born Sept. 14, 1814, in New Jersey, and he is the son of John V. and Elizabeth (Field) Stout. After he was 18 years of age he learned the trade of a carpenter, previous to which he had passed his time in attending school and in farm labor. He operated as a carpenter one year, receiving a dollar a day for his services. He came to Illinois in 1836, locating in Fairview, Fulton County, where he found abundant employment and worked by the day or job at his trade at that place until 1852, when he came to De Kalb County and purchased 40 acres of land in Victor Township. He is now the owner of 200 acres of land, having purchased 160 acres lying adjoining the tract he first purchased. He has a fine and valuable farm, whose improvements are the results of his own efforts, judgment and good taste. The place is supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, every one having been set by the hands of the proprietor himself. He is also the owner of valuable herds of stock of several varieties.

Mr. Stout was married Oct. 16, 1844, to Ann M. Suydam, who was born in New Jersey, and is the

daughter of S. B. and Johannah Suydam. Her parents removed from New Jersey to Ohio and came thence three years later to Illinois, settling in Victor Township. Her mother died July 7, 1882. Her father is 82 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Stout have three children,—John, Cornelius and Mary E. The daughter is married and lives in Iowa. The sons are married also and reside in California.

C. French, farmer, resident on section 11, Somonauk Township, was born March 27, 1819, in Wallingford, Vt., and is the son of Isaac and Rebecca (Cummings) French. Both parents were natives of Cornish, N. H., and belonged to the agricultural class. Two of their four children are living: Betsey, the sister of Mr. French, of this sketch, married James H. Mighell, a farmer of Hamilton Co., Iowa; Abigail, deceased, was the wife of Silas Edson; and Loomis is deceased.

Mr. French is essentially a farmer by descent and inheritance, and has spent a large portion of his life in teaching. He obtained a practical education in Vermont, and there engaged in teaching winters. The aggregate number of times in which he operated in that capacity comprised 15 seasons in New England, and seven since his removal to Illinois. He was first married in Wallingford, to Mariette Thompson, by whom he had a son—Wallace—since deceased. The wife and mother died Sept. 12, 1859, in Wheatland, Will Co., Ill. Mr. French was a second time married Dec. 12, 1866, to Mrs. Lucy A. Congdon, of Wallingford, Vt., where she was born Aug. 28, 1835. Mrs. French is the daughter of Leverett and Abigail (Hart) Culver. The former was born in 1800, in Wallingford, and died there July 4, 1866. The latter was also a native of Wallingford, and was born in 1807. She died Jan. 14, 1861. The record of their family is remarkable: they had 14 children—seven sons and seven daughters—all of whom reached adult age and all are yet living save one son, who died from the effects of a wound received at the siege of Petersburg during the Civil War. Lucinda is the widow of Allen Edgerton, of Wallingford, Vt. Abigail is the widow of A. K. York and lives in the vicinity of Wallingford. Eli-

phalet; Harry enlisted in a Vermont regiment of Sharpshooters, and was killed June 18, 1864. Lucy Ann and Laura Ann, twins, were born next in order. The sister of Mrs. French is the wife of Seneca Culver, of Sandwich. Melvina married James C. Patch, of East Wallingford. Daniel is a farmer in Wallingford. Luke is a farmer in Fond du Lac Co., Wis. Mary is the widow of Wallace Johnson and lives at Wallingford. Elmer is a farmer in Illinois. James is a farmer of La Salle Co., Ill. Chauncey is a farmer in Somonauk Township. May is Mrs. Cornelius Patch, of East Wallingford. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. French were James and Hannah (Tucker) Culver; on the mother's side they were Amasa and Abigail (Fenn) Hart. Mrs. French was a teacher in Wallingford a number of years, and taught one term of school in Fond du Lac Co., Wis.

Mr. French has been a farmer of Illinois since 1853. In that year he came to Kendall County and bought land in Big Rock Township, which he managed three years. He went thence to the township of Wheatland in Will County, and was a farmer there five years, removing thence to Clinton, De Kalb County, where he maintained his residence six years. He bought the farm where he now resides in 1868. The place includes 100 acres of land, and is all improved. Mr. French has been prominent in public life, both in his native State and in Illinois. He was a member of the Legislature of Vermont in 1851-2, besides holding a number of minor offices in that State, and while a resident of Clinton, officiated three years as Township Clerk, and has held other offices here.

Henry Von Ohlen, farmer, section 29, Victor Township, is the son of Christian Henry and Johannah (Burneman) Von Ohlen. They were natives of Brunswick, Germany, and on the 19th day of October, 1855, came to Sandwich, De Kalb Co., Ill. After a residence there of two years the family came to Victor Township, where the father died April 15, 1880, the mother's demise occurring Nov. 27, 1882.

The son, who is the subject of this sketch, first became a land-holder in the township of which he is a citizen, in 1857, when he bought 80 acres of land, on which he has since pursued his agricultural de-

signs, and also on 160 acres on the same section, which he has since purchased. He is engaged in the various branches of husbandry common to prairie farms, and he owns a fine assortment of stock. Mr. Von Ohlen is a respected citizen of his township, and is a Republican in political principle.

His marriage to Caroline Likert took place Oct. 9, 1865. She is a native of Germany, and the household now includes five children,—Alvena M., Clara, Henry J., Emma L. and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Von Ohlen belong to the Lutheran Church.

John Syme, manager of the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company at Sycamore, was born Nov. 15, 1833, on the Scottish coast at a point eight miles south of Edinboro, and is the son of James and Ann (Young) Syme.

The father removed the family to Ballymena, in the North of Ireland, Mr. Syme being a lad at the time of the transfer. He secured a good education and became a book-keeper later, engaging in the manufacture of hats at Limerick, in which occupation he was interested four years.

He came to this country in 1861, making his way through Canada to Chicago, where he entered the employment of Low Brothers, an extensive grain and produce firm, as traveling salesman, in whose interests he operated about two years. In the fall of 1863 he came to Sycamore, and established himself in the same business, buying and shipping grain, produce and live stock, in company with Roswell Wheeler. They also were the proprietors of a lumber yard, in which they conducted a considerable retail business. In 1865 he built an elevator, which is now owned by the railroad company. In 1868 he became associated with his brother, David A. Syme, holding with him a joint ownership in a hardware store, in the sale of agricultural implements, and also in buying and shipping grain, etc. In 1876 the hardware department was sold, and the remaining branches of business divided, Mr. Syme continuing the sale of agricultural implements until 1880, when he sold out and became a stock-holder in the business in which he is now interested, and which had been re-organized. Mr. Syme was elected manager, and has since operated in that capacity. When the

works are running on full time, about 130 men are employed. The products are cultivators, hay-racks, harrows, sulky-plows, etc. Mr. Syme is a member of the firm of H. T. Lawrence and Co., dealers in wagons, carriages and agricultural implements at Sycamore. He has been three times elected Alderman and has served six years in that capacity. In 1878 he was elected Captain of Co. A, Third Regiment of Illinois National Guards, a position he held two years. He is prominent as a Republican, and has been Chairman of the County Committee during the past ten years. He belongs to the Sycamore Commandery, K. T., No. 15.

Mr. Syme was married in September, 1876, to Carrie W. Waterman. Their children were as follows: John W., Aug. 16, 1878, and Kate Irene, Aug. 22, 1882. Mrs. Syme is the daughter of the late John C. and Caroline (Hoyt) Waterman, and was born at Sycamore.

Thomas F. Latham, retired farmer, section 26, Somonauk Township, was born Feb. 23, 1812, in Groton Township, New London Co., Conn. Joseph Latham, his father, was a farmer in early life, and in 1824 a dealer in fish in the city of New York, becoming the husband of Mary Fish.

In 1833 Mr. Latham engaged in mercantile transactions in New York, in which he was interested until 1838, the year in which he removed to De Kalb County, accompanied by his wife and one child, now deceased, and his brothers Joseph and Hubbard. The latter is a resident of Willamet, Ill. The former is deceased.

Mr. Latham settled on a claim of 300 acres, which included what land he now owns in the township of Somonauk. His brothers also secured claims. Joseph resided on his farm, situated north of that of his brother, until his death in March, 1883.

In 1849 Mr. Latham went with the tide to California, remaining in the gold mines five years. He returned to Illinois and resumed charge of his farming interests, laboring in that capacity four years. In 1858 he again went to California and spent seven years, with unsatisfactory results. In 1880 he went to the mining district of Colorado and has passed five

summers there prospecting for gold and silver. He owns three claims in Chaffee County, which are being worked. The farm in Somonauk Township is conducted by his son, Thomas J.

The marriage of Mr. Latham to Jane Ayres took place March 27, 1837. She was born Feb. 25, 1820, near Cleveland, Ohio, and is the daughter of Enos and Jane (Debow) Ayres. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Latham: Julia H., deceased, Feb. 22, 1838; Thomas J., June 14, 1841; Mary, wife of G. S. Serine, of Iowa, April 23, 1843; Aurelia April 7, 1847; Franklin, Nov. 25, 1856.

Christian Miller, farmer, section 34, Victor Township, was born June 8, 1837, in Germany. He was an inmate of the parental household until he was 15 years old, and passed the next three years in farm labor.

When he was 18 years old he set out for America, and on landing on the shores of the New World he made his way to Aurora, Ill.; he worked there five years on a farm, when he bought 80 acres of land on section 34 of Victor Township and established his homestead. He is prosperously engaged in agriculture, and is earning the right to his privileges of American citizenship. He is a Republican in political principles. The parents of Mr. Miller, Christian and Louise (Gobel) Miller, were natives of Germany.

He was married March 5, 1866, to Christina Roth, a lady of German birth and parentage, who came from her native land in 1865. Their five children are named Louise J., Frederick C., Henry F., John C. and Emma A.

Charles H. Pratt, senior member of the mercantile firm of Pratt Brothers, at Sandwich, was born Feb. 19, 1846, in Deep River, Middlesex Co., Conn. His father, H. Pratt, was born in Connecticut, and is now living at Sandwich. Mary J. (Comstock) Pratt, the mother, is deceased. They had seven children, of whom two (daughters) died in infancy. Five sons survive: Merritt C. is a hardware merchant at

North Loup, Neb.; Wilbur A. and Ashley W. are druggists at West Paw Paw, Ill.; Burton E. is a member of the firm of Pratt Brothers.

Mr. Pratt was reared on a farm to the age of 16 years, when he became clerk and book-keeper in a banking house at Sandwich. He remained in this position two years, after which he became a clerk in the dry-goods store of Harvey Toombs, of Sandwich. Six months later his employer sold out his establishment to A. B. Crofoot, and he continued to officiate in the same capacity under the new order of things about two years, at which time he was admitted to a partnership. The firm of A. B. Crofoot & Co. existed five years, when it was terminated by the junior partner selling his interest to Mr. Crofoot, and the former then embarked in the sale of boots and shoes, in which he was interested about a year. At the end of that time the firm of Pratt, Goodman & Gurley was constituted, and their business relations were extended until they were engaged in the prosecution of a profitable trade in general merchandise. Later they opened a branch store at Walnut, Bureau Co., Ill. After three years Mr. Goodman withdrew and Pratt & Gurley maintained their business relations until April, 1882, when the firm became Pratt Brothers by the sale of one-half the interest to B. E. Pratt. (See sketch.)

Charles H. Pratt is a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and also of the Masons, and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter of R. A. M., and to Aurora Commandery.

He was married Oct. 10, 1871, to Martha S., daughter of Frederick A. and Martha W. Slack. She was born Oct. 10, 1854, in Ottawa, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have one daughter, Mabel J., born Oct. 12, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are both members of the Congregational Church.

George Rompf is a farmer of Victor Township, resident on section 35, and he was born March 20, 1813. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (Stahl) Rompf, was born in Germany, where he was reared at home to the age of 20 years. He was apprenticed to learn the boot and shoe trade, and was a craftsman about 12 years in his native country.

He was married March 29, 1843, to Henrietta

Thomas, previous to coming to America. He made his way hither in 1853, and proceeded immediately to Northville, La Salle Co., Ill. There he bought 10 acres of land, and also worked at his trade. He sold his property there three years later, and became a farmer of De Kalb County, buying 80 acres of land in Victor Township, on which he has since lived and conducted his agricultural labors, with a success that may be inferred from the fact that in 1876 he bought 160 acres of land on section 34, for which he paid \$8,000. In political views and actions he is a Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, to which also his wife belongs.

Mr. and Mrs. Rompf have had six children, four of whom are still living: Adolph W., Paulina, Edward and Ferdinand. All are married. Adolph W. married Rebecca Price, March 18, 1873, and they have four children: Eveline B., Ada M., George R. and Frank A. Paulina is the wife of Frederick Schroder, to whom she was married in 1868. Their children are named Amanda C. and Ervin E. Edward married Louisa Hein, Oct. 24, 1879, and they have two children, George W. and Lillie M. Ferdinand was married to Mary J. Smith, Feb. 22, 1882. They have one child, Conrad E.

M. Arnold, liveryman, at Sandwich, was born May 10, 1843, within the (now) corporation of Sandwich. His father, Dr. Stephen Arnold, was born in Vermont and married Dorcas Loofborrow, of Delaware Co., Ohio, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1836, when he came to De Kalb County, and bought 320 acres of land. The northern part of the city of Sandwich is now located on the southern portion of the farm, which was divided among the children on the death of their father. Dr. Arnold died March 22, 1845, while on a professional trip to Big Rock, Kendall Co., Ill. The wife of Dr. Arnold died at Sandwich, Feb. 26, 1884. They had nine children, three of whom are living: Wesley W., Hester A., wife of Harrison Robb, of State Center, Iowa, and Mr. Arnold of this sketch.

The latter remained on the place where he was born 25 years, and in 1868 opened a livery stable at Sandwich, which he conducted five years. In 1873 he

purchased 112 acres lying a few miles west of Sandwich, where he interested himself in progressive agriculture eight years and converted the place into a fine and valuable farm. He disposed of his property there in September, 1883, and March 19, 1884, he bought the equipments and stand, where he has since conducted a popular and successful business.

He was united in marriage Sept. 9, 1864, to Hattie, daughter of William and Eleanor Ryan. She was born July 11, 1842, in Little Rock Township, Kendall Co., Ill. One child, John W., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Feb. 12, 1867.

Following is the record of the deceased brothers and sisters of Mr. Arnold: John L. Arnold, M. D., was a graduate at the Medical College at St. Charles, Ill. He went in 1849 to California and died at Marysville. Mary D. married George L. Ismon, of Sandwich, where she died, leaving a daughter—Louise, now the wife of Burr Kennedy, of Deering (Chicago). Elias C. was a farmer of Somonauk Township. Another child died in infancy.

Lewis Von Ohlen was formerly a farmer on section 31, Victor Township. He was born in Germany, where his parents, Christian Henry and Johannah (Bruneman) Von Ohlen, were also born. They came to the New World in October, 1855, and on landing at New York proceeded to Illinois and located at Sandwich.

Mr. Von Ohlen lived there with his parents until he was 20 years of age, receiving a fair elementary education. He was occupied in various places for a short time, and in 1865 bought the farm where he lived until his death. He was a Republican and held several official positions in the township where he was a citizen, the last in which he officiated being that of Road Commissioner. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Alwine (Schulz) Von Ohlen was born in Germany and came to America with her parents, who are still living at Somonauk. She was married July 22, 1845, to Lewis Von Ohlen, and they became the parents of five children—Herman E., Emil A.,

Lewis J., Edward and Ida. Mrs. Von Ohlen resides on and manages the farm of 155 acres left to his family by her deceased husband.

Mrs. **Elsie C. Van Olinda** is a resident on section 15, Somonauk Township. She was born Jan. 3, 1823, in the township of Washington, Morris Co., N. J. Her parents, Jacob and Lenora (Welch) Frace, were natives of the place where they died, and in 1854 she came to Kane Co., Ill., to live with her brother, Jacob M. Frace. She was married there Nov. 17, 1857, to John D. Van Olinda, and removed thence to the farm of her husband, where he has since resided, and which became his property in 1854. The place is finely located and valuable and includes 120 acres. Mr. Van Olinda died Dec. 2, 1874, and was buried on his farm. He was born near Watford in Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 19, 1814.

Three children were born of their marriage: Lenora died in infancy; Elsie resides at home; Laura is the wife of George Hanson, a farmer of Somonauk Township.

Wesley W. Morse, the manager of the estate of Mrs. Van Olinda, was born Jan. 15, 1857, and was adopted by her in February, 1858.

Burkhart, furniture dealer at Sandwich, was born Oct. 18, 1820, in Bavaria, Germany, and is the son of Adam and Barbara (Schale) Burkhart. After attending school through the period required by the laws of his native country, he served four years as an apprentice at cabinet-making, after which he worked as journeyman five years, traveling through the principal German cities. He was at one time a workman in the palace of the Emperor William at Berlin.

Mr. Burkhart was married in Bavaria in 1847, to Catherine, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Bradey, by whom he has had four children. After the event of his marriage he was in business for himself six months, and in 1852 came to America. He worked at his trade in Utica, N. Y., three years, and in 1855

came to Sandwich. After working at his business a year in the interest of an employer, he opened an establishment for himself in the same line. In 1858 his works were destroyed by fire, the disaster causing a total loss, and leaving him with a debt of \$700 on his hands, without insurance. His credit was good, and he again started his business, in which he has met with success, and is now associated with his son. In the fall of 1874 he erected his business building, 22 x 60 feet in dimensions, two stories in height above the basement, and built of brick. His stock is generally estimated at about \$8,000. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 212, and the family belong to the Lutheran Church.

Two of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Burkhart were born in Germany. Phillipena (deceased) was married to Gustavus Short, a farmer in Nebraska. Jacob is in business with his father at Sandwich. He was married May 2, 1872, to Augusta Turk, of Sandwich, and they have three children—Jacob, Edward and William. Elizabeth married William Huerke, a harness-maker at Sandwich. Caroline is deceased

David G. Carson is a farmer of Victor Township, residing on sections 4 and 9. David Carson, his father, was of Scotch descent, and married Jane Shannon, who was of German origin. The son was born in 1830, at Esperance, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and at the age of eight years became a member of the family of Bartholomew Keene, in the village of Esperance. With him he remained six years and attended school five years. He next went to live with Sander Deffendorf, where he was an assistant on the farm six months and went to school. Subsequently he worked three years on the farm of Thomas Curry. He passed alternate summers and winters in farm labor and in attendance at school until he was 21 years of age, after which he spent two years working farms on shares. At the expiration of this time he came into possession of his father's farm by will, and he rented the place two years. After giving it his personal attention one year, he sold the place and came to De Kalb Co., Ill. He took possession of 80 acres of land on section 4, and there still maintains his residence.

The quality of his prosperity is manifest from the

fact that he is now the possessor of 500 acres of finely improved farming land. He is a Republican and has held various town offices. He has been Road Commissioner 15 years. He was once elected Justice of the Peace, but declined to qualify.

He was married Dec. 15, 1857, in Fulton Co., N. Y., to Mary, daughter of John Brewer, and they have had five children, four of whom are still living—John H., George L., Kit C. and George M.

Benjamin Wisley, jeweler at Sandwich, was born Jan. 14, 1831, in the township of Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y. His parents, Archibald M. and Phebe (Manchester) Wisley, belonged to the farming class, and the former was born in the city of New York, Jan. 18, 1800. In 1844 they removed to Illinois, and the father died in Fox Township, Kendall County, Oct. 4 1882. The mother was born in Rhode Island, and died in December, 1845, in Newark, Kendall County. Five of their nine children are living: James W. is a farmer near Aurora, Ill.; Margaret married W. Hull, of Newark; Benjamin is the next in order of birth; Mary married Merritt Winchell, of Vallejo, Cal. The youngest living child is Andrew J.

When he was 19 years of age Mr. Wisley bade farewell to farm labor. During that winter he attended school, and in the spring of 1851 went to Ottawa, Ill., and entered upon the business of learning his trade with J. H. Morrill. After an apprenticeship of four years, he engaged in business for himself in Ottawa, but continued only a short time, going thence to Newark, where he remained until December, 1862, the date of his coming to Sandwich. He exhibits a fine stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, Johnston's Optical Company's goods, and all goods common to a first-class establishment, and suited to his patronage. He is also engaged in general repairing, and is doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Wisley was married Feb. 25, 1858, in Fox Township, Kendall County, to Leonora, daughter of Lewis and Sabrina Robinson. She was born Dec. 15, 1840, near Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., and died in

Sandwich, March 2, 1875. She was the mother of three children: Charles B., born Dec. 7, 1858, is the only one who survives. Leonora and Gracie, twins, were born Feb. 23, 1875. The latter died March 19, following her birth, and 17 days after the decease of her mother. Leonora died Sept. 10, 1875, a little less than six months old. Mr. Wilsey was again married Feb. 21, 1884, in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., to Anna L. Stannard. She was born at Dover, Ill., and is the daughter of Norman and Almada Stannard.

Edward Lewis, a resident of Sandwich, was born June 1, 1815, in Wales, and is the son of Lewis and Ann (Lumley) Lewis. He was three years of age when his parents came to America and settled in Oneida Co., N. Y., where his father bought a farm in the township of Trenton. He was reared to the age of 14 years on a farm and passed four years subsequent to that in obtaining a knowledge of the tanner's business. In 1833, when he was 18 years of age, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was connected with a construction corps in building the Buffalo & Black Rock Railroad, the first line of railroad that was built running into that city. He was engaged a short time after the road was completed as a conductor, going next to Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., where he passed a year and a half as a general laborer. His next transfer was to Little Rock, Kendall Co., Ill. He there bought 40 acres of land and engaged in farming. To this he added by subsequent purchase until he owned upwards of 300 acres, on which he resided until 1864, when he sold the place and removed to Sandwich. On the organization of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company of that place, he invested his means in its relations, and was for years connected with the corporation. He acted as a night watchman nearly 13 years. Since September, 1880, he has not been actively engaged in any variety of business.

Mr. Lewis was married at Little Rock, Dec. 28, 1839, to Maria A. Hadden. She was born May 1, 1810, in Westchester Co., N. Y. Four of their five children are living: Noel B. was born Oct. 18, 1840; Mary E., born Sept. 20, 1842, is the wife of J.

D. Kern, of Sandwich; Caroline was born Sept. 5, 1845, and is the wife of Thomas E. Culver, of Sandwich. James C., born Sept. 11, 1849, is an employe of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company; Edwin, born May 2, 1852, died six days after birth. The wife and mother died at Sandwich, April 23, 1883. Mr. Lewis was a second time married Sept. 11, 1884, at Yorkville, Kendall Co., Ill., to Mary E. Humiston. She was born Aug. 3, 1827, near Littlefield, Grayson Co., Ky., and is the daughter of Anthony and Susan (McClure) Litsey, who were married in Kentucky and came to Illinois in 1829, located in Tazewell County, and in 1830 came to Kendall County. The mother died in Kentucky when the daughter was two years old. The father was married again, moved to Iowa, and died in 1859. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Fraser, farmer, section 14, Somo-nauk Township, was born April 29, 1816, in the township of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y. Isaac Fraser, his father, was born in North Adams, Mass., and died in Hebron, aged 84 years. The mother, Mary (Munson) Fraser, was a native of Washington Co., and was about the same age as her husband at the time of her death. Seven of their ten children are living. David is a retired farmer of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. Lyman is a retired farmer and resides at Sandwich. John is a retired merchant at Hebron. Lonson is an attorney at Salem, N. Y. Aurilla A. is the wife of Charles Wilson, a farmer of Salem, N. Y. Mary is the widow of Peter Larkin and resides at Salem.

Mr. Fraser is the fourth of the surviving children of his parents. He was brought up on his father's farm, where he was instructed in agricultural pursuits. In 1843 he came to Illinois and bought a farm of 80 acres near Plano, Kendall County. On this he resided until his removal to his present location, where in 1854 he bought at first 300 acres of land. He is now the owner of 370 acres, situated on sections 13, 14 and 15, which is managed by his son-in-law, Pernet Potter. Mr. Fraser has been a number of years in retirement from active life.

He was married in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., to Mary Faxon. Following is the record of their children: Caroline married John J. Armstrong, a farmer of Somanauk Township. Ira M. is deceased. Horace W. is a farmer in Ford Co., Ill. Charles H. resides in Sandwich, and is a teacher by profession. Mary married James Crinklaw. William is a farmer of Somonauk Township. Martha married William Potter, a farmer in Missouri. Edith is the wife of Pernet Potter, and resides on the homestead. Arthur is the youngest. Mrs. Fraser was born Oct. 31, 1819.

Luke A. Warren, resident at Sycamore, was born in Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1819, son of Luke and Mary (Baird) Warren, natives of "York State." His father moved to Allegany County, that State, in 1832, and settled in Rockford Township. The land on which he settled was timber, and after building a log house he set about to clear and improve his land. In 1850 he disposed of his land and moved to Michigan, where he died shortly after.

Luke A., Jr., was reared on the farm in Allegany Co., N. Y., and alternated his labors thereon with attending the common schools. He was married in 1841, to Miss Ursula Foster, born in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y. Soon after marriage, they located on a farm of 20 acres near Rushford, Allegany Co., which he increased by subsequent purchases. He resided on that farm until 1869, when he sold it and came to this State and settled on a farm in White-side County. In 1866 he moved to Monroe Township, Ogle County, where he purchased a farm on which he resided until 1871. In April of that year he removed to this county and two months later (June) he purchased a farm on sections seven and eight, De Kalb Township. In 1882 he sold the farm and removed to Sycamore, where he has since lived. In July, 1883, he purchased a farm located on section 3, Cortland Township, which he still owns and rents.

He has seven children, namely: William, in the Government employ at Grand Forks, Dak.; Mary, wife of J. E. Southworth, resident of Santa Clara, Cal.; Sarah, wife of William Wilber, resident of Clinton,

Iowa; Alta, wife of William A. Campbell, resident of Mason, Ingham Co., Mich.; M. F., jeweler at De Kalb; John, resident of Galveston, Tex., and George O., jeweler at Sycamore. Mr. Warren's grandfather, Thomas Warren, was one of the very first settlers in Delaware Co., N. Y.; was a shoemaker by trade, a farmer by occupation, and died in Allegany Co., N. Y.

Charles E. Bradt, member of the firm of Bradt & Shipman, glove manufacturers at De Kalb, was born near Gloversville, Fulton Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1852; and when he was about two years of age his parents, Andrew and Amy A. (Sweet) Bradt (see sketch), removed with their family to this county, where he grew up to manhood, working on the farm and attending the city schools. Since setting out in life for himself he has employed himself in the manufacture and sale of gloves, in which business he is doing well. The firm of Bradt & Shipman prosecute an extensive jobbing business, their goods being sold by traveling salesmen in the Northwest.

Andrew Bradt, farmer, De Kalb Township, was born in the town of Ephratah, Fulton Co., N. Y., May 15, 1824, and was the son of Anthony J. and Hannah (Peek) Bradt, both natives of the State of New York. He was reared on the farm and educated at the district school. At the age of 17 years he commenced teaching, in his native township. This profession, alternating with farming during the summer seasons, he followed, with one or two exceptions, in Fulton County, until 1856, when he came to Illinois. Here he purchased 140 acres of land on sections 23 and 24, De Kalb Township, and settled down to agricultural pursuits. During the winter seasons, however, he was engaged in selling gloves and mittens to dealers in the northern portion of this State, purchasing his stock from the manufactories at Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y. In 1870, in company with his son, he started the glove factory in De Kalb, which is now conducted by his son and Mr. Shipman. He now devotes his time exclusively to his farming interests.

He was married Jan. 31, 1848, to Amy Ann Sweet, who was born in Ephratah, Fulton Co., N. Y., Jan.

20, 1828. They have had nine children,—Jennie S., deceased, Luella, Charles E., deceased, Ada F., Hiram A., Abraham L., Samuel E., deceased, and Laura Luella, deceased.

Mr. Bradt is a Class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination all the rest of the family are also members.

Augustus C. Thompson, general farmer on section 11, South Grove Township, was born Feb. 27, 1830, in Delaware Co., N. Y. Matthew Thompson, his father, was a native of the Empire State, where he pursued farming until 1842, the year of his removal to De Kalb County, where he was one of the earliest of the pioneer settlers of South Grove Township, having been preceded by only four other permanent residents. He was born in 1800 and died in 1868, on the homestead. Rebecca O. (Schryver) Thompson, the mother, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1805, of German parentage, and resided in her native State until her removal with her husband and children to De Kalb County. She is living, at 79 years of age, with her son, is still in possession of her mental and physical faculties to a surprising degree, being able to fulfill a considerable proportion of the duties of the household.

Mr. Thompson was an inmate of his father's house until his marriage in February, 1852, in Ohio Grove, Kane Co., Ill., to Mary E. Hatch. She was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, and came to Illinois when very young. Her father located in this State previous to 1840. She died at her home, Dec. 6, 1880, and left two surviving of four children that had been born to her. Her death was the result of sciatic rheumatism, and her sufferings from that terrible disease were severe and were borne with patience and calmness.

Mr. Thompson was about 22 years of age when he made his first purchase of land, which included 80 acres on section 16. On this he lived and labored in its improvement some years, when he sold out and bought 176 acres on section 11, of this township, and has since made it his home and expended his efforts and energies in its improvement, and has placed the entire acreage under cultivation. In the early days

the grain was all cut with "cradles" and hauled to Chicago by teams, that being the nearest point of shipment and market.

Mr. Thompson is a Republican and has held all the offices of the township.

William W. Brown, deceased, was a pioneer of Sycamore Township in 1838, and entered his claim of about 200 acres of land on section 14 of Congressional township 41, range 5. On this he settled and began the usual pioneer improvements. When the land in the State of Illinois was put into market he secured a large acreage in addition, a considerable proportion of which he bought for the benefit of his sons. The nearest markets were Chicago, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, and Mr. Brown drove an ox team with his wheat crop to the former place. One fall he sent a load of dressed beef to Sheboygan. He improved quite a considerable portion of his land, and was a resident upon his homestead until his death.

He was born on the North or Hudson River in the State of New York in 1782, and grew to mature life on his father's homestead. He was in early manhood when his parents settled in the township of Rockland, in Sullivan County, where they were pioneers. He was there married to Sally Hall, the first white child born on Mutton Hill in Sullivan County. He became a land-holder there and cleared 104 acres of his farm. He sold the place in 1831 and removed to Cortland County, where he lived until 1835, in which year he bought a farm in La Grange, Lorain Co., Ohio. He sold it in 1838, and set out with his family and household goods in a wagon with an ox team as a means of locomotion. They were on the road four weeks, and during the trip passed but four nights under the shelter of a roof. The remainder of the time they camped.

Mr. Brown died in 1850. His wife survived him 32 years, dying in 1882. Following is the record of their 11 children: Mary is deceased; Sally A. and Obadiah, the youngest son, live on the homestead; Lucinda is dead; Isaac lives in O'Brien Co., Iowa; John lives in Lac-qui-parle Co., Minn.; Betsey J. and Mehitable are deceased; Amy lives in Bour-

bon Co., Kan.; Deborah resides in the township of Geneva; Bradley is deceased.

Obadiah Brown was born Nov. 27, 1834, in Ohio, came to Illinois with his parents, and was married in January, 1877, to Lavina Harms, a native of Grahamville, N. Y. He is a Republican in political faith.

Simon Suydam, farmer, section 23, Victor Township, is a native-born citizen of Illinois, being born Aug. 8, 1839, in Fulton Co., Ill. Simon B. and Johannah (Cortelyou) Suydam were natives of New Jersey (see sketch.) In 1838 they left their native State to make a permanent home in Illinois.

Mr. Suydam was brought up under the care and authority of his parents, acquiring a common-school education and laboring on the farm. After attaining his majority he spent two months in farm labor and resumed his former position on his father's farm, where he remained until 1861. He had determined on renting a farm preparatory to entering upon an independent career, but his plans were mixed with desires to take a share of the risks in the soldier's fate, and he enlisted the same fall in which he made his arrangements for a farm, Sept. 18, 1861, in the 8th Ill. Cav., General Farnsworth. The organization remained but a short time in camp and departed for Washington, where it remained until the next April, when it was sent to Bull Run in skirmish service. Five days afterward it returned to Alexandria, and after a stay there of two weeks, went down the Potomac. The first engagement in which it participated took place at Williamsburg, followed by the fight at Mechanicsville under General McClellan. Mr. Suydam was in 22 battles and skirmishes, and after a continued service of three years was honorably discharged Sept. 28, 1864, at Chicago.

In 1865 he purchased 80 acres of land on section 27, in Victor Township, on which he operated successfully for 20 years. In 1885 he bought his present homestead. He is a business man of good ability, and is justly respected. He is a Republican in political affiliation. He has held the office of School Director 12 years, and been Collector four years.

Nov. 7, 1866, he was married to Sarah O. Brown,

and they have eight children—Charles H., Adella J., Johannah, Mary, Nellie G., Amy, Lorenzo G. and Sarah J.

Burton E. Pratt, merchant at Sandwich, was born July 6, 1855, in Deep River, Middlesex Co., Conn., and is the son of Henry H. and Mary J. (Comstock) Pratt. On the removal of the family to De Kalb County from Connecticut, they located three miles northeast of Sandwich, where his father bought a farm of 320 acres. They resided on it and improved it until it was converted into a fine and valuable farm, which was afterwards sold and the family removed to Sandwich, where the father is now living; the mother died in 1871. They had seven children, five of whom survive. Merritt C. is a hardware merchant at North Loup, Neb.; Willbur and Ashley W. are druggists at West Paw Paw, Ill.; the firm is known as Pratt Bros.; and Burton E. is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Pratt, Sr., was again married in Oswego, Ill., to Sylvia C. Collins.

The subject of this sketch was educated in Sandwich, and when he was 17 years of age he entered the store of L. Kent, where he was engaged two years as a salesman. His next employment was obtained at Paw Paw, where he was a clerk in a store eight months. At the end of that time he came to Sandwich and engaged as a clerk with Pratt, Goodman & Gurley, with whom he operated several years. Mr. Goodman having withdrawn in 1868, the firm continued as Pratt & Gurley until 1882, when Mr. Gurley withdrew from the firm. Mr. Pratt, of this sketch, then purchased the interest of Mr. Gurley, since which date the firm style has been known as Pratt Brothers. Their business in Sandwich and vicinity is prosperous and popular, and their stock of general merchandise is valued at \$20,000 on an average. Mr. Pratt is a member of the fraternity of Masons.

He was married June 22, 1882, to Anna J., daughter of William and Anna Turkington, and she was born in the city of New York, Nov. 22, 1862. Her father is an extensive manufacturer of millinery goods on Wabash Avenue, Chicago. Gertrude, only

child of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, was born June 4, 1884. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church of Sandwich.



Henry G. Bell, farmer, section 9, Sycamore Township, was born Sept. 13, 1808, in Elizabethtown, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and is the son of Ralph R. and Desire (Reynolds) Bell. His parents were both natives of Rutland, Rutland Co., Vt., his father being in the service of the United States in the second war with Great Britain, during which he operated as a pilot on the lakes. He was captured by the British and taken to Montreal, where he was held about six months a prisoner of war. On being exchanged he re-entered the service and continued in the army until the termination of the contest.

In 1816 they went to Michigan, and the son, who was then but eight years of age, was left with friends in Genesee Co., N. Y., where he was brought up on the farm. When he was 16 years of age he joined his parents in Michigan, and he remained at Redford, Wayne County, until 1837, when he set out westward to seek a location for a home. He started on horseback and proceeded to Michigan City, where he overtook his wife, who had started previously with her brother-in-law. His means of locomotion were there increased by the addition of a yoke of oxen, and they pushed on to Kane Co., Ill., consuming about two weeks on the way. Mr. Bell bought a land claim for \$170, near Chicken Grove, and built a log house with a puncheon floor. During the first year he broke 60 acres, and in December following he sold the claim and came to Chartres Grove, De Kalb County, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1838 he bought a claim of land on Coon Creek, located on section 29, Hampshire Township, McHenry County. He built a log house, covered it with shakes and set about the work of improving the place, and as soon as the land came into market he received the claim. He then put the place in the hands of a renter and bought a claim on section 5, Sycamore Township, and engaged a man to break 20 acres. The claim was "jumped," but he succeeded in maintaining his rights. He built a log-house and dug a

well 32 feet deep, finding what was known as "float wood" on the bottom. The man who attempted to jump his claim started at early morning for Chicago, and on Mr. Bell's hearing of his intention and action late in the afternoon, he at once started for the land office, driving to Chicago in the night, where he succeeded in entering his claim. Soon afterwards he sold his title and returned to Kane County, where he settled on the land he owned there. In 1874 he again rented the place and came to Sycamore, section 9, where he bought the farm on which he has since resided and prosecuted his agricultural plans. The farm in Kane County which he still owns comprises 320 acres of land, chiefly improved, fenced and with good buildings.

Mr. Bell was married March 16, 1837, to Charlotte DeWitt, and they had ten children,—Martinette, Helen, Prudence, George H., Charlotte, John, Annie D., Frank, Charles and Candace. Annie died when a year old. The mother was born Feb. 28, 1815, at Niagara Falls (Canadian side), and died Nov. 21, 1879. Mr. Bell married Annie Kesler, a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.



Clinton E. Rosette, editor and one of the publishers of the *De Kalb Chronicle*, was born Oct. 24, 1850, in Paw Paw Township, De Kalb Co., Ill. He is the son of William E. and Elizabeth (Breese) Rosette, natives of New Jersey, the former being of French descent, his parents removing to this county but a short time before his birth. They were among the early settlers of De Kalb County, locating in Paw Paw Township in 1841.

Clinton was born on a farm and received his education at the academy in East Paw Paw, at which institution he graduated, and in which he subsequently was a member of the faculty for two years. With a view of becoming a physician, he studied medicine for five years as the opportunity was offered, but becoming dissatisfied with it he abandoned the study before receiving a degree. In the fall of 1875 he moved to De Kalb and for one year and a few months was engaged as a teacher in the public

schools. In connection with his wife, he then opened a private school, which they continued four years with good success, having 125 pupils enrolled at the time of its suspension. The school was closed that he might give his undivided attention to the publication of the *De Kalb Chronicle*, the publication of which was commenced in 1879 with Mr. Rosette as editor, which position he still occupies. A history of the paper may be found elsewhere in this volume; suffice it to say, in this connection, that under his management it has been an unqualified success. On the 25th day of December, 1874, Mr. Rosette was united in marriage with Alpha C. La Clair, daughter of John and Ann La Clair, of Paw Paw. Mr. Rosette is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is a Democrat, the principles of that party being instilled in him in his youth; and he never has forsaken the way of his fathers.

Silas D. Wesson, farmer, section 17, Victor Township, was born Aug. 22, 1839, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. His parents, James W. and Sybil (Hatch) Wesson, were natives of Vermont. Until he was 21 years of age Mr. Wesson was at home with his parents and accompanied them to Illinois in 1844, when they located on section 17, Victor Township. They remained there until their deaths. That of his father occurred Aug. 26, 1880; that of his mother, March 26, 1884.

Mr. Wesson enlisted Sept. 18, 1861, for three years in the 8th Ill. Cav., and at the expiration of two years veteranized, receiving a discharge on condition of re-enlisting, which he did, and served three years and eleven months longer. He received a wound June 9, 1863. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac except that at Gettysburg. He obtained his release from military service Aug. 1, 1866. In 1872 he went to Kansas, and there entered a claim of 160 acres of land on a soldier's warrant. He was a resident upon it eight years. In 1880 he returned to Illinois and effected a purchase of his father's farm by complying with the terms of the will. He is a Republican, and has been Supervisor two years. He was elected Justice of the Peace but refused to qualify.

Mr. Wesson was married Oct. 15, 1866, to Magdalen Suydam. She is the daughter of S. B. and Johannah Suydam. (See sketch.) Ten children have been born to them,—Sybil J., Elvie M., Mason D., Alpha G., Minerva M., Sarah M., Jaques W., Harry W., Floyd F. and Elton W.



Simon B. Suydam, a farmer of Victor Township, resident on section 22, was born Jan. 4, 1803, in Somerset Co., N. J., and is a son of John and Ann (French) Suydam, who were natives of Holland. Mr. Suydam passed the years of his minority in attending school and in labor on his father's farm. When he was 22 years of age he went to Millstone, N. J., and was there for a period of ten years engaged in farming. He went thence to Butler Co., Ohio, where he bought 80 acres of land. Three years later he sold the place and located in Fairview, Fulton Co., Ill., where he became by purchase the proprietor of 160 acres of land. He managed his agricultural affairs there 13 years when he sold, preparatory to a removal to Victor Township. He bought a farm of 160 acres at first and later purchased a similar amount. His home and field of operation has since been on the same place. At the date at which he became a resident in Victor Township, he drew his crops to Chicago and brought back with him lumber and provisions.

He is a Democrat and has served several terms in official life in his township. He has been liberal in his support of local religious movements, and when the Methodist church was built he contributed an acre of ground for the site of the edifice. He has exerted a broad influence in the community to which he belongs, and in 1877 was the chief instrument in the organization of a chartered fire-insurance association in the township of Victor, having a capital of \$60,000. It has been in operation eight years, and its capital stock now nets \$140,000. It has been called on to pay but \$35 in losses by fire since its organization.

Mr. Suydam was married Feb. 16, 1825, to Johannah Cortelyou. Six of ten children born to them are living: Anna M., Sarah, Matilda D., John H., Si-

mon, Jaques C. and Magdalen. Cornelius R. died in the military service of the United States Jan. 20, 1862. John and Simon were also soldiers for the Union. The former was wounded in his ankle and has always been lame. Their beloved mother died July 7, 1881.

David Alexander Syme, grain dealer at Sycamore, was born Sept. 15, 1841, in Ballymena, Antrim Co., Ireland, and is the son of James and Ann Young Syme. His parents were natives of Perthshire, Scotland, belonging to families long established in that place.

At 15 years of age Mr. Syme entered a wholesale mercantile house in the city of Belfast, where he remained till he was 20 years of age. He then joined some friends going to Australia and New Zealand, where he spent a few years engaged in mercantile and other pursuits. On March 28, 1868, he arrived in Sycamore, and formed a partnership with his brother, as dealers in grain and seeds and agricultural machinery. In 1876 he dissolved this partnership, confining his attention to the grain business, which he extended to Kirklan^d and other towns in the vicinity.

Mr. Syme was one of the incorporators of the Sycamore Preserve Works, of which he is the general manager and treasurer.

February 3, 1873, he was married to Miss Margaret E. Morton at Sycamore. Mrs. Syme was born in Montreal, Canada.

Christian Hager, farmer, section 29, Victor Township, was born Feb. 26, 1839, in La Salle Co., Ill. His parents, Oley and Martha (Anderson) Hager, were born in Germany and emigrated thence to America in 1830. Previous to his 19th year Mr. H. was subject to the authority of his parents, and was instructed by his father in the details of a farmer's vocation, which he has pursued all his life. He was married Feb. 28, 1875, to the widow of Herman Suydam, and is her third husband. She was mar-

ried Nov. 28, 1857, to Enoch Talbot. The latter enlisted Oct. 20, 1861, and was shot and instantly killed July 12, 1863, in a forced battle at Jackson, Miss. At the same time three brothers and two brothers-in-law were in the military service of the United States, but all returned in safety. Herman Suydam, the second husband of Mrs. Hager, was born in Fairview, this State, and settled in 1848 on section 29, Victor Township, where he died, March 7, 1872. At the date of his making a permanent settlement he could ride miles without passing a house. The nearest place of supply for provisions and lumber was Aurora. Chicago was the nearest grain market. He was an enterprising citizen and public-spirited and interested in all projects for the general well-being. In political views he was a Republican and held various town offices. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Their only child, Hattie M. Suydam, was born Nov. 12, 1871. At the date of his death Mr. Suydam owned 320 acres of land.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hager—Bertie D. and Alice R.

Bathsheba A. Hummel, residing on section 1, Somonauk Township, accompanied her husband, Peter F. Hummel, to Illinois in 1838, since which date she has been a resident of De Kalb County. They located first at Freeland, where they kept a hotel some years. In 1849 Mr. Hummel went to California, and died in the year following on his way home. He was born in 1805, and his death occurred Oct. 20, 1850. He was a carriage-maker by vocation, and after he came to De Kalb County he entered the claim of land on a portion of which his widow has since resided. The original tract included 640 acres, all of which was sold excepting the 80 on which she has since resided and conducted her farming interests.

Mrs. Hummel was born in Woodstock, Windham Co., Conn., Aug. 23, 1811, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howard) Estabrooks. Her parents went when she was a little more than a month old to Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa. Her father had previously been a shoe dealer in Providence, R.

I. He lost his property during the second Colonial struggle with Great Britain. He became a farmer in Pennsylvania, where he continued to operate until 1835, when he removed with his family to Squaw Grove Township, where he purchased land. He was the second Postmaster at Somonauk, and for a time was Justice of the Peace. He was one of the earliest pioneers of De Kalb County, and died in Squaw Grove in 1850. Mrs. Hummel was married March 25, 1830, in Orwell, Pa. Three of the children born to them are living: John H. resides at Hyde Park, Ill.; Miriam is the wife of James H. Harmon, a farmer on section 32, Somonauk Township; Julius M. is a merchant at Sandwich, Ill.

Martino Ebinger, of the firm of Dieterich & Ebinger, manufacturers of drain-tile and brick, in Somonauk Township, one mile west of Sandwich, was born April 24, 1847, in Baden, Germany. He is the son of George and Margaret Ebinger, and is a half-brother of his partner, Lewis Dieterich. He came in 1856 with his parents to this country, and his father was engaged in brick-making in Ottawa, La Salle County, and afterward at a place one and a half miles north of Sandwich. The son was employed a number of years in the yard. In 1871 he assumed charge of the shipping department of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, and was occupied in the duties of the position until August, 1882, when he resigned and formed his present business association. In that year they erected their buildings and entered upon the prosecution of their business, in which they have met with gratifying success. Their works demand a working force of 20 men all the year, and they manufacture tile from three to twelve inches in diameter. The brick which they supply to the trade is of a fine quality, and their business transactions amount annually to about \$20,000. The firm are the owners of the Sandwich Fair Grounds and buildings, and besides their own occupancy they have four families as tenants.

Mr. Ebinger was married at Sandwich, April 8, 1860, to Louisa, daughter of Gustave and Elizabeth

Miller, a native of La Salle Co., Ill. They have had six children: Lydia was born June 11, 1870; Walter, Dec. 21, 1872; Benjamin, June 19, 1874; William, Feb. 18, 1877; George, Feb. 14, 1881; Ida, Aug. 19, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Ebinger are members of the Methodist Church.

Edward L. Mayo, deceased, a former resident of Sycamore, was born April 7, 1807, in Moretown, Washington Co., Vt. He was the son of Leonard and Thyrza (Marcey) Mayo. His father died when he was a child of six years, and he was placed in charge of a farm in Moretown Township named Ebenezer Johnson, and he was brought up on the farm, attending common school in the intervals of labor. He was studious by nature, and while his hands performed the required duties, his mind was eager to explore the realms of knowledge, and even in youth he was accustomed to take his book to the field with him to study while he worked. He taught winters after he reached a suitable age and degree of acquisition, and devoted his earnings to fitting himself for college by attending an academy at Montpelier.

He studied law with Hon. E. Prentice (afterward United States Senator) at Montpelier, and was there admitted to the Bar in 1835, and initiated his professional career at Morrisville, Vt. He came to De Kalb County in 1841, and opened his office at Sycamore. He entered at once upon a popular and successful practice. His genuine traits of character and method of conducting his business recommended him to the confidence and trust of the people of whom he was one, and in 1849 he was elected County Judge. On the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, and served two terms successively. Subsequently he was again elected for another four years. In 1854 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and if the question had rested solely on merit he would have been elected; but the district is one of the most strongly Republican in the State. He was at one time connected with the press of De Kalb County, and for some years edited the *Sentinel*, at Sycamore, Illinois.

He was united in marriage, in November, 1837, to

Lettice A. Holden, who was born in Springfield, Windsor Co., Vt., and lived but fourteen months after her marriage. Judge Mayo was again married Sept. 17, 1840, to Emily K. Holden, a cousin of his first wife, and they had ten children. Four are now living: Edward L., M. D., practicing his profession at De Kalb (see sketch); Lettice A., wife of Captain J. W. Burst, of Sycamore; Emily Matilda, and Kate A.

Judge Mayo died Nov. 16, 1877, at De Kalb, Ill., aged 70 years.



Edward L. Mayo, practicing physician, resident at De Kalb, was born in Sycamore, this county, June 16, 1843. He lived with his parents and attended the public schools of Sycamore until 21 years of age. On attaining his majority he entered upon the study of medicine, first under the instruction of Dr. Bryant, and later with Dr. Garvin.

In 1864 he matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and followed the curriculum of that institu-

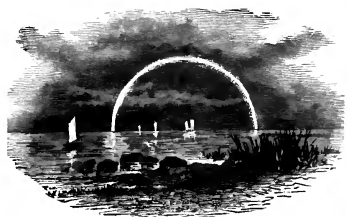
tion for four years, when, in 1868, he graduated and received his diploma. He at once entered on the practice of his profession at Malta, this county, and continued in practice at that place for seven years, meeting with success.

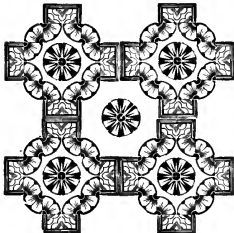
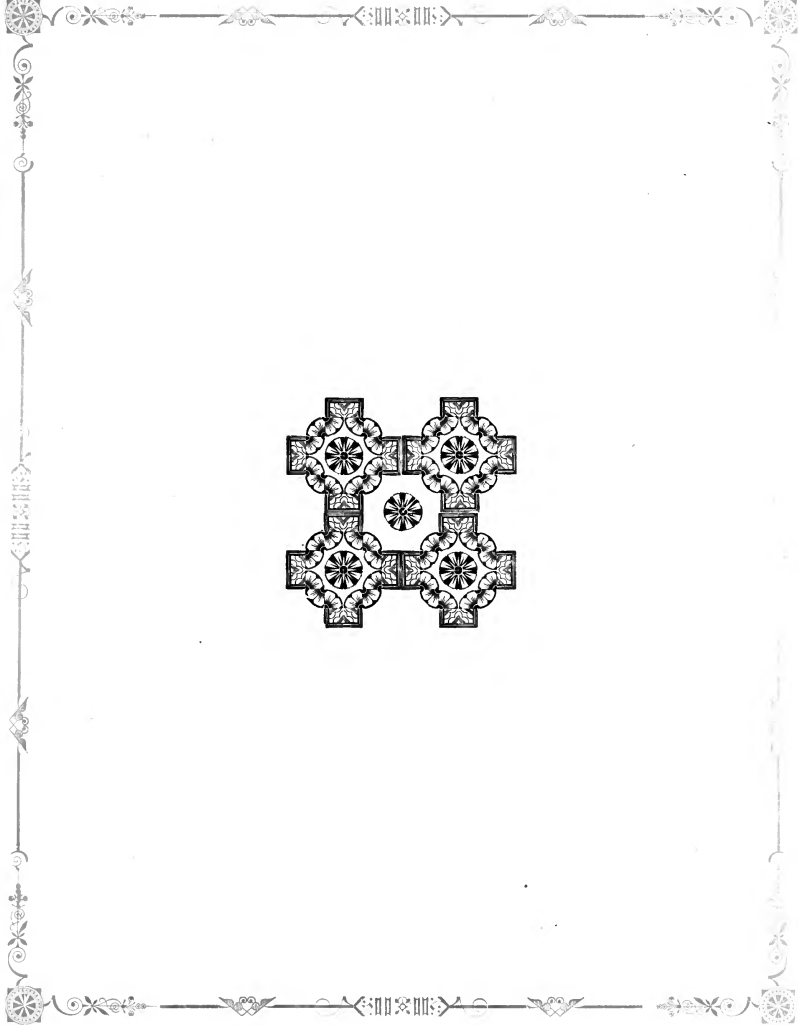
In 1875 Dr. Mayo changed his residence to De Kalb, where he has since followed the practice of his profession, and where he is meeting with success in the increase of his business and the treatment of his cases.

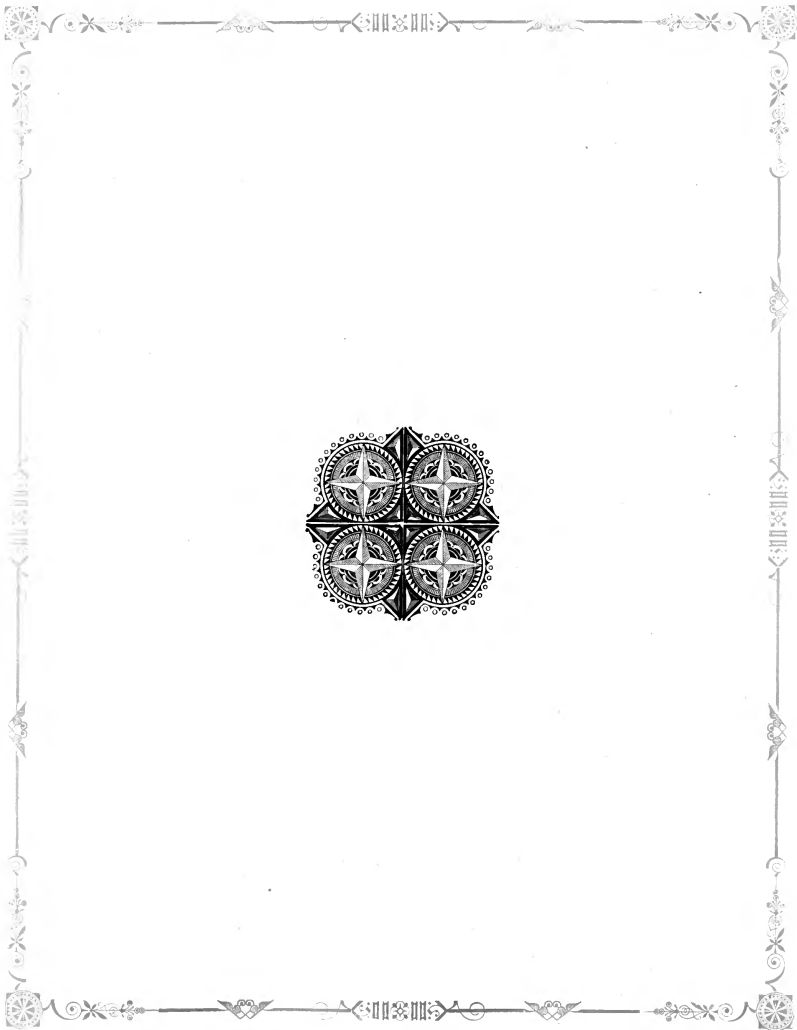
Dr. Mayo was married to Miss Alice L. Ballou, Jan. 1, 1872. She was born at Springville, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1853. She possessed in an eminent degree those qualities of mind and heart so requisite to make a woman what she was—a most kind and loving wife and mother, a true friend, having many friends and no enemies. They lived most happily until her death, Sept. 27, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Mayo were the parents of two children—Ross E. and Alice L. The former was born May 10, 1875, and the latter Sept. 6, 1880.

Dr. Mayo was again married Dec. 10, 1884, to Miss Irene Robinson, who was born in Malta, Ill., in 1862.





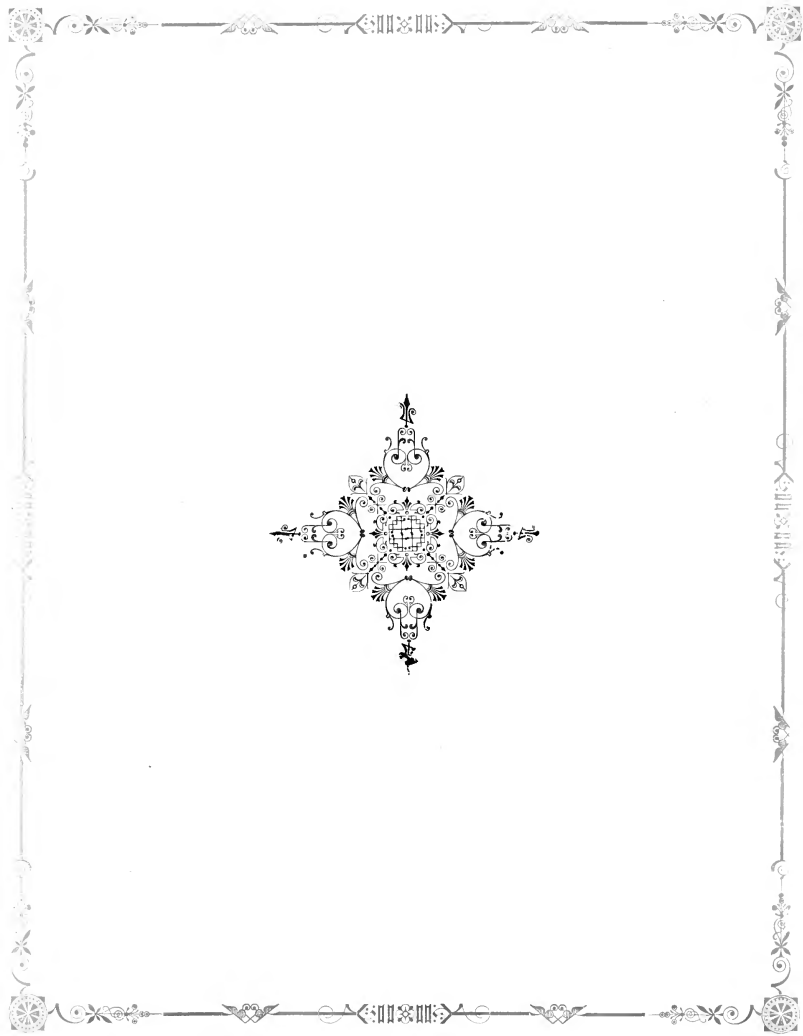






HISTORICAL







INTRODUCTORY.



TIME is ever moving on. A half century has passed away since the first settlement was effected by the white men in what is now the county of De Kalb—a period of time in which more important events have transpired than in any five hundred years of the world's history. In the record of events De Kalb County has performed no inconsiderable part, as the pages of this history will testify. Within that time a wilderness has been transformed into a cultivated region of thrift and prosperity by the untiring zeal and energy of an enterprising people. The trails of

hunters and the wily red men have given place to railroads and thoroughfares for vehicles of every description; the cabins and garden patches of the pioneers have been succeeded by comfortable houses and broad fields of waving grain, with school-houses, churches, mills, postoffices, manufactories, and every convenience that could be asked for by civilized man.

The record of this marvelous change is history, and the most important that can be written. For one half century the people of De Kalb County have been making a history that for thrilling interest, grand practical results, and lessons that may be perused with profit by citizens of other regions, will compare favorably with the history of any county in the great Northwest. Take, for instance, the record of the county in the great war of the rebellion. Where were

braver men than those forming the quota of De Kalb? There were few only of the battle-fields of the South but what were moistened by the life-blood of her sons. In the matter of useful inventions, few counties can boast of labor saving articles more universally adopted than those that came from the brains of the men of De Kalb. The names of Marsh, Glidden, Whitney, Ellwood, Adams and others will always be classed among the world's benefactors.

The question is often asked why men leave the comforts and pleasures of civilized lands and strike out into a new and almost unknown country bearing the toils and privations which are unavoidable. Not more from choice than from necessity, did the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-grounds of their childhood and the graves of their fathers. One generation after another had worn themselves out in the service of avaricious landlords, or to eke out a miserable existence upon barren or worn out land which they called their own. From the first flashes of the morning light until the last glimmer of the setting sun, they had toiled unceasingly on from father to son, carrying home each day upon their aching shoulders the precious proceeds of their daily labor. Money, pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich father to his son, while unceasing work, continuous poverty and everlasting obscurity were the heritage of the working man and his children. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there was to follow and never to lead—to be poor forever.

Without money, prestige or friends the old pioneer drifted along seeking the garden spot, the place where he might establish a home, where he might educate

his sons and daughters, giving them privileges never enjoyed by himself. The broad prairies and the beautiful groves of De Kalb County in that early day were indeed inviting to those seeking a home in a more favored land, and here planted their stakes, many of whom the present generation have reason to rise up and call them blessed. To secure and adorn the homes desired by the pioneers, more than ordinary ambition was required, greater than ordinary endurance demanded. How well they have succeeded let the broad cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car-wheels and ponderous engines all testify.

There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, across bridgeless rivers and through bottomless sloughs, more than a score of miles to mill or market, and when more time was required to reach and return from market, than is now required to cross the continent or the Atlantic Ocean. These were the times when their palaces were constructed of logs and covered with "shakes" riven from the forest trees. These were the times when children were stowed away in the night in the low, dark attics, amongst the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the "shakes" they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when chairs and bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which goods were brought. These were the days when all were required to work six days in the week and all the hours in a day from sunrise to sunset. Now all is changed. In viewing the blessings which now surround us, we should reverence those that made them possible, and ever fondly cherish in memory the sturdy old pioneer and his log cabin.



Value of Local History.

THE great dread of man from remote ages has been to be forgotten. The means employed to prevent this and to perpetuate his memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence he possessed. It has been conceded now by scientists that the principal object of the Egyptians in building their pyramids was to perpetuate the name and deeds of their

great leaders and rulers. The walls in the extensive apartments beneath those huge stone monuments are covered with paintings illustrating the deeds, both in peace and war, of her illustrious princes, and in chronological order. These colors are as bright, apparently, as when they were first laid on, and the work shows great skill and artistic design. The exhumations made by the archeologist of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of these people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The walls of the palaces found buried here are decorated with historical emblems representing the lives and deeds of these people. In Memphis they displayed a higher art. They carved out in marble elegant and life-like statues of their distinguished princes, accompanied with hieroglyphics, illustrating their deeds. The erection of those great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements, and carry them down the ages. It is evident that the mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea, to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, these representations, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and character of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely nothing of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain, objects only for scientists or curiosity seekers; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust. The monuments, statues and other relics are being gradually conveyed to the different museums of the world, and soon there will nothing remain in these countries to illustrate the lives of the people who once dwelt in them.

Generation after generation come and go like the leaves of autumn. Nations have been born, have had their rise and fall, and then passed away, leaving scarcely a ripple on the great ocean of time to show that they ever existed, so imperfect and mutable has been their means to perpetuate their achievements. It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating this history; immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent, and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing. Nations may become disintegrated and pass away, monuments and

statues may crumble into dust, but books will live. This art has been rapidly advancing from its first inception until now it would seem that there were no longer any further ground for improvement. This is pre-eminently an age of printing, an age of books.

To the present generation, however, are we indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local history and local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history through the coming ages; so alike has every community.

We come now to the work before us: To our patrons, we say, that the scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left; the monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by this book through coming ages. Shakspeare has said:

The evil men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones.

Our aim in this work has been only to preserve the good. We sought to gather from the best sources of information obtainable, the conditions and incidents of the early pioneer life, and to present that, together with the present development of the county. Many of the pioneers came into this beautiful country without a dollar in their pockets, but with the unflinching determination to carve out their fortunes and build up a community. With undaunted hearts, and a courage equal to that of the great heroes of our history, they began life.



How Our Fathers Lived.

PIONEER life at the present time is not to be compared with that of fifty years ago. In this day the great railway corporations build railroads into and through such country as they may think in time will become profitable to the settlers and themselves, and the pioneers enter palace cars and are conveyed to their destination at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and from the beginning have a market for their produce

at their very door. All this was different in the early days of De Kalb County. Then, when one desired to remove from the far East, it required long and extensive preparations, their conveyance generally being an ox team hitched to a heavy lumber wagon. The route lay through a wild and rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger, nights were passed in the dense forests, with mother earth for a couch and the trees and foliage for a shelter; long weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally their eyes were gladdened and their hearts beat faster when a vision of their future home burst upon them.

The first thing upon their arrival was to set about building a cabin. While this was being done the family slept in the wagons or upon the grass, while the horses or mules, tethered to prevent escape, grazed on the grass around them. Trees of a suitable and uniform size were selected, felled and prepared for their places. The day for the raising was announced and from far and near came other pioneers to assist in the labor. The structure went up, a log at a time, those engaged in the work stopping now and then to "wet their whistles," and soon it was ready for the clapboard roof, which was held on by huge weight-poles. A door and a window were cut where the good wife directed, a chimney built, and the building was ready for its occupants. The space between the logs was filled with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and out, with mortar made of clay. The floor was sometimes nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but was commonly made of "punchions," or split logs, with the split side turned upwards. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge-pole and on cross-pieces laying the clapboards, which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed were held in place by weight-poles, reaching the entire length of the cabin.

For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth was used. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cob

and clay "chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two cross-pieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastenings consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole on the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living-room was of good size, but to a large extent it was also kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with fitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkins suspended from the rafters. These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offerings, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine.

Character of the Pioneers.

THE character of the pioneers of De Kalb County falls properly within the range of the historian. They lived in a region of exuberance and fertility, where Nature had scattered her blessings with a liberal hand. The forest supply, the fertile prairie, and the many improvements constantly going forward, with the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independence of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions and opinions. There was scarcely a State in the Union that was not represented among the early settlers. All the various religious sects had their advocates. All now form one society.

Clothing.

THE clothing of the early pioneers was as plain and simple as their houses. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothing taken to the new country was made to render a vast deal of service. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefooted. Buckskin moccasins were worn considerably. Boys twelve and fifteen years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet except during three or four months of the coldest weather in winter. Boots were unknown until a later generation.

Wolf-Hunting.

IN early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the circular wolf hunt, by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten or more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, every one being posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord

in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.



Snakes.

IN pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, adder, milk-snakes, garter and water snakes, and others. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately turn and crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds and wait for a "greener" customer. These harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kind.



Bee Hunting.

RECREATION of this sort was a peculiar one, and many sturdy backwoodsmen gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the product of some sweet flower or leaf bud, and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which, when found, would generally be high up in the hollow of some tree. The tree would be marked, and in the fall a party would

go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quick as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed by the busy little bee. Several gallons would often be taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was called by some "candied" honey.



Religion.

THE religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of like character, he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious, turn of mind he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak His name."

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty form of religion.





Indian History.

WHEN the pioneers of De Kalb County came here to seek a home they found the country inhabited by the once powerful tribe of Pottotomie Indians, though the country had some years before been ceded to the whites. This tribe came originally from Canada, and as civilization advanced they were required to take up their line of march toward the setting sun. While there has been much maudlin sentiment written of the "noble red men," yet one cannot help expressing pity as they witness how loth they were to leave the home of their fathers. Some writer thus speaks of them:

"Like most Indians, they were in person rather above than below the average height of Europeans. The usual expression of their countenance, when in repose, was grave, even to sadness. They had high cheek-bones, faces uncommonly wide below the eyes, retiring foreheads, long, sleek, black hair, finer than a horse's mane, but much resembling it, but no beards, for a beard was considered disgraceful, and untold tortures were endured in plucking out the first faint symptoms of one that sometimes appeared. They were of rugged health, straight and well limbed, and with a stoical indifference to pain that was either a wonderful exhibition of fortitude, or more probably the result of physical insensibility. They were generally sullen, seldom impatient, or hurried into intemperate warmth, except in hatred of

their enemies; generally feigning a proud indifference to their families, yet often giving evidence of strong attachment to them, and always indolent except in the chase or on the war path." To this general description a local writer added: "This was rather the natural character of the Indians than that which most of them bore at the period of the settlement of this county. The use of intoxicating liquors had at this time demoralized them and destroyed their nobility of character. They had become more puerile and purposeless, and their most conspicuous traits were their indolence and their disgusting personal habits."

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow, and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing large animals required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense tall grass of the prairies were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made any visible traces, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is en-

dowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that burned within, preserved an exterior as immovable as though cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, then to the earth, then to the presiding spirit, and lastly to the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a stream, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served then for repose.

Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from these sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an exchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In case of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation; blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination, when such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight—war, not conducted as in civilization, but where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits,

the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forest and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

The Indians had not only their "*manitous*," but also their evil spirits; and the wild features of the lake scenery appears to have impressed their savage minds with superstition. They believed that all the prominent points of this wide region were created and guarded by monsters; and the images of these they sculptured on stone, painted upon the rocks, or carved upon the trees. Those who "obeyed" these supernatural beings they thought would after death range among flowery fields filled with the choicest game, while those who neglected their counsels would wander amid dreary solitudes, stung by gnats as large as pigeons.

The principal Indian settlements in this county were at Shabbona Grove, where for many years the noted chief, Shabbona, resided; at Squaw Grove, in what is now Squaw Grove Township; at the point in De Kalb Township, where the village of Coltonville was subsequently located, but which has since been vacated; and in Kingston. The early settlers have many interesting incidents to relate of the habits of the Indians when the settlements were first made in this county. It was a custom of an Indian when passing and desiring a rest in the middle of the day

to unceremoniously open a door of a cabin and throw in his blanket. If it were suffered to remain, he would walk in, lie down upon it and take a nap; if it was immediately thrown out, he would pick it up and go on his way. No Indian was ever known to knock at a door. While engaged in their household duties, the women would often be frightened on looking up to find one who had noiselessly entered, and who usually went in only for the purpose of obtaining something to eat. When their wants were supplied

they would go away as unceremoniously as they entered.

In September, 1835, the last payment was made to the Indians at Shabbona Grove, and those who were then here, with the exception of Shabbona and his family, were removed across the Mississippi River to their new reservations. Shabbona remained for some years, and is well remembered by many who came in even at a later day. The reader is referred to page 533 for a lengthy sketch of Shabbona.

First Settlement




THE first permanent settlement in De Kalb County was doubtless made by William Sebree in the fall of 1834, at Squaw Grove. By some it is thought that Peter Lamois located north of the present city of Sycamore in the summer of the same year. The evidence, we think, is not sufficient to substantiate the claim, Lamois' settlement being made early in 1835. A house for some years occupied by Reuben Root in Somonauk Township is thought by some

to be the first one erected in the county, its erection being claimed for the summer of 1834. A Mr. Robinson is said to have occupied this house in the winter of 1834-5. No one seems to have any personal knowledge of the man; and should it be true that he was there at the time stated, his settlement here could not be said to have been a permanent one.

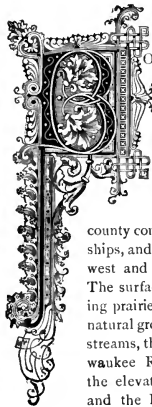
Early in 1835 settlements were made at Paw Paw by David A. Towne, Benoni Harris, Edward Butterfield; in Somonauk, by Reuben Root, William Poplin, Joseph and William Sly, Thomas and William Brook, Capt. William Davis and others; in Sycamore, by

Peter Lamois, Lysander Darling and others; in De Kalb, by John B. Collins, N. C. Moore and others. There were also settlements made in Kingston, Clinton and Mayfield Townships. For a full history of each of the settlements the reader's attention is directed to the various township histories, where the settlement of each is treated in detail. Suffice it to say, in this connection, that when it became known that the Indians were removed settlements were rapidly formed, and in 1837 a county was organized.

The first settlers of De Kalb County, like those of every other section of the country, located in the groves, or in the umbers along the streams. The Government survey had not then been made, and each man made claim to a tract of timber, covering, as he supposed, about 80 acres, and generally about 160 acres of prairie land. In order to protect themselves in their claims when the land came into market, claim associations were formed in which the members pledged themselves to defend one another in their rights, and to deed to each other free of cost any part of the claim made which might be part of the purchase made from the Government. There were two associations formed in this county, one in the northern and the other in the southern part. That in the northern part was formed in 1836, while that in the southern was formed shortly after.



Topographical.



BOUNDING De Kalb County, we find on the east Kendall and Kane Counties; on the west Lee and Ogle, on the north Boone and McHenry, and on the south La Salle County. It is in the second tier of counties south from the Wisconsin line. The county comprises 18 Congressional townships, and is 18 miles across from east to west and 36 miles from north to south. The surface of the county is a rich, rolling prairie, with here and there a small natural grove, and watered by a few small streams, the largest of which is the Kishwaukee River. The county occupies the elevated ground between the Fox and the Rock Rivers, which are noted for their purity and beauty.

The central portion of the county contains but little timber, and only a few running streams. There is more timber and water in the northern and southern parts of the county. The largest stream in the county is the Kishwaukee River. This stream heads in the town of Shabbona, and flows through the towns of Milan, Afton, De Kalb, Mayfield, Sycamore, Genoa, Kingston and Franklin; and empties into the Rock River, in Winnebago County. It has several branches, one of which heads in the town of Virgil, Kane County, and flows through Cortland and Sycamore Townships, and enters the main branch in

the town of Mayfield. There are several small creeks that flow through the northern part of the county, which are valuable to the farms which they water. Along the banks of the Kishwaukee, in the northern half of the county, stretches one continuous forest composed principally of white, red and burr oak trees, and some maple, butternut, black walnut and hickory. This grove furnished at an early day the north half of the county with fuel and fencing timber. The rolling prairies occupy almost the entire surface of the central portion of the county. The early settlers of the county made their claims in close proximity to the timber and water, and could hardly believe that the distant prairies would ever serve any other purpose than that of a large range for stock. They felt sure that no farmer could live there, so far away from the timber. They little thought that many of them would live to see it all settled and occupied by man. Some of the wealthiest farmers and the most productive farms of the county, are now found on the prairies. The central portion of the county has but little water. The southern portions of the county, like the northern, are better watered and timbered than those towns which occupy the center. The townships of Paw Paw and Shabbona are watered by the Big Indian Creek, while Shabbona Grove and Ross Grove furnish its timber. The Little Indian Creek waters the townships of Victor, Paw Paw and Clinton; while Somonauk and Squaw Grove Townships are watered by Somonauk Creek; and along this stream will be found timber enough to supply the wants of the surrounding country. Some limestone is found in Kingston, Franklin and Afton Townships.



ORGANIZATION.



REGULAR steps were taken shortly after the settlement of the county for its organization. Therefore, on the first Monday in May, 1837, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, the election was held to determine whether the county of De Kalb should be set off from the county of Kane, of which it then formed a part. The result was a majority in favor of the division. By the same act calling this election the boundaries of the new county to be created were defined as follows: "All that tract of country beginning at the southeast corner of township 37 north, range 2 east of the third principal meridian, thence north to the northeast corner of township 42 north, range 2 east of the third principal meridian, and thence along the northern boundary of township 42, in ranges 3, 4 and 5 east of the third principal meridian, thence south on the southeast corner of township 37 north, range 5 east, thence west on said township line, to the place of beginning."

By section 8 of the act determining the boundaries of the county, for the purpose of fixing the per-

manent seat of justice of the county, Benjamin Thruston, of La Salle County, James Walker, of Cook County, and Germanicus Kent, of Winnebago County, were appointed Commissioners, and required to meet at the house of Frederick Love, on the first Monday in June, or as soon thereafter as may be, for the performance of their duty.

When the result of the election to determine whether De Kalb County should be set off from the county of Kane was officially announced, the County Clerk of Kane County issued a call for an election to be held at the house of Frederick Love, at which there should be chosen three County Commissioners, one Sheriff, Recorder and Coroner. The election was held July 3, 1837, resulting in the election of the following named: Rufus Colton, Robert Sterrett, Levi Lee, County Commissioners; Joseph C. Lander, Sheriff; Jesse C. Kellogg, Recorder; Eli Barnes, Surveyor; Lysander Darling, Treasurer.

De Kalb County was named in honor of the renowned Baron De Kalb, who, on the outbreak of the American Revolution, offered his services to the Colonies, was accepted, and after nearly four years' fighting, bravely fell in battle, thus giving his life, as he so aptly expressed it, for the rights of man. He was born in a German province, which, at the time of his birth, was in possession of France.

Location of the County Seat.

THE commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat met at the house of Fred. Love some time during the month of October, 1837. There were three competing points, and citizens representing each of the three met with the commissioners and proceeded with them to view each separate one. After three days spent in riding about and listening to the pleas of the interested persons, the commissioners decided upon the present site of Sycamore, and drove their stake where the court-house now stands. A local writer thus describes this scene: "In the presence of quite a crowd of interested observers, they set a long pole upon the green prairie, placed on it a streaming flag, and declared it to be the location of the county seat of the new county of De Kalb. Captain Eli Barnes now advanced and christened the new town by the name of Orange. No objection was raised to this, and for some time thereafter the point was known by that name. Some objection had been made to the exact spot selected by parties who thought the land a half mile south more favorable. This was admitted; but it was decided that this spot was as far out on the broad prairie as the center of the town ought to be placed, and here it was put. It did indeed seem to be, in the phrase of the country, clear out of sight of land, a lonely, windy, grassy, desolate spot. The inhabitants of the rival locations, disappointed at the result, ridiculed and denounced the selection, chiefly for this reason. It was argued, however, that the great State road from Vandalia, the capital of the State, north to Lake Superior, passed through this place, that the State road from Chicago to Galena would cross here, and that consequently it would be more accessible than the Coltonville and Brush Point settlements, which were further to the west. It was also held that there was a great deal more timber on the eastern side of the county than on the western side; and as, of course, the settlements must always be near the timbered lands, the center of population would rather be at the east than at the west. The

location was made north of the center of the county, partly because it was thought that the southern end, divided from the north by a broad stretch of bare prairie, would ultimately be set off into some other county."

County-Seat Contests.

THE selection by the commissioners of the present site of Sycamore for the location of the county seat, did not end the matter. The question was not to be decided so easily. The hopes raised in the breast of the citizens of Brush Point and of Coltonville were not to be thus rudely quenched by the dictum of any three men.

During the session of the Legislature of 1837-8, Henry Madden, a citizen of Brush Point in the present township of Mayfield, and a member of the Legislature, procured the passage of an act providing that a vote should be taken for or against the removal of the county seat from Orange. The design was that the friends of Brush Point and Coltonville should combine to carry the measure through, then have the question submitted as to which of the two should be the county seat. Boies, in his History of De Kalb County, thus speaks of this attempt to procure the removal of the county seat: "Madden returned and made no public mention of the passage of this act, but it was strongly suspected by the Orange men that something of the kind had been done and was to be put through on the sly. It was finally discovered in this way: A certain bachelor of Genoa, Gleason by name, who was attached to the Orange party, invaded the Brush Point settlement one Sunday night in search of a wife. From his fair Dulcina, he learned to his surprise that on the next Monday week an election was to be held in that settlement to remove the county seat. Gleason informed his friends of what he had learned, and it was agreed that the Orange men should meet them at the polls and vote the removal project down. J. C. Kellogg and E. G. Jewell were dispatched south in the night to rouse their friends in Somonauk. In due time the polls were opened, and, to the surprise of the Brush Pointers, were opened in those precincts opposed to the change as well as in those favor-

able to it. The unfairness of the secret conspiracy was so apparent that in Somonauk precinct, which then included six townships, 45 of the 47 votes cast were against removal. The project was voted down by 17 majority in the whole county."

An election was subsequently held, at which but few votes were cast, but a majority in favor of the removal of the county seat to Coltonville. On the 3d of January, 1840, an act was passed by the Legislature to "permanently locate the seat of justice for the county of De Kalb." On the third Monday in

August following, an election was held in pursuance of the act. There were given at this election 240 votes in favor of the removal of the county seat from Coltonville, and 143 votes against the removal. At the same time there were cast 207 votes in favor of Sycamore to be the permanent county seat and 137 votes in favor of Brush Point, showing a majority of 70 votes in favor of Sycamore.

Other attempts have been made from time to time to take from Sycamore the seat of justice of the county, but without avail.



Acts of the County Commissioners.



THE first meeting of the County Commissioners' Court was held at the house of Rufus Colton, July 3, 1837. There were present Rufus Colton, Levi Lee and Robert Sterrett.

After administering the oath of office to each other they appointed Jesse C. Kellogg Clerk of the Court. Mr. Kellogg at once entered into bonds with Eli Barnes as security in the sum of

\$1,000 to faithfully perform the duties of the office. On the 11th of July a special term of the Court was held at the house of Rufus Colton and the county was divided into five election precincts, each precinct being made a justice's district. The first precinct was called Kingston, its boundary being as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the county, from thence south 12 miles, on the county line, from

thence northeast, crossing the Sycamore River, including Benjamin Stephens in the precinct, from

thence north to the county line, from thence west to the place of beginning.

The second precinct was called Sycamore and was bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Kingston precinct, from thence westerly to the line of Kingston precinct to the southwest corner of the same, thence south so far that an east line will cross Sycamore stream between James and Isaac McCollum's, thence easterly so as to include Chartres' Grove to the east line of the county, thence north to the place of beginning.

The third election precinct was called Orange, with the following boundary line: Commencing at the northeast corner of Sycamore precinct, from thence westerly on the line of Sycamore precinct, to the southwest corner of the same; thence south so far that an east line will include Lost Grove; from thence east to the county line; from thence north to the place of beginning.

Somonauk was the name given the fourth precinct, with boundary lines as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Orange precinct, from thence westerly ten miles, from thence south to the south line of the county, from thence east to the southeast corner of the county, from thence north to the place of beginning.

The fifth precinct was named Paw Paw, and was

bound as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Somonauk precinct, thence west to the west line of the county, from thence south to the southwest corner of the same, from thence east on the county line to the southwest corner of Somonauk precinct, from thence north to the place of beginning.

Elections were ordered and judges of election appointed for the several districts as follows:

Kingston district, at the house of Levi Lee, with George H. Hill, John Whitney and Jonas Hait, judges of election.

Sycamore precinct, at the school-house near Ly-sander Darling's, with William A. Miller, James A. Armstrong, and Samuel Cory, judges of election.

Orange district, at the house of Rufus Colton, with Frederick Love, James Root and Eli Barnes, judges of election.

Somonauk district, at the house of Woodruff and Lane, with William Davis, Frederick A. Witherspoon and Samuel Price, judges of election.

No election was appointed for the Paw Paw precinct, and there probably was none held, for on the 11th day of August the Commissioners allowed the sum of one dollar each to the judges of election for each of the foregoing districts, without reference to Paw Paw.

At this term of court it was ordered that Levi Lee, Benjamin Harris and Richard Hogeboom obtain a writ of *ad quod damnum* for the purpose of damming the Sycamore River for the erection of mills.

At this session the clerk prepared three tickets, on the first of which was written, "one year," the second, "two years," and the third, "three years." The Commissioners then proceeded to draw, the ticket drawn representing the term of years each was to serve. Levi Lee drew one year, Rufus Colton two years, and Robert Sterrett three years.

In August, 1838, another election was held for three county commissioners, made necessary by a change in the law. E. G. Jewell, Burrage Hough and Henry Hicks were elected. They issued an order that the October term of the Circuit Court should be held at the house of Eli Barnes at the proposed county seat. The house not being erected at the time mentioned, court was held at Coltonville.

At the September meeting of the board the ques-

tion of the erection of a court-house and jail was considered, but no plan adopted.

Eli G. Jewell was authorized to secure the services of a surveyor to plat the new county seat.

The compensation of jurors was fixed at 75 cents, but subsequently reduced to 50 cents per day.

Three tavern licenses were granted this year—one to Russell Huntly, at which is now the town of De Kalb; one to John Eastabrooks, at Squaw Grove, and one to H. N. Perkins, at Genoa.

In 1839 the county was divided into three assessment districts—the election precincts of Franklin, Kingston and Kishwaukee constituting one, with H. F. Page as assessor. Sycamore, Orange and Ohio precincts were made the second district, with Austin Hayden, assessor. Somonauk and Paw Paw was the third, Stephen Arnold being appointed assessor.

The total receipts and expenditures of the county this year amounted to \$452.15.

In 1840 the principal duty was to devise ways and means to run the county without money. The license for grocery-keepers was raised to \$25 per year.

For some years about all that was done by the County Commissioners was to lay out and locate new roads. In 1848 the increasing population demanded the division of the county into more election precincts. Squaw Grove precinct was formed out of what is now Squaw Grove Township and the south half of Pierce. Somonauk precinct was changed so as to include Somonauk Township and part of Victor. The name of Wooster precinct was changed to Genoa.

In March, 1849, commissioners were appointed to provide for the building of a new court-house. At the same time an order was passed authorizing the erection of a jail.

At the December term, 1849, William A. Miller, William J. Hunt and Robert Sterrett were appointed to divide the county into townships for a new organization under the township organization law. They divided the county into thirteen townships, to which were given the following names: Genoa, Kingston, Franklin, Vernon, Liberty, Sycamore, Richland, Orange, Shabbona, Clinton, Squaw Grove, Somonauk and Paw Paw.

The following comprises the list of those who have held the office of County Commissioner: R.

Colton, Levi Lee, Robert Sterrett, Burrage Hough, E. G. Jewell, H. Hicks, M. M. Mack, David Merritt, Sylvanus Holcomb, A. Hayden, George H. Hill, Joseph Newberry, W. Young, A. Hill, John S. Brown.

Board of Supervisors.

HAVING adopted the township organization law, a Board of Supervisors was elected in 1850. The first meeting was held at Sycamore, Oct. 7, 1850. James Harrington, of Sycamore, was chosen Chairman. Among the first acts of the Board was to change the name of the townships of Orange to De Kalb, of Richland

to Pampas, of Liberty to Mayfield, and of Vernon to South Grove. From 1850 to the present time the township organization system has been in vogue and has generally been acceptable to the people. Wise counsels have usually prevailed in the Board, and much has been accomplished by the members to advance the welfare of the county. Especially during the perilous times of the Rebellion was the Board active in providing means and measures to aid the Government and the people at home.

For a list of Supervisors, see the respective township histories, where a full list of the Supervisors of the county, serving the various townships in this capacity, is given.

County Buildings.

THE County Commissioners, in 1838, when the seat of justice for the county was determined upon, after providing for the survey and the plating of the village, issued an order requiring Eli G. Jewell to sell certain lots at public auction, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a court-house and jail. The auction was held and some 15 or 20 lots were sold at prices ranging from \$20 to \$50 each. Among the purchasers were Frederick Love, J. C. Kellogg, James S. Waterman, Harvey Maxfield, Daniel Bannister, Almon Robinson, Erastus Barnes and Timothy Wells.

Steps were at once taken to erect a court-house, and accordingly a building 20 x 30 feet was erected on the south side of the public square, in which the June session of the Circuit Court, in 1839, was held, although incomplete at the time. This building was

used until the winter of 1850-1 as a court-house, and afterwards used for various purposes until 1881, when it was torn down and the lumber removed.

In consequence of increase in population, and in the volume of business transacted by the county officers, it was but a few years before a larger and better building became absolutely necessary. The people throughout the county felt unwilling to bear the expense of the entire building, believing that the court seat, which they thought would be benefited thereby, should bear a large proportion. After much discussion, at the March term, 1849, of the Commissioners' Court, three commissioners were appointed to contract for building a new court-house. The commissioners were E. P. Koring, Kimball Dow and J. C. Kellogg. The building was to be erected in the center of the public square, to be of brick 60 x 40 feet, two stories in height, and cost not to exceed \$6,000. Of this amount individual citizens, presumably of Sycamore, were to contribute \$1,500, being allowed to pay in notes, two-thirds of which should be paid Nov. 1, 1849, and the remainder one year thereafter. The County Commissioners further or-

dered that it should be agreed that in case the county seat should ever be removed from Sycamore the county should return to the persons the amount paid by each. It was ordered that the notes be registered on the court records and be evidence of the liability of the county for the re-payment of this advance. An active canvass was at once made to secure the required amount from the citizens of Sycamore, with flattering results. Among those contributing, with the amounts given, are the following named: E. B. Barnes, \$100; Amos Story, \$20; John Mayfield, \$40; Thomas Woolsey, \$20; Kimball Dow, \$50; E. P. Young, \$150; W. H. Beavers, \$37; W. J. Hunt, \$50; Ellsworth Rose, \$25; E. Hall, \$25; E. H. Barnes, \$25; Alonzo Brown, \$20; O. P. White, \$25; Z. B. Mayo, \$50; E. L. Mayo, \$50; John Chatfield, \$20; J. S. & J. C. Waterman, \$150; M. Stark, \$50; O. M. Bryan, \$30; Thomas H. Wood, \$25; E. Wharry, \$20; E. G. Jewell, \$20; Darius Williams, \$25; R. Wyman, \$20; William Connell, \$20; J. C. Kellogg, \$25; R. Hopkins and W. P. Dutton, \$75; D. Easterbrooks, \$25; A. Jackman, \$20; Homer Roberts, \$20; Sylvanus Holcomb, \$25; W. Fordham, \$30; G. W. Kretsinger, \$20.

The agents for building were also authorized to sell the old court-house and all town lots owned by the county at auction, and apply the proceeds in payment of the \$4,500 in bonds issued by the county for the new building. In the winter of 1850-1 the new court-house was completed and occupied by the county officers.

No changes were made to this building until 1863, when a fire-proof addition was made upon the west side for the use of the offices of the circuit and county clerks, at a cost of \$4,500.

At the same time in which the order was passed appointing agents to superintend the erection of the court-house, one authorizing the erection of a jail at a cost not exceeding \$1,500 was passed. Nothing, however, was done under this order.

In 1855 another attempt was made to secure an appropriation and an order authorizing the erection of a county jail. After much discussion an order was passed appropriating \$3,500 for this purpose, provided the citizens of Sycamore would subscribe \$1,500. An effort was made by interested persons to secure this amount, but without avail. At the January term of the Board of Supervisors, in 1856,

the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions reported no success in their mission, and recommended that the county proceed to build the jail without their aid. After considerable discussion, the Board appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose, and appointed J. S. Brown, James Harrington and Alonzo Ellwood a building committee. The work was at once begun and soon completed. Thus the first jail in DeKalb County was not erected for 19 years after its organization.

In 1853 the Board of Supervisors appointed W. C. Tappan and Jesse Tindall a committee to contract for a tract of land for a poor-farm, the expense of keeping the poor becoming quite burdensome to the county. A loan of \$3,000 was called for with which to purchase it. In September, the farm of A. H. Cartwright, between Sycamore and De Kalb, was purchased for the purpose. Suitable buildings were erected and for a number of years met the wants of those for whom it was intended.

At the November term of the Board of Supervisors, in 1870, Moses Dean, W. L. Simmons, C. W. Broughton, J. F. Glidden and Curtis Smith were appointed a committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the purchase of a new farm for the poor and the erection of more suitable buildings. The committee at the January, 1871, term, reported against a change of location, but urged the erection of new buildings, according to certain plans and specifications filed with their report. The report of the committee was adopted and recommendations concurred in. Moses Dean and J. F. Glidden were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of new buildings. An appropriation of \$9,500 was made for the purpose. At the September term, 1871, the committee reported the cost of improvements would amount to about \$14,000. An additional appropriation of \$1,500 was made. The buildings were completed before winter. In that year there were 33 inmates in the poor-house. For the year 1884, the cost of operating the farm and caring for the poor was \$2,263.38. The average appropriation annually is \$1,800. For the year 1884 it was reported there were 26 inmates in the house; three deaths and one birth had occurred. The cost of each inmate for the year, exclusive of farm products used, was \$1.59 per week. The institution is well and economically managed, all parties being satisfied with it.



Judicial.

ON its organization De Kalb County was made part of the 7th Judicial Circuit. The first session of the Court was held at the house of Rufus Colton, in Coltonville, on the 9th day of October, 1838. There were present Hon. John Pearson, Judge of the Circuit, Joseph C. Lander, Sheriff, and Rufus Colton, Clerk. The first suit on record was that of Erasmus D. Walrod vs. Stephen Sherwood. This was a case of appeal from a justice's court, the plaintiff having obtained a judgment for the same of \$100. The judgment of the lower court was sustained.

The following named composed the first grand jury: George H. Hill, Nathan Billings, William A. Miller, Lysander Darling, John Whitney, John Eastabrooks, William Miles, Henry Madden, Eli Barnes, Phineas Stevens, Alpheus Jenks, Russell D. Crosssett, John Maxfield, William Davis, Maltby B. Cleveland, D. S. Ballard, Zachariah Wood, Ralph Wyman, Benjamin Stephens, Joseph A. Armstrong, Henry B. Barber, Reuben Nichols, Justin Crafts.

The petit jurors for the same term were C. W. Branch, E. F. White, Abner Jackson, Peter Lamois, Clark Wright, John Elliott, Clark L. Barber, Joseph A. McCollum, Russell Huntley, Ora A. Walker, John Corkins, Solomon Wells, H. N. Perkins, Jacob Cox, Lyman Judd, Henry Durham, F. A. Witherspoon, John Sebree, Marshall Stark, Jeremiah Burleigh, John

Riddle, Wm. Russell, W. Y. Pomeroy, Ezra Hanson.

There were 20 cases on the docket at this term. The only indictment found by the grand jury was one against William Taylor for passing counterfeit money. Taylor was supposed to be one of an organized gang that was then infesting the country and swindling honest citizens. Not being ready for trial he was retained until the next term of court. After being boarded for some weeks by the Barber family the County Commissioners ordered him sent to the Will County jail, to do which cost the county \$45. When he was next brought out for trial he escaped from the guard and was never afterwards heard from.

The June session of the Circuit Court convened at Coltonville with Hon. Thomas Ford, Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit, presiding. While in session the Board of County Commissioners ordered its clerk to notify the Judge that a court-house had been erected at the county seat and was ready for occupancy, requesting that he direct the Circuit Clerk to there keep his office. Boise thus speaks of this matter: "Captain Barnes served the order upon the Judge, and the crowd of attendants, augmented by a large body of citizens, assembled to see what action would be taken upon this order, awaited with great interest the argument upon the proposition to remove to Sycamore. When the Judge decided that the court must be removed thence a shout of triumph went up from the Sycamore party, while the opponents of removal were correspondingly depressed. Judge Ford took his record under his arm, State's Attorney Purple bundled up his papers, the Sheriff, the lawyers, juries, parties and witnesses followed suit, and, led by Captain

Barnes on that well-known spotted horse that he rode upon all public occasions for more than 20 years later, all took up their line of march through the thick woods and across the green prairie, to the new seat of empire at Sycamore. The assemblage was entertained at a grand public dinner at the new tavern, when all the luxuries that the country afforded were freely provided by the successful party. When the Court repaired to the new court-house, it was found that the declaration of the Commissioners that the court-house was ready for occupancy was rather more than its condition warranted. It had a frame, a roof, and some siding upon it, but there were no doors or windows, and the only floor was some loose boards covering one half of the upper story. When the officers of the Court had clambered up to the seat of justice in the second story, they found furniture somewhat scarce. A tilting table was the judge's desk, and a broad, rough board was provided for the clerk's and attorney's tables. It was a rough and primitive arrangement for the entertainment of the blind goddess, and if she had had her eyes about her she would have fled from the spot in alarm. A question arose whether processes having been made returnable at Coltonville, suits could be tried at another locality, and except a few agreed cases no litigation was carried on. William Taylor, the only criminal, having fortunately run away, and the arrest of all others carefully avoided, there was no use for a grand jury, and it had been at once dismissed, and the court speedily adjourned."

Judge Ford presided at each session of the Circuit Court from 1839 to 1841, inclusive. The Judge subsequently became Governor of the State, a biographical sketch and portrait of whom will be found upon other pages of this work.

Hon. J. D. Caton, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was assigned to circuit duties, and presided here from 1842 to 1849 inclusive. Judge Caton is well known to be one of the ablest judges ever upon the bench in the State of Illinois.

Hon. T. Lyle Dickey was assigned to the circuit in 1850. He is at present a popular Judge of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Isaac G. Wilson was the first Judge elected to the new 13th Circuit, under the Constitution of 1848. He was commissioned in June, 1851. Judge Wilson was born in Middlebury, N. Y., April 26,

1815. He received a good collegiate education, and in law few men are better read. Of a fine, dignified, personal appearance, a cultured gentleman, he receives the respect of all. As a judge, he ranks among the best, and in his long career upon the bench, he has never been accused of corruption or favoritism.

Judge Wilson was succeeded by Allen C. Fuller, who is widely known as the Adjutant General of the State during the Rebellion, discharging the duties of that office in a most acceptable manner. Judge Fuller was and is a man of great force of character, with indomitable will and energy, and, as a lawyer, ranked high. He remained upon the bench but a few months, resigning to accept the appointment of Adjutant General. He has become immensely wealthy.

Hon. Theodore D. Murphy was elected to succeed Judge Fuller, his commission bearing date Sept. 1, 1862. He was re-commissioned June 27, 1867, and served until 1879 as Judge of the 13th and of the Second Circuit as re-organized under the Constitution of 1870, and again as one of the Judges of the 12th Circuit created by the act of 1877, of which De Kalb County forms a part. Judge Murphy is of Irish descent, born in Virginia. He was very popular with the people.

By the act of 1877 three judges were elected to to each circuit, and at present Judges Clark W. Upton, Isaac G. Wilson and Charles Kellum serve the circuit. No circuits in the State have more popular judges. Isaac G. Wilson has already been mentioned. He is now one of the Judges of the Appellate Court also. Of Clark W. Upton much could be said in his praise. He is a native of Vermont, a man of great and diversified experience, well read in literature and law, an upright judge and well liked by the Bar. In personal appearance he is one to attract attention, having a smooth face, florid complexion, and, to sum it all up, is a handsome man.

Of Charles Kellum it is unnecessary to speak in this connection. A full biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, accompanied by a well executed portrait. Suffice it to say, as a lawyer he is regarded highly; as a judge, among the best, having the confidence and respect of the Bar and people alike; as a citizen, ever ready to do all in his power to advance the best interests of the community in which he lives.



AMONG the learned professions, none rank higher than the legal. Its members exert probably a greater influence upon a community than that of any other. The lawyer is expected to occupy a leading position upon all questions affecting the well-being of the people. In all public assemblies he is expected to take a prominent part and his views are often accepted and endorsed. The Bar of De Kalb County has always ranked high, embracing among its members some of the brightest legal talent in Northern Illinois.

Mr. Crothers, a young attorney, located at Coltonville shortly after the village was laid out, in 1837, and has the honor of being the first lawyer to reside in the county. He was a man of great natural ability and well read for one of his age. He remained until about the time the county seat was removed to Sycamore, when he moved to Ottawa, became the law partner of T. Lyle Dickey, and became quite distinguished at the Bar.

Andrew J. Brown, who is usually supposed to have been the first lawyer to locate in the county, was doubtless the second. He remained here but a short time and then moved to Chicago, where he

subsequently became quite distinguished. He is now dead.

Mr. Masters is said to have been the next attorney to locate here. He did but little if any business, and has been forgotten by most of the older residents.

E. L. Mayo and W. J. Hunt were next in order. The latter did little or no business at the Bar, but the former became quite distinguished.

Among those who have lived and practiced here at the Bar, whose names are readily recalled, and who now reside elsewhere, have quit practice, or who have since died, are John L. Beveridge, a man of sterling worth, who has been Governor of the State of Illinois; Mr. Favor, J. A. Simons, A. C. Allen, D. B. James, Z. B. Mayo, A. C. Babcock, R. L. Divine, John J. McKinnon, William Fordham, O. S. Webster, A. C. Bryant, Gilbert Winters, Volney Owen, Charles Balliette, H. D. Willis, F. W. Partidge, Mr. McBroom, George Kretsinger, J. H. Sedgwick, L. E. Hay and Frank Stevens.

D. B. James was admitted to the Bar in his native State of Vermont about 1847. In 1849 he dropped his law books and went to California, where he remained some two years engaged in mining, but with poor success. Returning to Vermont, he made his arrangements to come to Illinois, arriving in De Kalb County in 1852, where he at once formed a partnership with E. L. Mayo, which continued until 1858. He then formed a partnership with Luther Lowell

and Chauncey Ellwood, under the firm name of James, Lowell & Ellwood, which continued some months, when Mr. Ellwood withdrew. The following four years the firm of James & Lowell had an existence. In 1864 the partnership of James & Lowell was dissolved and that of James & Jones formed. In the fall of this year Mr. James was elected County Judge. Taking the office Jan. 1, 1865, he served four years. Some time in 1866 he received a stroke of paralysis, from which he never entirely recovered, but notwithstanding he continued to discharge the duties of his office. On the expiration of his term he was appointed Postmaster and served one term. Judge James was a man of good, native ability and a very popular man. According to his ability he did as much to advance the interests of Sycamore as any man that ever resided here. He did too much for his own good, financially speaking. As a lawyer he ranked high during the first ten years of his life in Sycamore. He was not a close student, but was a man of quick perception, a fluent speaker, and as an advocate before a jury met with great success. Like many other lawyers he devoted much of his time to politics. During the war he was very active in promoting enlistments, and was appointed upon the staff of Gov. Oglesby, with rank of Colonel. His wife was Ann George. Col. James died Jan. 29, 1877.

George Kretsinger was a brilliant, though not a profound lawyer. His best work was as an advocate before a jury. He served the county one term in the Legislature. Many years ago he removed to California, where he has since died.

J. A. Simons was a good chancery lawyer. He removed to Missouri Junction, Iowa, and has since died.

A. C. Allen was from Bradford Co., Pa. As a lawyer he ranked high during the second decade of the county's existence. He died here.

John J. McKinnon was a native of Canada, but came here from Chicago. He was a man of fine ability, well read in literature and law.

A. C. Babcock was a stirring fellow, a fine advocate, but while here devoted himself more to the abstract business than the law.

R. L. Divine was from Sullivan Co., N. Y. He was a man of great ability, surpassed by few in the State as a criminal lawyer. A good sketch of him will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Volney Owen was from Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was here a portion of the time during the second and third decades of the county's history. He formed a partnership with Chauncey Ellwood after the withdrawal of the latter from the firm of James, Lowell & Ellwood. He was a well read lawyer. After remaining in this State a few years, he returned to New York, was subsequently elected County Judge of Herkimer County, and has since died.

William Fordham was from Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa. He was here in the second decade. Mr. Fordham was a man of more than ordinary ability, a little erratic, but well read in law. He now resides in Morgan Co., Tenn.

O. S. Webster settled at Cortland shortly after the completion of the railroad through that place, where he remained a short time and then moved to Sycamore. He was regarded as a promising young man. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted, served his time, and then located in Sagamon Co., Ill., where he now resides. He served as County Superintendent of Public Schools of that county for some time.

A. C. Bryant was from Vermont. He was a bright young man, but ill health prevented his doing much business in this county. He removed temporarily to Minnesota, but returned and died here.

Gilbert Winters was a lawyer of considerable ability, a fine special pleader. He went into the army, and at the close of his term of service returned to Mansfield, Ohio, from whence he came.

Charles Balliette was a young man, but one who was not content to remain unknown. As a lawyer he was painstaking, with a steadfast determination to succeed. He now resides in Nevada, Story Co., Iowa, where he has attained a fine reputation as a lawyer.

H. D. Willis was a young man of much ability. He remained but a short time, moving to Elgin, where he has since obtained prominence, being State's Attorney for Kane County.

F. W. Partridge was from New York. He located here in 1858, read law and was admitted to the Bar shortly before the war. He opened an office in Sandwich, and was building up a good practice when the President issued his call for the first 300,000 men. He dropped his law books, raised a company, was commissioned Captain, and before the

close of the war rose to the rank of Colonel and was brevetted Brigadier-General. Returning home, he was elected to the office of Circuit Clerk, was subsequently appointed Consul to Siam, and now has a clerkship in one of the departments at Washington.

J. H. Sedgwick is a native of Ohio, born in Hartford, Licking County. With his parents he moved to Little Rock, Kendall Co, Ill., in 1844, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Sandwich. He read law with F. W. Partidge, attended a law school in Chicago, and was admitted to the Bar about 1860. Serving his time in the war, he returned to Sandwich, purchased an interest in the *Gazette*, and for a few months engaged in editorial work. Disposing of his interest in that paper, he removed to Sycamore, and for a time was a partner of Judge Lowell. Again returning to Sandwich, he became a partner of his brother, W. W. Sedgwick, which partnership continued till the fall of 1879, after which time he practiced alone for two years. He then went to Chicago, where he remained one year and then went to Peoria, where he yet resides, and is numbered with the best legal men of that city.

L. E. Hay came to Sandwich with his parents in 1854. He subsequently read law with S. B. Stinson, attended the law department of Ann Arbor Univer-

sity, and was admitted to the Bar. Remaining in Sandwich some eight or ten years, he attended to active practice in connection with other business. He moved West some years ago.

Frank E. Stevens was born in Dixon, Ill., in 1855, and is the son of Capt. John Stevens, also a lawyer, and who was a soldier in the late war and killed in battle. Frank was educated at Dixon, studying law with Mr. Treusdale, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877. He is now a banker at Huron, Dakota.

The Bar at present (1885), will compare favorably with that of any other period.

In Sycamore there are C. A. Bishop, Geo. Brown, D. J. Carnes, G. H. Denton, G. W. Dunton, J. J. Flannery, L. S. Hodge, H. A. Jones, W. C. Kellum, J. H. Kenyon, Chauncey Ellwood, J. L. Pratt, C. D. Rogers, G. S. Robinson, J. B. Stephens, Luther Lowell.

In De Kalb, E. B. Gilbert, Thos. M. Hopkins, W. L. Pond, Wm. W. Rathbun, I. V. Randall, D. E. Reed.

Sandwich is represented by E. G. Coe, C. G. Faxon, W. W. Sedgwick, S. B. Stinson, J. I. Montgomery.

Kirkland is represented by Wm. B. McDowell. Sketches of the greater number of these men will be found in this work.





Criminal Record.



SINCE the days of Cain crime has existed in the world. While the county of De Kalb will rank with any other in the State as a law-abiding community, yet there have been some lawless characters among the greater number of law-abiding men and women. In the early day of the county's existence it was cursed with a gang of horse-thieves whose presence was very undesirable. Possessors of valuable horses never felt secure in possession of their property. For some years it was necessary either to employ faithful watchmen or to keep horses under a strong lock. Horses once stolen were seldom recovered, the organization of the thieves being so perfect that stolen animals were quickly taken long distances.

Following we give an account of all the murders committed in the county, with the final disposition of the murderers so far as the court records show.

The Driscolls.—Brodie's Grove, in Ogle County, was a resort of the gang, and doubtless headquarters, Brodie being regarded as one of the chiefs of the gang. South Grove was generally considered another rendezvous of the gang, David and John Driscoll being thought to be engaged in the nefarious business. Gleason's house, in Genoa, was also thought to be a safe place for the thieves. Lynching parties were formed in this and adjoining coun-

ties, and suspected parties were ordered to leave the country within a specified time.

Among those ordered to leave by the Lynching Club, were the Driscolls at South Grove. John Long, of Stillman's Run, was Captain of several combined companies of lynchers, and was proprietor of a large saw-mill. The banditti sent him a threatening letter defying the society to combat them, and threatening him with personal violence. Being intimidated by these threats, Mr. Long resigned, and John Campbell, of White Rock Grove, Ogle County, was elected Captain. The Club, headed by Campbell, visited the Driscolls and ordered them to leave within twenty days. To David Driscoll it is reported Campbell said: "If after that time you are found east of the Mississippi River, we will brand your cheeks with R. S., and crop your ears, so that none shall fail to know your character as a rogue and a scoundrel wherever you may be seen."

This threat aroused the passions of the banditti and they determined to resist. They held a meeting at which this was resolved. Says Boies, in his history of the occurrence: "On the Sunday morning following this meeting, old man Driscoll was seen about the premises of Campbell. He walked around the grounds, passed up to a clump of bushes, closely observed the location and then went away. He might that night have easily gone home, but he did not. He stayed at a neighbor's without any apparent reason, and slept there. Was it because he knew a foul crime was about to be committed and wanted to prove an *alibi*? It was so supposed. That evening,

just at dusk, Captain Campbell, who had returned from attending church at Rockford, was passing from his dwelling to his stable, when he was accosted by two men who enquired the road to Oregon. His wife heard him call out "Driscoll," and immediately after there was the report of a gun, and as she rushed toward him he fell lifeless in her arms, shot through the heart. The two men immediately and deliberately walked off in the direction of Driscoll's Grove. The brave son of Campbell, a lad of thirteen years, seized his father's gun and rushed toward the retreating murderers and snapped it at them three times; but the effort to avenge the murder was unavailing: the gun would not go off. The murderers disappeared in the distance, and the grief-stricken family was left alone with its honored dead."

Great excitement was aroused and detachments were sent out to scour the country and capture the guilty pair. John Driscoll, the father, was captured, and the house of David Driscoll burned and his family left shelterless upon the prairie. Afterwards William Driscoll and his young brother, Pierce, were taken into custody. William Driscoll had been the first to tell the story of the murder to the settlers at the grove. Conscious of his own innocence, he felt sure of acquittal. He was told by the party taking him into custody that they only wanted him to go before Mrs. Campbell, that she might see if he was the man who killed her husband. Toward evening they arrived at the residence of the late Captain of the lynchers, when Mrs. Campbell unhesitatingly stated that neither one was present at the murder. The party having the prisoners in charge were excited and determined to avenge the death of their leader upon some one.

The next day the Driscolls were taken to White Rock Grove, in Ogle County, which had been selected as a place of rendezvous by the lynchers. The three Driscolls were carried in one wagon with ropes around their necks. A form of trial was gone through with and Pierce Driscoll was discharged, but John and William Driscoll were sentenced to death, not because they were thought to be guilty of murder, but because they were believed to be of the gang of horse-thieves. Efforts were made to have the sentence changed to banishment from the country, but without avail. The old man was first led out, blindfolded, and made to kneel upon the grass. The

lynchers then drew up in a long line, with guns in their hands. The fatal one, two, three was called and a hundred guns were discharged, and the lifeless body of the old man fell over. William Driscoll was then led out by the side of the old man and he, too, shared the same fate. Only a portion of the guns of the lynchers were loaded with balls, the remainder being with powder only, that no one might know who fired the fatal shot.

It is due to the relatives of William Driscoll to say that few people ever believed him to be one of the gang of horse-thieves, but he was a Driscoll, and the community had a prejudice against the name.

Asa Baldwin lived in Belvidere, Boone County, but owned a farm in the northern part of De Kalb County. Early in 1862 he went to the farm to interview his tenant in regard to some matters in dispute. He failed to see him, but met a young man named McGinnis, who was working for his tenant. With him he had some words, which so angered Baldwin that he shot him. He was arrested, an indictment was found against him and he was brought before the court for trial. A change of venue was asked for, granted, and the case was removed to Boone County. After a trial, in which he was prosecuted by A. B. Coon, assisted by William Brown, now a Circuit Judge, and defended by Gen. Hurlbut and Mr. Thompson, he was acquitted.

Robert Moles.—On the night of August 29, 1864, Robert Moles, living in the north part of the county, was killed by being thrown into a well, and with sticks and clubs kept under the water till death ensued from drowning. Pat. Whalen and Ann Moles were indicted by the grand jury for the commission of the crime. No record was ever made as to the disposition of the case, but it is asserted they were taken before the Judge of the Circuit Court on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged.

Henry C. Atwood was a young man, residing in the village of De Kalb. He had been married but a short time to a woman of whom it was said that he was somewhat jealous. On the 18th day of December, 1865, he was at home engaged in cleaning a revolver, while his wife was engaged in her household duties. In some way the revolver was discharged, the ball penetrating the abdomen of his wife, causing her death. Atwood was arrested, indicted, tried, found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

After the expiration of two years, he was pardoned by the Governor. He claimed that the killing was accidental.

Sylvester P. Taylor.—Sylvester P. Taylor and Amos H. Chase had a dispute in regard to the possession of certain lands near the village of De Kalb. Taylor, who was in possession, loaded a horse pistol and ordered Chase not to come upon the premises. Regardless of the threats of Taylor, the latter attempted to enter the premises, when he was shot by the former. This was June 2, 1869. Taylor was arrested, indicted, tried, and the jury disagreed. Pending a new trial, he was admitted to bail. When the case was next called, a continuance was had on the ground of absence of material witnesses. A continuance was had from time to time on the same ground, until the patience of the court was exhausted and the case was stricken from the docket.

George Shaw, a constable, in company with E. Stone Abbott, went into Shabbona Township, for the purpose of serving, for the latter, a writ upon William Unwin, on the 24th day of August, 1871. Unwin, becoming enraged, attacked Shaw with a pitch-fork, when the latter shot him. Shaw and Abbott were jointly indicted, tried and acquitted upon the ground of self-defense.

Horace Grover.—There was a young man living near the village of Shabbona named Horace Grover. He was a student of the military school at Fulton, Ill., and was home on a visit in 1870. Hearing that William Stimpson had made remarks derogatory to one near and dear to him, he visited the latter in his blacksmith shop at Shabbona, and after talking with him a while shot him through the head and heart, and also split his skull with a blacksmith's chisel. After committing the deed, Grover fled, was captured, and tried at the following term of the circuit court at Sycamore. Pleading guilty, and the extenuating circumstances being made known, he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. He remained in prison but a few days before receiving a pardon from the Governor.

John Reed, a young Irishman, was in love with Johanna McCormick, and sought her hand in marriage. He was refused with scorn, and determined that he would have revenge upon the young lady for the slight offered him. About the 1st of July, 1871, he asked her company to attend a Fourth-of-July

celebration at De Kalb, and was refused. On the 3d of July, he went to a neighbor and borrowed a gun, on the pretense of wanting it to shoot some wolves that had been committing some depredations in the neighborhood. On the evening of that day, while the McCormick family were at supper, he slipped up to the house and discharged the gun twice through a window, the first charge passing into the brain of Johanna, killing her instantly. The second charge passed over the head of a younger sister and was buried in the wall. A few days subsequently he was arrested and made a full confession, saying that he had contemplated the deed for one year, and only awaited a good opportunity to do the act. He said that the second discharge of the gun was for the purpose of ending his own life, and failing in this he returned the gun and obtained some poison from the family, which he ate, but the dose was too large and he threw it up. He then tried to escape. An indictment was found against him, but before a trial could be had he broke jail and made good his escape. No clue has ever been obtained as to his whereabouts.

Mrs. Bowler.—Timothy Bowler, his wife Mary and their family lived a miserable life. The parents were addicted to liquor. On the night of July 31, 1872, the old man was killed, his head being almost severed from his body, which had many wounds upon it, inflicted with an ax. Mrs. Bowler was arrested, charged with the commission of the crime. On her trial it was proven that the couple had had anything but a pleasant time for weeks previously, the old man sleeping much of the time out-doors to escape the wrath of his wife. She was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

George Alexander, a colored man, living at Sycamore, married a white woman, of whom he was exceedingly jealous, so much so that finally the woman could no longer live with him, and, leaving him, went to reside in De Kalb. Some time in 1878, Alexander borrowed a shot-gun, went to De Kalb, visited the house where his wife was stopping, and, calling her out, shot her through the neck, killing her instantly. He claimed that the discharge of the gun was accidental; that in some way it got caught in a hedge fence, and in pulling it away it discharged, the gun bursting and throwing him several feet. He was arrested, and at the June term, 1879, was tried,

convicted and sentenced to death. The scaffold was erected and every preparation made for his execution, when the Supreme Court interfered and granted him a new trial. The second trial was held in June, 1881, when he was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of 25 years.

Floyd Givens lived at Malta with his parents. Some time in the fall of 1879, he met a cousin on the streets of that city, charged him with the commission of a certain crime, and then shot him. He was arrested, indicted, a change of venue was had to Kane County, where he was tried and acquitted.

Walter Upstone was a native of England, and of a family of 12 children. He was a blacksmith by trade and had resided in or near the village of Fielding for about 15 years. He was a married man, and had a family of three children, one daughter being married. His mother was insane at the time of his birth, and he had two or three brothers and one sister who were said to be insane; also two aunts on his mother's side. Walter had been intemperate for some years, and when under the influence of liquor was exceedingly violent. Peter Melson was a boon companion of Upstone, and the two were often together. About the first of February, 1882, the two went to Monroe, a small village west of Fielding, where they procured some liquor and became intoxicated. Returning to Fielding, on Sunday morning, February 5, the two went into Upstone's blacksmith shop, shut the door, and it is supposed drained a bottle of alcohol. About noon Willard Crill went to the shop, when Upstone offered him a drink, but the alcohol was so strong that Crill refused to drink it. Upstone then tried to get Melson to drink; but the latter was too drunk to take any more. Upstone raised his head from the floor on which he was lying and placed a coat under it. Crill left the shop. The next thing known was between one and two o'clock. George Clark, a young lad, was riding by the shop, when Upstone came to the door, singing and waving back and forth a small hammer which he held in his hand. Seeing him, he called out, "George, look here." Upstone turned and struck the body two or three blows with a sledge hammer, then told George to go and tell some one that a dead man was there. The boy went down the street and gave the alarm. Several men hastened to the shop and found Upstone striking the body with a scoop-shovel. Up-

stone stopped beating the body and then commenced talking in a maudlin manner: "Pete, come home with me;" "Pete; this don't look like Pete, but them's his boots;" "this looks like Pete, but them ain't his boots."

Melson's body was removed from the shop to a hotel near by, and Upstone was placed under arrest. He was taken to Sycamore and placed in jail. A true bill of indictment was found against him, and when the case was called a change of venue to Winnebago County was granted. At the February term, 1883, of the Circuit Court of Winnebago County, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 17 years. The case was prosecuted by J. B. Stephens, Prosecuting Attorney of De Kalb County, assisted by C. A. Works, Prosecutor of Winnebago; Charles E. Fuller, of Belvidere, and D. J. Carnes, of Sycamore. Upstone was defended by John L. Pratt, of Sycamore, William Lathrop, of Rockford, and A. J. Hopkins, of Aurora. The defense was based upon insanity,—that if the deed was committed by Upstone he was insane, caused probably from liquor; it being proved that liquor acted differently upon him from ordinary persons. His actions both before and subsequent to the deed were those of an insane man. The prosecution, admitting that insanity existed in the family, and that Upstone, under the influence of liquor, became frenzied, averred that Upstone was aware of the fact that liquor had that effect upon him, and therefore should have abstained from its use; that he had the power to refrain, having for one whole year gone without tasting it, and was then a law-abiding and respected citizen.

The defense appealed to the Supreme Court, which sustained the decision of the lower court, and Upstone received his sentence and was taken to Joliet. From the State's prison he has since been removed to the Insane Asylum at Elgin, the authorities considering him a fit subject for the latter institution.

Hiram P. Allen.—On the night of Feb. 15, 1880, Hiram P. Allen, of Sandwich, was murdered by some one who was attempting to burglarize his residence. Will Thomas and three others were arrested, charged with the commission of the crime. Thomas obtained a change of venue to Kane County, where he was tried and sentenced to prison for a term of years.

James M. Brogan, Oct. 28, 1881, shot and killed William Henry in his room at Sandwich. He claimed

that Henry made an attack upon him and the shooting was in self-defense. He was arrested, an indictment was found against him, and he was brought before the Circuit Court at Sycamore for trial. A change of venue to Du Page County was granted, and he was there acquitted. Brogan himself was mysteriously murdered in the winter of 1883-4.

Nicholas Kittle.—Nelson Hinkston rented a farm of Nicholas Kittle, near the village of Shabbona. While in a saloon in that village one day in August, 1884, the two got into a quarrel about the division of some oats raised upon the land, when Kittle stabbed Hinkston, causing his death. Liquor was doubtless the cause of the crime. Before his death, Hinkston asked that Kittle should not be prosecuted.

Lewis Taylor was a young man in the employ of H. H. Mitchell, in Mayfield Township. On the 13th of August, 1884, the family of Mr. Mitchell, with the exception of his daughter Florence, went to Sycamore. Florence was left in charge of the house, and Alice Dennis, a young lady neighbor, was sent to keep her company. Taylor that morning was engaged in work near the house. From surrounding circumstances, it is surmised that Florence went out to the barn to obtain some eggs, when she was discovered

by Taylor, who held a grudge against her for her refusal to accept his attentions, and was immediately fired upon with a revolver by the latter. The ball not taking effect the girl ran into the house, pursued by the villain, who stopped not until his deadly object was accomplished and the lifeless body of Florence lay in the cellar. He then sat fire to her clothes, and also attempted to fire the house, and then escaped. All this occurred within the space of a half-hour and before Alice Dennis reached the house. When she arrived she went into the sitting-room and kitchen, calling for Florence. Not finding her, she went to the cellar and discovered the smoke and Florence's body lying cold in death. She rushed out and gave the alarm. Fortunately two men were passing the house, who rescued the body of the girl, and then hurried to Sycamore and spread the sad intelligence. No words can describe the agony of the parents. A large crowd soon gathered and hastened to the scene of the tragedy and to capture the murderer. After committing the horrible crime, Taylor fled to the river, and, first taking off his watch and tying it to a barbed-wire fence, waded into the water, placed the revolver to his heart, pulled the trigger and thus ended his miserable life.





POLITICAL




ANY of the earlier elections were held without party lines being very closely drawn, at least so far as the Democratic and Whig parties were concerned. Up to the time of the organization of the Republican party

the county almost invariably went Democratic. Many of the Democrats, however, were of Free-soil proclivities, and when the Republican party was organized embraced its principles. Early in 1854 the scattered Free-soil forces, or more properly those opposed to the Anti-Ne-

braska bill, and opposed to the further extension of slavery, began to crystallize. On the 14th day of September, 1854, a mass convention of those holding these views was held at Sycamore to appoint delegates to a Republican convention to be held at Aurora. There were three parties represented in this county—Democrats, Whigs and Free-Soilers. In choosing delegates, representatives of each of these old parties were elected as follows:

Democratic: Horace W. Fay, G. A. Colton, Joseph Sixbury, James Harrington and Royal Crosssett.

Free-Soilers: Pierpont Edwards, Stephen Townsend, Thurston Carr, David West, James H. Beveridge, E. S. Gregory.

Whigs: Reuben Pritchard, W. J. Hunt, H. A. Joslyn, William Byers, Dr. E. Rose and John N. Braddock.

From the organization of the party to the present

time De Kalb County could always be relied upon to give a large majority for the Republican party. In a political view, therefore, there is nothing exciting for the historian to relate.

Among those who have served the Nation, State or county during the period of its existence are the following:

GOVERNOR.

John L. Beveridge was elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gov. Oglesby in 1872. He served in that capacity but about ten days, when he succeeded Oglesby as Governor, the latter being elected to the United States Senate. He served four years with marked ability. Gov. Beveridge was for many years a citizen of this county. He now resides in Evanston, Ill.

STATE TREASURER.

James H. Beveridge, brother of the above, now residing near Sandwich, was State Treasurer from Jan. 9, 1865, to Jan. 10, 1867.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1847.


A convention to amend the Constitution of the State convened at Springfield June 7, 1847, and adjourned Aug. 31, 1847. George H. Hill represented De Kalb County.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1862.

In this convention De Kalb, together with Kane County, was represented by Stephen B. Stinson and Adoniram J. Joslyn.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1870.

De Kalb and Boone Counties were represented in this convention by Westel W. Sedgwick and Jesse S. Hildrup.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On the organization of the county, De Kalb was part of a district comprising the counties of La Salle, Kane and Iroquois. In the Tenth General Assembly (1836-8) the county was represented by William Stadden, of La Salle, in the Senate, and Henry Madden, of De Kalb.

In the Eleventh Assembly, William Stadden still represented the county in the Senate, while Joseph W. Churchill was in the House.

William Stadden, in the Senate, in the Twelfth Assembly. The Legislative Directory omits the De Kalb Representative in the House.

In the Thirteenth Assembly, Ira Minard was in the Senate and Henry Madden in the House, representing this county.

Ira Minard, in the Senate, and William M. Jackson, E. G. Jewell and James L. Loop were in the House, representing this county together with the counties of Kane, McHenry and Boone.

In the Fifteenth Assembly, Elijah Wilcox was in the Senate, and James Harrington, George W. Kretzinger and James T. Pierson represented the same counties.

Under the constitution of 1848, an apportionment was made, and the counties of De Kalb, Ogle, Lee and Kane formed the Twenty-second Senatorial District, and were represented by William B. Plato, of Kane, in the Sixteenth General Assembly. De Kalb and Kane were made the Fifty-first Representative District, and were represented in the same Assembly by H. W. Fay, of De Kalb, and E. W. Austin, of Kane.

In the Seventeenth General Assembly, William B. Plato was still in the Senate, but the Fifty-first Representative District was represented by Benjamin F. Hall, of De Kalb, and Augustus Adams, of Kane.

In the Eighteenth General Assembly, in the Senate was William B. Plato, while in the House were William Shepherdson, of De Kalb, and John Ransted, of Kane.

In 1854 another apportionment was made, with De Kalb, Kane, Lee and Whiteside forming the Fifth Senatorial District, and the counties of De Kalb and Kane the Forty-sixth Representative District. In the Nineteenth General Assembly, Augustus Adams, of Kane, was in the Senate, while William Patten and Benjamin Hackney were in the House.

In the Twentieth General Assembly, Augustus Adams was still in the Senate, but the Forty-sixth Representative District was represented by David M. Kelsey, of De Kalb, and William R. Parker, of Kane.

In the Twenty-first General Assembly, Richard F. Adams, of Lee, was in the Senate, and William Patten, of De Kalb, and William B. Plato, of Kane were in the House.

In the Twenty-second General Assembly, Richard F. Adams was Senator, and Edward R. Allen, of De Kalb, and Thomas S. Terry, of Kane, were in the House.

A new apportionment was made in 1861, and De Kalb, Du Page and Kane formed the Nineteenth Senatorial District, and De Kalb and Boone the Fifty-first Representative. In the Twenty-third General Assembly, Edward R. Allen, of Kane, represented the district in the Senate, and Westel W. Sedgwick, of De Kalb, and Luther W. Lawrence, of Boone, were in the House.

In the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, Edward R. Allen was in the Senate and Ira V. Randall, of De Kalb, and Allen C. Fuller, of Boone, were in the House.

In the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, William Patten, of De Kalb, was in the Senate, while in the House the district was represented by Robert Hampton, of De Kalb, and Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Boone.

In the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, William Patten was in the Senate, and Charles W. Marsh, of De Kalb, and Elisha H. Talbot, of Boone, were in the House.

In 1870 an apportionment was made in which De Kalb, Du Page and Kane became the Nineteenth Senatorial District, and De Kalb the Eighty-fourth Representative District, with two Representatives. In the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, Charles W. Marsh, of De Kalb, and James W. Eddy, of Kane County, represented the district in the Senate, and Reuben M. Pritchard, of Shabbona, and Lewis M. McEwen, of De Kalb, in the House.

In 1872 another apportionment was made, the State being divided into Senatorial Districts as provided by the constitution of 1870, each district being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives. De Kalb, Kendall and Grundy became the Thirteenth District. In the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, Miles B. Castle, of Sandwich, De Kalb County, was

in the Senate, while Lyman B. Ray, George M. Hollenbeck and Perry A. Armstrong represented the district in the House.

In the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, Miles B. Castle, of Sandwich, was still in the Senate, the district being represented in the House by Philip Collins, Joshua McGrath and D. B. Bailey.

In the Thirtieth General Assembly, Miles B. Castle was Senator, and Peter S. Lott, William M. Byers and Amos D. Glover were Representatives.

In the Thirty-first General Assembly, John R. Marshall represented the district in the Senate. William M. Byers, Robert M. Brigham and Alonzo B. Smith were in the House.

In the Thirty-second General Assembly, J. R. Marshall was Senator, with Henry Wood, Hiram Loucks and John Clark, Representatives.

In the Thirty-third General Assembly, Lyman B. Ray was Senator, and Henry Wood, H. M. Boardman and Andrew Welch were in the House.

In the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, Lyman B. Ray still represented the district in the Senate, with H. C. Whittemore, Mr. Hanna and Andrew Welch in the House.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Washington L. Simmons, of Sandwich, was elected a member of the Board Nov. 3, 1868, and held the office until June 29, 1872, when he resigned.

James H. Furman, of Sandwich, was appointed June 29, 1872, and filled out the unexpired term of Mr. Simmons.

Samuel Alden was elected in 1882 and served one term.

CONGRESS.

When organized, De Kalb County formed part of the Third Congressional District, represented by William L. May, of Springfield, in the 25th Congress.

In the 26th Congress it was represented by John T. Stuart, of Springfield, who likewise served in the 27th Congress.

Under the apportionment of 1843, De Kalb became part of the Fourth District, with John Wentworth as Representative in the 28th Congress. Mr. Wentworth represented the district in the 29th, 30th and 31st Congresses. In the 32d Congress, Richard S. Molony was the Representative.

Under the apportionment of 1852, De Kalb County was thrown into the Second District. John Wentworth represented the district in the 33d Congress;

James H. Woodworth in the 34th; John F. Farnsworth in the 35th and 36th; and Isaac N. Arnold in the 37th Congress.

De Kalb was again placed in the Second District under the new apportionment made in 1862. John F. Farnsworth was elected and re-elected, serving in the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d Congresses.

In 1872 another apportionment was made, De Kalb County being then placed in the Fourth District. Stephen A. Hurlbut represented it in the 43d and 44th Congresses. William Lathrop in the 45th, John C. Sherwin in the 46th, and Reuben Ellwood in the 47th Congress. The latter was re-elected to the 48th Congress, De Kalb now being a part of the Fifth District.

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR.

Alonzo Ellwood from 1862 to 1866.

Reuben Ellwood from 1866 till the office was abolished.

UNITED STATES CONSUL.

J. M. Hood, of Sycamore, was appointed Consul to Siam in 1864.

Frederick Partridge was appointed to succeed Hood.

COUNTY CLERKS.

J. C. Kellogg.....	1837-38	W. H. Beavers.....	1863-66
J. R. Hamlin.....	1839-42	A. K. Stiles.....	1867-64
E. P. Young.....	1843	Daniel Dustin.....	1865-68
W. H. Beavers.....	1844-48	W. H. Moore.....	1869-72
U. B. Prescott.....	1849-52	C. M. Conard.....	1872-85

CIRCUIT CLERKS AND RECORDERS.

J. C. Kellogg.....	1837	J. H. Beveridge.....	1852-59
R. Colton.....	1838-40	C. M. Brown.....	1860-63
J. C. Kellogg.....	1841-42	F. W. Partridge.....	1864-67
E. L. Mayo.....	1843-44	E. F. Dutton.....	1868-75
J. C. Kellogg.....	1845-47	George C. Cox.....	1876-79
M. M. Mack.....	1848-51	Daniel Dustin.....	1880-85

COUNTY TREASURERS.

G. H. Hill.....	1838	Joseph Sixbury.....	1854
Lysander Darling.....	1839-41	Roswell Dow.....	1855-58
John Waterman.....	1842-43	H. Ellwood.....	1859-60
Carlos Latin.....	1844-45	R. A. Smith.....	1861-72
John A. Waterman.....	1846	Daniel Dustin.....	1873-74
William Shepardsen.....	1847-49	Robert Hampton.....	1875-80
F. T. Miller.....	1850	R. H. Roberts.....	1877-83
Joseph Sixbury.....	1850-55	C. F. Greenwood.....	1884
J. Little.....	1853		

SHERIFFS.

James C. Lander.....	1838-39	B. Woodruff.....	1860-61
M. Walrod.....	1840-45	H. Safford.....	1862-65
E. P. Young.....	1846-47	H. A. Joslyn.....	1864-65
M. Stark.....	1848-49	M. Holcomb.....	1866-67
H. Farness.....	1850-51	E. P. Safford.....	1868-69
J. F. Glidden.....	1851-52	J. S. Reynolds.....	1869-72
William Phelps.....	1854-55	R. J. Holcomb.....	1873-80
Silas Tappao.....	1856-57	L. P. Wood.....	1881-85
H. Safford.....	1858-59		

COUNTY JUDGES.

E. L. Mayo.....	1849-52	Luther Lowell.....	1869-76
G. H. Hill.....	1853-60	S. S. Robinson.....	1877-81
E. L. Mayo.....	1861-64	G. B. Stinson.....	1882
D. B. James.....	1865-68	Luther Lowell.....	1882-85

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

Frederick Love.....	1838-42	D. Crossett.....	1861-62
Marshall Stark.....	1843-44	H. C. Beard.....	1863-64
James Harrington.....	1845-46	M. V. Allen.....	1865-68
Sheldon Crossett.....	1847-50	H. P. Hall.....	1869-76
J. R. Crossett.....	1851-56	S. L. Graham.....	1877-81
James Harrington.....	1857-58	Geo. I. Talcott.....	1882-85
N. S. Greenwood.....	1859-60		


SURVEYORS.

Eli Barnes.....	1837-39	Orange Potter.....	1861-62
C. Churchill.....	1840-41	D. W. Lamb.....	1863-65

D. W. Lamb.....	1842-52	V. D. Miller.....	1866-81
H. W. Fay.....	1853-58	S. T. Armstrong.....	1882-84
J. W. Reed.....	1859-60	Charles E. Faxon.....	1884-85

CORONERS.

Samuel Thompson.....	1838-39	L. Whittemore.....	1864-69
M. McCormick.....	1840-41	T. D. Russell.....	1870-73
Eli G. Jewell.....	1842-43	Charles Preston.....	1874-75
Chester Potter.....	1844-45	M. R. Hubblell.....	1876-77
E. Wharry.....	1846-49	James M. Sivwright.....	
Eli Barnes.....	1850-53	John K. Kuter.....	1879-83
L. Whittemore.....	1854-61	Joseph C. Pierce.....	1884
J. K. Crossett.....	1862-63		



War for the Union.



FROM the formation of the Government for a period of over three-fourths of a century the institution of slavery was a source of trouble between the free and slaveholding States. Bitter feelings were engendered, threats often indulged in, and compromise measures passed to avert what many had believed would ultimately come to pass—a bloody civil war. Increase in power, with a strong following in the free States, had made the slave-holders bold and arrogant in their demands. The Missouri compromise, which limited the spread of slavery in the territories south of an imaginary line, was repealed by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the friends of freedom were aroused. The Republican party rapidly gained in numbers and in strength, and in 1860, in consequence of the division existing in the Democratic party, succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency—Abraham Lincoln. Threats of secession were made by the Southern States in the event of Lincoln's elec-

tion, and almost as soon as the result was known, State after State in the South, by their respective conventions, passed articles of secession. Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861, and issued an inaugural address full of kindly feelings and assurance that the rights of no State would be interfered with, but it was without avail to allay the fancied fears of the Southern people. Preparations were made for war by the so-called Southern Confederacy, which had been organized, and on the 12th day of April, 1861, the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, which, on the 14th, was compelled to surrender to the rebel forces.

The first gun that was fired echoed and re-echoed through the North, and was as much the signal for a call to arms as the proclamation of President Lincoln for 75,000 men which immediately followed. No call by any government that ever existed upon the face of the earth was more speedily answered. De Kalb County was behind no other section of the country. "In nine days after the fall of Fort Sumter," says a local chronicler, "a company of troops from Sandwich, under Captain Carr, was garrisoning the fortifications erected at Cairo, and on the 10th of May, a company of which Z. B. Mayo was Captain, and E. F. Dutton and R. A. Smith were Lieutenants, left Sycamore to join the famous 13th Illinois at Dixon.

Patriotic citizens raised subscriptions amounting to over \$30,000, which they pledged themselves to pay, if required, to maintain the families of volunteers while they were absent in the service. The Board of Supervisors subsequently met and passed liberal appropriations for this purpose. In October nine companies of De Kalb County men had gone into the service. Two were in the 13th regiment under command of Captains Partridge and Dutton, one under Captain Carr in the 10th, one under Captain Stollbrand in the 2d Artillery, one under Captain Butts in the 42d, one under Capt. Fox, two in the 8th Cavalry under Captains Dustin and Whitney, and one in the 52d under Captain Stark."

The year 1862 will be remembered as one of general gloom. The Union armies had met with a number of reverses and great apprehensions existed on every hand. All thought of a speedy triumph in the suppression of the rebellion was at an end. In its place was a fixed determination to maintain the supremacy of the Union at whatever cost. Several calls had been made by the President for more troops to fill up the depleted ranks of our defeated armies, and most nobly did the men of De Kalb respond to the call. In every portion of the county the ladies united to form Soldiers' Aid Societies, laboring with zeal and energy to supply the boys in the field with such delicacies as the general Government did not supply.

Call after call was made and responded to willingly, cheerfully, by the citizens of De Kalb, but in 1864 the supply was exhausted. In the fall of that year the quota of the county had reached 2,133 men, and 1,888 had responded, leaving a deficit of 273. In several towns a draft became necessary, and where it was possible the drafted man went into the service and fought as bravely as the man who volunteered. A number of the townships paid bounties, and drafted men who could not go were required to hire substitutes, at a large figure.

But the war was drawing to a close. The brave, grand armies, under command of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, and others whose names have been rendered immortal, were fast drawing in on the rebels, capturing their fortifications, taking prisoners corps and divisions of half-starved rebel soldiers, and

soon the news flashed over the wires that Lee had surrendered, that Richmond had fallen and the rebellion was virtually at an end.

Boise thus speaks of the close of the war: "About 3,000 men had been furnished by the county for the great war now gloriously ended. The official records of the State credit the various towns the following numbers, probably reducing the number by estimating and averaging them as if furnished for three years' service: Paw Paw, 136; Shabbona, 137; Milan, 38; Malta, 94; South Grove, 103; Franklin, 99; Kingston, 98; Mayfield, 103; De Kalb, 223; Afton, 89; Clinton, 111; Victor, 103; Somonauk, 311; Squaw Grove, 93; Pierce, 100; Pampas, 134; Sycamore, 307; Genoa, 109. Total, 2,388."

A glorious record truly!

The happy termination of the war was made gloomy by the sad death of the President of the United States, that great and good man, one whom the Nation was beginning to love as its Savior, Abraham Lincoln. Struck down by the hand of an assassin on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, on the morning of the 15th he breathed his last, all the nations of the earth mourning his loss. In every village and hamlet where the church spires pointed heavenward, services in commemoration of the noble dead were held.

The war is over, but it is not forgotten by the loyal citizens of De Kalb County. In too many homes exist the vacant chair; too many mourn the loss of a kind father, a loving brother or an affectionate husband. In our graveyards lie the remains of many who lost their lives during that fearful rebellion, or have wasted away from disease contracted in that gloomy period. In the sunny South were left others of the brave men of De Kalb, where they will remain till the resurrection day. On our streets are daily to be seen the empty sleeve and the wooden limb of those who fought that the nation might be saved. No, the war is not forgotten, nor are the brave men who perished. Once each year the old soldiers and their friends meet at the graves of the departed, strewing them with beautiful flowers, shedding the regretful tear, but happy in the consciousness that they are at rest and have exemplified the thought, "How noble it is to die for one's country!"

Agriculture.

NOTICING the article on the physical features of the county, it will be seen that its soil is adapted to all the cereals peculiar to this climate. In the early day much wheat was raised, but latterly this has given place to corn, the great staple product of the Northwest. In 1884 there were but 843 acres of wheat reported to the various township assessors, while of corn there was 112,546 acres. Among the other products there were in oats, 61,976 acres; meadow, 80,051; field products, 5,606; inclosed pasture, 119,116; orchard, 4,503; wood land, 13,131. In the past few years much attention has been given

by the farmers to stock-raising, which has proven more productive than general farming. The dairy interest has also been rapidly increasing, many farmers devoting their time to this branch of their business, which yields a satisfactory profit; hence the large amount of meadow land. For the general farmer, De Kalb County affords extraordinary inducements to make money easily and rapidly.

Agricultural Societies.

IN the fall of 1852 the first exhibition of the De Kalb County Agricultural Society was held at Sycamore. Of this exhibition Boies says: "It was in marked contrast with the extensive collections of the present era. One old white bull was chained to a stake in the center of a vacant open lot, and two or three stallions, with

as many cows and colts, and a few beets and pumpkins completed the amusing exhibition." The same authority says of the third annual exhibition: "The third annual fair of De Kalb County was held on the 11th and 12th days of October, 1854. It was a very tame and spiritless affair, only 26 premiums being awarded in all, and these being divided among 18 persons. Those of our citizens who participated in the demonstration were mortified at the poor display of the industry of the country, and at the close of the fair a meeting of the County Agricultural Society was held, at which it was resolved to put forth every effort to enlist a deeper interest in the annual fairs among the farmers of the county."

On the 10th day of December, 1856, S. W. Arnold wrote the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, stating that no fairs had been held for two years, but that efforts were being made to revive the society and hold other exhibitions. A meeting was held at which the following named officers were elected for 1857: John S. Brown, President; D. B. James, Corresponding Secretary; A. K. Stiles, Recording Secretary; A. Ellwood, Treasurer. A fair was held in the fall of that year, which must have been successful, the Secretary reporting that after all expenses had been paid there was \$12 remaining in the treasury.

In 1858 a fine exhibition was held, which greatly encouraged the society, and at its regular meeting it decided to locate a permanent fair ground adjoining the Kishwaukee River, directly north of the village of Sycamore, on grounds belonging to Clark Wright. Here about fifteen acres of land were secured and some improvements made. Not being able to obtain a perfect title to the land, at a meeting of the society in 1861, Moses Dean secured the appointment of a committee to locate new grounds. At this time the citizens of De Kalb were very anxious to

secure the location of the fair at their place and offered such inducements that the committee decided to accept the proposal.

In reference to the proposition to remove to De Kalb, the Secretary, in his report to the State Board of Agriculture, said: "The annual meeting of 1861 was very fully attended. A proposition came up for a change of location of the society to some grounds at the village of De Kalb, which after a long and spirit discussion was voted down. Secession being about this time in fashion, and some members feeling themselves aggrieved at this action, they publicly seceded from the society with a view of forming a society at De Kalb."

The members of the committee to secure a permanent location, and who had reported recommending the society to accept the proposition of the citizens of De Kalb, were among the members referred to by the Secretary. A new committee was appointed to select grounds at Sycamore. They reported shortly after in favor of securing some land of J. C. Waterman, west of the city. Subsequently about fifteen acres were purchased of Erasmus D. Walrod, the ground now occupied by the present society. The land purchased from Mr. Walrod was fitted up and for some years after fairs were held therein. In 1864 no fair appears to have been held, and no reports were made to the State Board until 1866. Misfortune seemed to have overtaken the fair and exhibitions were finally abandoned, a new organization taking its place.

The officers for the years 1858 to 1861 inclusive were as follows:

1858—Daniel Wait, Pres.; P. Waterman, Vice Pres.; W. H. Beavers, Rec. Sec.; D. B. James, Cor. Sec.; A. Ellwood, Treas.

1859—Daniel Wait, Pres.; W. T. Kirk, Vice Pres.; William H. Beavers, Rec. Sec.; W. J. Hunt, Cor. Sec.; A. Ellwood, Treas.

1860—John S. Brown, Pres.; James S. Glidden, Vice Pres.; T. C. Wetmore, Rec. Sec.; A. K. Stiles, Cor. Sec.; William A. Nickerson, Treas.

1861—John S. Brown, Pres.; J. R. Crosssett, Vice Pres.; H. L. Boies, Rec. Sec.; William H. Beavers, Cor. Sec.; William A. Nickerson, Treas.

The fair for 1859 was reported by the Secretary as "by far the most prosperous fair ever held in the county."

Union Agricultural Institute.

UPON the 11th of February, 1860, pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at Sandwich for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. William L. F. Jones was called to the chair and J. A. Dickson was made Secretary. William Patten, S. Lay, J. A. Dickson and S. Guernsey were appointed a committee to draft constitution and by-laws. At a meeting held February 18, the committee reported, and the name "Sandwich Agricultural Institute" was adopted. At a meeting held on the 25th, the following named officers were elected: William L. F. Jones, President; A. Adams, J. S. Fuller, Vice Pres.; J. H. Carr, Treas.; N. E. Ballou, Cor. Sec. The first fair was held Oct. 16 to 18, 1860, the receipts of which were \$400.65, the expenses \$290.95. This being the day of "wild-cat" money, the Treasurer reported that a part of the balance remaining in his hand was uncurrent.

In January, 1861, the Institute voted to purchase 20 acres of land of J. A. Dickson, lying three-fourths of a mile west of the village. In March, 1861, the Institute was incorporated, or, it might be said, a new society was formed under the name of "Union Agricultural Institute." Its incorporators were William L. F. Jones, H. F. Winchester, Hubbard Latham, A. H. Palmer, A. R. Patten and N. E. Ballou. Its officers for that year were William L. F. Jones, Pres.; J. H. Furman, Vice Pres.; N. E. Ballou, Sec.; Jonathan Able, Cor. Sec.; G. W. Culver, Treas. From 1862 to 1883 the following named have held the offices mentioned in this society:

Presidents: William L. F. Jones, 1862-7; William Patten, 1868; C. A. Reed, 1869; William L. F. Jones, 1870-3; Hubbard Latham, 1874-6; David Harmon, 1877; F. Baldwin, 1877-82; J. P. Adams, 1883.

Vice Presidents: J. H. Furman, 1862; S. B. Stinson, 1863-6; F. Baldwin, 1867; C. A. Reed, 1868; H. W. Sweetland, 1869; S. D. Colman, 1870; David E. Harmon, 1871-6; W. H. Sweetland, 1877; William Patten and J. P. Adams, 1877; J. P. Adams, 1878-82; F. Baldwin, 1883.

Secretaries: N. E. Ballou, 1862; S. B. Stinson, 1863-6; Joseph A. Dickson, 1867; N. E. Ballou

1868-76; Amos Shepard, 1877; J. M. Hummel, 1877-81; H. C. Graves, 1882-3.

Treasurers: G. W. Culver, 1862-76; M. B. Castle, 1877-83.

From the Secretary's record it is judged that no fairs were held in 1861 and 1862, though in the meantime ground had been bought for the purpose, H. F. Winchester fencing the same for its use. In 1863 a fair was held, the receipts being \$549. Fairs were held without intermission from 1863 to 1874. In February, 1877, a re-organization was effected, the stock of the institute being divided into 20 shares. Ten men took all the stock, paying therefor \$2,000. A fair was held in 1877 under the auspices of the new association, at which their receipts were \$2,154. In 1878 and until 1882 successful fairs were annually held, the association paying its premiums in full and having a good surplus each year. In March, 1883, the grounds were sold to Dieterich & Ebinger, since which time no fairs have been held.



De Kalb County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

IN ARCH, 1861, a meeting was held at De Kalb for the purpose of forming an organization to advance the interests of agriculture and mechanics. A joint stock company was formed with capital stock of \$2,500, and a motion was made to purchase the grounds selected by the committee appointed by the old society. The foregoing name was adopted by which the society was to be known. The following named were selected as officers for 1861: J. F. Glidden, Pres.; N. Saum, Vice Pres.; J. W. Small, Sec.; Harvey Thompson, Treas. The finest exhibition was held in September following, and was reported as being very successful. The grounds purchased from Mr. Glidden were fitted up in a satisfactory manner and for some years very successful exhibitions were held. This society generally secured the aid voted by the State, amounting to \$100 annually. Three fairs in the county were too much, and the De Kalb fair some time since suspended.

De Kalb County Agricultural Association.

IN the 12th day of March, 1870, the De Kalb County Agricultural Association was formed at Sycamore. One hundred and thirty two persons subscribed for from one to five shares each of the stock of the association. The capital stock was placed at \$2,500. The following named were elected as officers for the year 1870: Henry Wood, President; S. C. Hale, Vice-President; T. K. Waite, Rec. Sec.; Samuel Alden, Cor. Sec.; Roswell Dow, Treasurer; Alonzo Ellwood, A. H. Pond, Nicholas Saum, John M. Schoonmaker, James M. Byers, Directors.

The first annual fair of the association was held at the old fair grounds, which had been purchased and several hundred dollars in improvements made thereto, commencing on the 6th day of October, 1870, and continuing four days. The fair was considered a success, the award of premiums being made from the judges' stand at 2 P. M. on the 9th day of October.

Annual fairs have since been held, which have grown in interest year by year, the increase in receipts being about \$100 each year over the previous one. The fair grounds have been paid for, many improvements made and premiums paid in full each year. The society is now, in January, 1885, out of debt, with money in the treasury. Much of the success is due to the earnest work of the officers.

The following is a list of officers from 1871 to 1885, inclusive:

1871—Henry Wood, President; Stephen Townsend, Vice-President; T. K. Waite, Secretary; Roswell Dow, Treasurer.

1872—Samuel Alden, President; A. H. Pond, Vice-President; H. C. Whittemore, Secretary; Richard A. Smith, Treasurer.

1873—S. C. Hale, President; A. H. Pond, Vice-President; H. C. Whittemore, Secretary; E. P. Safford, Treasurer.

1874—S. C. Hale, President; R. A. Smith, Vice-President; Edwin Waite, Secretary; E. P. Safford, Treasurer.

1875—R. A. Smith, President; L. D. Evans, Vice-President; Edwin Waite, Secretary; William Townsend, Treasurer.

1876—Damon Decker, President; Elias C. West, Vice-President; Edwin Waite, Secretary; Hiram Holcomb, Treasurer.

1877—Elias C. West, President; John G. Smith, Vice-President; Edwin Waite, Secretary; Hiram Holcomb, Treasurer.

1878—No record.

1879—Hiram Holcomb, President; E. P. Safford, Vice-President; Edwin Waite, Secretary; B. F. Wyman, Treasurer.

1880—Hiram Holcomb, President; A. P. Stone,

Vice-President; B. F. Wyman, Secretary; Amos W. Townsend, Treasurer.

1881—Hiram Holcomb, President; E. P. Safford, Vice-President; B. F. Wyman, Secretary; A. W. Townsend, Treasurer.

1882—All the officers re-elected.

1883—Hiram Holcomb, President; C. Ellwood, Vice-President; B. F. Wyman, Secretary; A. W. Townsend, Treasurer.

1884—All the officers re-elected.

1885—All the officers re-elected.



The De Kalb County Press.



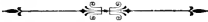
USTLY has the printing press been said to be the Archimedean lever that moves the world. By it the thoughts of the wise men of every age are reproduced over and over again, circulated broadcast, and find their way into almost every home, exerting an influence as lasting as time. While the great dailies of our metropolitan cities supply the general news of the world almost as soon as the events occur, the local press of each town and county is expected to chronicle items of interest transpiring in the community in which it is established. While the great dailies are of special interest to those who desire to be posted in the affairs of the whole world, the home paper is indispensable to those who feel a more than ordinary interest in the local happenings of the day, and in events of which they are cognizant and an active participant.

In comparison with its circulation, the home paper exerts even a greater influence than the so-called great papers of the metropolitan cities. At the present time De Kalb County is well supplied with home papers. In the list are the following: *True Republican* and *City Weekly*, Sycamore; *Chronicle* and *Review*, De Kalb; *Index*, Genoa; *Mail*, Malta; *Review*, Hinckley; *Gazette*, *Free Press* and *Argus*, Sandwich; *Reveille*, Somonauk; *Express*, Shabbona.

The Republican-Sentinel.

REPUBLICAN-SENTINEL, edited and published by H. A. Hough, at Sycamore, was the first paper printed in De Kalb County. The first issue made its appearance May 31 1854. The *Sentinel* gave a vigorous and enthusiastic support to the prohibitory liquor law presented to the people of the State for its adoption. In 1858, the *Republican-Sentinel* was purchased by

the friends of Senator Douglas, its name changed to the *Sycamore Sentinel*, and it became, under the editorial management of E. L. and Z. B. Mayo and Jacob A. Simons, an earnest supporter of Senator Douglas for re-election. This was the year in which the great debate was held between Douglas and Lincoln, which, as Lincoln subsequently remarked, elected Douglas to the Senate and Lincoln to the Presidency. The paper was continued until May 29, 1861, when it was consolidated with the *True Republican*.



The True Republican.


In the fall of 1857 the *True Republican* was started by C. W. Waite, editor and proprietor. It was a seven-column folio, and presented a very neat and attractive appearance. On the 30th day of March, 1858, the material and good will of the office was purchased by James H. Beveridge, D. B. James and C. M. Brown, and the paper was continued under the firm name of J. H. Beveridge & Co., proprietors; O. P. Bassett, publisher; C. W. Waite was retained as editor. On the 5th day of April, 1859, O. P. Bassett purchased the material of the office and became publisher and proprietor, retaining Mr. Waite as editor. On the 29th day of May, 1861, Mr. Bassett bought out the *Sycamore Sentinel*, consolidating the papers under the name of the *Republican and Sentinel*. Mr. Bassett remained as sole publisher until May 14, 1862, when he disposed of one-half of the office to H. L. Boies, and the paper was continued under the firm name of Bassett & Boies, with Mr. Boies in the editorial chair. The paper had some time previous been changed to an eight-column folio. About the close of the war John Norris purchased Mr. Bassett's interest, and, under the firm name of John Norris & Co., the paper was published, Mr. Boies still attending to the duties of editor. The name was now changed to *Sycamore True Republican*. In January, 1868, Mr. Boies became sole proprietor. On the 15th day of December, 1869, the paper was changed to a semi-weekly, seven-column folio, continuing as such to the present time. In September, 1874, George P. Taylor purchased a half interest

and the firm became Boies & Taylor. This arrangement continued until 1875, when Taylor sold his interest to George O. Armstrong, and the firm then became Boies & Armstrong. On the 13th of March, 1878, David L. Peck purchased Armstrong's interest, the firm name being changed to Boies & Peck. On the 8th day of September, 1880, D. W. Hartman purchased the interest of Mr. Peck, and the firm was then known as Boies & Hartman. In July, 1884, Mr. Hartman retired and the paper now is published by H. L. Boies & Co. The *True Republican* is now in its 28th year. It has had its ups and downs, but has held steadfastly on its way, always being a consistent advocate of the principles implied in its name. Mr. Boies has been connected with it almost a quarter of a century, devoting the best part of his life to its success and in the advocacy of true Republican doctrine.



The People's Press.

THE 10th day of September, 1857, the *People's Press* made its first appearance. It was the first paper published in Sandwich, and was a neat six-column folio, "devoted to literature, science, agriculture, local and general news," and independent on all subjects. W. L. Dempster was editor and publisher. He was a practical newspaper man and made an interesting paper. Notwithstanding the business men of the place patronized it liberally, at the expiration of about six months it ceased to exist. Its editor and publisher, having got deeply in debt, left the country, without bidding his friends and patrons an affectionate good-bye.



The Prairie Home and Advertiser.

THE second paper established in Sandwich had the foregoing title. Its publication was commenced Oct. 13, 1859, by Mattison & Higbee. The paper was a four-column folio, with a border around each page. Its existence was brief.

The Sandwich News

THIS was the third paper started in Sandwich. James M. Higbee was editor and publisher. It was issued bi-monthly, and was a four-column folio, with border. The *News* was continued about five months, at which time it shared the fate of many newspaper enterprises. It is a most difficult undertaking to establish a newspaper upon a paying and profitable basis.



The Sandwich Gazette.

JAMES HIGBEE, in May, 1865, began the publication of a five-column folio sheet under the above name, which he issued weekly. A short time afterwards he associated with him in its publication James H. Sedgwick, and, under the firm name of Higbee & Sedgwick, the paper was continued, being enlarged to a seven-column folio. On the 14th of April, 1866, James H. Furman purchased the interest of Mr. Sedgwick, and subsequently the firm of Higbee & Furman enlarged the paper to an eight-column folio. On the 3d day of October, 1868, Mr. Furman became sole proprietor, and continued as such until the 29th day of May, 1874, when he sold the office and good will of the paper to G. H. Robertson. Mr. Robertson continued its publication weekly as an eight-column folio but a short time, when he changed its form to a six-column quarto. As such it was continued until 1877, when it was changed to a seven-column folio, and its publication continued semi-weekly. For six years Mr. Robertson continued to publish a semi-weekly paper, and then he returned to the weekly issue, and resumed the old form of an eight-column folio, its present size. The *Gazette* has had a prosperous career of 20 years, and in that time has always held aloft the Republican banner, advocating the principles of that party with signal ability. As a local paper, it has endeavored to advocate in a consistent manner everything that has tended to build up the city in which it has been

printed. Mr. Robertson, its editor, is a well educated man, with large experience in public life, and wields a ready pen.



De Kalb County Farmer.

DURING September, 1871, the first number of the *De Kalb County Farmer* made its appearance, with V. Hix as editor and proprietor. It was a four-column quarto, the subscription price being \$1 per year. For some time previous Mr. Hix had been contributing a series of articles to the *True Republican*, descriptive of farming and stock-raising in De Kalb County, with practical hints derived from experience. The articles meeting with favor by the farming community, it was thought advisable to establish a paper in which subjects of interest to farmers could be treated more in detail than in the columns of a local paper. The experiment was not a success financially, and the paper was discontinued at the end of one year.



The City Weekly.

AMONG the leading papers of the county is the *Sycamore City Weekly*. It may be said to be the outgrowth of the *De Kalb County Farmer*, the experience in the latter giving Mr. Hix a taste for the profession. The first number of the *Weekly* made its appearance in September, 1872. It was a six-column quarto, independent in politics, devoted mainly to local news and miscellany. Mr. Hix continued as sole proprietor for six years, when he admitted into partnership F. O. Van Galder, a practical printer and an excellent workman. In 1876 the *Weekly* became the supporter of Republican principles, for which it has continued to battle to the present time. In 1877 the form of the paper was changed to an eight-column folio, which it maintained until August, 1879, when it was made a nine-column folio. In March, 1882, it resumed its original form of a six-column quarto. The *City Weekly*

is a model local paper, keeping abreast with the times. Few items of any importance escape the watchful eyes of its editors. Its circulation is large and it is a No. 1 advertising medium.

Sandwich Free Press.

JULY 16, 1873, was the date the first issue of this paper bore. Its motto was, "Home first,—the world afterward." H. F. Bloodgood, a young printer, who had just entered upon his majority, and who had for several years been an employee on the *Gazette*, conceived the idea there was room for one more paper, and proposed to fill the vacancy. In his salutatory he said that with "malice toward none and charity for all," he would endeavor to give the people a paper devoted specially to home interests; that he believed in speaking a good word for his town, when it could be done, and he would do it. He said further: "Sandwich will not be able to support the second paper." some say; but we believe she will, and shall test her thoroughly before we give it up. If we do not succeed, we can, with a little practice, hoe corn, quench potato bugs, draw water from Fox River (when the season is dry) for the neighbors to wash with, and in the fall go to plowing for John Keene, of Af-ton, who assures us we can have a job. We print advertisements, local notices, etc., and our charges are not very high. We have worked at the trade for the past five years, but never acquired the knack of placing every person's advertisement at the head of the first column, nor do we expect to. We will give them all a fair show, however. Our 'better half,' like Josiah Allen, despairingly says, 'Who'll read the paper after it is printed, Bloodgood?' We replied that we knew of three already who had promised to do so, and if the people would [follow suit we would soon have a list."

It was soon found out that Sandwich would support a second paper, so Mr. Bloodgood was not compelled to "quench potato bugs" to support his family. The paper, under his administration, soon became quite popular, and its popularity continued until his death. On the 5th day of October, 1881, Mr. Bloodgood was caught in a revolving shaft and

crushed in a horrible manner. He lingered along until April 4, 1882, when he died from the effects of the injuries received. From a sermon by Rev. G. W. Crofts is gleaned the following:

"Henry Francis Bloodgood was born in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1852. He came to Sandwich when 16 years of age and entered the office of the *Gazette*, where he worked five years. He commenced the publication of the *Free Press* in July, 1872. Small was its beginning, like the grain of mustard seed, but during the years as they passed it continued to grow in popular favor, until it ranked in point of circulation and editorial ability with the very best local papers in the State. This fact was acknowledged by all the editorial brotherhood throughout the State. The *Free Press* had not a single exchange that did not again and again speak in the highest terms of its rank, of the marked ability and taste with which it was conducted, and of the genial and generous character of the man who stood at its helm. A still higher acknowledgment was the fact of other journals copying many of his sparkling and piquant sayings. Few men possessed the faculty of putting things in a more condensed, telling and charming way. Some of his efforts in prose and verse would have secured favorable comment in more pretentious publications. He was original, witty and versatile."

The *Free Press* was continued as a six-column folio for about two years, then changed to a six-column quarto and subsequently to a nine-column folio. On the death of Mr. Bloodgood the office was purchased by C. B. Taylor, who changed the form to a five-column quarto, running it as such for a few months, then changed it to a six-column quarto. Mr. Taylor was a man of fine ability, coming here from Urbana, Ill., where he had been engaged in newspaper work as a partner in the *Herald*. On retiring from the *Free Press*, he went to Danville, and for a time was on the *News*. He is now a Methodist minister, and is located at Lerna, Coles Co., Ill. Barnes & Douglas purchased the office and goodwill of the paper and issued their first number Oct. 17, 1883. They are still the publishers, and print one of the best local papers in Northern Illinois. They are both practical printers, and, like the first editor of the paper, they believe in doing all they can to build up their town, while at the same time trying to observe well the motto at the head of their paper to "Fear God, tell the truth, and make money."

Somonauk Reveille.

SOMONAUK REVEILLE first made its appearance Dec. 18, 1875. It was a seven-column folio, independent in politics, with C. A. West as editor and proprietor. After the expiration of the first year the paper was changed to a five-column quarto, its present size. Mr. West continued the publication of the paper for three years, when he sold to S. D. Newton, who since continued in its charge. The *Reveille* under the administration of Mr. Newton has been a success in every particular. Having but a limited field for circulation, it has made the best use of its opportunities and has worked the field thoroughly, and but few families in the vicinity of Somonauk are without the *Reveille*. The merchants of the place have been very liberal in advertising, showing a proper appreciation of the local press. Mr. Newton advocates the principles of none of the political parties now in existence, while at the same time he is free to support such men and measures as he may think best. A good local paper is what he proposes and does furnish his patrons.

Shabbona Express.

DURING the month of May, 1876, the *Shabbona Express* was commenced by Bloodgood & Hunt, of the *Sandwich Free Press*. Mr. Hunt was the resident or local editor at Shabbona, the paper being printed at Sandwich. It was a six-column folio. At the expiration of six months Mr. Hunt sold out to W. H. Ray, of Shabbona, the publication of the paper being continued by Bloodgood & Ray. This arrangement continued for two years, when Mr. Ray became sole proprietor. For some months he had the paper printed at Paw Paw, and then at Hinckley for two years, when he purchased a press and has since printed it at home. In May, 1880, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column folio, and six months later to an eight-column folio. It was thus continued till the expiration of the current year, when it was changed to a five-column quarto, its present form. In June, 1882,

a Fair Haven power press was introduced, on which it is now worked. The paper is Republican in politics, and, as a local newspaper, has done much towards building up the town and influencing public opinion. A biographical sketch of its editor is found elsewhere in this volume.

The Malta Mail.

DC. NEEDHAM, as editor and proprietor, issued the first number of the *Malta Mail* in February, 1877. It was a five-column folio. Mr. Needham continued its publication until November of the same year, when he sold to G. W. Morris, who for one year and a half continued as sole proprietor, when he took in one of his sons as a partner. Subsequently another son was admitted as a partner, the firm then being G. W. Morris & Sons. In 1881 one of the sons retired, leaving the father and one son as publishers, under the firm name of G. W. Morris & Son. The paper has changed its size a number of times, being enlarged each time. In 1881 it was changed to a seven-column quarto, which size it yet remains. In politics, the *Mail* is Republican, though liberal in its views. It is a neat and well-printed sheet, and edited with considerable ability.

The Hinckley Review.

FAY, 1878, M. N. Tomblin commenced the publication of the *Review*, the first paper published at Hinckley. It was a five-column quarto, six pages, patent. He occupied small rooms over the present barber shop. In about six months his brother, L. E. Tomblin, became a partner and changed their paper to a six-column folio, half patent. With a Washington hand press, a limited outfit of type, small quarters, and a steadfast aim for success, these two hard-working and enterprising young men struggled on for two years. On May 1, 1880, they associated with them Herbert W. Fay, and commenced operating under the firm name of Tomblin Bros. & Fay. The old

press was exchanged to a rotary Nonpareil, a large amount of new type was added and the office was moved down on the ground floor of the same building, on an equat footing with other business places of Hinckley. The paper was doubled in size, and the subscription price increased to \$1.25 per year. In June, 1882, Herbert W. Fay bought out the interests of his partners. On Nov. 4, 1882, he purchased the next building east of the one in which the paper was started.

On March 1, 1883, the office was moved into the new and larger quarters. During all this time the proprietors have published a branch paper for Waterman, Ill., called the *Leader*. During the last two years the *Review* has adopted the plan of rejecting nearly all foreign advertising, especially patent-medicine contracts. The plan has greatly increased its subscription and materially added to its home advertising patronage. At present no paper in the county has a better advertising patronage, and its circulation is not surpassed by many.

The Argus.

NOVEMBER 9, 1878, M. B. Castle & Son commenced the publication of the *Argus*, a seven-column folio. The salutatory was to the point. Among other things, the editor said: "The *Argus* starts with a clean record in all particulars, especially in the subscriptions, having but five; but, like the mustard seed the woman put in a lump of dough, these will leave the whole lump (we quote from memory), forming a nucleus for the 1,500 we are going to have. We will make but few promises, but will endeavor to do better in performance. There is one thing, however, we are quite sure of, and that is, that the *Argus* has come to stay, as we heard a young lady say the other day 'you bet,' which we suppose to be the elegant method of strong assertion. We have always done our 'level best' to please everybody, and we have been remarkably successful therein. We have no doubt we shall succeed equally well in this enterprise. But if by any chance we should not, it would grieve us sadly; and we at this early date, and in advance, beg to offer apologies and be forgiven. . . . They do not expect to make a better paper than all

others, and do not expect to have it free from faults or above criticism, but they do expect to have a wide-awake paper. . . . The proprietors of the *Argus* are both young. J. B. Castle is young in years, and M. B. Castle is young in heart; so they may be expected to say and do some foolish things; but they are ready to promise faithfully not to repeat them, when once they see the error, and that should be a merit in this world of obstinate wrong."

On commencing its publication, the publishers used one-half foreign print, but on the 22d of March, 1879, began the printing of the entire sheet at home. The second volume of the paper was enlarged to an eight-column folio, which size is still maintained, at the same time it being all home print. During the first year, a series of personal sketches of old settlers was published, which were of much interest to its readers. The paper has been very successful, having a large circulation, and fine advertising patronage.

De Kalb County Chronicle.

MARCH 8, 1879, the first issue of the De Kalb County *Chronicle* made appearance. For some time the Democracy of the county were without an organ, and it was thought a favorable opportunity presented itself for starting and sustaining a paper that would advocate the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. The first number had at the head of its columns, D. W. Tyrrell & Co., publishers, and Clinton Rosette, editor. In his salutatory, the editor said: "It (the *Chronicle*) will advocate *free trade, a uniform currency, State rights and personal liberty*, as being not only the ancient Democratic faith and sound constitutional doctrine, but as best calculated to preserve the liberties of individuals, to conduce to the prosperity of the people, and to the Union and the Constitution." When first established the *Chronicle* was a five-column quarto. In July, following, J. F. Glidden became sole proprietor and the paper was enlarged to a six-column quarto. Mr. Rosette was continued as editor and remains as such to the present time. Under his able management it has taken rank as one of the leading Democratic organs of Northern Illinois, and is a credit to its proprietors and to the city and county in which it is published.

Mr. Rosette is now one of the proprietors, the firm name being J. F. Glidden & Co. The paper is all printed at home. The office of the *Chronicle* is one of the largest in the State outside of Chicago, having four large cylinder power presses and several job presses. A large amount of job printing is annually done, the greater part of which is for the manufacturing firms of De Kalb.

The De Kalb Review

FEBRUARY 7, 1883, the first issue of the *De Kalb Review* appeared. Its publication was begun by H. L. Boies & Co., of Sycamore, with S. L. Graham as editor. After being issued about three months, the good will of the paper and subscription list was purchased by Tyrrell & Tomblin. The latter was then publishing a newspaper at Genoa, which he then suspended and removed the material of the office to De Kalb. The *Review* is an eight-column folio and presents a neat and creditable appearance. While its motto from the beginning has been "Independent in all things," it is yet an advocate of the principles and policy of the Republican party. D.


W. Tyrrell, the editor of the paper, is a practical newspaper man, and wields a trenchant pen. The *Review* is constantly increasing in circulation.

Genoa Index.

PPAPER, under the above caption, was started in 1884, at Genoa, the first issue bearing date Oct. 23, with D. W. Hartman & Co. as publishers. The *Genoa Index* is a neatly printed newspaper, bearing evidence that it is controlled by one who understands his business. In size it is a five-column quarto, well filled with original and miscellaneous matter. The business men of Genoa seem to appreciate the paper, as its advertising patronage is first-class. In the few months in which the paper has been published it has worked up a good circulation and bids fair to be long-lived.

Among the papers that have had a brief existence in the county are, *Western World* and *De Kalb Review*, published in De Kalb in 1858, by Mr. Andrews; the *Genoa Siftings*, at Genoa, by Lee Tomblin, in 1882; the *Daily Free Press*, Sycamore; the *Daily News*, Sycamore; *Daily Herald*, Sandwich.





Inventions.

ONLY a few, if any, counties in the State can at all be compared with De Kalb in the number of useful inventions. Among the number worthy of special mention in this volume are the Marsh Harvesters, Whitney Self-Binder, Glidden Barbed Wire, "S" Barbed Wire, the Ellwood Cultivators, the Powers, Corn-Shellers and Cultivators of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company. Among the inventions made by citizens of De Kalb County, that of barbed wire for fencing has probably given the county its greatest reputation. While wire for fencing purposes was used as early as 1821, when the first patent was granted, it was not until 1874 that anything practical was invented. As early as 1873, J. F. Glidden began to experiment with barbed wire. Having upon his farm a large quantity of smooth wire fence, the thought occurred to him that he could place barbs upon the wire in a more satisfactory manner than had yet been done. With very simple instruments he twisted the barb around the wire and made the first practical test upon his own farm. Enlisting the interest of I. L. Ellwood, the two formed a partnership and made application for a patent, which was granted in May, 1874, the essential features being that of "coiling a short piece of wire between its ends around the fence wire," a device

which has never been deviated from in the slightest particular in the construction of the now world-famous Glidden Steel Barb Fence Wire.

At the time Mr. Glidden was making his practical tests, Jacob Haish, of De Kalb, was also experimenting in the same line. The first patent secured by him was Jan. 20, 1874. The specification read as follows: "Two strands of wire twisted together, said wires cut into lengths of about one-sixth of a panel, their ends lapping so far as to permit hooking by turning each end back and then projecting them laterally upward and downward to serve as barbs." Other patents followed and improvements were made until the efforts of the inventor were crowned by the invention and introduction of the justly celebrated "S" Barb Wire.

Reuben Ellwood has led a busy, active life. His mind seems never at rest. As an inventor he has presented to the world many useful articles, some of which are here enumerated:

1. The Ellwood Riding Cultivator was first patented July 1, 1873. Machines of this kind are made, either four or six blades, from which, together with the attachments, four complete cultivators are made,—four, five, six or nine blade cultivators. This style has more good points with less complication than any other cultivator made.
2. The Ellwood Walking Cultivator is the outgrowth of a demand for a first-class implement of that kind. It was patented by Mr. Ellwood Aug. 21, 1883.
3. The Ellwood 400-Pound Sulky Plow was pat-

ented Aug. 22, 1879. Its weight is much less than any other, while the strongest.

4. The Ellwood Self-Discharging Sulky Rake was patented April 22, 1879. It is simple, strong and durable.

5. Ellwood's Barrel Cart is one of the most convenient things about a farm. It was invented by a practical farmer to lighten the labor of carrying slops and milk from the house and dairy. It was patented April 3, 1877.

6. Ellwood's Barn Door Hanger is simple and substantial in construction. The patent was issued July 4, 1876.

7. The Little Giant Wire Stretcher, for stretching barb-wire fences, was patented in 1882. Two hundred thousand made and sold.

Among other inventions of Mr. Ellwood are the Hinge Harrow, One-Horse Power, Revolving Box Churn, Iron Fence Picket and Rolling Coulters, all practical inventions and in use throughout the country.

C. W. & W. W. Marsh have a national reputation. Their inventions are in use throughout the Union and even in foreign lands. The following comprises a part of what has been invented by them:

Harvester, patented by C. W. & W. W. Marsh, Feb. 14, 1865, consists of an open inside divider. This has generally been adopted by all harvester companies.

Harvester, patented by C. W. & W. W. Marsh, June 7, 1865. A re-issue to cover the binding table and receptacle and the position of the binder. Virtually used by all harvester companies.

Harvester, patented June 18, 1872, by C. W. & W. W. Marsh, a simple device for hurrying forward the butts of the grain.

Harvester, re-issue patented by C. W. & W. W. Marsh, Jan. 12, 1875. Consists of an elevating mechanism reaching forward of the sickle bar. This invention has been adopted by all manufacturers of harvesters.

Harvester, patent re-issued Jan. 12, 1875, by C. W. & W. W. Marsh. Patent consists of folding or removing the hand-binder table, in order to narrow up the machine in passing through narrow places. This is virtually used by all the harvester companies.

Harvester, patent re-issued March 9, 1875. Claim, the hand-binding tables on the outside of the drive-

wheel, in order to balance the machine. This invention was practically adopted by all the hand-binding harvesters manufactured in this country.

Harvester, patent re-issued March 9, 1875, by C. W. & W. W. Marsh. This patent consists of a cover for holding the grain down on the lower elevator canvass. This virtually has been adopted by all manufacturers of harvesters, the only difference being, they use a canvass revolving cover.

Harvester, patented by C. W. & W. W. Marsh, Feb. 21, 1876. A devise for protecting the finger-bar.

Harvester, patented by C. W. & W. W. Marsh, June 13, 1876. This consists of a device for leveling the hand-binder's foot-board table while the machine is in motion. A useful invention.

Harvester, patented by C. W. & W. W. Marsh, June 13, 1876. Consists of a raising and lowering device.

Harvester, patented by C. W. and W. W. Marsh, Feb. 20, 1877. Consists of an adjustable reel.

Harvester Reel, patented by C. W. & W. W. Marsh, April 17, 1877. The claim consists of an adjustable reel.

Grain-Binding Harvester, patented by W. W. Marsh and M. E. Blood, April 10, 1883. Claim, a revolving adjuster wheel for straightening and working grain back to the binder in proper position for binding.

Grain-Binding Harvester, patented Feb. 10, 1885, by W. W. Marsh and M. E. Blood. Claim, a vertical canvass placed over the drum of the platform canvass, in order to force grain to the binder, thereby straightening the same. The vertical canvass is in a frame which is held down by a spring to accommodate itself to the different thickness of the grain. Claim, also a vibrating butter used to square up the butts of the grain, together with a raised wall for resisting the flow of the grain in order to straighten it.

These patents virtually cover the Marsh-Blood machine.

Harvester and Binder, patented March 18, 1884, by Charles Whitney & W. W. Marsh. This patent covers rotating butts; combination of the trip and compressor; rotating bundle-discharging fingers; straight-sliding cord guide and knife.

Grain-Binding Harvester, patented by C. Whitney

& W. W. Marsh, Jan. 1, 1884. Claim, combination of the binder arm and packer fingers by connecting link, so that as the binding arm goes into the grain the packer fingers are raised out of the grain.

The two last patents cover virtually the Marsh-Whitney Platform Machine.

Back Belt, patented Nov. 12, 1869, by C. W. & W. W. Marsh. This invention is used by almost all the harvester companies and was very profitable to the inventors.

Painting Machine, patented by W. W. Marsh in 1876. For painting straight work by the use of rubber rollers.

Wheel Cultivator, patented by W. W. Marsh and H. McIntyre, July 16, 1872. This patent consists of an adjustable seat and foot rest for high and low corn.

Corn-Husker, patented by W. W. Marsh in 1870. Consists of rubber rollers for husking corn out of the shock.

Wind-Mill, patented by W. W. Marsh and O. E. Miles, July 15, 1873. This patent consists of a movable shaft giving a graduating stroke to the piston.

Wind-Mill, patented by W. W. Marsh, May 25, 1875. A shifting device in combination with a movable shaft.

These patents cover the Marsh mill.

Wind-Mill, patented by W. W. Marsh, Aug. 15, 1876. Consists of a mechanism for folding the wheel in combination with an adjustable shaft.

Sulky Plow, patented by W. W. Marsh, Dec. 17, 1878. Claim, an improved mechanism.

Wire-Stretcher, patented by W. W. Marsh and Charles Burquist, in 1877.

The Sandwich Manufacturing Co., at Sandwich, are owners of a large number of valuable patents, the inventions principally of some member of the company. Augustus Adams and H. A. Adams deserve honorable mention in the list of De Kalb County inventors. Their inventions are of a practical character and for practical use, and have been brought out in the shops of the Sandwich Manufacturing Co. The following is a partial list:

Horse-Powers, patented July 2, 1861, by A. Adams, No. 32,637.

Corn-Shellers, patented by A. Adams, Aug. 6, 1861,

No. 32,971. Re-issued March 20, 1866, No. 2,205. Another patent on same issued May 15, 1866, No. 54,659.

On the 15th of October, 1872, H. A. Adams received a patent on corn-shellers, No. 132,128.

The foregoing were the inventions making the foundation of the great corn-sheller manufacture which made A. Adams & Sons, and their successors, the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, known throughout the whole country and many parts of Europe and South America.

Other sheller patents were granted to A. Adams, No. 123,758, Feb. 20, 1872; No. 135,306, Jan. 28, 1873. H. A. Adams also secured one, No. 252,594, Jan. 24, 1882.

Of harvester patents the following have been issued:

To Adams & Low, No. 99,451, Feb. 1, 1870.

To H. A. Adams, No. 144,179, Nov. 4, 1873; No. 191,217, May 29, 1877; No. 191,631, June 5, 1877; No. 191,632, June 5, 1877; No. 256,812, April 25, 1882; No. 306,891, Oct. 21, 1884.

To Shogren & Adams, No. 187,159, Feb. 6, 1877.

On grain-binders, several patents have been secured:

To H. A. Adams, No. 214,980, May 6, 1879.

To W. H. Payne, No. 191,776, June 2, 1877; No. 234,372, Nov. 9, 1880; No. 214,790, April 29, 1879; No. 219,304, Sept. 2, 1879.

To Shufelt & Adams, No. 265,159, Oct. 17, 1882; No. 306,184, Oct. 7, 1884.

On cultivators, A. Adams secured a patent, No. 139,752, June 10, 1873, and H. A. Adams, No. 103,537, May 21, 1870.

On key-making machine, A. Shogren received a patent, No. 186,437, Jan. 23, 1877.

The company has also bought rights and interests in a large number of other valuable patents. There has also been produced by them from time to time many improvements and inventions not patented, such as the circling side gears now so much used in threshing and shelling machinery and the like, and flexible iron cob spines for corn shellers. Nearly all the popular forms of hand shellers and many of the best devices used in both hand and power corn-shellers originated in this establishment.

The feed-grinders, manufactured by the Enterprise

Company of Sandwich, are the invention of T. W. Beal and patented in 1883. The frame is of iron and can be bolted to the floor at any convenient place, the legs being provided with lugs and holes for that purpose.

The climax cultivators are the invention of Harvey Packer, and were patented in 1876. They are manufactured by the Enterprise Company, Sandwich, Ill.

The Climax Spring Walking Cultivator has an equalizer, the invention of T. R. Polglase, the foreman of the Enterprise Company, of Sandwich. The object of this equalizer is to require each horse to do its own share of the work, as well when one is slightly in advance of the other as when they are even. It works like a charm.

Wind Mill.—The invention of Harvey Packer, patented in 1876, and manufactured by the Enterprise Company, of Sandwich, Ill. The claim made for this invention is a solid wheel, made without joint or pivot, with hard-wood arms bolted into a strong cast-iron hub, hard-wood circles, into which the fan slats are securely fastened, the whole firmly bolted together, and forming a strong and durable wheel; the vane is large and strong, made so as to hold the wheel at all times steadily and firmly in the wind, and when folded keeps the wheel with its edge to the wind, enabling it to withstand the fiercest gale. A revolving post and multiplying governor are also strong features.

In 1870 Richard Emerson, of De Kalb, a practical machinist, began experimenting with a view of constructing a reaping machine that would be an improvement upon all then in use. In 1871 he had a complete machine manufactured and gave it a thorough test in the harvest field. The result was not satisfactory. In 1872 he constructed another, which likewise proved a failure. He did not yet despair, but believed that he would still succeed. Being a poor man, he could not pursue his investigations as he desired, and three years passed before he could build his third machine. Unfortunately, this too was condemned as being impracticable. In 1876 he in-

vented and patented an adjustable binding table, to be used on any of the machines then made. This invention was adopted by the Marsh Harvester Company and by McCormick, and used until displaced by the self-binder. In 1877 Mr. Emerson turned his attention to and invented and patented a wire self-binder. For some years past Mr. Emerson has had the active co-operation of H. H. Mason, who has furnished him the means to continue his experiments, investing several thousand dollars for that purpose. For the confidence reposed in him by Mr. Mason and for the kindly aid furnished, Mr. Emerson is indeed grateful, realizing his inability to continue without it. Wire binders being found objectionable, Mr. Emerson, as well as other inventors, turned his attention to the construction of a binder using twine instead of wire. In 1884 he constructed another machine almost entirely different from any others, which he gave a thorough test in the field, with the best satisfaction. A patent for this was obtained. For this machine, which he terms the Emerson & Mason Harvester and Table Rake Spring Binder, Mr. Emerson makes the following claims: A reaper with a table rake to a diagonal elevation. By a swinging apron the grain is greatly compressed before reaching the elevator, which is comparatively short and from which the grain is delivered into the packer. By a new and simple device a knot is formed after the twine has been made to encircle the grain, which by a swinging binder is discharged from the rear of the drive wheel. A further claim is made that the machine is lighter by 300 pounds than the ordinary harvesters, at the same time equal in strength and more durable, in consequence of its principal part being of iron.

In 1883 William C. Watkins secured a patent on an invention for stretching wire upon the posts. The stretcher is so constructed that it will stretch from either or both ends, while being unwound from the spool.

In 1880 Watkins & Ellwood secured a patent for a wire-stretcher. The R. Ellwood Manufacturing Co. now own the patent.



TOWNSHIPS

TOWNSHIP history is an essential and prominent part of the county history. The various parts of De Kalb County were settled by men most of whom have representatives now living in the county, or are still living here themselves. A careful reading of the incidents relating to the early settlement of the several townships will repay the reader, as each one contains the names of the first settlers, and many other items which are required to make the history complete. The township histories are given in their alphabetical order, and the sketches of the villages are included in their respective townships. The cities of Sycamore, De Kalb and Sandwich follow the townships.

AFTON TOWNSHIP.

AFTON Township lies in the third tier from the south, and is bounded on the east by Pierce, on the north by De Kalb, on the south by Clinton, and on the west by Milan. The land is a beautiful rolling prairie, well adapted to all the cereals peculiar to this latitude. The head-waters of Little Rock Creek are on

section 14. It is said that John A. Hayden, one of the early settlers of the township, was a great admirer of the song, "Flow gently, sweet Afton," and persisted in calling this stream "Sweet Afton," from which the township derived its name.

W. R. Campbell is given the honor of being the first settler and John A. Hayden the next. Among other early settlers were Daniel Washburn, Timothy Pierson, John McGirr, Benjamin Muzzy, Charles Ward, Francis Bemis and Alexander Folger.

Afton was one of the last townships in the county to be settled, on account of there being no timber in proximity to it. While having no village within its boundaries it is considered one of the best townships in the county.

On the adoption of the township organization law, in 1850, and the creation of civil townships, the northern half of Afton was attached to De Kalb and the southern half to Clinton. The township was organized in 1855. The first election was held at the house of Sanford A. Tyler, on section 14. Timothy Pierson and Orson Pearl were elected Justices; Sanford A. Tyler, Town Clerk; Clark Glidden, Assessor and Collector. Since that time the following named have served the township as members of the Board of Supervisors:

E. Noble.....	1856-68	Sylvester W. Patten.....	1881
C. W. Broughton.....	1869-72	John A. Ryon.....	1882-83
Henry Kingsley.....	1871-77	David B. Stryker.....	1884
John A. Ryon.....	1878-80		

In 1855 the first school was held in a house belonging to Mr. Goodell. Mr. Lord was the teacher. In

1856 the school section was sold, the township was divided into two school districts and a good school-house was built on the northwest corner of section 24, in district No. 1, which comprised the east half of the township. The township was subsequently divided into nine school districts.

The following items in regard to educational matters in the township are gleaned from the report of the county superintendent of public schools for the year ending June 30, 1884: There were 387 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 307 were over six and under 21, of which number 269 were enrolled in the public schools. In each of the nine districts lying within the township was a good frame school-house, the total value of which was \$5,850. During the year 16 teachers were employed, at an average salary of \$35.75 per month, the highest being \$45 and the lowest \$25. A tax was levied for school purposes amounting to \$2,529.

In 1867 the Second Adventists built a church at Afton Center.

In reference to the part performed by this township in the War of the Rebellion, Boies remarks: "Afton manfully did its part in the war. Eighty-one men went from that thinly populated township to fill the ranks of the Union Army. Its total population by the census of 1860 was but 516. Fifty-nine men had volunteered when the necessity of the Government called for more men, and seven more were procured. In the summer of 1864 an additional tax was voted upon the township, amounting in all to \$14,000, and 15 more recruits were enlisted. Among those who gave their lives in defense of their country were Charles Elliott, Dempster Wheeler, Alexander Campbell, Emerson T. Knight, Lewis Olverson and L. De Forest."

Afton Township has 22,363 acres of improved land, assessed in 1884 at \$315,412. The personal property was assessed the same time at \$68,386. A total of \$383,798. The State Board of Equalization reduced this to \$339,603. Among the items of personal property enumerated were the following: Horses, 666; cattle, 2,738; mules and asses, 23; sheep, 204; hogs, 2,931; steam engines, 3; carriages and wagons, 193; watches and clocks, 101; sewing and knitting machines, 75; organs and melodeons, 23.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

CONGRESSIONAL Township 38 north, range 4 east, comprises the civil township of Clinton. It is one of the most prosperous in the country. There is one small grove in the southwestern portion of the township, the remainder being a beautiful rolling prairie. Hon. R. M. Pritchard thus speaks of the first settlement:

"The territory comprising the town of Clinton to the year 1835, was a part of the vast undisturbed, unbroken, and unsettled wilderness of the great Northwest. It is only the haunt of the red man, and the home of the wild beast. The little grove in this town, covering about 100 acres, was up to this year only occasionally seen by the white man; he passed it on his way to some other part of the State. The capture of the old Indian Chief Black Hawk in 1832, and the disposition of his tribe, opened up this wild region to settlement by the white man. On the 22d day of April, 1835, Oliver P. Johnson, a daring young man about 23 years of age, with his young wife Elizabeth and a babe a few weeks old, settled at this grove and gave it the name of Johnson's Grove. Mr. Johnson found at the south end of the grove three Indian houses or wigwams made of elm bark, each in size about 12 x 16 feet. These houses were built by the Indians and occupied by them from time to time as they passed over the country in quest of game and during the summer months while cultivating their corn-fields which they had at this grove. Into one of these houses Mr. Johnson moved and stayed until he could build him a log house, which he commenced at once; he soon had a fine, strong double log house erected, into which he moved and where he lived for three years with the Indians alone for neighbors, who occasionally got up their drunken pow-wows or carousals, sometimes to the great annoyance of the young wife, who, in the absence of her husband, would become so frightened she would bar the heavy oaken door to her house, and pile all her furniture against it, and then brace herself against the whole to keep the saucy, impudent red-skins out. In this way Mr. Johnson lived for three years, without a white man for a neighbor for many miles, and no prospect of any for many years to come. A white traveler would call upon him occasionally, and for a few weeks a young

Englishman by the name of C. H. Duck stayed with him, with the intention of making this grove his home. He made an excavation into the bank, at the northwest end of the grove, lined it up with split logs (the remains of which can be seen by the visitor to-day); this hut constituted the second habitation built by white men in this town. Dr. C. H. Duck, as he was called, soon got tired of his claim, deserted it and went to Chicago, where he now resides.

Among the earliest settlers after Mr. Johnson, were W. B. Fields, Parker Thomas, Alexander McNish, Silas Hines, John and James Walker, Preston Curtiss, William Robertson, C. B. Whitford, Shelburne J. and Tracy Scott, Felix and Baldwin Woodruff, Sylvester Hall, N. S. and Thomas J. Greenwood, Benjamin Matteson, William Sherman, Sylvester and Elbert Hall, J. L. Bailey, J. L. Mighell, Aruney Hill, John Secor.

Clinton, as a civil township, was organized in 1850. At that time it included much more territory, but was reduced to its present dimensions in 1853. The name was applied to the township from the fact a number of the settlers were from Clinton, New York, and were attached to the name.

The following named have served the township as members of the Board of Supervisors:

Reuben Pritchard.....1850	J. L. Mighell.....1866
James R. Eastman.....1854	Robert Humphrey.....1867-69
Aranah Hill.....1852	R. M. Pritchard.....1870
Cyrus B. Whitford.....1853	William C. Macey.....1871
Aranah Hill.....1854	George Greenwood.....1872-74
Reuben Pritchard.....1855-56	Edwin Fraser.....1875-76
O. A. Tubbs.....1857	Charles F. Greenwood.....1877-79
N. S. Greenwood.....1858-59	Edwin Fraser.....1880
R. M. Pritchard.....1860-62	James L. Mighell.....1881-83
W. C. Macey.....1863-64	James McCleary.....1884
R. M. Pritchard.....1865	

The first school is said to have been taught by H. C. Beard, in 1847. In 1885 the educational advantages of the township were of a superior character. According to the report of the County Superintendent of Public Schools there were nine school districts in this township, with one graded and eight ungraded schools. There were 512 persons under the age of 21, of whom 353 are of school age. Of that number 297 were enrolled in the public schools for the year ending June 30, 1884. Eighteen teachers were employed. The highest monthly salary paid was \$50, and the lowest \$27.50. Each district is supplied with a good frame school-house, the total value of which is estimated at \$9,050. The

levy for the support of the schools in 1883-4 was \$4,022.

The Methodists and Baptists were pioneers in matters pertaining to the religious welfare of the people. Societies were formed by the Methodists north of the present village of Waterman, and by the Baptists southeast of the same village. The people now worship in the neighboring villages.

Clinton township furnished 111 men for the war, and raised for war purposes \$13,746. The names of those who lost their lives in the service were, Jonathan Morris, Egbert Matteson, M. C. Kirkpatrick, Seeley Simpson, Henry Kellogg, James Low, Asahel Childs, C. Rose, jr., Corydon Heath, Alfred Hodgkin, Charles Nears and E. A. Pritchard.

From the abstract of assessments in the office of the County Clerk, the following facts were obtained:

Clinton Township in 1884 had 22,231 acres of improved land, valued at \$331,551. Town lots were assessed at \$25,480; personal property, \$91,295; total \$448,326. This amount was reduced by the State Board of Equalization to \$396,809. Among the items of personal property, reported by the Assessor for that year, were the following: Horses, 632; cattle, 2,856; mules and asses, 26; sheep, 160; hogs, 3,501; steam engines, 3; safes, 4; carriages and wagons, 250; watches and clocks, 71; sewing and knitting machines, 138; pianos, 9; organs and melodeons, 50. Of hogs Clinton reports a larger number than any other township in the county, and of cattle, the largest number save South Grove, which reports 2,897, and Cortland, 2,857.

Waterman.

THE village of Waterman was surveyed and platted by S. T. Armstrong, County Surveyor, in March, 1872. It comprised a portion of the north half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter; and the south half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 16, the property of Humphrey Roberts. Three additions have since been made. The village at the present writing presents a neat appearance, and has about 400 inhabitants.

A station was established here on the completion

of the railroad, and a temporary depot building erected. The village was named in honor of D. B. Waterman, of Aurora, general solicitor of the road.

In the spring of 1872 David Chapman erected a dwelling-house, the first in the village. Soon after, Martin Fancher erected a small building just above where the depot is now located, and opened a stock of groceries. Mr. Fancher was soon followed by A. Bradbury, who also opened a grocery and provision store; Coy & Giles, who carried a miscellaneous stock; Hill & Fancher, with groceries. Humphrey & Samson commenced retailing lumber in the winter of 1871-2. They also brought in the first coal during the same season. They put up the first scales, the same which are now in use at the stock-yards. With the foregoing in business, and the erection of a number of dwelling-houses, Waterman had a fair start in 1871. For some time it had a good, steady growth.

The first grocery store was by Martin Fancher in the spring of 1872. The present representatives in that line are A. Bradbury and F. Schrader. The latter has a restaurant in connection.

Coy & Giles, the first general merchants. S. H. Perry and James Fulton, present representatives.

Coy & Giles were the first to keep drugs in stock, while Giles Bros. were the first exclusive druggists. E. Dean is now engaged in the trade, and is the sole representative in that line.

David Orr was the first to engage in the hardware trade exclusively, in 1872-3. In connection with his sons, he still continues in the business.

In 1873 Alex. Wallace engaged in the furniture trade, being the pioneer in that line. F. Wirts now represents that trade.

J. R. Griffith is the first and last to engage in the harness trade.

In the spring of 1873 Mrs. Austin opened the first millinery store in the village. The present dealers are Mrs. J. R. Griffith, Mrs. R. Ostrander.

Humphrey & Samson were the first to deal in lumber and coal. In January, 1885, the Minnesota Lumber Company, with G. G. Kopp, manager, conducted the business.

George W. Wakefield was dealer in grain and coal in January, 1885.

H. Roberts, Jr., at the same time was a grain dealer.

The stock dealers early in 1885 were H. L. Ful-

ler & Co., Roberts Bros. and E. H. Baie. The first buyer was Robert Humphrey, of the firm of Humphrey & McCleery.

The first hotel was erected in 1872, by John Fulle, now known as the Clinton House, standing just opposite the depot. H. Leifheit is the present proprietor. The Irving House is run by Robert Irving.

John M. St. John was the first barber. William Marion now represents that trade.

Newell & Persons in 1872 were the first wagon-makers. George W. Place is now in the business.

Richard Anderson for some years had worked near the present village at his trade of blacksmithing. When the village was started he moved into it with his shop, and became the pioneer in that line. Charles Tompkins and Isaac Edwards are the present blacksmiths.

David Chapman and G. G. Kopp were the first carpenters. Henry Baie now carries on the trade.

Mr. Schrader is the jeweler.

E. Dean opened a meat market in the spring of 1873. He is still in the business.

D. Horton was the first painter to locate here. The trade is now represented by D. Horton, James Barnore, Henry Hudgen.

Drs. G. M. Macklin and S. C. White attend to the physical well-being of the place.

George Hutes is the shoemaker.

The manufacturing interests are represented by M. Daly, in the manufacture of adjustable harrows and swill carts.

Kirkpatrick & Andrews have a feed mill in successful operation.

Robert Telford and Charles Tompkins are liverymen.

The village of Waterman was incorporated under the general act in March, 1877. The following-named comprise the Board of Trustees since that date:

1877—A. Little, David Orr, C. F. Mighell, E. Dean, C. Taft, Martin Fancher.

1878—A. Little, C. Taft, G. G. Kopp, E. Dean, D. Orr, C. F. Mighell.

1879—C. F. Mighell, D. Orr, G. G. Kopp, E. Dean, John Abbey, A. L. McCaskey.

1880—C. F. Mighell, David Orr, George G. Congdon, E. Dean, A. L. McCaskey, John Abbey.

1881—J. Abbey, A. L. McCaskey, G. G. Congdon, J. J. A. Zellar, W. H. Moremus, George W. Place.

1882—W. H. Moremus, D. Orr, L. E. Phelps, H. Roberts, Jr., James W. Porter, G. G. Congdon.

1883—J. R. Griffith, G. W. Place, A. L. McCaskey, W. H. Moremus, H. Roberts, Jr., G. G. Congdon.

1884—A. L. McCaskey, G. W. Place, J. R. Griffith, R. P. Rowley, G. G. Congdon, C. G. Kopp.

The village is provided with a council-room and calaboose combined. It has a well 55 feet deep by 6 feet in diameter. The well is a never-failing one, and, doubtless, lies over a subterranean lake. Within two minutes after striking water it filled up. For the extinguishment of fires the village has 300 feet of hose, with a lever force-pump at which ten men can work.



Religious.

WATERMAN the Christian religion is represented by the Methodist Episcopal, Baptists and Presbyterians. In 1855 a Methodist Episcopal class was organized north of the present village, to which was given the name of Malugin and Twin Grove class. It comprised the following named: Hiram Greeley, Leader; Ora Greeley, O. G. Greeley, Ezra Samson, Catharine Samson, W. W. Fuller, Evaline Fuller, Lydia Fuller, M. S. Fuller, H. L. Fuller, L. K. Fuller, and Eber Greeley. In 1859 a class was organized known as the North Clinton class, of which Eber Greeley was Class-leader. For some time meetings were held at private residences and then in the school-house. Becoming strong, numerically and financially, it was determined to erect a house of worship, in which both classes might unite. Accordingly, in 1867, a beautiful structure was erected and dedicated to the service of Almighty God. In the winter of 1873-4, the building was removed from the farm of Robert Humphrey to the village. In 1884 the house was newly furnished and now presents a very attractive appearance. The Church is known as the North Clinton Methodist Episcopal Church. The present membership of the Church is 110. The pastors since 1871 are as follows: Revs. N. O. Freeman, 1871; J. R. Allen, 1872; Joseph Wardle, 1873; J. J. Tobias, 1874; J. Hartman, 1875; W. R. Beans, 1876-7; C.

A. Bucks, 1878-9-80; N. M. Stokes, 1881; John O. Foster, 1882; John Adams, 1883-4.

The N. Clinton Center Baptist Church was organized in 1856. A preliminary meeting was held in Tuttle's school-house, two and a half miles south-east of the present village, Sept. 27, at which the following named expressed a willingness to enter into mutual covenant for the formation of a Baptist Church in that neighborhood: E. Mighell, John Curtice, Alexander Henderson, J. C. Miles, Mrs. Julia A. I. Henderson, Mrs. Ellen Miles, Mrs. Harriet Swift, Mrs. Benevolence Maple, Mrs. Eliza Mighell, Mrs. Delana Mighell. On the 11th of October a meeting was held for the purpose of perfecting the organization by adopting articles of faith and covenant. J. C. Miles first served the Church as its minister, while E. Mighell was its deacon. On the 19th of May, 1858, a meeting was held at the Swift school-house, at which the organization was recognized as a Baptist Church. Among those serving the Church as pastor or supply, were: Elders Persons, H. R. Hicks, Paul Kinney, D. T. Richards, M. J. Martin, E. W. Hicks, S. P. Davis, P. Reynolds, Nelson Crandall and A. S. Orcutt, the present pastor. The present membership is 30. The President of the C. & I. Railroad, soon after the village of Waterman was projected, offered to transport material for the erection of a church edifice free of charge, if the congregation would remove here. The offer was accepted and work was commenced on the building in July, 1872, and completed in January, 1873.

The Presbyterian Church of Waterman is in good condition, with a neat church edifice.



Schools.

THE school district of which the village of Waterman forms a part was organized about 1856. The first school remembered by those consulted was in that year, Miss Reynolds being the teacher. The school was held in a small frame building that had been used as a dwelling. The first school-house was erected in 1858, Tilda Kirkpatrick first occupying it as teacher.

This house, which was a frame structure, stood about one-fourth mile south of the present one. In 1875, a new building was erected within the corpor-

ate limits of the village, and the school became a graded one. Charles W. Rolph was the first principal in this new house, with Sarah Anderson as assistant. Ella York succeeded Rolph, Miss Anderson remaining as assistant. The following year C. W. Curtis was made principal and Miss York was given the primary department. Hattie L. Norton was the successor of Mr. Curtis, with Finette Norton as the primary teacher. The latter is now in her fourth year as teacher in this department. Miss Frank Hutchinson succeeded Hattie L. Norton, and in turn was succeeded by Wirt F. Weston, the incumbent. The school is in a flourishing condition, with an enrollment in January, 1885, of 109.

Societies.

In 1873 members of the Masonic fraternity living in the neighborhood, desiring to organize a lodge, and there being no place in which they could meet, organized the Masonic Building Association, and erected a two-story frame building, 26 x 60, with 24-foot posts. The lower room was destined for mercantile purposes, while the upper was to be used as a lodge-room. The building was completed in 1874, and a dispensation was secured, under which they acted until October 5, 1875, when a charter was granted to Waterman Lodge, No. 628, A. F. & A. M. The following-named were the charter members: Nathan S. Greenwood, W. M.; Irving W. Pritchard, S. W.; Richard P. Rowley, J. W.; E. P. Rowley, I. J. Reynolds, Joseph Gilchrist, O. F. Matteson, E. Dean, George Hall, D. Horton, Milton Kain, George Greenwood, R. Humphrey, R. Telford, C. P. Sage, J. W. Giles, Martin McCleery, Edwin Reynolds, Kirk Anderson, John Deacon, R. M. Pritchard, C. F. Greenwood, H. N. Rose and J. H. Phillips. The following named have since served as W. M.: I. W. Pritchard, E. F. Greenwood, E. P. Rowley, J. M. St. John and Enoch Rowley. The latter is the present W. M., with Robert Humphrey, S. W.; A. J. Kirkpatrick, J. W.; George W. Wakefield, Sec.; R. P. Rowley, Treas. The lodge has lost the following named by death: N. S. Greenwood, J. W. Porter and J. W. Giles. The present membership is 45.

CORTLAND TOWNSHIP.

CORTLAND comprises one of the six townships lying upon the eastern border of the county. It is bounded on the east by Kane County, on the north, by Sycamore, on the south by Pierce, and on the west by De Kalb Townships. It is well watered by the Kishwaukee River and its tributaries, and has a large body of timber land in the eastern part, the remainder being a rolling prairie. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad passes through the southern part of the township, while the Sycamore branch of the same road runs due north from the village of Cortland to Sycamore, a distance of four miles.

The first settlement was made in 1835 at what was subsequently termed Ohio Grove, from the fact that the greater number of the first settlers in that neighborhood were from the State of Ohio. Among the pioneers of the township were George W. and Isaac Gandy, John and Perry Ellet, David Wood, Henry Smith, Hale Perry, Alvin Dayton, Ralph Wyman, John Champlin, Peter Young, Elias Hartman, the Crossets, Springs, Norcutts, Kites, Lowries and Osgoods. There may be others. All these it is believed settled in 1835 and 1836. They all settled as near as possible to the borders of Ohio Grove.

About the same time James and Joseph Roberts settled at a small grove in the center of the township, to which was given the name of Lost Grove, from the fact that it was separated from the main body of timber. These brothers for many years entertained travelers.

The township settled slowly until the completion of the railroad, much of the land even at that time being owned by the Government. The early settlers could not bear the thought of locating upon the prairie.

A postoffice was established at Ohio Grove as early as 1841, Samuel Spring, at that time being Postmaster, the receipts of his office for the year amounting to \$2.22. Mr. Spring was succeeded by Homer Roberts, who held the office for many years.

At Luce's Corners, one-half mile south of the present village of Cortland, a number of houses had been erected, a tavern and store opened and a postoffice was established there about 1850, with Chauncey

Luce as Postmaster. The office was continued until the completion of the railroad, when it was moved to the station which had been established by the railroad company, and is now the Cortland postoffice.

The first name given the township was Richland. This was soon after changed to Pampas, a name suggested by J. R. Crossett, from the resemblance of its prairies to the pampas or plains of South America. In 1864 the name was changed to Cortland, the name of its village.

The first school in the township was at Ohio Grove and held in a log house erected for the purpose. The first teacher was Rev. Castle Churchill. He was succeeded by Mary Ann Hamlin.

In his report for the year ending June 30, 1884, George I. Talbott, County Superintendent of Schools, gives the following interesting items in regard to the schools of the township: There were eight school districts, each having a frame school-house, the total value of which was estimated at \$9,980. Of the schools one was graded and seven ungraded. There were 589 persons under 21 years of age, 299 being males and 290 females, of whom 421 were of school age, and of which number 341 were enrolled in the public schools. During the year 18 teachers were employed, the average salary paid being \$31 per month, the highest being \$68 and the lowest \$15. The tax levy was \$3,240.

The record of Cortland in the war for the Union is honorable in the extreme, 134 having enlisted from the township. Of that number 16 lost their lives in the service: Ruthven Russell, Alonzo Russell, Robert Close, W. Stark, Charles Plapper, Spafford DeFord, John Young, Charles F. Bannister, Charles V. Peck, Oliver Wilson, Enory Marshall, George H. Gould, T. D. Packard, W. H. Rose and Morris R. Wilson. For war purposes the township raised \$12,103.

There are two mills in the township—one at Cortland and the other at Maple Park. The latter was built in 1882 by Nathaniel A. Hail. The building is 60 x 24, with 16-foot posts. There is one run of buhrs and a corn-sheller. It is a feed mill, run by steam, with a 30-horse power engine. A good business is done here.

Porter S. Coolidge has the credit of being the first to bring Norman horses into the township, and probably the first in the county. Mr. Coolidge was also

one of the first to engage in the dairy business, having at one time 100 cows.

Oatman Bros., of Dundee, Ill., built a cheese factory near Maple Park, in the spring of 1884. It is a commodious frame building, with a stone basement. The factory is run on the dividend plan, though some milk is bought. Alfred Hall is cheese-maker, and William Morrison butter-maker.

In 1884, according to the local assessor, there were 22,068 acres of improved land in the township, valued at \$326,061, an average of \$14.77 per acre. The town lots were valued at \$24,773; personal property, \$100,515; a total of \$451,349. The State Board of Equalization reduced this amount to \$400,727. There were many articles of personal property listed, among the items the following: Horses, 800; cattle, 2,857; mules and asses, 9; sheep, 198; hogs, 1,646; steam engines, 4; safes, 1; carriages and wagons, 454; watches and clocks, 327; sewing and knitting machines, 178; pianos, 23; melodeons and organs, 60.

SUPERVISORS.

David F. Finley.....1850-53	Edwin Gilson.....1866
Austin Hayden.....1853	John Wright.....1857-68
David F. Finley.....1854	A. Y. L. Smith.....1871-72
Horace S. Changlin.....1855-58	Dwight Crossett.....1873-74
Alonzo L. Lovell.....1859-61	William Raymond.....1875-77
P. S. Coolidge.....1862	Dwight Crossett.....1878-81
Jacob R. Crossett.....1863-65	Theodore Balis.....1882-84

Village of Cortland.

DURING the month of January, 1855, the village of Cortland was laid out by Ezra and Maria Croft. The plat is located on the northwest quarter of section 29, township 40, range 5. In April, 1855, Samuel L. Parker and J. T. Tubby platted the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29, in connection with that laid out by Mr. and Mrs. Croft, the whole forming the original plat of the town. Two additions have since been made.

Previous to the building of the railroad, which was completed quite a year before the platting of the village, some half-dozen or more houses had been erected at Luce's Corners. Some of these were moved to the station and a village soon sprang up, which for a time bid fair to be one of the most important in the county. From the beginning for a num-

ber of years it was one of the best points on the railroad for grain. H. S. Champlin and John M. Lawrence were the first to engage in the grain trade. They were not partners, but each commenced about the same time in 1854. Other dealers soon established business here, among whom were Mr. Arnold, George and Jerome Champlin, and Pierce & Jewell. At one time it is said there were 17 local buyers, representing, probably, some half-dozen firms. The trade continued to be good until the completion of the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad, when it began to decrease, much of its trade from the north going to Sycamore. Pressed hay for a time was quite largely dealt in by Pierce & Jewell.

Horace S. Champlin and James S. Waterman, under the firm name of Champlin & Waterman, were the pioneers in the trade of general merchandise. They commenced business in 1854, and while they had the monopoly had a very large and lucrative trade.

Smith & Brown were the next dealers. After running about two years they failed, as the local rhyme-ster put it, "Smith & Brown, they broke down."

Jabez Gwinup was the first to engage in the manufacture and repair of wagons.

Marceus Hall and Charles Smith were the first blacksmiths. Albert Havens opened the second shop, Hall & Smith being partners.

Lawrence & Washburn and Mr. Woodworth might also be classed among the pioneer merchants of the place, commencing business but a short time after those already mentioned.

As stated in the township history, the postoffice known as Lost Grove was removed to the station in 1854. The following named have since held the position of postmaster: A. D. Brown, John Cadwalader, R. O. Joslyn, Theodore Loring, Marcus Washburn, I. Carpenter, Mrs. C. Sackett and Joseph Adams. The latter now holds the commission, but the business of the office is transacted by Mrs. Adams.

The school district in which the village is located was organized at an early day. There was a school-house near the present site in 1841, the first teachers being E. Eaton and Malden Jones.

There is but one religious organization in the village—the Methodist Episcopal. It was organized before the village came into existence. A neat church

edifice was subsequently erected here. The present membership is 54. Among those who have served as pastors since 1862 have been Revs. C. M. Webster, F. D. Corwin, E. Smith, O. E. Burch, R. H. Wilkinson, N. O. Freeman, Frick, Swift, Samuel Hewes, Isaac Whitcomb and F. B. Hardin. The latter is the present pastor. In the winter of 1884-5 a revival was held in the church in which there were 40 conversions, and the Church greatly strengthened.

About 1855 a frame building was erected for school purposes on the north side of the railroad. The village growing quite rapidly, it soon became too small to accommodate the pupils in the district, and one was erected on the south side. It being impossible to properly grade the schools using two school buildings, the district, in 1867, voted to erect another building, larger and more centrally located. Accordingly the present building was erected the same year. On its occupancy the school was divided into three grades. Dwight Crossett was the first principal. Since that time the following named have served in that office: Mr. Watson, J. M. Whitson, C. W. Curtis, J. A. Vroman, J. L. Calland and L. S. Parsons, the latter being principal in 1884-5.

The village was incorporated in 1866. The President of the Board of Trustees, by virtue of his office, is also a member of the Board of Supervisors. The following named have served:

T. T. Peck.....	1866	Nathan Peck.....	1877
John King.....	1867-71	John T. Woodley.....	1878
E. McLaughlin.....	1872	George W. Savery.....	1879
Jabez Gwinup.....	1873	John T. Woodley.....	1880-81
John King.....	1874-76	John King.....	1882-84

The Cortland flouring mills are owned by Goodall & Holdridge, who purchased the same in the fall of 1884. The mill was built about 1870 by Lovell, Smith & Craft, the village giving a bonus of \$2,000. Lovell subsequently became sole proprietor, and sold to the present owners as stated. The mill has four run of buhrs, and is run by a 40-horse power engine.

The butter and cheese factory of Wood & Delaney is one of the institutions of Cortland. It is considered one of the best in this region of country.

The best days of Cortland were previous to the building of the Sycamore & Cortland Railroad, still a fair business has always been transacted here. It is surrounded by a fine country, and only its proximity to Sycamore and De Kalb is in the way of great prosperity. In the beginning of 1885 the following business was represented in the place:

General merchants—Henry Martin, E. Jordan & Co., James Murphy.

Agricultural implements—W. J. Bates.

Blacksmiths—Benjamin Champlin, Wheeler & Havens.

Wagon-maker—James Cheesebro.

Hotel—C. A. Talbot.

Grist-mill—Holdridge & Goodall.

Lumber and coal—J. T. Woodley.

Meat market—Snyder & Ramer.

Harness shop—C. A. Talbot.

Livery—C. A. Talbot.

Barber—Carl Mattice.

Cheese factory—Wood & Delaney.



DE KALB TOWNSHIP.

DE KALB is one of the best townships in the county. It is mostly rolling prairie, while yet abundantly supplied with timber. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad passes through the township from east to west, affording its citizens an outlet for all their produce and stock. The township is bounded on the east by Cortland, on the north by Mayfield, on the south by Afton, and on the west by Malta.

The first settlement made in the township was in 1835. Among the number locating that year were John B. Collins, Mr. McClellan, N. C. Moore, Phineas Stevens, Mr. Root, S. Jenks, James Cox, James Paisley, Levi Barber and sons. There may have been some others, whose names have been forgotten.

Mr. McClellan is thought by Clark Barber, now the oldest living settler in the township, to have preceded the others. He was from Indiana, and located on section 23, where he remained until in the winter of 1836-7, or early in the spring of 1837. On one occasion during the winter, while away for the purpose of securing food for his family, they ate up everything in the house and were two days without food. Calling upon Levi C. Barber, they made known their wants, but Mr. Barber's family were in almost the same condition. He gave them a few ears of corn, which he had been saving for seed, and which they hulled and ate. Clark Barber hastened off to some neighbors and succeeded in getting some

frozen potatoes and a few other articles of food, which lasted until the return of the husband and father. Mr. McClellan sold his claim to Mr. Powers. Whether now living is not known.

John B. Collins was from New York. He made a claim upon sections 13 and 14, where he remained about three years, when he sold out and moved to Fox River. His present whereabouts is unknown.

N. C. Moore was also from New York. With his family he settled on section 12 of this township where he remained about four years and left for parts unknown.

James Cox was from Indiana. He had a large family and located upon sections 13 and 14. He sold to Joseph Hiland a few years after and disappeared.

James Paisley came with Cox and settled upon the same sections. He died here some years ago, leaving a family, some of whom reside upon the old homestead.

Among the number who came in during the year 1836 were Frederick Love, C. Morey, Joel, Jacob and Alpheus Jenks, David Walrod, Samuel Thompson, Solomon Hollister.

Samuel Thompson bought out S. Jenks, on section 1. The latter removed to Winnebago County and died near Roscoe. Mr. Thompson remained here till his death.

Frederick Love settled on section 12, and became noted in the early history of the county. He was the first School Commissioner of the county and held other local offices. He was considered a man of more than ordinary ability. Mr. Love is now dead.

Levi C. Barber was a native of that portion of Allegany Co., N. Y., that has since been set off as Wyoming. He settled on sections 14 and 15, where he remained until his death. The Barber family were quite musical in their tastes. It is said that even in sleep they would sing some old familiar song, which would be commenced by one and joined in by the rest of the family! When awakened, not one of them would know anything about what had transpired. Clark Barber played for all the dances held for miles around.

C. Morey settled on section 2, his claim being subsequently purchased by Rufus Colton, the founder of Coltonville.

Joel, Jacob and Alpheus Jenks were three broth-

ers who came from Ohio and settled on section 11. Jacob Jenks was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first revival of religion in this county was held in the barn of the brothers and conducted by Jacob in the summer of 1837. The first saw-mill in the county, as well as in the township, was put up by the Jenks brothers, run by water power. An upright saw was used. The mill was on section 11. Misfortune overtaking the brothers, the mill, together with all their property, was sold at sheriff's sale some years after. Clark Barber became the purchaser. He sold it to John Cleghorn in 1851, and it was run by him until 1855. The Jenkses removed to Wisconsin.

Russell Huntley was from New York and unmarried when he came to the county. He laid claim to a large tract of land and during the first year broke 300 acres and made four miles of rail fence. He was an enterprising man, reliable in his business affairs and had many friends while he remained in the county.

Henry B. Barber and Rachel Spring were united in marriage Oct. 5, 1837, by Rufus Colton, J. P. This was the first marriage in the township. The fact of their marriage is the first on record in this county.

A child was born to Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Moore in the fall of 1836, who is supposed to have been the first born in the township.

The first Justice of the Peace in the township, as well as in the county, was C. Morey, who was elected at the regular election in 1836.

The first death was that of a young son of Ora A. Walker, who died in August, 1837. His remains were interred on land donated by Shubal Jenks for a burying ground. The second death was that of Mrs. Ruth Cartwright, who died three weeks after the death of the Walker child.

Dr. Bassett was the first physician. He subsequently moved to Sycamore township and is believed to be the first in that township.

The first religious services seems to be in doubt. Services were held at David Walrod's house, conducted by one of his sons, early in 1836. Jacob Jenks held services, and continued a meeting some days in the summer of 1837. Dr. Arnold also held services about the same time. There were services at Coltonville in 1837-8.

Eli Barnes put out the first orchard, on his farm on section 1, in 1839. This was probably the first in the county. He brought seed from Vermont. W. R. Thompson put out the second orchard.

In 1837 a mail route was established between Coltonville and Oregon, Ogle County. Clark Barber was the first mail-carrier. The oath was administered to him by Judge, afterward Gov., Ford.

The first school in the township was held at Coltonville in the summer of 1838, with Miss Barber as teacher. The school was held in a log house erected for that purpose. The first winter term was taught by Mr. Lawrence. Many changes have since been made and the pioneer school-houses have long since been displaced by the more modern structures. De Kalb Township has no reason to-day to be ashamed of her position in reference to the public schools.

From the County Superintendent's report for the year ending June 30, 1884, the following interesting facts are gleaned: There were 1,450 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 983 were between 6 and 21, in the ten districts composing the township. Of this number 765 were enrolled in the public schools. In the township were two graded and nine ungraded schools, in which had been employed during the year 27 teachers. The highest monthly wages received by any teacher was \$122.22 and the lowest \$25. There was one brick and ten frame school-houses, the total value of which was estimated at \$24,250. The tax levy was \$9,335.

In the early history of De Kalb County, no place was more noted than that of Coltonville. Rufus Colton, in the winter of 1836-7, or in the spring of the latter year, purchased the claim of C. Morey, on section 2, erected a log house and soon after commenced the sale of merchandise, having a fond hope that around him would spring up a thriving village bearing and commemorating his name, and that would also be the shire town of the county. Having a portion of his land surveyed and a village plat made, he invited all who would to make this their home.

Lyman Levings was the first to avail himself of the privilege of settling here. He built a house in which the first term of the circuit court was subsequently held.

Jeremiah Burley was the next man to build. Eight buildings in all were erected before the bubble burst.

Stephen Sherwood opened a blacksmith shop here

in 1838, and in the same year a young lawyer, named Crothers, commenced the practice of law. The latter remained but one year, when he removed to Ottawa.

A distillery was erected by Rufus Colton and Phineas Stevens, which proved a financial failure, whether from mismanagement of the proprietors, the poor quality of whisky manufactured, or the want of a general market, the old settlers refuse to testify.

Rufus Colton was a man of considerable enterprise, probably a little visionary, yet worked hard to secure for the place the location of the county seat, but without avail; consequently, the few inhabitants living here when the county-seat contest was settled, moved away, and Coltonville was numbered among the things that "might have been."

De Kalb Township in 1884 had 21,539 acres of improved land, valued by the assessor at \$343,265. Its town lots were valued at \$322,775; personal property, \$248,678. A total valuation of \$914,718. The State Board of Equalization cut this down to \$802,104, on which valuation the assessment was made. Among the items of personal property listed are found the following: Horses, 1,084; cattle, 2,597; mules and asses, 7; sheep, 24; hogs, 2,802; steam engines, 11; safes, 21; billiard tables, 6; carriages and wagons, 343; watches and clocks, 448; sewing and knitting machines, 262; pianos, 46; organs and melodeons, 95. This township has a greater number of horses than any other in the county.

SUPERVISORS.

Thomas M. Hopkins.....1850	S. Tappan.....1860
J. F. Glidden.....1851	J. F. Glidden.....1861-2
Thomas M. Hopkins.....1852	H. Thompson.....1863
Alonzo Converse.....1853	Thomas M. Hopkins.....1864-5
Le. Huntly.....1854	J. F. Glidden.....1866-72
Alonzo Converse.....1855	Lewis M. McEwen.....1873-4
Marcus White.....1856	J. F. Glidden.....1875-7
F. P. Young.....1857	L. M. McEwen.....1878-83
Hiram Ellwood.....1858-9	Daniel D. Hunt.....1884

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN Township lies in the extreme northwestern portion of the county, and is bounded on the east by Kingston Township, on the south by South Grove, on the west by Ogle County, and on the north by Boone County. The township contains more running streams, and has a larger body of timber, than any township in the county. The Kishwaukee River is

the main stream, numerous tributaries flowing into it.

The first settlement of this township seems to be a matter of doubt, but was probably about the same time with the settlement of groves in other sections of the northern part of the county.

Among the persons living here in 1838 were D. M. Gilchrist, T. H. Humphreys, Theophilus Watkins, Samuel, Charles and Henry Hicks, Andrew Brown, Henry Holmes, Allen Gardner, John Barrett, Wm. T. Kirk, Mr. Owen, B. N. Dean, John McDowell, Alvah and James Bennett, Job Trindle, Zal Young, Daniel Cronkhite, Martin M. Mack, Samuel Cronkhite, Robert Hoover, Spencer M. Myers, Irill Dibble, Mr. Parsons, William Miles, Andrew Miles and John M. Riddle.

In 1837 Henry Hicks erected a saw-mill, deriving his power from the Kishwaukee River. He ran it until 1842, when it passed into the hands of Dr. Hobart, who also continued to run it for some years. Hicks' mill was known far and near and was quite a place of resort. A postoffice was established here at a very early day, called Hicks' Mill P. O. Henry Hicks was the first postmaster, and held the office until about 1842, when D. M. Gilchrist received the appointment. In 1841 the receipts of the office were reported at \$7.72. In 1843, under Mr. Gilchrist's administration, it was increased to \$9.93. Martin M. Mack was Gilchrist's successor and was succeeded in 1847 by Morgan Losee, who in turn gave way to S. P. Harrington, Mr. Gilchrist and J. W. Elithorpe. The office was discontinued on the advent of the railroad.

Lacey postoffice and Blood's Point postoffice were each established during the first decade of the county's existence. Lacey postoffice was on the line between Kingston and Franklin, and around it sprung up a little village, which is now a thing of the past. Blood's Point was on section 2, Franklin Township.

Jones Abernethy and Betsey Rand, Miles Abernethy and Lucy Hatch, Daniel Rand and Miss Abernethy, were among the first married in the township.

The first school was taught by Betsey Rand, in a log school-house on section 20, about 1842. The old log school-houses have long since been displaced by more pretentious buildings. From the report of the County Superintendent of public schools for the year ending June 30, 1884, the following items are

gleaned in relation to the schools of the township at that time: There were 522 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 335 were of school age, 324 of that number being enrolled in the public schools. There were 11 school districts, with one graded and 10 ungraded schools. Each district had a good frame school-house, the total value being estimated at \$10,000. A tax was levied of \$4,357 for school purposes. During the year 27 teachers had been employed. The highest wages received by any teacher per month was \$60, and the lowest \$25, the average being \$30.58.

The war record of Franklin Township is commendable. Among the number who distinguished themselves was Thomas W. Humphrey, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 95th Illinois Infantry. At the storming of Vicksburg, he was wounded the first day, but continued at the head of his regiment. On the 22d of May, 1863, he was stunned by an explosion of a shell and reported killed, but crawled back to camp in the night. At the battle of Guntown he lost his life. A younger brother, James Humphrey, enlisted as a private in the 8th Cavalry and wrought his way up to a Captaincy. There were 99 men enlisted from the township.

One Sunday in May, 1853, a terrible tornado passed through the northern portion of the township. It prostrated buildings, fences, trees, and everything that stood in its way. John Young's house was the first one struck. It was lifted up, shattered, and portions of it carried off so far they were never found. Mrs. Young was instantly killed. The residence of Ira Dean was next struck, and a lady relative visiting there had her back broken and died soon after. Two boys in the house were blown out of a window, but were not seriously hurt. Several other houses were unroofed and barns destroyed.

In 1860 another similar storm passed through the township, by which great damage was done.

The township of Franklin has 22,816 acres of improved land, on which valuation as placed by the local assessor of \$323,606. The town lots are assessed at \$42,517; personal property, \$98,359; total, \$464,482. The State Board of Equalization reduced the amount to \$410,668. Among the items of personal property are the following as reported by the assessor in 1884: horses, 853; cattle, 2,215; mules and asses, 19; sheep, 976; hogs, 1,742; steam en-

gines, 4; billiard tables, 9; carriages and wagons, 282; watches and clocks, 159; sewing and knitting machines, 166; pianos, 3; melodeons and organs, 41.

SUPERVISORS.

Clark Elias.....	1850	Stephen G. Rowen.....	1869-68
John Riddle.....	1851	J. W. Elithorpe.....	1864
Jonas Hait.....	1852-54	Stephen G. Rowen.....	1870
W. T. Kirk.....	1855	Daniel B. Kingsbury.....	1871
William L. King.....	1856	Warren Gilchrist.....	1872-73
W. T. Kirk.....	1859-61	B. N. Dean.....	1874-86
J. W. Elithorpe.....	1862-64	Charles F. Meyer.....	1881-83
D. B. Kingsbury.....	1865-66	Elisha A. Kirk.....	1884

Kirkland.

KIRKLAND village was platted in May, 1876, by Nicholas Saum, though improvements had been made and quite a start given it the previous year. In July, 1875, Mr. Putney built a store-room in which he opened out a stock of groceries. H. H. Stow soon after opened a stock of general merchandise. A portion of his room was rented by Dr. Spiers and E. H. Gardner, who opened up a stock of drugs.

During the same year John Dritzbaugh commenced work at the shoemaker trade in the village, and Connelly & Delevan began blacksmithing.

In 1876 Charles Miner started an exclusive hardware store, the first in the village, though Mr. Stow carried a line of such goods.

The first harness-maker was Arthur Bassett.

The first furniture dealer was James Hathaway.

The first grain-buyer was G. W. Wood, who purchased grain which was stored in a ware-house erected by William T. Kirk in 1876. After using the ware-house some 18 months Mr. Wood put in an elevator.

The first hotel was run by George Delevan, in 1875. The village has a good hotel known as the Rowen House, erected in 1879. George W. Wood leased and ran the house for three years. Until dining cars were placed upon the railroad, trains stopped at this house for meals.

The first lumber dealer was Fred Edlar.

As the village increased in population new business enterprises were engaged in and changes were made in the firms originating various lines of trade. In the spring of 1885 the business of the place was represented by the following named:

General merchandise—J. W. Lyons & Co., Harrington & Griggs.

Groceries—Harley Rowen, Ira Brooks.

Notions—Black Brothers.

Drugs—A. D. Blagden.

Shoemakers—Peter Anderson, William Smith.

Blacksmiths—Roberts & Gardner, Franklin Poust.

Lumber—W. C. Tuttle.

Grain and coal—D. A. Syme.

Skating Rink—E. A. Kirk.

Harness-maker—I. N. Miner.

Hardware—Charles Miner.

Bank—Dean & Rowen.

Furniture—M. P. Perry.

Meat market—George W. Kirk.

Livery—Jacob Stenner.

Attorney—William B. McDowell.

Physician—R. B. Spiers.

The Kirkland Creamery is one of the institutions of the place. It was erected in 1878 by W. H. Hintz, of Elgin. It is a frame, with stone basement. About 12,000 pounds of milk is used per day. An average of \$2,500 per month is paid out. C. E. Feakins has been in charge of the factory for five years.

Kirkland comprises a part of School District No. 4. A small brick school-house which stood just south of the village was used for school purposes until 1879, when the present two-story frame structure was erected. The building is 40 x 60 in size, with four school rooms. It was opened in the fall of 1879, with Mrs. E. A. Hatch, Principal. S. G. Mason is the present principal, with Richard Haywood and Jennie Dick, assistants.

There are at present no church edifices in the village, though the Methodist Episcopalans have an organization and hold regular services in the school-house. Rev. Mr. Edmundson is the Pastor.

The village of Kirkland was incorporated under the general act in 1882. An election was ordered held Aug. 10, 1882, at which the question was to be voted on as to whether it should incorporate. There were 42 votes cast for and one against incorporation. The first election for village officers was held Sept. 1, 1882, at which the following named were elected: H. P. Grout, Pres.; Chas. Miner, Elias H. Gardner, Dr. R. B. Pierce, R. W. Fox, G. W. Wood, Trustees; W. M. Burroughs, Clerk; W. B. McDowell, Treas.

The officers for 1883 and 1884 were as follows:

1883—W. B. McDowell, Pres.; E. H. Gardner, O. W. Rice, H. P. Grout, R. W. Fox, E. A. Kirk, W. M. Burroughs, Trustees; G. W. Kirk, Treas.; W. B. McDowell, resigning, B. N. Dean was elected President of the Board.

1884—F. W. Brock, Pres.; H. P. Grout, J. D. Morris, O. W. Rice, E. H. Gardner, E. A. Kirk, Trustees; W. M. Burroughs, Clerk; G. W. Kirk, Treas.; John Trude, Marshal; Wm. B. McDowell, Attorney.

Since its incorporation, two miles of sidewalk have been built and an expenditure of \$3,000 made on the streets, about two miles being graded. No direct tax has ever been made, the income derived from saloons being sufficient to meet the running expenses of the village government. A council room and calaboose is also numbered among the improvements made.

The village has now about 400 inhabitants. About 75 buildings have been erected since incorporation. The credit for progress made is due in a great measure to W. B. McDowell.



Fielding.

FIELDING, a pleasant little village of this township is Fielding. It was laid out in July, 1875, by Henry and Julia A. Kock, on the southwest quarter of section 19, township 42, range 3. One addition has since been made.

Louis Keith erected the first building and opened the first stock of goods in August, 1875. He carried a line of general merchandise.

L. W. King started the first drug-store in September, 1875.

Henry O'Roke built the first dwelling.

Patten Bros. commenced business in the fall of 1875 in the hardware line.

The first shoemaker was Andrew Cristman.

Henry Peake in 1876 started the first harness shop.

Philip Upstone, in the summer of 1875, started the first blacksmith shop.

In the summer of 1875 Fred Elder commenced the lumber trade.

Chas. Peake opened the first hotel in the fall of 1875.

Eugene Ridell was the first grain-buyer, in October, 1875.

The first wagon-maker was Louis Poole in the fall of 1875.

Philip Van Voorhis was the first physician.

For the first three years the village was quite prosperous, more so than at any period since that time.

In 1878 a frame school-house was erected, 30 x 40 feet, at a cost of \$1,200. Mr. Royal was the first teacher. The teacher in the spring of 1885 was James Davis, at which time there was an enrollment of 45.

The religious interests of the place are represented by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker is the present pastor.

A postoffice was established at this point in 1875. B. B. Blace was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by John Ball. The incumbent is E. N. Post.

The most important industry of the place in the spring of 1885 was its creamery, which was started in 1882. Lovejoy Johnson, Jeremiah Davis and Joseph Goodrich were the proprietors, under the firm name of Davis & Co. About 500 pounds of butter is manufactured per day. In the summer four teams are engaged in gathering cream.

The business of Fielding is now represented by the following named:

General merchants—Craig & Romney.

Drugs—L. W. King.

Harness—E. N. Post.

Bakery—M. C. Johnson.

Shoe shop—Robert Brown.

Blacksmiths—Philip Upstone, Smith Wyllys.

Wagon-maker—Joseph Mason.

Boarding-house—Horace Johnson.

Hardware—Miller Bros.

Grain-buyers—H. O. Leet & Co.

Lumber—Frederick Edler.

Coal dealer—Philip Upstone.

Meat market—Mr. Thompson.

Jeweler—Frank Ball.

Physician—F. J. Weld.

GENOA TOWNSHIP.



GENOA Township lies in the extreme north-eastern part of the county, with Kane County forming its eastern boundary, McHenry County its northern, and the townships of Sycamore and Kingston upon its south and west respectively. The township is a beautiful rolling prairie, diversified by several natural groves, and watered by the Kishwaukee River and Raccoon Creek. It is one of the best improved townships in the county.

The finest settlement in Genoa was made by Thomas Madison, a native of Ohio. He was quite an intelligent man, but a regular frontiersman, preferring the life of the pioneer, with all its privations, to the comforts secured in a well settled country. In 1837 he sold his claim, which consisted of about two sections of land, to Horatio N. Perkins, Samuel Corey, Thomas Monahan and Henry Durham. Upon part of this claim is now located the pleasant village of Genoa.

Henry Durham moved into a portion of the cabin erected by Madison when the purchase was made, and soon opened a stock of general merchandise. He was a man of energy, possessed of a determination to succeed, and success crowned his efforts. He died here many years ago.

Daniel T. Whittemore was here in 1836. He was from Rhode Island, and remained here but a few years, disposing of his claim to E. P. Gleason and removing to California.

Samuel Corey was from Ohio. Soon after his settlement he sold out, moved into Franklin township, and there died.

Thomas Monahan was from Indiana, to which State he returned after a residence here of a few months.

Genoa settled quite rapidly for two or three years. Among those who came in 1837 and 1838, or soon after, were Henry Preston, E. P. Gleason, Samuel Stephens, J. L. Brown, Putney Brown, E. S. Gregory, Jesse Preston, Ephraim Hall, A. N. Hollembeak, Dr. H. F. Page.

When Madison settled here he erected a block-house, 62 x 16 feet, one story in height. This house came into possession of Mr. Perkins, who raised it another story, and for several years used it as a hotel.

In 1843, on the same site, he erected a frame building, which has since been used uninterruptedly as a hotel.

The purchasers of the Madison claim each set off six acres of land on which to locate a village, but no regular plat was made. As stated, during the same year the purchase was made, Henry Durham opened the first store. He continued in the business about eighteen years. James S. Waterman was the second to embark in trade at this point. Daniel Ball opened the third store, Mr. Amsden the fourth and Robert Waterman the fifth. These were not all in business at once, but covered a period of several years. A very large business was transacted by some of these dealers, Robert Waterman reporting his sales one year at \$90,000.

Joseph Maltby was the first blacksmith, locating here about 1840.

Mr. Preston was the first wagon-maker and A. N. Hollembeak the second.

Mr. Gregory and Jerry Brown were the first shoemakers.

The first religious services were held at the house of H. N. Perkins, in the winter of 1837-8. Rev. Ora Walker preached the sermon. Rev. Mr. Geddes was the second preacher in the township.

The first school was in 1838. A school-house was erected about three-fourths of a mile south of the present village of Genoa. Mary Ann Hill was the teacher. Improvements in educational facilities have been constantly going on.

S. O. Pike claims to have built the first wagon in the county, at his home in this township, in 1845.

From the report of the County Superintendent of Schools for the year ending June 30, 1884, the following items are gleaned in relation to educational matters in this township: There were 510 persons under twenty-one years of age, of whom 358 were of school age. Of this number 300 were enrolled in the public schools. One district had no school during the year, while seven had more than 110 days each. One school was graded. Twenty teachers were employed during the year, receiving an average salary of \$28.41 per month, the highest being \$90 and the lowest \$22. The school property was valued at \$7,000. A tax was levied for school purposes amounting to \$3,879.

The first celebration of Independence Day was in

1838, when Mr. Perkins provided entertainment for hundreds who assembled. Geo. H. Hill delivered the oration. There were people present from Aurora, St. Charles, Rockford and other places.

A postoffice was established here in the fall of 1837, with Horatio N. Perkins as postmaster. Mr. Madison had been endeavoring to get an office before Mr. Perkins' arrival, and had secured the promise of one. On selling, he recommended Mr. Perkins for the position. With the exception of a few months, Mr. Perkins held the office 47 years, resigning November 11, 1884, when his grandson, H. A. Perkins, received the appointment.

Balls were quite common in the early days, and Perkins' Hotel, at Genoa, was a popular place for them to be held. The young men and young ladies would come for miles around, and dance till the "wee sma' hours o' morn." Mr. Perkins has taken in as much as \$225 in one night.

Some of the early settlers of Genoa were no credit to the community in which they lived, and brought upon it an unsavory name. Whittemore had the reputation of being a leading member of the gang of horse-thieves, counterfeiters and burglars who infested the country. In 1838 Mr. Perkins had his house broken open, and was robbed of \$300. While he felt morally certain as to who were the guilty parties, he could not prove it, and never recovered his money or had the satisfaction of seeing the robbers punished.

Gleason was thought to be one of the gang of counterfeiters. He was known to have counterfeit money in his possession, but never used it in the community in which he lived. He was arrested once, his case called in court, but no witnesses could be had to testify against him, and he was set at liberty. He was again arrested, but made his escape from the officers. Returning, after the evidence of his guilt was thought unattainable, he started in business again. He married here. A few years after, he became ill, and a traveling doctor, who was said to be attached to his wife, attended him, but he soon died. Soon after, the doctor and Mrs. Gleason were arrested for causing his death, but no evidence was directly obtainable, and they were discharged. Not long after, they were married and moved to La Salle County, where the doctor died under circumstances that led people to believe that he, too, was poisoned. His wife soon after died very suddenly.

Genoa furnished 109 men to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.

On its organization, in 1850, Henry Durham was elected to represent the township as a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was succeeded by G. F. King in 1851; Isaac W. Garvin, 1852; A. N. Hollembeak 1853-4; Isaac W. Garvin, 1855; Jesse Doud, 1856; D. Buck, 1857; John Heath, 1858-9; J. L. Brown, 1860; John Heath, 1861-2; J. L. Brown, 1863; D. Buck, 1864-5; H. N. Perkins, 1866-9; A. H. Pond, 1870-3; John Heath, 1874; Jeremiah L. Brown, 1875; John Heath, 1876; Henry N. Perkins, 1877-80; A. H. Pond, 1881-3; Kendall Jackman, 1884.

Genoa Township, according to the report of the local assessor, in 1884, had 22,862 acres of improved land, valued at \$336,998. The town lots were valued at \$48,516; personal property, \$15,451. A total of \$500,965. The State Board of Equalization reduced this amount to \$444,080. Among the items of personal property assessed were the following: Horses, 899; cattle, 3,121; sheep, 75; hogs, 2,107; steam engines, 3; safes, 2; carriages and wagons, 324; watches and clocks, 311; sewing and knitting machines, 176; pianos, 6; melodeons and organs, 59. With the exception of Paw Paw, Genoa had a larger number of cattle than any township in the county.

L. P. Kellogg contributes the following as his experience of pioneer life: He came to Illinois in the fall of 1844 and spent the first winter in the town of Harmony, McHenry County, moving on his farm in Genoa Township in the spring of 1845, where he broke enough land for temporary use, spending the remainder of his time in teaming. He used to make the trip to Chicago with anything he could procure, returning with merchandise and immigrants. His hotel was where night overtook him on the way. He generally did his teaming with horses, but at times drove from three to five yoke of oxen. He was married Jan. 20, 1847. The week after his marriage he went to move a family from near Belvidere to Ottawa and came near losing his life. He started with four horses but only got home with two. After reaching Ottawa, he concluded to take back with him a load of coal. There was no well-defined wagon road, but only an Indian trail to follow. In crossing a slough on his return, the wagon broke through the ice and settled in the water and earth up to the hub. He could not get out without unloading, and had to carry

the entire load by hand a distance of ten rods. His fingers were all bleeding and he suffered intensely from the cold, but there was no help for it: the work had to be done, and there was no house within twenty miles. He left the coal and drove hard to make some house to shelter himself and team, but too late. One of those winter blizzards came on, with hail and rain. His team could not follow the trail and it was soon so dark that it was impossible to see anything. There was no cover on his wagon to shelter himself, nothing for his team to eat, the winds howling like demons and he lost in the wilderness. He concluded his best course was to unhitch his team, tie each horse to a wagon-wheel and wait till the coming of the morn. His team was tired out, the trail was lost, and it would have been folly to attempt traveling any more that night. Covering the horses as best he could, he then took the end gate out of his wagon, and holding it before him to break the force of the wind he walked around the wagon the entire night. The night was a long and hard one, but hope was kept alive within him by thinking of his newly-wedded wife at home. Two of his horses died before morning, chilled to death.

On this trip he passed near the old log house on Indian Creek where 21 white women and children were massacred by the Indians. This trip was only one out of many hard ones that he experienced while following teaming. He lost five horses in the first four years. Once, when the thermometer registered 40 degrees below zero, he lay out, wandering on the open prairie the entire night, having lost his way in one of those blizzards. He did not dare to stop walking, nor give way to the desire for sleep, for he well knew that death would follow.

Thinking a good dog would be some comfort to his wife when he was away, he bought a young pup, took him home; but one night the wolves came up to his house, carried him off and killed him.

Mr. Kellogg took up his claim on section 3, Genoa Township, in 1845, where he still lives. He says that although he has had a hard time in life, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he was never sued nor ever sued a man in his life. He has tried to live in peace with his neighbors, enjoying their respect and esteem. In 1855 he experienced religion, since which time he has tried to live a consistent Christian life, although connected with no religious society.

The Bible is his daily study, and daily he gathers his household around him and offers up prayer and praise to God.

Village of Genoa.

NOTWITHSTANDING a small village had sprung up at this point many years before, it was not until 1853 that a plat was made and filed. In March, 1853, E. P. Gleason, who had purchased the interest of Whittemore & Corey in the claim made by Madison, platted the east half of the southwest quarter of section 19. For a time the village flourished, but the building of railroads in proximity to it cut off its trade, and, for a time, it seemed that one more village was to be a thing of the past. The building of the railroad through the county, in 1875, revived the place. At that time there were here one hotel; a general store, by Henry N. Perkins; a grocery store, by R. S. V. Burrington; a postoffice; two blacksmith shops, owned by J. A. Ridsen and William H. Laird; shoe shop, by L. Williams. There were about 20 dwelling-houses within the present village limits.

The railroad reached this place Jan. 2, 1875, and in honor of the event the ladies of the village provided the railroad employees with a grand free dinner. During the year 1875 but little improvement was made, though a building was erected by J. E. Stott, who, in connection with a brother, opened a general merchandise store, and one by Walter Dickerman, for a grocery store. The three following years many improvements were made, more than at any other like period of time.

In 1880 a destructive fire occurred in which several buildings were burned, involving a loss of \$70,000.

The Genoa Creamery is owned by Crawford & Hill. In 1884 a business of \$40,000 was transacted.

The following comprises the business firms in Genoa in the spring of 1885:

General merchants—H. H. Slater, Alex. Crawford, Charles Stott, Mann Brothers.

Groceries—H. A. Perkins.

Drugs—W. P. Van Alstine, H. H. Slater.

Hardware—William Sayer, S. M. Davies.

Furniture—A. Tyler, Charles Stott.
 Boot and shoe dealer—John Lembka.
 Harness—D. W. Schwartz.
 Millinery—Mrs. Carrie Wilson.
 Restaurant—James Allen.
 Blacksmith—Ridsen & Downing, A. Tyler, Tichler & Smith, G. W. Baldwin.
 Meat market—W. Hix.
 Merchant tailor—F. O. Holtgren.
 Jeweler—W. H. Matthews.
 Bank—Brown & Brown.
 Lumber—K. Jackman & Son, also dealer in agricultural implements and coal.
 Grain—M. G. Leonard & Co.
 Stock dealers—Frank Jackman, H. H. Yonken, Charles Whipple.
 Physicians—A. M. Hill, C. H. Mordoff.
 Veterinary surgeons—G. J. Mordoff, D. S. Brown.
 Hotels—L. V. Corson, Mrs. C. S. Bailey.
 Creamery—Crawford & Hill.
 Attorney—A. S. Hollenbeak.

The village was incorporated under the general law in 1876, and the first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held April 24. The following named comprises the Trustees and Clerks since that date:

1876—Henry N. Perkins, President; James Merriam, George H. Ide, L. P. Whitney, A. M. Hill, Henry H. Slater, Trustees; J. B. Stephens, Clerk.

1877—Henry N. Perkins, President; Alex. Crawford, J. B. Stephens, C. S. Bailey, James Stott, Henry Patterson, Trustees; Oscar Jones, Clerk.

1878—Henry N. Perkins, President; Alex. Crawford, William H. Matthews, E. Sumner, George E. Wood, John Patterson, Trustees; Oscar Jones, Clerk.

1879—Horatio N. Perkins, A. M. Hill, W. H. Mathews, Alex. Crawford, Daniel Stephens, John Patterson, Trustees; A. D. Blagden, Clerk.

1880—Alex. Crawford, President; E. S. Wilcox, Charles Stott, D. W. Schwartz, John Flint, Samuel Slater, Trustees; J. B. Lee, Clerk.

1881—Alex. Crawford, President; A. M. Hill, John McLean, George H. Ide, E. S. Wilcox, Charles Stott, Trustees; M. E. Sandall, Clerk.

1882—A. M. Hill, President; John McLean, Geo. H. Ide, John Patterson, A. C. Senska, Gurdin Rowen, Trustees; F. M. Worcester, Clerk.

1883—A. C. Senska, President; John Patterson, Gurdin Rowen, D. S. Brown, James E. Stott, William E. Hill, Trustees; H. A. Perkins, Clerk.

1884—D. S. Brown, President; James E. Stott, William E. Hill, R. Blanchard, Samuel Slater, John Lembka, Trustees; H. A. Perkins, Clerk.

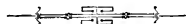
Saloons have been licensed but one year since the village was incorporated, in 1880.

Genoa is in School District No. 1, which was organized at an early day. The present large and convenient school-house was erected in 1877, at which time the school was thoroughly graded and placed in charge of Professor D. M. Gibbs. The building was erected at a cost of \$4,000, and has four rooms, in addition to cloak rooms and halls. Since 1877 Professor Gibbs has been in charge of the schools, with Mrs. J. A. Gibbs, his wife, as first assistant. Under his administration the school has taken rank with the best in the county. One class of seven were graduated in 1881. The graduates were M. E. Sanvall, Herman Patterson, Charles Brown, W. L. Pond, M. Harned, Allie Cole, Mary Gwinup. Of these graduates, M. E. Sanvall is now book-keeper in a large establishment in Chicago; Herman Patterson is an engineer in Humboldt, Iowa, and married to Mary Gwinup; Charles Brown is a banker in Gepoa; William L. Pond is a lawyer in De Kalb; M. Harned is a dentist in Oregon, Ill.; Allie Cole is a teacher at Kingston. A second class graduated in 1883. The graduates were Mary Patterson and Belle Holroyd, both of whom have been teaching since graduation. The teachers in the school here since 1877, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, are Lottie Brown, Allie Cole, Addie White, Myra Smith, Lydia Richardson and Mary Silvious. In the past year there were enrolled 142 pupils, 42 of whom were from outside the district.

Resaca Post, No. 478, G. A. R., was organized Aug. 22, 1884, with the following named charter members: Almon M. Hill, Com.; Alex. B. Ross, S. V. C.; George W. Johnson, J. V. C.; A. S. Hollembeak, Adj.; James M. Allen, Chap.; W. E. Hill, Serg.; George H. Ide, O. D.; Henry W. Slater, Q.; George G. DeWolf, O. G.; John F. Craver, S. M.; Frank McQuarie, G.; Geo. W. Baldwin, Q. S.; Ezra G. Pike, Francis D. Bridge, Wm. R. White. The first officers continue. The present membership is 24.

Genoa Lodge, No. 288, A. F. & A. M., received its charter Oct. 16, 1858. The charter members were Thurston Carr, W. M.; M. D. Reyman, S. W.;

A. B. Green, J. W.; M. Carr, Wm. Peters, P. Carr, A. E. Carr, J. Chase. The P. W. M.'s are Thurston Carr, Thomas E. Lawrence, L. P. Wood, A. C. Senska, Geo. E. Wood, A. N. Hollembeak, E. S. Wilcox, Dr. John McLean. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.



KINGSTON TOWNSHIP.



WITH the exception of Franklin Township, Kingston has the largest body of timber land in the county. The southern portion is prairie, and also the northeastern. The township is well watered by the Kishwaukee River and its tributaries. Kingston comprises township 42, range 4 east, and lies upon the north border of the county, adjoining Boone County, with Genoa Township upon the east, Mayfield upon the south, and Franklin upon the west.

The first settlement in Kingston was made in 1835. Thomas Robb is thought to have been the first to make a claim. Among those who came in that year were John Judd, Isaiah Fairclo, Lyman Judd, Joseph Collier, Nathan Billings, John Friel, Louis Driggs, George H. Hill, James Green, Benjamin Schoonover, Harmon and Wm. Miller, George Hill and Levi Lee.

Thomas Robb was from Indiana. He located on section 22. Mr. Robb was about 65 years old when he came to this county. He died on the homestead that he claimed in 1835.

John Judd, Isaiah Fairclo, Lyman Judd, Nathan Billings, John Friel and Louis Driggs were also from Indiana. John Judd lived in the township about 12 years and died here; Isaiah Fairclo died here also; Lyman Judd moved away and has since died; Joseph Collier was one of the first Justices of the Peace; was elected while the county was attached to La Salle; he died here. Nathan Billings and John Friel returned to Indiana. Louis Driggs, after a few years' residence, moved to Iowa.

Harmon and Wm. Miller were from New York. Harmon subsequently moved to Prairie du Chien, where he since died. William, in 1873, moved into De Kalb, where he now resides.

Levi Lee was from New York. He was a man of

good natural and acquired ability, a Methodist Episcopal minister, for some years a Justice of the Peace, and one of the first County Commissioners. Before the war he removed to Elkhorn, Wis. He is now dead.

Other settlers came in soon after, and it was but a few years before all the valuable land in the township was claimed.

Zalmon Young and Sarah Brown were united in marriage Oct. 5, 1837, by Geo. H. Hill, J. P. The license granted to these persons was the second obtained in De Kalb County.

A child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Driggs early in 1836. This child was probably the first born in the township. Wm. W. Hill, son of George H. Hill, was born Oct. 23, 1836, and was probably the second born.

The first death was that of the wife of Peyton Russell, in 1837. Her body was buried on section 23, in what is now the Kingston Cemetery.

The Kingston postoffice was established about 1838, with Levi Lee as postmaster. In 1841 the receipts of the office were \$4.31. Jonas Haight succeeded Lee and was in turn succeeded by George H. Hill, who had charge of the office for many years. The following named have since served as postmasters: Charles O'Connor, Dr. James McAllister, L. J. Bliss and James Stuart. The office was removed to the village of Kingston on the advent of the railroad.

North Kingston postoffice was established about 1852. Charles W. Branch was postmaster for some years.

Dr. James McAllister was the first physician, locating here about 1848.

The first religious services were held in private houses in 1836. Revs. Woolsey, Arnold and Lee were the first to preach the word in this region of the country. A house of worship was some years after erected on the south line of the township, but has since been removed.

The first school now remembered by some of the old settlers was in a log house on section 22, and was held in 1840. Harriet Russell was the first teacher. It was a subscription school. Public schools were introduced some years afterwards. From the report of George I. Talbot, County Superintendent of Public Schools, for the year end-

ing June 30, 1884, the following items are gleaned: There were 526 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 342 were of school age. Each of the 10 districts had a frame school-house, the total value being \$9,800. School was held in each of the districts, and there was a total enrollment of 311. During the year 18 teachers were employed, receiving as wages an average salary of \$29.48 per month, the highest receiving \$75 and the lowest \$25. The tax levied for school purposes amounted to \$4,575.

The first store in the township was owned by Levi Lee, who, in 1836, commenced the mercantile business at his house.

George H. Hill had his dwelling-house and its contents burned in 1836, the first destruction of a dwelling by fire in the township.

In 1853, and also in 1860, a fearful tornado swept through the township, destroying everything in its path. In 1860 Isaac McCoy had his house destroyed, not a single piece of timber being left to mark its location.

The first dwelling-house was erected by Lyman Stuart, who rented the same for a hotel.

John Uplinger started a hardware store in the fall of 1875.

In the spring of 1876, Mr. Uplinger erected another building, which he rented to Dunbar Bros., who opened a stock of general merchandise. They are still in the trade.

A. H. Clark commenced in the drug business in 1876, moving a building into the village for the purpose.

Among others who began business during the first two or three years of the village's existence were: William Straub, who commenced the hardware business, now continued by Heckman & Cole; Orson Rogers, who opened a stock of general merchandise; S. P. Hancock and Mr. Gritzbaugh, in shoe-making; I. C. Sherman, blacksmith; Louis Lyon, harness-maker.

Kingston Township, in 1884, had 22,053 acres of land, which was assessed at \$331,503. The lots were listed at \$23,941; personal property, \$83,995; total, \$448,419. The State Board of Equalization reduced this to \$395,967. In the list of personal property assessed may be found the following items: Horses, 875; cattle, 2,394; mules and asses, 20; sheep, 91;

hogs, 1,978; steam engines, 4; safes, 4; billiard tables, 1; carriages and wagons, 397; watches and clocks, 214; sewing and knitting machines, 144; pianos, 3; organs and melodeons, 37.

The following named have served the township as members of the Board of Supervisors:

John Sheeley.....1850	George H. Hill.....1863
C. W. Branch.....1851	Charles W. Branch.....1864-70
William A. Miller.....1852	John L. Hoag.....1871-73
George H. Hill.....1853-57	Sylvester Mead.....1874-75
George I. Wood.....1858	Leroy E. Benson.....1876-77
James McAllister.....1859-60	Aaron H. Clark.....1878-81
P. Heckman.....1861-62	Henry H. Little.....1882-84



Kingston.

This village is located on the line of the C., M. & St. P. Railroad, in this township. It is a pleasant little village; was platted in May, 1876, by Lyman and James Stuart. In November, 1875, the first house was erected by James Stuart, who opened up a stock of groceries.

The village comprises a part of School District, No. 6. A school-house which stood about a half mile east of the village, was used until 1881, when the present two-story frame building was erected, at a cost of \$3,304. J. G. Lucas was the first principal in the new house and yet occupies the position. Mrs. H. Hatch was his assistant in 1881; Maggie Lucas in the spring and Grace Harris in the fall of 1882; Allie Cole in 1883 and 1884-5.

There is one church edifice in the village, the property of the Methodist Episcopalals. The building was erected in 1860, on the south line of the township and moved here in 1876. Rev. J. B. G. Shadford is the present pastor.

The Masons have a lodge, and the G. A. R. a post in this place.

Kishwaukee Lodge, No. 402, A. F. & A. M., was organized Oct. 5, 1864, about three-fourths of a mile west of the present village. In 1877 the place of meeting was removed here. The officers for 1885 were: J. H. Fellows, W. M.; A. N. Wyllys, S. W.; A. H. Clark, J. W.; Sylvester Mead, Treas.; J. H. G. Lucas, Sec. The present membership is 35.

Gilbert Barnes Post, No. 395, G. A. R., was organized Jan. 19, 1884, with 12 charter members. For the first year meetings were held every two weeks,

but now are held once a month. The present officers are: J. W. Foster, Com.; S. S. Russell, S. V. C.; J. Mackey, J. V. C.; S. D. Whitney, Q.; B. P. Penney, Chap.; H. M. Bacon, Surg.; O. H. Taplin, O. G.; A. J. Miller, S.; A. H. Clark, Adj. The post is in good working condition, with a membership of 20.

The first grain-buyer was Lyman Stuart, in 1876. He erected a warehouse that year. J. H. Uplinger erected a warehouse in 1877 and also engaged in the trade.

Among the present industries, the creamery of Julius Chapman should be mentioned. It stands one-half mile east of the village, and does a good business. He has also a steam grist-mill, with four run of buhrs. James Stuart has a good steam saw-mill, erected in 1876. A planing-mill and a feed mill have since been added.

The business of the place is now represented as follows:

- General merchants—Dunbar Bros., O. Rogers.
- Groceries—J. Russell & Co., James Stuart & Co.
- Hardware—Heckman & Cole, J. H. Uplinger.
- Shoe-shop—C. A. Arison.
- Millinery—Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Thurston.
- Restaurant—Isaac McCollum.
- Meat market—C. Uplinger.
- Stock-buyers—Mead and Witt Bros.
- Drugs—A. H. Clark.



MALTA TOWNSHIP.

MALTA Township is bounded on the north by South Grove, on the east by De Kalb, on the south by Milan and on the west by Ogle County. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad enters the township on section 24, and running almost due west enters Ogle County from section 19. There is no natural timber in the township, and it was not therefore settled until a late day, the first settlement being made in 1851 by Ezekiel Whitehead. But little of the land had been taken up at the time, but was soon afterwards entered by various persons more for speculative purposes than with a design of making for

themselves homes upon its broad but beautiful prairies.

Previous to 1856 the township had been a part of De Kalb. At this time there was a sufficient population to entitle it to a separate government, and the Board of Supervisors accordingly organized it under the name of Milton. When organized it embraced the north half of the present township of Milan. Subsequently its name was changed to Etna, and soon after to Malta, the name of the village that had sprung up on the line of the railroad.

Since its first settlement the town has increased materially in wealth and general prosperity, and is now considered one of the best in the county.

During the war of the Rebellion it sent out 94 of the best men to help sustain the general Government.

The schools in the township are in good condition. From the County Superintendent's report for the year ending June 30, 1884, the following facts are gleaned: There were in the township eight school districts, each having a good frame school-house, the total value of which was estimated at \$10,700. One of the districts had a graded school, the remainder being ungraded. There were 496 persons under 21, of whom 364 were over six. Of this number 303 were enrolled in the public schools. During the year 15 teachers had been employed, receiving an average of \$34.43 per month,—the highest being \$66.67 and the lowest \$25. The tax levy for school purposes was \$33.88.

Malta Township reported a total of 21,967 acres of improved land in 1884, on which the local assessor placed a valuation of \$309,410. On lots there was an assessment of \$39,143; on personal property, \$77,318. Among the items of personal property listed were the following: Horses, 763; cattle, 2,119; mules and asses, 12; sheep, 448; hogs, 2,390; carriages and wagons, 276; watches and clocks, 261; sewing and knitting machines, 114; pianos, 11; melodeons and organs, 38.

The following named have served the township as members of the Board of

SUPERVISORS:

E. Whitehead.....1856	Charles W. Haish.....1870-1
T. C. Wetmore.....1857-8	W. H. Woolston.....1872
H. Madden.....1859-61	Martin C. Dedrick.....1873
M. C. Dedrick.....1862-5	George W. Smiley.....1874
G. W. Smiley.....1866	Martin C. Dedrick.....1875-6
Daniel F. Pease.....1867	George W. Smiley.....1877-8
William H. Woolston.....1868	Martin C. Dedrick.....1879-84
A. W. Townsend.....1869	

Village of Malta.



HE village of Malta was surveyed and platted by Horace W. Fay, County Surveyor, in August, 1856. The land was then owned by Charles C. Sheppard and T. C. Wetmore. It was located on the northwest quarter of section 23, township 40 north, range 3 east. There have since been two additions made and recorded.

The first house was erected in the fall of 1856 by J. M. Orput. It was a story and a half frame and used by him as a dwelling house and for mercantile purposes. In this house Mr. Orput opened a stock of staple and fancy groceries, and therefore has the honor of being the first merchant in the place. He also dealt in lumber, coal and grain, buying the first grain shipped from this station. In the spring of 1857 Mr. Orput formed a partnership with John Atwood, and under the firm name of Orput & Atwood the business was continued, dry-goods being added to the grocery stock. In the fall of 1857 Dwight Booth purchased the stock.

Shortly after Mr. Orput began business, Shedd & Fuller erected a warehouse and began purchasing grain. A portion of this warehouse was subsequently converted into a hotel and was the first in the village. Frank Graves was the first landlord.

The present Orient House was erected in the fall of 1858 by Daniel Sprague, but opened by D. E. Fennell. It was the first house erected exclusively for hotel purposes, and has been used constantly as such to the present time.

The first hardware store was started by J. R. Evans in 1838.

Henry Madden was the first druggist. He commenced business in 1857.

The first blacksmith was John Schultz, in 1857.

The first wagon-maker was Walter Tuiett.

The first furniture dealer was William LeBrant.

The first shoemaker was John Swanson, in 1858.

The first harness-maker was J. O. Westgate.

The postoffice was established here in the winter of 1856-7. W. F. Shedd was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Mr. Wicks, and he, in turn, by Henry Madden, Alfred Ball, F. H. Brudage, and A. S. Kinsloe, the incumbent. A money order department was connected with the office in July, 1872. David Campbell drew the first order, in favor of

Chase, Hanford & Co., of Chicago, for the sum of \$5. The average amount drawn per year has been about \$10,000.

In 1857 a school-house was erected in the village. It was a frame structure, about 24 x 40, and was used until 1873, when the present two-story frame building was erected, at a cost of \$6,000. This building has four rooms, and four teachers are regularly employed. In the spring of 1885 the corps of teachers was as follows: D. G. Hays, principal; Bertha Beitel, Edna Mettler, Josie Morse.

The religious well being of the people is cared for by the Baptists, Congregationalists and Methodist Episcopalans, each of which have church edifices.

The secret and benevolent societies in 1885 were the Masons, Odd-Fellows and G. A. R.

Malta Lodge, No. 320, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1859. A dispensation was granted June 9, under which the lodge acted until October 5, when the charter was granted by the Grand Lodge. Its charter members were T. C. Wetmore, John E. Atwood, Jacob M. Moon, John B. Orput, Edmund Badger, T. H. Hecox, J. H. Clark, J. A. Patterson. Its first officers were Titus C. Wetmore, W. M.; John E. Atwood, S. W.; J. M. Moon, J. W.; J. R. Evans, S. D.; T. H. Hecox, J. D.; C. B. Safford, Secretary; A. Wetmore, Treasurer; J. A. Patterson, Tyler. The officers were installed by S. O. Vaughan, of DeKalb. The present membership, in January, 1885, is 19, with the following named officers: Caleb Peters, W. M.; R. M. Hevenor, S. W.; George Spickerman, J. W.; David Claxton, Treasurer; J. C. Pierce, Secretary; Horace Claxton, S. D.; C. W. Haish, J. D.; J. P. Newhall, C. F. Meyers, Stewards; James Homan, Tyler. The P. M. W.'s are T. C. Wetmore, J. R. Evans, J. M. Moon, S. C. Hapgood, John Sargent, R. M. Hevenor and S. S. Coe.

Malta Lodge, No. 606, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 18, 1876, with the following named charter members: J. V. Willett, D. S. Holderness, J. V. Cornish, P. Barnes, R. Pendergrass, J. Conlin. The lodge has been quite successful, and numbers 38 members, with a well-furnished lodge room. It has lost by death four of its members during the nine years of its existence—J. Lamb, A. McCrea, I. H. Claxton and John Fanson. Its present officers are M. Quincer, N. G.; I. P. Hoyt, V. G.; R. Pendergrass, Sec.; J. V. Willett, Treas. The P. N. G.'s are

J. V. Willett, R. Pendergrass, A. McCrea, J. V. Cornish, Henry Shaver, William H. Haish, P. Barnes, R. Fox, A. S. Kinsloe, William M. Kempson, F. Rist, M. L. Dedrick and William Spickerman.

Edward Bridge Post, No. 124, G. A. R., was organized March 16, 1882. Its first officers and charter members were J. C. Pierce, Com.; R. M. Hevenor, S. V. C.; R. Fox, J. V. C.; A. S. Kinsloe, Adjt.; A. Van Patten, Q. M.; T. S. Warren, O. D.; B. Cartwright, Chap.; A. A. Spickerman, Surg.; S. P. Sherwood, O. G.; S. Palquest, S.; W. H. Cheatham, D. A. Smith, A. Allenburg. The Post has now a membership of 33, and meets the third Monday in each month in Haish's Hall. Its present officers are A. S. Kinsloe, Com.; A. Van Patten, S. V. C.; W. H. Scofield, J. V. C.; R. M. Hevenor, Adjt.; J. C. Pierce, Q. M.; B. F. Hurt, O. D.; S. Sherwood, O. G.; S. Lloyd, Chap.; A. A. Spickerman, Surg.; J. Tomassen, Q. S.; C. Tomassen, S. M.; S. Palquest, Sent. The only P. Com. is S. C. Pierce.

One of the first industries of the place was the grist-mill erected by Clement & Dodge in 1857. It was a two-story frame structure, about 40 x 60 feet, with two run of buhrs. The owners ran it until about 1859, when they leased it to Booth & Sprague, who ran it for a time, at a loss, and then sub-let it to Caleb Peters. In 1861, while being run by the latter, it was totally destroyed by fire. Clement & Dodge sued Mr. Sprague for the value of the mill, and for several years the case was before the courts of the State. Judgment was finally rendered against Sprague in the Circuit Court; the case was appealed and the verdict sustained by the Supreme Court. It is said to have cost Mr. Sprague about \$18,000.

In 1867 a second mill was erected by Caleb Peters, assisted to some extent by the citizens of Malta. It was also a two-story frame, a little smaller than the first, but with two run of buhrs. It is yet running, and is the property of C. W. Haish.

Malta was incorporated by special charter in 1869, its first election being held April 5, resulting in the election of G. W. Smiley, President of the Board of Trustees; C. Anderson, J. V. Willett, James Welch, S. T. Wright, Trustees; C. W. Haish, Treasurer; S. E. Powers, Clerk; J. C. Westgate, Police Justice; W. H. Scofield, Constable. The trustees and clerks since that date have been as follows:

1870—G. W. Smiley, President; A. S. Kinsloe, J.

M. Orput, W. D. Cook, S. T. Wright, Trustees; J. W. McClure, Clerk.

1871—G. W. Smiley, President; R. F. Lintleman, A. S. Kinsloe, D. F. Pease, J. M. Orput, Trustees; J. W. McClure, Clerk.

1872—G. A. Ingersoll, President; J. C. Pierce, A. McCrea, Wm. Le Brant, A. S. Kinsloe, Trustees; J. W. McClure, Clerk.

1873—D. F. Peas, President; P. Deane, Wm. Le Brant, J. S. Endstrom, Phineas Barnes, Trustees; Millard Spoor, Clerk.

1874—A. McCrea, President; G. W. Smiley, S. T. Wright, A. Ball, R. Pendergrass, Trustees; John Murphy, Clerk.

1875—A. McCrea, President; G. A. Ingersoll, R. Pendergrass, S. T. Wright, A. Ball, Trustees; W. H. Cory, Clerk.

1876—A. Ball, President; E. A. Watkins, S. T. Wright, R. F. Lintleman, J. C. Pierce, Trustees; A. S. Kinsloe, Clerk.

1877—A. Ball, President; J. C. Pierce, R. F. Lintleman, H. Claxton, S. T. Wright, Trustees; A. S. Kinsloe, Clerk.

1878—A. Ball, President; C. F. Pease, C. A. Tindall, R. M. Hevenor, Caleb Peters, Trustees; M. Fitzgerald, Clerk.

1879—J. V. Willett, President; J. C. Pierce, W. F. Phelps, P. Barnes, H. Claxton, Trustees; J. M. Smith, Clerk.

1880—C. W. Haish, President; J. C. Pierce, W. F. Phelps, S. T. Wright, R. F. Lintleman, Trustees; M. J. Cunningham, Clerk.

1881—J. C. Pierce, President; R. F. Lintleman, W. F. Phelps, B. B. Smiley, J. M. Orput, Trustees; M. Fitzgerald, Clerk.

1882—J. C. Pierce, President; J. V. Willett, S. T. Wright, W. F. Phelps, J. M. Orput, Trustees; B. B. Smiley, Clerk.

1883—C. W. Haish, President; A. S. Kinsloe, A. F. Engstrom, A. Van Patten, Caleb Peters, Trustees; M. Fitzgerald, Clerk.

1884—G. W. Smiley, President; A. S. Kinsloe, A. Van Patten, David Claxton, J. V. Willett, Trustees; M. Fitzgerald, Clerk.

On the 17th of March, 1884, the question was submitted to a vote as to whether the town should incorporate as a village under the general act. There were 31 votes cast for incorporation, and 53 against.

The issue in all charter elections has usually been that of license or no license. About one year in five the anti-license people have a majority.

SUPERVISORS.

George W. Smiley.....	1869-71	Jacob V. Willett.....	1879
G. A. Ingersoll.....	1872	Charles W. Haish.....	1880
Dan F. Peas.....	1873	Joseph C. Pierce.....	1881-2
A. McCrea.....	1874-5	Charles W. Haish.....	1883
Alfred Ball.....	1876-8	George W. Smiley.....	1884

MAYFIELD TOWNSHIP.

MAYFIELD Township was one of the first settled in the county. The valuable timber lands that lie along the Kishwaukee River, which courses through the eastern part, attracted the attention of the pioneers of De Kalb County, and it was but a short time before every rod was claimed. Mayfield is bounded on the east by Sycamore Township, on the north by Kingston, on the south by De Kalb and on the west by South Grove. As stated, along the Kishwaukee River are valuable timber lands, but west of this is a beautiful prairie, which is now dotted over with fine farm houses, and which has been placed under an excellent state of cultivation.

In the early day deer, wolves and game of all kinds abounded. Prairie chickens were in great numbers. Mrs. E. D. Walrod states that she has slipped up and caught them unawares, being quite tame.

Who has the honor to be the first to locate in the township is unknown, but it is supposed that John Tower preceded all others. Among those who came in during the first two or three years—from 1835 to 1838—were John Thorn, Morris and Erasmus D. Walrod, James and Samuel Gilbert, Ira Douglas, John Nichols, Lyman Judd, John Tift, Robert Graham, James McCollum and Henry Madden. The latter was the first Representative in the Legislature, being elected while the county was part of La Salle, even before Kane was organized. Dr. Madden, as he was always called, was a well known man in the early history of the county, and is deserving of more than a passing notice. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was held in high esteem by the pioneers. In the county-seat contests he favored Brush Point, near where he was located, and in securing the appointment of commissioners to locate the

county seat, he selected, it is said, those whom he thought he could influence favorable to Brush Point. Dr. Madden died at Malta, in this county.

Morris Walrod was Sheriff of the county several terms. He is now dead.

Erasmus D. Walrod is an old and highly respected citizen of Sycamore, at present owning a farm adjoining the city on the west. He served as Deputy Sheriff for eight years.

John Tift was a native of New Hampshire. He located on section 1, where he remained many years. He is now a resident of Sycamore.

James McCollum was an eastern man, but came here from Indiana in 1835, locating on section 15. About 1843 he sold out and removed to Round Prairie, Boone County, where he has since died.

Robert Graham was a native of Kentucky. He made claim to a tract of land in the northeast part of the township and died there about 1850. A son yet resides on the old homestead.

Lyman Judd settled on section 1. He was a native of York State, but came from Indiana in June, 1835. About 1858 he moved to Minnesota and settled in Rice County, where he has since died.

Ira Douglas was also a native of New York. He came to the county in 1835 and stopped about one year at Paw Paw Grove, and then came to Mayfield where he now lives.

Much trouble was had with claim jumpers by the early settlers, and it was some years after the land came into market before all claims were settled.

The first religious services in the township were conducted by the Methodists, and for some time services were held at the house of Ira Douglas. Being convenient to Sycamore and De Kalb, the citizens of the township generally worship in those places.

The first school is said by some to have been held in 1839, the teacher being Fanny Clark. Others claim Lucy Stewart was the first teacher, the school being held in a log cabin belonging to David Hodge on section 11. This was also in 1839.

The County Superintendent of Public Schools in his report for the year ending June 30, 1884, gives the following items in relation to educational matters in the township: Number of persons under 21 years of age, 365; number of school age, 270; enrollment, 238. There were nine districts, each having a frame school-house.

Mayfield sent 103 men to the front during the

rebellion, of whom the following named gave their lives to the country: Marvin Smith died at Smithland, Mo., Dec. 31, 1861; W. H. Decker, at Farmington, May 16, 1862; G. G. Farwell, at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Turner Wing, at Mayfield, May, 1862; Joseph Piper, at Quincy, Ill., April 23, 1862; Elias Goble, at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1862; William Kerr, on steamer City of Memphis, Jan. 5, 1863; J. Patterson, at Camp Sherman, Miss., Aug. 25, 1863; Samuel Piper, at Young's Point, La., April 1, 1863; J. P. Young, at Camp Nelson, March 5, 1864; Alonzo Houghton, in rebel prison, Cahaba Ala., September, 1864; William Stevenson, at Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; Edward Howe, at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1864.

Mayfield Township, in 1884, had of improved land 22,270 acres, valued by the local assessor at \$316,570. The personal property listed the same year amounted to \$89,094; a total of \$405,664. This was reduced by the State Board of Equalization to \$361,319, on which the assessment was made. The personal property included at that time the following items: Horses, 781; cattle, 2,348; mules and asses, 4; sheep, 152; hogs, 2,049; steam engines, 2; safes, 1; carriages and wagons, 274; watches and clocks, 189; sewing and knitting machines, 115; pianos, 6; organs and melodeons, 35.

SUPERVISORS.

Mulford Nickerson	1850	T. Wynkoop	1863-64
Willis Lott	1851	Curtis Smith	1865-72
James Sivwright	1852	Edward P. Safford	1873-76
Agrippa Dow	1853-54	Nelson Sivwright	1877-79
James Parker	1855	Edward P. Safford	1880
Henry Madden	1856	Nelson Sivwright	1881
W. A. Nickerson	1857-58	Edward P. Safford	1882
A. B. Crippen	1859-60	Henry O. Whittemore	1883-84
James Sivwright	1861-62		

MILAN TOWNSHIP.

MILAN is an exclusively prairie township, there being no natural grove within its borders. It is bounded on the south by Shabbona Township, on the east by Afton, on the north by Malta, and on the west by Lee County. The township was organized in 1857, and was taken off of Malta and Shabbona. It being so far from timber, the land was not taken up until quite late. The township comprises township 39 north, range 3 east, and was organized in 1857,

previous to which time the southern half had been attached to Shabbona and the northern half to Malta.

Lewis McEwen, now of the city of De Kalb, was the first white man to locate in the township. In 1852 he made claim to a tract of land, built a cabin and was for a time, like Robinson Crusoe, "monarch of all he surveyed." Benjamin Banfield and Reuben Dodd soon after moved into the township and Mr. McEwen then had company. In 1852, when he located here, not an acre of the land had been entered from the Government, but much of it was taken up the following year. Gurdon Hewitt entered nine sections in one day, with land warrants, worth eighty cents per acre.

In the winter of 1853-4 more than 100 deer were seen from McEwen's cabin door, and wolves were extremely troublesome. The deer disappeared with the advent of the locomotive.

After the first settlement was made it was but a few years before every acre of land was taken up or purchased from speculators by actual settlers, and today the township of Milan is one of the most prosperous in the county. In the southern portion of the township a large colony from Norway located.

In the summer of 1868 a large two-story building was erected in the center of the township for school and town purposes. The lower part was used for school purposes, while the upper served as a tower hall and place of public worship.

In 1860 the population of Milan was but 262, yet it furnished 38 men for the suppression of the rebellion.

The school section was sold in 1865 and produced a township school fund of over \$8,000. The first school-house was built in the center of the township in 1855.

From the report of the County Superintendent for the year ending June 30, 1884, the following items are gleaned as to the schools of this township: Number of persons under 21 years of age, 450; number between the ages of 6 and 21, 330; number enrolled, 263; number of districts, 9. In each district was a frame school-house, the total value being estimated at \$6,000. There was a tax levied of \$1,944 for school purposes. During the year 18 teachers were employed, receiving an average salary of \$31.46, the highest being \$42.50, and the lowest \$25.

Milan Township has 22,295 acres of improved

land, according to the assessment of 1884. This was valued by the local assessor at \$309,410. Of personal property there was assessed \$52,715. Total, \$362,125. This was reduced by the State Board of equalization to \$315,361. Among the items of personal property assessed there were the following: Horses, 670; cattle 1,880; mules and asses, 4; sheep, 131; hogs, 2,208; melodeons and organs, 35; carriages and wagons, 203; watches and clocks, 123; sewing and knitting machines, 86.

The following have served the township as members of the Board of Supervisors: Lewis McEwen, 1857-60; John Banfield, 1861; Lewis McEwen, 1862-8; A. L. Wells, 1869-72; Edwin R. Colby, 1873-84.

PAW PAW TOWNSHIP.

PAW PAW Township lies in the southwest corner of the county. It is bounded on the east by Victor Township, on the north by Shabbona Township, on the west by Lee County and on the south by La Salle County.

It comprises 36 sections of land known as Congressional township 37 north, range 3 east of the third principal meridian.

Paw Paw Township is a fine body of land, principally rolling prairie. There are within its borders three groves,—Paw Paw, Ross and Coon Grove,—the first named extending into Lee County. The township is well watered by the Big Indian Creek and its numerous tributaries.

The natural advantages of timber and water attracted settlers here at an early day. David A. Towne was doubtless the first, locating here in the spring of 1835, and erecting his log cabin on the southwest quarter of section 19, on what is now known as the Pierpont Edwards place. Mr. Towne broke a few acres and made his home here till the following year, when he transferred his claim to his brother, Russell Towne, and removed to the adjoining township on the west, now Wyoming, Lee County, where he resided the remainder of his life.

The next to locate here was the Harris and Butlerfield party, who came from Cayuga Co., N. Y., in July, 1835. The party was composed of Rev. Benoni

Harris, a Methodist Episcopal minister, and family; Benjamin Harris, son of Benoni, and family; Edward Butterfield and family; John Plass and family; and L. D. McDowell and Joseph Harris, two single men.

Benoni and Benjamin Harris, with their families, settled on the northwest quarter of section 14. Rev. Benoni Harris was the pioneer preacher of this region, and labored faithfully in his holy calling, both as a mission and circuit preacher. His wife, Thankful Harris, was the first to die in the new settlement. Her death occurred in the spring of 1836. She was buried in the grove on the west side of the road on section 19. The venerable pastor died in 1845 and was buried beside her. Benjamin Harris moved to Iowa in 1854, entered the army in the late war, and died some years later.

Edward Butterfield made his first claim on the west side of the county line, but the following year he moved into Paw Paw Township, making his claim on the west side of section 19. He continued to reside in Paw Paw until 1852, when he removed to Iowa. He returned in 1864 and died two years later. Solomon V. Butterfield, his son, is the only representative of the first colony now residing in the township, and from whom the historian obtained much valuable information.

Joseph Harris moved to Kansas in an early day.

John Plass remained in the township only one year, and removed to Wyoming Township, Lee County.

S. D. McDowell, who came here a single man, married Delilah Harris, July 4, 1836. Miss Harris was the youngest daughter of Rev. Benoni Harris. This was the first marriage in the township. Their daughter, Mary E., born in the summer of 1837, is believed to have been the first white child born in the township. The honor is also claimed for Caroline Towne, daughter of David A. Towne, who is said to have been born in the spring of that year. Mr. McDowell and family continued residents of the township for several years, and then moved West.

William Rogers, Asabel Baldwin, Joseph Ross, Russell Towne, J. Alcott, Job Morgan and Mr. Bannigan are numbered among the pioneers of 1836.

Asabel Baldwin kept the stage house and was the first Postmaster at Paw Paw Grove. He remained but a few years and then removed towards the setting sun.

William Rogers located at what is now East Paw Paw, where he kept a tavern until 1842, when he sold to Jacob Wirick. He built the first house on the site of the village. Of this man, Boies thus speaks:

"Bill Rogers was a marked character. He was bold as a lion, tall and straight as an Indian. He sometimes acted as detective of criminals, and sometimes, it is said, in the character of principal. An exciting story is told of his arrest of a huge, powerful negro, who had hitherto defied all efforts to capture him. Rogers met him on the prairie when both were unarmed, and, after a fight lasting over an hour, succeeded in pinioning his arms, handing him over to the officers, and securing the large reward offered for his capture. Rogers was the contractor to remove the Indians from this country to their new homes west of the Mississippi. Five or six years ago [Boies wrote in 1868] an early citizen of this county, crossing the plains to California, was astonished to meet him far beyond civilization, dressed in Indian costume, and mounted on a wild mustang, with long hair and beard as white as snow, still hale and hearty, and still a pioneer."

Joseph Ross was from the South. He located at the grove which bears his name—Ross' Grove.

Russell Towne settled on section 19, and spent the remainder of his life in this township.

Mr. Bannigan was an Irishman, and located in a grove to which he gave his name, but has long been known as Coon's grove.

But few settlements were made in the township until 1841, when settlers began to come in quite rapidly. Among those who came between 1841 and 1846 were Matthew Nisbitt, Jacob Wirick, Moses, Marcus A. and Eli Bartlett, Alonzo M. La Port, Dennis Connell, Thomas, William, James and Robert Harper, James McFarland, Vincent Breese, Robert Hampton and A. W. Lake.

Some of the earliest settlers at Paw Paw were no credit to the community, and from suspicious circumstances surrounding them were supposed to be members of the horse-thieving and counterfeiting fraternity. But they were not allowed to remain long, the better elements buying and forcing them out.

Rev. Benoni Harris was, without doubt, the first to preach the gospel of Christ in this region of country. He was an old man when he came to the county, but lived some years to do good as he had

opportunity. He died at the grove, at the age of 84. Meetings were held at private houses until the erection of school-houses, when services were held therein. Services were held at the house of Marcus Bartlett in the summer of 1845, Rev. Wm. Atkinson, a young Congregational minister, officiating. He traveled a circuit of forty miles on foot for several months.

A society of United Presbyterians was organized at Ross' Grove in 1854, Rev. Mr. Freely, Pastor. The first church in the township was built by this society, assisted by the Presbytery, and by liberal donations from New York State and from neighboring people. The idea of building a church at that time is said to have originated with Daniel McFarland, a visitor from the East. He proposed the building, and offered to give \$100 toward it, which he subsequently did. Among those who took an active part in building were the Harper Brothers, Matthew Nisbitt, Moses Bartlett, James McFarland, Alexander Lyons, John Dennis and O. D. Miller. The church, a large wooden structure, was erected in 1861, and dedicated in the spring of 1862, Rev. Samuel F. Thompson officiating. The membership numbered about 45. The church is located on section 11, and has for some years not been used.

A union church was built in 1867 at East Paw Paw, and dedicated in February, 1868. It is still in use.

A church was built by the Congregationalists on section 22, and is still in use.

The first school in the township was held at the house of Benjamin Harris in the summer of 1836, Rev. Benoni Harris being the teacher. It was a private school. The first school-house was erected in the north end of Ross' Grove in 1846, and the first term of school began December 1, Thomas Burns being the teacher. The house was of logs, split and set upon end, chinked and plastered with mud. The first frame school-house was built on the present site of the house in District No. 2, and erected in 1850.

A joint stock-company was organized at East Paw Paw for the purpose of building and conducting a seminary at that point. The building was completed and opened in 1855, with Elder Jessup as principal. The venture did not prove a success, and the building was sold to the school district for a public school, with the understanding that the higher branches should be taught. This not proving satisfactory

either to the district or people, a company was formed, another building erected, and the East Paw Paw Classical Seminary began operations, with D. D. McGibbony as principal. The building burning down December, 1870, the district turned over to the company the building first erected. Mr. Frazer succeeded Mr. McGibbony, and in turn was succeeded by J. H. Beitel, the principal now in charge. The school has always maintained a high reputation, but, owing to many villages springing up within a radius of a few miles, it has not met with the financial success it deserves. The present Trustees are Robert Hampton, C. H. Card, Henry Dickinson, Henry Boardman, O. D. Edwards, William Patrick, J. B. Hyde, Robert Boston and William Weddell. The institution is now known as the Teachers' Institute and Classical Seminary.

George I. Talbot, County Superintendent, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1884, gives the following interesting facts in relation to the public schools: There were ten school districts, three of which had school less than 110 days during the year. In each of the districts was a frame school-house, the total value of all being \$4,800. There were 340 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 231 were between the ages of 6 and 21. Of this number 182 were enrolled in the schools. Twenty-two teachers had been employed, receiving a salary on an average of \$29.30 per month, the highest being \$40 and the lowest \$20. The tax levy was \$2,220.

A postoffice was established at Ross Grove at an early day. In 1849 Wheeler Hedges was Postmaster. His receipts for the year were \$1.09. It is not probable the office was established before 1848. According to John Wentworth, Moses Bartlett was Postmaster in 1851, George V. Miner in 1853, Charles Davis in 1855. During that year H. H. Clark was appointed and removed to its present site at the cross roads. Matthew Nisbit succeeded Clark, and the office was then successively held by J. L. Holmes, John Freely and Charles Davis. Others held it for short intervals until 1867, when the incumbent, Asa Demming, was appointed.

A postoffice was established under the name of Paw Paw Grove in 1837, with Asahel Baldwin as Postmaster. Mr. Baldwin was succeeded the following year by William Rogers, who held it until 1840, when he was succeeded by Charles Morgan.

In 1842 Hiram Wood was appointed and held it for several years, being succeeded by A. B. Breese. Succeeding him, in turn, the office was held by Walter Hyde, George Brownlow, H. A. Van Ripper and Benjamin Lobdell, the latter being appointed in 1884. The receipts of the office in 1837 were \$2.87.

The village of East Paw Paw is situated on the west line of the county on section 7, on the old Chicago and Galena stage road. The village lies partly in De Kalb and partly in Lee County, and contains one general store and postoffice, conducted by Benjamin Lobdell, a wagon and carriage shop by H. S. Dickinson, and a hotel and blacksmith-shop. It boasts of the educational establishment already mentioned—the Teachers' Institute and Classical Seminary. It also has two churches, a union and Methodist Episcopal.

The first house was built at this point by William Rogers, in 1837, and used as a public house. He sold out to Mr. Jacob Wirick in 1842. The latter enlarged the building and named it the Paw Paw House. He conducted it successfully as a public house for many years.

The first merchants here were the Howard Brothers. J. L. Adams, a Mr. Warren, and the sons of Jacob Wirick were among the early traders.

Before the building of the railroad south of the grove, East Paw Paw became quite a flourishing village, and was considered one of the best trading points for miles around. At one time there were two general merchandise stores, a drug store, and other places of business here.

The "Chicago road" (so called) which crosses the township from east to west, entering on the east near the northeast corner of section 12, takes a general westerly course, and leaves the township near the southwest corner of section 7.

This road is historic for the reason that it was the great thoroughfare in early days for travel and freighting between Chicago and Galena and the country west to the Mississippi. Over this road in the pioneer days rolled the heavy leather-spring Concord coaches, loaded inside and out with eager land-seekers and speculators, while the heavy freight wagons plodded their slow way, following each other in quick succession. Over this road, the farmers of those days, whose homes lay westward of this township, hauled their surplus produce to Chicago.

The Paw Paw Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was organized Sept. 6, and began business Sept. 9, 1881. The first officers were: Simoon E. Hyde, Pres.; Spencer Griffith, Sec'y; R. F. Hampton, Treas. The company has written about \$100,000 worth of business. The business is limited to Paw Paw Township. Losses are paid within 60 days by assessments on the members.

The assessed valuation of lands and personal property in this township for 1884, is as follows: Lands, \$337,707; personal property, \$101,533. Total, \$439,240. The State Board of Equalization, that it might conform to the low assessments made in other counties, reduced the total to \$391,975. Among the articles assessed were horses, 1,015; neat cattle, 3,268; mules and asses, 28; sheep, 965; hogs, 3,865; melodeons and organs, 45; pianos, 4; carriages and wagons, 334; watches and clocks, 226. The total number of acres of improved land is 24,032, the largest number of any township in the county.

SUPERVISORS.

Pierpont Edwards.....1850-1	S. E. Sheppardson.....1870-2
William Sheppardson.....1852	Robert Hampton.....1873
Pierpont Edwards.....1853	Cornelius W. Quilhot.....1874-5
William Sheppardson.....1854	Henry M. Boardman.....1876
Robert Hampton.....1855-9	C. W. Quilhot.....1877
A. Dol.....1860-1	Henry M. Boardman.....1878-81
Robert Hampton.....1862-6	C. W. Quilhot.....1883
N. H. Powers.....1867-9	Robert Hampton.....1884

PIERCE TOWNSHIP.

CONGRESSIONAL township 39 north, range 5 east, is known as the civil township of Pierce, so named in honor of Franklin Pierce, who at the time of its organization was just inaugurated as President of the United States. It is bound on the east by Kane County, on the north by Cortland Township, on the south by Squaw Grove, and on the west by Afton. The headwaters of the Big Rock Creek are in this township. It is a prairie country, the northern half being undulating, while the southern half is rather flat. It has been an excellent wheat country in the past, and in 1870 it produced more of that cereal than any other township in the county.

Elder Nathan Wilcox has the honor of being the first to locate in what is now the township of Pierce.

He located in the north part of the township in 1847. During that year John Lasher, a native of Pennsylvania, and Jacob F. Plapp, a native of Germany, came and selected their future homes. Lasher selected the southeast quarter of section 24. He built a substantial frame house, lived there until 1853, when he sold out and removed to Iowa. He now lives in Dubuque. Plapp selected the northeast quarter of section 24, but did not permanently settle until about two years later. He died on the homestead in January, 1885.

In 1848 Michael Welsh, a native of Ireland, came and entered land on section 11, improved a farm and there lived and died.

Jacob Lintner came from Lake Co., Ill., and located on section 25. He was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1799. His wife was Frances Shaffner, also of the same county and State. In 1828 they settled in Richland Co., Ohio, where they remained until 1844, when they settled in Lake Co., Ill. Mr. Lintner died on the homestead in 1850. His widow successfully managed the farm until her death, March 23, 1883. They had eight children, only one of whom is now a resident of the township—Mrs. Frederick Hoffman.

There were a number of arrivals in 1849, among whom were Henry Kamer, Christian Meyer, George Eberly, David Gerlach, Bernard Milnamow, Thomas Gormley, Malachi Henaughan, John Allen and Josiah Jacob. Ramer was from Pennsylvania. He settled on section 27, and there died. Meyer also settled on section 27. He now resides in Sandwich. Eberly was also from Pennsylvania. He located on section 26. He died here. His son, George, lives on the same section. Gerlach chose for his home a portion of section 24. He is now dead, but has two sons living in the township, Samuel on the homestead and Anderson on section 14. Henaughan located on section 19. He is now dead. Two sons survive him, who yet reside in the township. Milnamow, Allen and Gormley all yet reside in the township. All are Irishmen.

Among other pioneers of the township were Levi and Moses Hill, Thomas Halloran, P. Home, P. Dunn, L. Hennegan, John Ferrick, the Butlers and Dillons.

Pierce Township was first included in Somonauk precinct, subsequently in Orange precinct, then in

Richland. Until 1853 the north half was attached to Squaw Grove, and the south half to Cortland Township. In that year it was organized as a civil township.

SUPERVISORS.

H. S. Champlin	1853-4	P. W. Gallagher	1869
C. C. Humiston	1855-9	John Walsh	1870-1
B. Milnamow	1861	N. B. Sheldon	1872-3
S. Denton	1861	Charles A. Hubbard	1874-8
T. Gormley	1862-3	James D. Gormley	1879-81
N. C. Cottrell	1864	Charles A. Hubbard	1882-3
G. W. Sater	1865-6	A. G. Smith	1884
C. M. Humiston	1867-8		

The first school in the township was taught by William J. Bates, in 1850, on section 8. The school-house was made of split poles. Mr. Bates taught 21 terms in that district. In relation to the present status of the public schools of the township, the following items are gleaned from the report of the County Superintendent of Public Schools for the year ending June 30, 1884: There were 416 persons in the township under 21 years of age, of whom 296 were over six. Of this number 272 were enrolled in the public schools. There were eight districts, each having a frame school-house, the total value of which was estimated at \$6,250. Each district had school over 110 days during the year, in which 24 teachers were employed, receiving an average monthly salary of \$34.43, the highest being \$45 and the lowest \$25. The tax levy was \$2,220.

Elder Wilcox was probably the first to preach Christ and Him crucified in the township. There are in 1885 two Church organizations—the Evangelical Association and the Lutherans.

The first meetings of those holding the views of the Evangelical Association were held at the house of John Lasher about 1849, near the county line. The people of Kane and De Kalb Counties met together to worship in private houses on both sides of the line for some years. Revs. Hall, Rockuts and Weldy were the first preachers. John Shoop was the first class-leader and Jacob Lintner exhorter. Among the first members were David Gerlach and wife; Benjamin Moss and wife; John Shoop and wife; George Eberly and wife; Jacob Lintner and wife; John Kuter and wife; J. F. Plapp and wife; John Bartmeis and wife; John Schwitzer and wife; Valentine Hummel and wife; Christopher Hummel and wife; John Lasher and Peter Hummel. About 1850 a church building was erected on the southwest quarter of section 24. It is a frame structure, and still

in use. It was dedicated by Bishop Esher, of Chicago. The society owns a parsonage conveniently located near the church. There are now 150 members connected with the society. Peter Hummel, Jacob Kunes and Oscar Ramer are the class-leaders; Andrew Gerlach, Thomas Shoop, Fred. Lentz and George Schule, stewards; Peter Hummel, Fred. Lentz, George Ramer, George Schule and J. Kuter, trustees. Rev. Jacob K. Schultz is the present pastor. Services are held in German and English. A Sabbath-school is connected with the Church, with Jacob Weber superintendent.

The first meetings of the Lutheran Church were held at the school-house in District No. 2, in 1870, and were conducted by Rev. John Andreas, from Somonauk. An organization was effected embracing the families of Henry Rath, Peter Conse, Charles Dellenbach, Joseph Dellenbach, Demst, George Motz, Frank Redeleperger, August Conse, Henry Schmidt, Henry Anspach, Hartman Schule and William Nehring. The society met for worship in the school-house until 1872, when a neat frame church building was erected on the northeast quarter of section 33, which, together with the furniture, cost \$2,400. There are now 20 families belonging to the society.

Pierceville postoffice was established in 1854, with Moses Hill as postmaster. His commission was dated February 21, 1854. The office was at his house, which was on the route from Sycamore to Cortland. Mail was received from each direction twice a week. In 1857 Mr. Hill resigned, after which time, until 1879, various persons held the office, until 1879, when Mr. Hill was reappointed. He served until 1883, when George Schule was appointed, and is the incumbent. Mail is received three times each week from Hinckley.

The first birth in the township was that of a child of John Leshner, in 1849. The second birth was that of Mary Jane Meyer, daughter of Christian Meyer, born October 6, 1850. She is now the wife of Valentine Hummel.

The first death was that of Jacob Lintner. He was first buried on his farm, but his remains were subsequently removed and interred in the cemetery of the Evangelical Association.

One hundred men were furnished by the township to aid in the War of the Rebellion.

The township in 1884 had 22,351 acres of im-

proved land, valued at \$291,915, as reported by the local assessor. The personal property, according to the same authority, was valued at \$56,756. This total of \$348,671 was reduced by the State Board of Equalization to \$315,293. Among the items of personal property assessed this year were the following; Horses, 624; cattle, 2,351; mules and asses, 24; sheep, 53; hogs, 2,092; carriages and wagons, 160; watches and clocks, 125; sewing and knitting machines, 102; pianos, 6; melodeons and organs, 26.

SHABBONA TOWNSHIP.



SHABBONA township is named in honor of the celebrated Indian chief, Shabbona, who long made his home at the beautiful grove which also bears his name. It is a fine body of land, comprising township 38, range 3 east. Big Indian Creek enters the township on section 31, runs in a northeasterly direction through sections 32, 29, 28, 22, 21, then taking a southeasterly direction, passes through sections 23, 26 and 36, into Paw Paw Township. The Kishwaukee River heads in the northern part of the township.

The Chicago & Iowa Railroad runs through the central and northwestern part of the township.

The first settlers were Edmond Towne and David Smith, who arrived here in December, 1835.* The former was a man of family, while the latter was a youth of 14, and a step-son of Mr. Towne. They raised a log house on the southwest quarter of section 25, on the first day of January, 1836. The next settler was Ira Parks, who located at the west end of the grove. He was from Ohio, and resided here till 1875, when he removed to Earlville, where he still resides. Next came Nathan Olmstead, followed a little later by his brothers William and Lewis. They were from Chemung Co., N. Y., and made their settlement on sections 25 and 36. The two latter are still residents of the township. Coleman Olmsted and family came along about a year later and lo-

*David Smith asserts that he came in December, 1834, and that the house of which mention is made was erected Jan. 1, 1835. We think he is in error, as he acknowledges that a settlement was first made at Paw Paw Grove, and the earliest date claimed for the latter is the summer of 1835. The date claimed by Mr. Smith is contradictory of every acknowledged fact in relation to the various settlements made in the county, and which have always stood uncontradicted.—EDITOR.

cated on section 25. He subsequently removed to Missouri, but returned to De Kalb County and died at the residence of his son, D. D. Olmsted, in Clinton Township a few years ago. Among other early settlers were William, Lyman and Jeff. Sturtevant and Darius Horton.

During the next few years quite a number of settlers came in and a village was started on the south side of the grove on section 26, known as Shabbona Grove. John Olmstead opened the first store and Mr. Adams the second. The latter soon after sold out to Warren & Marks—S. B. Warren and Wm. Marks. A postoffice was established here about 1848, Mr. Marks being the first postmaster. Mr Marks. is said to have been one of the twelve apostles of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. The office is still continued.

Mr. Curtis opened the first drug store at the Grove, and was also for a time postmaster. He was convicted of robbing the mail and sent to the State prison, where he died.

The first white child born in the township was Charles C. Johnson, son of C. P. Johnson, Sept. 11, 1838.

David Smith, although but a boy, made a claim on section 24 the year he came to the township.

The first farm house was built by Wm. Olmstead in 1842.

The first religious services were held at the house of Nathan Olmstead in 1848 [1838] by Rev. Burton Carpenter, a Baptist minister. The first Methodist services were at the house of Coleman Olmsted in the fall of 1841. Meetings were held in the house in the winter, and in the barn in summer, of that year, Rev. Mr. Morris officiating. The Methodists erected the first house of worship in 1864; the first services held therein were the funeral services of Mr. M. V. Allen, Sept. 21, 1864. A union church was built about the same time, but the Methodist Episcopal church was the first dedicated. Both churches were in the village of Shabbona Grove.

The first Congregational Church of Shabbona (the old town) was organized Sept. 10, 1854. Among those in the organization were Wm. J. Noble and wife, John Campbell and Thomas Batten. Meetings were held in Center School house, District No. 3. Rev. Stephen Batten was the first pastor. The organization continued about ten years.

The first school in the township was in the winter of 1842-3, at the house of Mr. Wm. C. Olmsted. Wm. Curtis was the teacher. He received \$12.50 per month and boarded himself. The school was on the subscription plan, and the Olmsted families furnished the greater number of scholars. The first school-house was built on the west side of Indian Creek, on the north side of the road. It was used for religious purposes as well until the church buildings were erected. The house was of logs and erected in the fall of 1843. Eliza Horton was the first teacher in this house. A new school-house was built on the west side of the creek in 1846. It was a frame building, situated a quarter of a mile west of where the M. E. church was subsequently built. There are now in this township 664 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 452 are between the ages of 6 and 21. There are ten school districts, with one graded and nine ungraded schools. During the year ending June 30, 1884, there were 393 pupils enrolled in the schools. There were 22 teachers employed. The highest monthly wages paid any teacher was \$65, and the lowest \$20. The estimated value of school property is \$9,000. The tax levy for the support of schools was \$4,250. There are ten frame school-houses in the township.

The first cemetery was opened near the center of section 25. Mrs. Lyman was the first interred. She died in 1840 or 1841. A dozen bodies were probably buried here. The ground was soon abandoned.

The first regular cemetery was established on the farm of David Smith on section 27.

The first decoration of soldiers' graves was conducted by Rev. Fletcher Pomeroy, in June, 1877.

In its best days Shabbona Grove contained three general stores, a tin shop, a boot and shoe shop, two wagon and blacksmith shops, a tailor shop, two hotels and two churches. A large business was transacted.

The last Indian payment in De Kalb County, and doubtless in the State, was made in 1835, on section 35.

The early settlers of Shabbona, like the pioneers of other sections, believed whisky to be indispensable in house or barn raisings. When Edmond Towne's house was raised, a flask of whisky was found secreted near by, supposed to have been the property of the Indians. It was confiscated and added zest to the

occasion. For the next few years it was the custom to furnish a good supply at such gatherings. This practice was continued until the raising of Coleman Olmstead's barn (the first frame barn in the township), in the spring of 1842. Mr. Olmstead refused to furnish whisky, at which innovation there was a bitter protest. He substituted a warm supper, with good coffee, which was voted satisfactory. From that time a warm meal, with coffee, took the place of whisky at such gatherings.

In the winter of 1847-8, Shabbona, the Indian chief, in company with Wyman Gates, went to Washington and there sold to the latter all of his reservation except 60 acres, which he reserved for a home. He received about \$3,000 for the same, but lost it all on his return. In the spring of 1848 he went to Kansas and spent some time there and in Arkansas, but not being satisfied he returned to his old home at the grove, in 1851, only to find it in the possession of N. I. Kettle, who purchased the same of Gates, who in some way had a claim on it. Shabbona camped with his family on one of Vanderverter's lots, but was soon driven away. He went to Kankakee, but subsequently located on a tract of 20 acres near Morris, Grundy County, which was purchased for him with money raised for the purpose at Ottawa. See biography of Shabbona on page 534.

The so-called English settlement, in the western part of Shabbona Township, was begun in the fall of 1851. Five young Englishmen—Thomas Wright, Septimus Storey, William Cutts, George Glossup and Joseph Bidam—came together and were the pioneers of the settlement, taking this land from the Government. The first house was built by Mr. Glossup, on the southeast quarter of section 18. Here the whole party kept "bachelor's hall" and the place was headquarters for numerous English immigrants till they could construct homes for themselves. Among the early members of the settlement were Robert Mullins, Reuben Challand, Thomas Dalton and James Hutton. Many of these early settlers and their descendants are still residents of the township. These people built a Methodist Episcopal church, in 1869, on the southeast quarter of section 18. A school-house was built in 1857 in which is now District No. 6, in which Mrs. Witherpoon taught the first school. The first religious meetings in the settlement were in the school-house

in 1860, Rev. Mr. Ambrose officiating. Rev. Mr. Stoddard, was subsequently the local pastor. A cemetery was established at an early day, on section 18, one acre in extent. The ground, excepting lots sold, is the property of Mr. Storey.

Shabbona Township reports 22,157 acres of improved lands, the assessed value of which is given at \$318,629. The assessed value of town lots was \$45,842; of personal property, \$124,721. Total, \$488,192. The State Board of Equalization reduced the total to \$435,392. Among the items of personal property assessed were, horses, 634; cattle, 2,783; mules and asses, 22; sheep, 635; hogs, 2,800; melodeons and organs, 44; goods and merchandise, \$13,765; pianos, 8; carriages and wagons, 237; watches and clocks, 90; credits, \$38,503.

The first town meeting was held at the house of William Marks, April 2, 1850, at which meeting Mr. Marks was Chairman, and Richard Holmes, Clerk. There were 36 votes cast at the election which followed. The following named were elected: Richard Holmes, Supervisor; Z. W. Lamport, Clerk; Ira Park, Assessor; Harvey E. Allen, Collector; William White, Overseer of the Poor; William Marks, Justice of the Peace; H. E. Allen and Isaac F. Morse, Constables.

SUPERVISORS.

William Marks.....	1850	D. D. Stevens.....	1872
Isaac J. Comstock.....	1851-2	Benjamin S. White.....	1873-4
Thomas S. King.....	1853-6	Giles M. Alexander.....	1875-6
H. E. Allen.....	1857	Peter V. Quilhot.....	1877-80
D. D. Stevens.....	1858-60	John H. Woodbury.....	1860-81
D. Norton.....	1861	Peter V. Quilhot.....	1883
P. V. Quilhot.....	1862-3	Septimus Storey.....	1884
Frederick Ball.....	1864-71		

Village of Shabbona.

RO prettier village of its size can be found in this region of country than that of Shabbona. It was surveyed and platted in 1872, on land belonging to Francis E. Hinckley, John Palen, Catherine Palen, John Ray, Elizabeth Ray, Charles Stevens and Cynthia T. Stevens. It is located on section 15, township of Shabbona.

A village had been platted at the junction of the C. & I. and C. B. & Q. Railroads, about one-half mile west, to which was given the name of Cornton. A temporary depot had been constructed, John Ray

and William Husk had begun the sale of merchandise and other lines of business had either been started or were in contemplation. The site was favorable, and only one thing was required to make it the regular station of the railroad—a donation of some of the land to interested railroad men. This some of the proprietors refused to do; therefore a removal was determined upon and Cornton was doomed.

The first building erected in the village of Shabbona was by W. H. Ray, the present editor of the *Express*, in the fall of 1872. Previous to this, however, a building had been moved in from the country, by James Nutall, the one used by Mr. Alexander as a store building. William Husk then moved his store building from Cornton and opened the first mercantile establishment in the new village. He is still in business. Mr. Husk's family was the first to make this their home, moving in before Mr. Ray had completed his building.

J. M. Bean & Co. began business shortly after Mr. Husk and were the second to represent the mercantile interests of the place. A few months later A. S. Jackson moved in from Shabbona Grove and commenced business here.

In the spring of 1873, S. M. French opened an exclusive grocery store and was the first representative of that class.

In the fall of the same year M. V. Allen commenced his drug business which he still continues. He was the pioneer in that line of trade.

Frederick Stein removed to the village from Cornton late in the fall of 1872 and was the first shoemaker. He now resides at Lee. Aaron Vanness opened a second shop the following spring.

Isaac Ackersblade was the pioneer blacksmith, erecting and operating a shop shortly after the village was located. Dan Branscomb, a wagon-maker, in the spring of 1873, commenced business in his line, running in connection a blacksmith shop, with C. H. Carroll employed to work in that department. Stephen Branscomb was next in order.

W. F. Heeg, in the winter of 1872-3, opened a stock of furniture. He is yet in the trade.

The first exclusive hardware store was started in 1873 by Crapser, Coleman & Co. J. M. Bean & Co. had carried a good line of such goods.

Dean & Spears started the first meat-market in the winter of 1872-3.

S. G. Gilbert was the pioneer in the restaurant business, commencing Jan. 1, 1876.

The first grain-buyers were Smith & Pollack, who commenced business in Cornton and who removed here in the spring of 1873 and erected an elevator. Samuel Bouslough came about the same time. He had also been in business in Cornton.

Smith & Pollack were the first stock-buyers, beginning business as soon after the location of the village as arrangements could be made for handling stock.

John Ray sold the first lumber in Cornton, but gave way to Smith & Pollack, who had the first yard in Shabbona.

Other branches of business followed from time to time, the village increased in number of inhabitants and in wealth until it presents its present neat and attractive appearance.

Malma postoffice was established about 1855. The first postmaster is said to have been Ira Fisher, the office being at Mr. Fisher's house, situated near the geographical center of the township. Mr. Maryott succeeded Mr. Fisher after several years. William Husk succeeded Mr. Fisher after several years. William Husk succeeded Maryott in 1871 and the office was removed to Cornton. The name was changed to Shabbona, but subsequently changed back to Cornton and then again changed to Shabbona. William Husk is still postmaster.

The educational interests of the village are well attended to. In 1876 the present school building was erected and occupied Nov. 6, with S. B. Hallock, principal, and Miss Viola Thomas, assistant. For the school year of 1877-8, F. L. Ruggles was employed as principal, with Miss Thomas, assistant. In 1878-9, Mr. Ruggles was continued as principal, with Miss Loraney Smith, assistant. In 1879-80, E. M. Whitney was principal and Jessie C. Morse, assistant. In 1880-1, George I. Talbot, the present County Superintendent of Schools, was principal, with Miss Morse, assistant. The two were continued the following year. The school-house becoming too small to accommodate the increased number of pupils in the district, an addition was built. For the year 1882-3, Mr. Talbot was again chosen as principal, with Miss Morse teacher in the intermediate and Miss Mary Streeter in the primary department. In January, 1883, Mr. Talbot resigned, having been elected County Superintendent. G. N.

Maxwell was elected to fill the vacancy and served out the year. In 1883-4, Mr. Maxwell was continued as principal, with Miss Ella Quinn in the intermediate and Miss Emma Challand in the primary department. On the 22d of February, 1884, Miss Quinn resigned and Miss Morse was engaged to fill out the unexpired term. In 1884-5, Mr. Maxwell was again principal, with Miss Challand in the intermediate and Miss Mary Andrews in the primary department. In January, 1885, there were 121 pupils enrolled.

The cemetery near the village, known as Ray's Cemetery, was platted by John Ray in 1874. It is near the northwest corner of section 15. All unsold lots are yet the private property of Mr. Ray. There are about five acres included in the plat.

RELIGIOUS.

The Baptist Church of Shabbona was organized July 26, 1874. The constituent members were Rev. William F. Stable, Barbara Stahle, John Ray, Elizabeth Ray, Frederick Stein, Catherine Stein, Conrad Heeg, Henrietta Heeg, Carl Burger, Emily Burger, Emma Burger, Christian Heeg, Elizabeth Buck. The first trustees were John Ray, J. W. Stevens, Isaac Davis, Charles Stevens and William Husk. These trustees were made a building committee. Steps were taken at once for the erection of a house of worship, which was completed and dedicated Nov. 28, 1874, Rev. John Young preaching the sermon on the occasion. The Church was recognized on this occasion. The cost of the building was \$4,500. Its seating capacity is 250. Revs. D. B. Gunn and L. H. Holt were the first ministers employed by the Church. The first regular pastor was Rev. E. L. Clouse, who was installed March 7, 1875. He served until Dec. 1, 1878, and was succeeded by Rev. D. W. Hicks, who served over four years. The church was then supplied by students from Morgan Park Theological Seminary, until Nov. 1, 1884, when Rev. A. M. Hunt assumed the pastorate. The present membership of the Church is 45. Its officers are John Ray, W. Dunham, Deacons; Cyrenius Bailey, Clerk; John Ray, Treasurer; John Ray, Cyrenius Bailey, Christian Heeg, William H. Ray, C. H. Hubbell, Trustees.

A meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a Congregational or Presbyterian Church in Shabbona, was held March 26, 1876. It

was then determined to organize a Congregational Church. Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago, was invited to attend a meeting for that purpose. Accordingly, on the 3d of April, 1876, he came and preached, morning and evening, in the Baptist Church. The following named then agreed to become members of the organization: Mrs. J. L. Greenfield, Marietta Alexander, Lillian Greenfield, Charles Stevens and wife Thomas Padgett and wife, Robert Langford and wife, Isaac Davis and wife, William Deacon and wife, Samuel Bouslough and wife, Gertrude G. Bouslough, Mary C. Bouslough, James Shanks, Hattie Stevens, Cora Stevens, Alexander McKinnie and wife. A council was held for perfecting the organization and reorganizing it as a Congregational body April 6, 1876. Rev. J. E. Roy acted as Moderator, and Rev. N. A. Prentiss delivered a discourse. The following officers were elected: Charles Stevens, Isaac Davis, Deacons; William Deacon, Treasurer; Robert Langford, James Shanks, J. L. Greenfield, Trustees. The society in 1879 erected a neat church edifice which was dedicated Nov. 6, 1879.

SOCIETIES.

Shabbona Lodge, No. 374, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge Oct. 21, 1862. The first meeting was held under dispensation May 13, 1862, with M. V. Allen, W. M.; G. M. Alexander, S. W.; Fred Ball, J. W.; William Marks, jr., Treas.; Thomas S. Terry, Sec.; A. S. Jackson, S. D.; L. Marks, J. D.; I. F. Morse, Tyler; H. E. Allen, I. J. Parks, Stewards. Three petitioners were received—Julius Horton, Nelson Hotchkiss, T. C. Forbes. The first meeting under the charter was held Oct. 21, 1862. The old officers were continued by order of the Grand Lodge until the annual election for officers. M. V. Allen, W. M., having entered the army, G. M. Alexander was called to the chair and served out the unexpired term. The first annual election was held Dec. 16, 1862, and the following named officers were installed Dec. 30, 1862: G. M. Alexander, W. M.; Fred Ball, S. W.; H. E. Allen, J. W.; R. J. Park, Treas.; William Marks, Sec.; J. Horton, S. D.; H. Clapsaddle, J. D.; T. W. Forbes, Tyler; Nelson Hotchkiss, I. F. Morse, Stewards. The charter members were Martin V. Allen, Giles M. Alexander, Fred Ball, William Marks, jr., Thomas S. Terry, Aaron S. Jackson, Llewellyn Marks, jr.; Harvey E. Allen, Rodney J. Park, Isaac F. Morse and some

others. The charter located the lodge at Shabbona Grove. A dispensation for its removal to Shabbona Station was granted November 3, 1874, and its removal was accomplished soon after. A hall for lodge purposes had been erected by the lodge and individual members. This was burned March 23, 1877. There was no insurance. Another building was at once erected. The lodge room is large, well-furnished and with suitable ante-rooms. The first meeting in the new hall was held Aug. 7, 1877. The present officers are M. V. Allen, W. M.; William Husk, S. W.; F. A. Frost, J. W.; P. V. Quilhot, Treas.; J. W. Middleton, Sec.; J. M. Baird, S. D.; Charles Hutchins, J. D.; T. W. Stimpson, Tyler.

T. S. Terry Post, No. 463, G. A. R., was organized June 14, 1884. The following named were the first officers: A. L. Wells, C.; M. V. Allen, S. V. C.; Robert Boston, J. V. C.; William Deacon, Adj.; John McCormick, Q. M.; D. W. Wesson, Surg.; Albion Patta, Chap.; T. B. Lucas, O. D.; Sidney Norton, O. G.; I. Hardy, Serg. Maj.; F. A. Frost, Q. M. S. The present officers are the same, with the exception of that of F. M. Hinds, J. V. C., and F. O. Stevens, O. G. The post has a membership of 33 and meets on the first and third Saturday evening of each month.

In 1866 a lodge of I. O. O. F. was organized at Shabbona Grove, under the name of Fertile Lodge. It gained a membership of 30 in four years, but, on account of a want of harmony among its members, surrendered its charter. John Belden was the first N. G. and I. F. Morse the last.

Village of Lee.

LEE, a pleasant little village, lies upon the line between the counties of Lee and De Kalb. It lies mostly in Lee County, a portion equal to about 30 acres being in Shabbona Township, De Kalb County. It was commenced in 1871, Christopher Jorgens opening the first business house. C. Christopher and Ole J. Jorgens, proprietors of the grain elevator, were grain, coal and lumber dealers. Their office was situated just west of the railroad track, a little north

of where the depot now stands, in Shabbona Township. They opened the first general store at the same time. This was before there was any plat of the village. A Mr. White started the second store on the Lee side of the county line. Hugh Boyle owned the plat on the east and John Kennedy on the west.

K. O. Ostewig, Jans Johnson, Lars L. Reisetter followed in the mercantile trade; the first two erected their buildings in Lee County.

Ed. Bacon opened the first hotel, on the De Kalb County side. During the years 1872 and 1873 the village built up rapidly. At the present time it has a population of 500, does a large business and compares favorably with any station on the line north of Aurora. There are two churches—Catholic and Methodist Episcopal. There are also two elevators, one a horse-power, the other steam, both in Shabbona Township. The steam elevator is owned and operated by Christopher & Jorgens, and has a capacity of 18,000 bushels. The other elevator has a capacity of 8,000 bushels. A lumber and coal yard completes the business on the DeKalb side of the line.

SOUTH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

SOUTH GROVE has the well deserved reputation of being one of the finest townships in the county. It comprises township 41, range 3, and is bounded on the north by Franklin, on the east by Mayfield, on the south by Malta, and on the west by Ogle County. It is watered by Owen's Creek, and has about 400 acres of natural timber, a portion of which has long since been known as South Grove. The other and smaller portion is known as Orput's Grove. With the exception of this timber, the township is exclusively prairie, the land being highly productive. It is said that the highest point of land between Chicago and the Mississippi River is in the southern portion of this township.

The first settler here was William Driscoll, who, with his family, located on the east side of the grove, in 1838. He was followed by his father and brothers. The grove for a time was known as Driscoll's Grove.

Solomon Wells was the next to locate here. He purchased of Driscoll the south end of the grove.

In 1840 came the Orput family, which settled near the smaller grove, to which was given his name. The Beeman and Hatch families arrived during the same year.

In 1841 James Byers, Benjamin Worden and Mr. Tindall came in.

Jonathan Adee and Matthew Thompson came in 1843. They were from New York, as were also Byers and Worden.

In 1844 John S. Brown purchased the Beeman place on the northwest side of the grove.

Among the others who came in soon after were Henry Safford, W. H. Stebbins, Mr. Deyo, the Rickards, Beckers, Masons and Curriers. Many of the families of the early settlers yet remain in the township.

Solomon Wells was from Ohio. He was regarded as a good fellow, but with little enterprise. In 1843 he removed to Wisconsin.

Dexter Beeman was also from Ohio. For some years he ran a tavern at the grove, but finally sold out, moved to Oregon, Ogle Co., where he was living at last accounts.

The Hatches were from Ohio, and moved to Wisconsin about the same time with Solomon Wells.

Jesse Tindall was a native of New Jersey, but came to the county from Michigan in January, 1842. He became a prosperous farmer, served as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and had many friends. He removed to Sycamore, where he died.

William P. Deyo came from Michigan, though not a native of that State. After some years, in which he had his ups and downs, he returned to Michigan.

James Byers was from New York, though of Scottish birth, coming to America from his native land in 1818. He was universally esteemed by all who knew him. His wife died on the old homestead, but he died at Polo.

John Orput was from Ohio. After remaining here for some years, he sold out and moved to Rockford, where he has since died.

Benjamin Worden was from New York. Few men in the north part of the county were better known. He was a jolly, free-hearted man, a man everybody liked. In the summer of 1884 he died, on the old homestead.

Jonathan Adee was also from New York. He died on the old homestead.

In 1840 or 1841, George Crull and Lucy Wells were united in marriage—doubtless the first in South Grove.

The first religious services that were continued from time to time were held by Rev. Isaac Norton, a Free-Will Baptist. For the sum of \$35 Mr. Norton agreed to hold services twice a month for one year, commencing in the fall of 1842. It must not be considered by those favorable to high-priced ministry, that because the pay was poor the preaching must be of the same quality, for Mr. Norton had the reputation of being a very fair preacher. He subsequently organized a congregation which continued in existence some years, but finally disbanded, many of its members moving to other parts.

Levi Lee, a local preacher, was the first of the Methodist Episcopal faith to preach in South Grove. Rev. M. Sherman was of like faith and was numbered among the early preachers. A class was organized at an early day, which still meets at the school-house in the grove.

The Adventists also organized a church and Sabbath-school in 1867, meeting for worship in the school-house in district No. 2.

A great camp-meeting was held at the grove in 1860, at which leading ministers from abroad addressed vast audiences, and much interest was awakened.

The first religious revival was held by Rev. Mr. Norton, the outgrowth of which was the organization of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

A local writer thus speaks of educational matters: "The first school in South Grove was taught by James Byers, Sr., who furnished a school-house for his twenty-five pupils—the second room in his double log cabin—and boarded himself, for \$10 per month. The young men and women about the grove will never forget that school—how the kind, genial voice of the teacher, softening down its rugged Scotch, cheered them over the frightful Alps of 'a, b, ab, and 'two times one are two'—how the eyes were always blind to any fun, and the laugh was ever as long and loud as that of the merriest urchin. No wonder those boys and girls—a portion of them—'played the mischief' with some of the teachers who succeeded this model one. The first school-house was erected

in the grove. It was of logs, but nicely built, and considered quite a capacious one, though it was, after a time, pretty well filled with its sixty scholars. It was 20 x 22 feet, and well lighted, having a window five or six panes in width and two in height at each end of the building. H. C. Beard and T. K. Waite were among the successful teachers in the log school-house. The second school-house was built on a fine site donated to the district by James Byers, Sr., in 1854, and in 1868 another—a very pleasant and commodious one—the former having been destroyed by fire—was erected in the same place.”

In relation to the present status of the public schools in South Grove, the following items are gleaned from the report of the County Superintendent of Schools for the year ending June 30, 1884: There were in the township six districts, each having a frame school-house, the total value being estimated at \$4,900. School was held in each district more than 110 days during the year. There were 326 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 258 were over six years. Of this number 205 were enrolled in the public schools. Twelve teachers had been employed, the highest wages paid any being \$50 per month, while the lowest was \$30, an average of \$34.05. The tax levy was \$2,639.

Before the construction of railroads, when all travel was by team, the tavern or wayside inn was numbered among the institutions of the day. South Grove was on the Oregon and St. Charles State Road, and here at an early day Mr. Beeman and Mr. Adee each ran a tavern for some years. A York shilling—twelve-and-a-half cents—was the customary price for a meal or a night's lodging.

In 1885 there were three postoffices in the township—South Grove, Deerfield Prairie and Dustin.

South Grove postoffice was established in 1841, with Timothy Wells as postmaster. He was succeeded, in turn, by James Byers, Henry Safford, E. Currier, Jonathan Adee and Mrs. E. A. Palmer, the latter being the incumbent.

Deerfield Prairie postoffice was established in 1858, P. Waterman being the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Mr. Wiltse. James Richards is the present postmaster.

Dustin postoffice, named in honor of Gen. Dustin, was established in 1868, with Henry Cristman as postmaster.

South Grove reported to the assessor in 1884, of

improved land, 21,853 acres, on which the assessor placed a total valuation of \$317,480. Of personal property was reported \$76,909; a total of \$394,189. This was reduced by the State Board of Equalization to \$349,743. Among the items assessed as personal property were the following: Horses, 798; cattle, 2,897; mules and asses, 15; sheep, 1,572; hogs, 3,220; carriages and wagons, 238; watches and clocks, 141; sewing and knitting machines, 81; pianos, 6; melodeons and organs, 31.

The township has been served by the following named as members of the Board of Supervisors:

John S. Brown.....1850	G. A. Gillis.....1864-65
William M. Byers.....1851-52	James Byers, Jr.....1866-67
Jesse Tindall.....1853-54	A. C. Thompson.....1868-71
John S. Brown.....1855-56	W. M. Byers.....1872-75
James Byers, Jr.....1857-58	James Gibson.....1876
J. S. Brown.....1859	Henry Cristman.....1877-78
W. T. Adee.....1860-61	James Byers.....1879-84
William M. Byers.....1862-63	

SQUAW GROVE TOWNSHIP.

SQUAW GROVE Township comprises Congressional township 38 N., range 5 E., and is bounded on the east by Kane County, on the north by the township of Pierce, on the south by Somonauk, and on the west by Clinton. Little Rock Creek enters the township on section 6, and, running in a southeasterly direction, passes out from section 36. Squaw Grove in the central, and another grove in the southwestern part, furnish the timber.

Tradition has it that in the summer of 1834 a party passed through the grove. Here they found a large number of squaws with their papposes, but no braves. The grove not being known by any name, one of the party asked the question, "What shall we call it?" "We will call it Squaw Grove; what could be more appropriate? They have entire possession." "So be it," laughingly responded the other; "but what shall we call that little grove just east of it?" "Oh, we will call that Pappoose Grove."

One of this party is said to have been a Mr. Hollenbeck, who made claim to a portion of the grove on the north, afterwards known as the Tanner farm. Returning to La Salle County, from which he came, Mr. Hollenbeck gave such a glowing description of the country that William Sebree, an old Virginian, with a large family, concluded to at once locate

there. He is said to have arrived in September, 1834, and was probably the first white man to permanently locate in De Kalb County. On his arrival he built a temporary shelter of poles, which he covered with bark taken from the forsaken wigwams of the Indians, and there his family abode until he could erect a small log house. The winter following was quite severe, and the old gentleman had his ears and nose frozen while cutting prairie hay.

A man named Robson lived this fall in a log cabin at the crossing of Somonauk Creek, a few miles south, but abandoned the place at the approach of winter, leaving Sebree and his family the only white inhabitants in this section of country.

During the year 1835 several families located in the township, among whom were those of William Leggett, M. P. Cleveland, Watson Y. Pomeroy, John Eastabrooks, Samuel Miller, John Boardman and Jacob Lee.

William Leggett made claim to a tract of land on the south side of the grove. He was from Indiana. Mr. Leggett sold to Mr. Ward and returned to Indiana.

M. P. Cleveland located at Pappoose Grove. He was from New York. After remaining here a few years, he sold out, moved West and has since died.

Watson Y. Pomeroy was a brother-in-law of Cleveland, and was also from New York.

John Eastabrooks was a native of Pennsylvania. He located on the north side of Squaw Grove, where he remained till his death in 1850. He was accompanied here by his son Decatur and his daughter Mary. His wife and the remainder of his family came the following year. Decatur Eastabrooks moved to Carroll County many years ago, where he yet resides. When Mr. Eastabrooks came to the county he brought with him two large, powerful dogs. When the men were away from the house, the dogs would allow no one, especially an Indian, to come near, unless called off by Miss Eastabrooks.

Samuel Miller was from Floyd Co., Ind. He remained here till his death.

In 1836 several others came into the township, among whom were Timothy L. Pomeroy and W. A. Fay. Mr. Pomeroy located at Pappoose Grove. He subsequently became a Methodist preacher and yet preaches the gospel somewhere in the State. Mr. Fay located on section 29, in the Somonauk timber.

But few of the settlers of 1835 are now living. Among the number are Mrs. Rachel Lee, George W. Lee, Mrs. Sarah J. Sebree, W. M. Sebree, C. B. Lee, Mrs. Mary E. Millard and Decatur Eastabrooks. Of the number Mrs. Lee, George W. and C. B. Lee, Mrs. Sebree and W. M. Sebree yet reside in the township. There may be others, but these are the only ones remembered by George W. Lee.

E. W. Willard and Mary E. Eastabrooks were united in marriage in November, 1836. This was the first in the township. Esquire Root performed the ceremony.

The first birth was that of Martha Jane, daughter of William Sebree. She was born Oct. 14, 1835. She grew to womanhood in Squaw Grove and subsequently married Amos Jackson. She now lives at Janesville, Minn. John Miller has been thought to be the first, but it appears his birth did not occur for some months afterwards.

The first death in the township is claimed by George W. Lee to be that of a Mr. Boardman, from whom Jacob Lee obtained his claim. The date must have been in the summer or fall of 1835. The first death of which the early settlers yet living have any distinct recollection was the death of Julia, daughter of E. W. and Mary E. Willard. Her death occurred in 1841. Mrs. Robert Sebree was the next to die in this township.

The first physician to permanently locate in the township was Dr. Winslow, who located about two miles from the present village of Hinckley.

The first school has been a matter of dispute. It is asserted by some that Jane Sanford taught a term of school in the summer of 1840, and that M. P. Cleveland succeeded her in the winter following. Both terms were held in the house of Jacob Lee. Others say Mr. Cleveland taught the first, and was succeeded by Miss Sanford. All agree that the first was in 1840, and was taught by one or the other. A log school-house was shortly afterwards built at the grove, Mr. Albee, now living at Hinckley, making the window frames for the same. Among the early teachers in the township were John Clark, Henry Clark, Mr. Church and James Furman. The first school money was drawn by Mr. Cleveland. At present the township has eight school districts, each being supplied with a frame school-house, the total value of which is placed at \$5,300. From the County Su-

perintendent's report for the year ending June 30, 1884, it is learned that there were 548 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 375 were between 6 and 21, with an enrollment in the public schools of 326. There were 5 males and 16 female teachers employed, the highest monthly wages received by any being \$60 and the lowest \$25.

Squaw Grove Township, in 1884, had 22,245 acres of improved land, valued at \$324,350. The town lots amounted to \$50,680; personal property, \$98,629. A total of \$473,659. The State Board of Equalization reduced this amount to \$418,115. Among the items of personal property were the following: Horses, 641; cattle, 1,776; mules and asses, 19; sheep, 672; hogs, 2,440; steam engines, 4; safes, 5; billiard tables, 1; carriages and wagons, 223; sewing and knitting machines, 158; pianos, 8; melodeons and organs, 59.

SUPERVISORS.

A. L. Heminway.....	1850-2	C. H. Taylor.....	1865-8
W. C. Tappan.....	1853-6	J. T. Beitel.....	1869
Philo Slater.....	1857-8	James F. Glann.....	1870-4
W. C. Tappan.....	1859	John M. Curry.....	1875-6
Philo Slater.....	1860-1	James F. Glann.....	1877-81
W. C. Tappan.....	1862-3	Stephen A. Hall.....	1880-4
D. C. Winslow.....	1864		



Hinckley.

HINCKLEY is finely located on section 15, Squaw Grove Township. It was surveyed and platted by Francis E. Hinckley, from whom it derives its name. While having but about 400 inhabitants, it is one of the nearest towns of its size in the State. The dwelling-houses of those residing here are generally large two-story buildings, the yards well kept and all presenting an attractive appearance. As a business point it is good, having a fine farming country around, which is tributary to it.

When it was determined by Mr. Hinckley to locate the railroad station here, Merrill & Wagner, who were in business at the grove, at once began their preparations for removal. They commenced early in the spring of 1872 the erection of the large, fine, two-story building now occupied by Mr. Merrill, and on its completion removed here their stock of goods, and thus became the first merchants in the village. The partnership was some years afterward dissolved,

Mr. Merrill becoming sole proprietor. He carries a stock of general merchandise second to none in the county, and enjoys an immense trade.

While the store building was being erected, Mr. Merrill was also engaged in putting up the dwelling-house in which he yet resides, and into which he moved in the spring of 1872. This was the first dwelling-house built upon the village plat, though two others have been there since an early day.

Schilling & Evans and Case & Vawter can also be numbered among the pioneer merchants of the village.

The first druggist was L. H. Wikoff.

J. D. Curry was the first grain-buyer. He built an elevator and commenced buying in the spring of 1873. He was succeeded by H. M. Maltby & Co., who continued until the fall of 1883, when S. H. Sidwell, who owned a half interest in the elevator, became the sole dealer.

G. W. Severance and Theodore Klein were the first stock-buyers. They are yet in the business.

Samuel Miller was the first liveryman in the village. He began business in 1875.

The first hotel was opened by C. S. Palmer in 1873, in a building opposite Merrill & Wagner's store. The business was continued here for about seven years. The second house was that now known as the Adams House, built by Hayden Spencer, in 1875. It has been known as the Pennsylvania and the Hinckley House. B. H. Adams became the proprietor in April, 1883. He changed its name to the Adams House. It is a two-story frame building, with 12 sleeping rooms, with parlor, office, dining-room and kitchen.

The first meat-market was opened by C. W. West, in 1873.

The first exclusive hardware store was kept by Evans & Evans.

The first harness-shop was owned by A. G. Wallace.

The first shoe-shop was opened by C. H. Beecher, in 1872.

The village of Hinckley comprises a part of District No. 1. The school-house was erected here in 1873. There were then two rooms, two departments being represented. In 1883 an addition was made to the school building and the school divided into three departments—primary, intermediate and higher. The teachers for the year 1884-5 were Fred A. Lat-

tin, Principal; Miss Carrie C. Potter and Miss Emma Jones. There were in January, 1885, an enrollment of 136 pupils. The school property is valued at \$2,800.

The postoffice was located here in 1872. This office was originally located at the grove and was known as the Squaw Grove postoffice. William C. Tappan was the first Postmaster, the office being established in 1852. His first year's receipts were \$2.55. In 1855 his receipts had increased to \$23.52. The mail route was from Ottawa to Belvidere. Mr. Tappan was succeeded by Henry Putnam, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Johnson, E. Spencer and Frank E. Merrill. The latter was appointed in 1867 and held the office for 17 years, resigning in April, 1884, when C. S. Palmer was appointed. A money-order department was created for the office in 1878, the first order being secured by A. F. Prince, in favor of George J. Prince, for \$10.75, July 7, 1878.

The village of Hinckley was surveyed and platted in March, 1873. It was incorporated under the general act in 1877. The first trustees were John A. Coster, A. E. Sweet, A. G. White, N. Naldenhouse, Peter Coster, Clerk, F. L. Winslow. Since that date the following named have served:

1878—J. J. Davis, C. S. Palmer, N. Naldenhouse, J. H. Bauder, A. E. Sweet, Ira Hamlin, trustees; F. L. Winslow, clerk.

1879—T. E. Merrill, C. A. Reed, P. S. Winslow, Ira Hamlin, A. G. White, C. S. Palmer, trustees; F. L. Winslow, clerk.

1880—M. N. Tomblin, S. Miller, F. Young, J. A. Le Brant, W. H. Mead, A. Cheney, trustees; Lee E. Tomblin, clerk.

1881—W. H. Mead, M. N. Tomblin, H. M. Maltbie, C. S. Palmer, Philo Slater, trustees; H. W. Fay, clerk.

1882—Philo Slater, H. M. Maltbie, C. S. Palmer, August West, Cyrus Slater, F. L. Winslow, trustees; H. W. Fay, clerk.

1883—W. M. Sebree, O. T. P. Steinmetz, J. A. Le Brant, A. J. Miller, F. L. Winslow, C. T. Slater, trustees; H. W. Fay, clerk.

1884—Philo Slater, Charles S. Palmer, Wells A. Fay, J. A. Le Brant, O. T. P. Steinmetz, W. M. Sebree, trustees, H. W. Fay, clerk.

The religious well-being of the village is repre-

mented by organizations of Baptists and Methodist Episcopalans.

The benevolent societies are represented by lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows.

Ingersoll Lodge, No. 301, A. F. & A. M. was chartered by the Grand Lodge Oct. 5, 1859, its meetings being held in the village of Cortland. Its charter members were Charles S. Ingersoll, W. M., in whose honor the lodge was named; John B. Fletcher, S. W.; Nathan A. Cottrell, J. W.; L. F. Dow, Jonathan Mattison, Richard A. Smith, Richard J. Webb, Onesimus Hitchcock. The name of the lodge was subsequently changed to Cortland Lodge. In 1875 it was voted to remove to Hinckley, the majority of its membership living in or near that village. On its removal its name was changed to Hinckley Lodge, No. 301, A. F. & A. M. At this place it has flourished, its membership embracing some of the best men in the village. Its present membership is 26. Since its removal the following named have filled the chair as presiding officers of the lodge: Archibald Cone, C. H. Hitchcock, F. E. Merrill, George E. Hobbs, J. W. Le Brant, the latter being elected January, 1885. In addition to J. W. Le Brant, W. M., the following named constitute the officers for 1885: A. Grass, S. W.; C. E. Long, J. W.; David A. Hobbs, Treas.; A. F. French, Sec.; J. A. Le Brant, S. D.; H. C. Baie, J. D.

Beacon Hill Lodge, No. 680, I. O. O. F., was organized July 21, 1880, with George E. Hobbs, N. G.; J. A. Le Brant, V. G.; A. W. Le Brant, Sec.; A. Grass, Treas.; J. T. Kerr, Warden; William Richardson and Christian Keamerle. The following named have served as N. G.: J. A. Le Brant, A. Grass, John T. Kerr, William Frazier, William Lockwood and B. C. Allbee. The following named were in office January, 1885: B. C. Allbee, N. G.; H. H. Hopkins, V. G.; P. F. Albee, Sec.; J. W. Le Brant, Treas.; John Clark, Warden. The lodge has a membership of 28, and financially and otherwise is a strong body.

The following named firms were doing business here in the spring of 1885:

General merchants—F. E. Merrill, Bauder & Coster, O. T. P. Steinmetz.

Furniture—Simon Kuter.

Hardware—W. H. Menk.

Drugs—T. R. Davis & Co.

Groceries and restaurant—L. E. Ziegler.
 Jewelry—E. C. Long.
 Butcher shops—G. Snyder and Fred Jurries.
 Agricultural implements—P. S. Winslow, C. H. Taylor.
 Millinery—Mrs. R. B. Curry.
 Dressmaking—Van Nostrand & James, Mrs. A. F. Prince, Rose Bloodgood and Em. Holdenhaus.
 Barber—Dan Green.
 Shoe-shop—Adam Grass, Chas. Becker.
 Coal dealers—J. K. Kuter.
 Oil Blacking Manufactory—Grass & Smith, proprietors.
 Lumber—M. J. Pogue & Sons.
 Grain—G. H. Sidwell, Chicago, proprietor; H. M. Maltbie, buyer.
 Harness-shop—J. H. Le Brant.
 Bankers—H. D. Wagner & Co.
 Livery—William Misner.
 Tobacco, cigars and candy—A. Elsaman.
 Blacksmiths—Jno. Metz, William Wilkening, A. Cash.
 Road cart factory—J. B. Allbee, proprietor.
 Wagon shop—Sam. Wheeler.
 Cooper shop—T. W. Eddy.
 Silver Spring Creamery—Gurler Bros. & Co., proprietors; H. H. Hopkins, resident manager.
 Hay Press—E. S. Ashley.
 Carpenters—Frank Loveland, R. B. Curry, William Garrett, Holley Goodell, Jesse Flanders, John Powers, Jake Biehl.
 Masons—Henry Binder, Leopold Bender.
 Dray—Sam. Flanders, Chas. Hinamire.
 Physicians—C. H. Hitchcock, Merritt F. Potter.
 Lawyer—Jno. Hopkins.
 Bakery—Jos. Eagle.
 Hotel—Adam House, B. H. Adams, proprietor.
 Skating rink—P. S. Winslow, proprietor.
 Photographer—Edwin Luce.
 Painters—Ernest Schramm, Chas. Adam.
 Auctioneer—W. H. Rickert.
 Milk wagons—J. B. Myers, J. M. Curry.
 Stock shippers—Theo. Klein, Christ. Baie.
 Tile factories—P. H. Nichols, Jno. Kerr.
 Justices of the Peace—J. M. Curry, D. L. Sackett, Adam Grass.
 Newspaper and printing office—*The Review*; H. W. Fay, editor and proprietor.

SOMONAUK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township lies in the southeast corner of the county, with Kendall County on the east, La Salle on the south, Squaw Grove Township on the north, and Victor on the west. It has a good supply of timber along the banks of Somanauk Creek, with which it is well watered. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passes through the southern portion of the township, through the city of Sandwich and village of Somanauk.

The first permanent settler of the township was Reuben Root, who first located on section 35, the place now owned by David V. Kinney. He sold this claim to Mr. Davis in the summer of 1835, and moved a little farther north, occupying a house which some years after became the property of Mr. Beveridge, and which it is said was erected some time in 1834, and occupied in the winter of 1834-5, by a Mr. Robinson. The exact date of Mr. Root's settlement is not known, but supposed to be in February, 1835. He was living on the Davis place when William Poplin arrived in March, 1835. Reuben Root was a native of New York. For some years he kept a tavern and was the first postmaster of Somanauk. Selling his claim here, he moved west and has since died.

William Poplin was doubtless the second to locate on Somanauk Creek, in this township. He arrived here, as stated, in March, 1835, made a claim, erected his cabin, and made other improvements the same year. His selection was a wise one, and with his "good wife" he yet resides upon the old homestead, where they have spent a full 50 years.

Among others who made settlements along the creek in 1835, were William and Joseph Sly, Simon Price, Amos Hannon, William Davis, Simon Price, Thomas and William Brook.

The Sly brothers were natives of Ireland. Joseph remained in the township during the remainder of his life and was a well respected citizen. His house for some years was used for religious purposes, by representatives of any denomination who were willing to preach the gospel to the few then living here. William Sly moved into La Salle, where he died.

Simon Price was from Pennsylvania, but, it is said, lived so near the Virginia line that he imbibed strong

pro-slavery sentiments. He moved to Iowa, where he has since died.

Thomas and William Brook were likewise from Pennsylvania. Thomas died here. William Brook is yet living in Sandwich.

The first marriage in the township was that of Isaac Potter and Elizabeth Brook, in the fall of 1836. The ceremony was performed by Elder B. Mack.

The first birth was that of Harriet Poplin, daughter of William Poplin, born Jan. 25, 1836. She is now the wife of Herbert C. Cotton. The second birth was that of Mary A. Davis, born June 2, 1836. George W. Davis and a son of Burrage Hough were probably the two first males born in the township.

The first death was that of Fannie Hannon, who died Sept. 11, 1836.

The first ground broke was by Amos Hannon in the spring of 1835. All the settlers of 1835 broke ground that year, but Simon Price and William and Joseph Sly are the only ones remembered that attempted to raise a crop.

The first religious services were probably at the house of Simon Price, in the winter of 1835-6, by Rev. William Royal, a Methodist Episcopal divine. Mrs. Joseph Sly disputed this fact, claiming that a Congregational minister, whose name was forgotten, preceded Mr. Royal a short time. None of the early settlers now living remember the man or the occasion of his preaching. Mrs. Royal early in 1836 organized a class, with the following named among the number: Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. Thomas Brook, Mrs. Simon Price, Mrs. Joseph Sly, and Miss Lorena Dennis, now Mrs. Jacob M. Hall. The first quarterly meeting was held soon after, Elder B. Mack officiating. This meeting was held at the house of Thomas Brook.

In the winter of 1836-7, at the house of Thomas Brook, the first school was taught by Lucius Frisbee. He had about one dozen scholars. The first school-house was of logs and was erected in 1837 on section 22. Charles Eastabrooks taught the first school in this house the following winter. The educational interests of the township have kept pace with the increase in population and wealth.

There are eight school districts in the township, with twelve school-houses, the total value of which is estimated at \$17,250. From the County Superintendent's report for the year ending June 30, 1884,

the following facts have been gleaned: There were 1,649 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 1,185 were above the age of six years. There were five graded and seven ungraded schools, employing six male and 18 female teachers. The highest salary paid any teacher per month was \$111.11, and the lowest \$20. The tax levy was \$9,155.

Until Somonauk postoffice was established, the settlers along Somonauk Creek obtained their mail at Holderman's Grove, about 12 miles southeast. A number of families clubbed together and arranged to take turns in going once each week for the mail. In order to make each realize the necessity of going to the office when his turn came, it was agreed that should one fail to go, that his mail would not be brought by any of the others until his turn should again come around and he attended to the matter.

A postoffice under the name of Somonauk was established near what is now known as Freeland Corners, in 1837, with Reuben Root as postmaster. Mr. Root served one or two years and was succeeded by John Eastabrooks. The receipts of the office in 1837 were \$15.34. In 1839, when Mr. Eastabrooks was postmaster, the receipts had increased to \$22.52. David Merritt succeeded Mr. Eastabrooks and was in turn succeeded by Alex. R. Patten, Lyman Bacon, Charles Bradbury, Joseph Hamlin, and William Robertson, the incumbent. In 1854 a postoffice was established at the village of Somonauk, called Somonauk Station. Mail designed for Somonauk would go to the station, and that for the station would frequently be sent to Somonauk postoffice; so a request was made to the postoffice department to change the name of the latter office. The name of Freeland was suggested and adopted, the name by which the office is now known. It is supposed that the name was suggested from the fact that the neighborhood was composed of liberty-loving people, those who strongly believed in a free land.

William H. Beavers started a store at the "corners," now known as Freeland Corners, about 1848. He was succeeded by David Merritt, who subsequently sold to Patten & Beveridge. The latter sold out to the former, who, in 1854, removed the store to Sandwich.

Mr. Hamlin was the first blacksmith at the corners.

John Lane and Peter F. Hummel kept tavern

here as early as 1841. Reuben Root was engaged in the same business at a still earlier date.

The Beveridge neighborhood, in this township, was composed almost exclusively of anti-slavery people. The house of George Beveridge was supposed to be a depot of the Underground Railroad, and the charge was never denied by any of the family. A local writer, in speaking of this fact, said: "In 1852, a gentlemanly stranger begged shelter for the night at this house (George Beveridge's). Something led the family to suspect that he was a detective, searching for evidence of their connection with the crime of aiding slaves to their freedom. Finally, seeking an opportunity of privacy, he asked directly of the venerable mother if she had not at times secreted fugitive negroes. 'Yes,' said she, 'and in spite of your oppressive laws, I will do it again whenever I have an opportunity.' Instead of immediately arresting her, as she had expected, the stranger laughed. He was an eminent physician of Quincy, engaged in establishing stations on the Underground Railroad, and during many subsequent years there was a frequent stoppage of trains at this station, and much time and money was spent in forwarding the flying negroes on to the stewards at Plano, and to other places of refuge."


The United Presbyterians began holding meetings in the vicinity of the "corners" as early as 1841, but an organization was not effected until March 18, 1846. It is now one of the strongest country Churches in the State, with a house of worship that cost \$12,000. No more devoted Christians than those worshipping here can anywhere be found.

Somonauk Township, in 1884, had 19,642 acres of improved land, a less number than any other in the county, but at a higher valuation, amounting to \$16.15 an acre, or a total of \$317,255. The town lots were assessed at \$290,225; personal property, \$245,495. A total of \$866,665. This was reduced by the State Board of Equalization to \$762,292. Among the items of personal property reported were the following: Horses, 875; cattle, 2,271; mules and asses, 52; sheep, 247; hogs, 3,126; steam engines, 3; safes, 23; billiard tables, 5; carriages and wagons, 462; watches and clocks, 375; sewing and knitting machines, 390; pianos, 66; melodeons and organs, 88. With the exception of Sycamore, Somonauk has more pianos than any township in the county.

SUPERVISORS.

The members of the Board of Supervisors from this township have been as follows:

Lyman Bacon.....1850-3	Andrew Beveridge.....1873
William Patten.....1854-5	W. W. Sedgwick.....1874
J. H. Furman.....1856-7	Thomas J. Wright (ass't).....1874-5
William Patten.....1858	William Patten.....1875
H. Latham.....1859	W. W. Sedgwick.....1876-7
William Patten.....1860	John Clark (ass't).....1876
C. W. Wines.....1861	Charles Merwin (ass't).....1879-8
J. H. Furman.....1862	Washington L. Simmons.....1879-8
F. W. Lewis.....1863	Charles S. Lewis (ass't).....1879-8
W. Patten.....1864	Carter E. Wright (ass't).....1881-2
W. L. Sedgwick.....1865	John N. Culver.....1883-4
W. L. Simmons.....1866-7	Peter C. McClellan (ass't).....1883-4
Edward Hoxey (ass't).....1872	


 Village of Somonauk.

BEFORE the completion of the railroad to this point, the railroad company determined to locate here a station, believing it would be acceptable to the people in the neighborhood and an accommodation to the farmers living near. The road was completed in the fall of 1853, but for some cause the village was not platted till in June, 1855, though many lots had previously been sold and quite a thriving village had sprung up. The original plat was upon sections 32 and 33, township 37 north, range 5 east, and embraced property belonging to Alverus Gage, Lyman Bacon, Franklin Dale, Thomas Brown and James H. Beveridge, Mr. Gage owning the greater portion of it. Several additions have since been made.

In the fall of 1853, before the railroad had been completed here, and while the employees engaged in its construction were yet in the vicinity of the old red school-house, on the site of the present city of Sandwich, Franklin Dale went to Mr. Gage and proposed purchasing some ground of him on which to erect a store building. Desiring the land in the vicinity of the depot, Mr. Gage prevailed on the engineer engaged in the survey to come down and designate where the depot building should be erected. Mr. Dale then made his selection and at once commenced the erection of his building. Gustave Hess commenced to erect a building for a store and dwelling about the same time, but Mr. Dale had his completed first; and, occupying it with a stock of general merchandise, became the pioneer merchant of the

place. Mr. Hess was not far behind him in opening out his goods.

Mr. Tolman came soon after and started the first lumber yard in the place.

While these business enterprises were being set on foot the railroad company was engaged in the erection of the depot buildings, completing them in the winter of 1853-4.

Lyman Bacon about the same time purchased 10 acres of land from Mr. Gage with a view of building a hotel. For some cause he failed in his purpose, but erected a building which he used as a dwelling and as a shoe shop, being the pioneer shoemaker of the village.

In the fall of 1853 David Hunt laid the foundation for the present hotel building, and in the spring completed and occupied it as a hotel, being the first in the place.

The first blacksmith was Noah Kelley, in 1855. During the same year, Mr. Guyer started the first harness-shop.

Somonauk Bank was established in February, 1880. It is a private institution, with John Clark as president and H. Wright, cashier. T. J. Wright and C. V. Stevens are also associated in its management and business. A satisfactory business has been done by the bank since its organization.

Some months after the railroad was completed, Buck Branch postoffice, located about one mile north, was removed here and its name changed to Somonauk Station, the latter word being added from the fact that there was a postoffice called Somonauk in the township. Confusion arising in forwarding and receiving mail, Somonauk postoffice was subsequently changed to Freeland, and in due time the word "Station" was dropped from this office. Lyman Bacon was the first postmaster and served until 1861, when Henry Curtis was appointed, and for 24 years has handled the mail at this place.

The village of Somonauk was organized Jan. 4, 1859, by incorporating it under the "Town Corporation Act." At the election to vote on such incorporation, 49 votes were cast for and 10 against the same. The first trustees elected were Lyman Bacon, E. W. Lewis, E. Hoxey, William Heun and D. F. Andrus. Lyman Bacon was chosen President and D. F. Andrus, Clerk.

By special act of the Legislature, approved Feb.

16, 1865, said corporation was changed from a village to a town, and incorporated as "The Town of Somonauk.

On the 18th day of July, 1872, the question of organizing as a village under the general law of the State was submitted to a vote of its citizens and adopted. The first board of trustees under the new organization was constituted as follows: J. Poor, President; H. Potter, T. B. Blanchard, F. Schort, J. B. Brigham, W. W. Hathorn, Clerk.

The following named have served the village as members of the Board of Supervisors: John M. Goodell, 1867; William Heun, 1868; Edward W. Lewis, 1869; N. L. Watson, 1870-1; Jeremiah Poor, 1872; John Clark, 1873.

The first school in the village was in the winter of 1855-6, and held over the hardware store, by D. F. Andrus. The present school-house was erected in 1856 and occupied in the winter of 1856-7. Additions have since been made to the building to meet the wants of increasing population. No thorough grading of the schools was made until 1880, when P. K. Cross was elected principal. Two classes have since been graduated, diplomas being given to the graduates. Mr. Cross continued as principal until 1884, when Miss Leah Delagneau was appointed. Four rooms are occupied, Miss Delagneau having charge of one, with Miss Lizzie Benedict, Anna R. Hunt and Ella Howe, respectively, in each of the others. The graduates are as follows:

In June, 1883—Emma M. Ames, Julia B. O'Brien, Simon D. Hess, S. May Thomas, Anna R. Hunt, Anna M. Hoffman, Maggie McNamara, Otis D. Woodward.

In June, 1884—Jennie M. Dubrock, Franklin Hess, William J. Dubrock, Clara M. Lowman, Jennie J. Hathorn, Lillian M. Rose, Clara E. Wright.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious welfare of the people is attended to by the following denominations, each having houses of worship—Protestant Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Catholic and Methodist Episcopal.

The Baptist Church was organized May 19, 1857, a preliminary meeting being held Jan. 10, 1857. The constituent members of the Church were William Patten, Perry G. Jones, Frances A. Jones, John Shailer, Elizabeth Shailer, Ashbel Stockham, Belinda Stockham, Enoch Stockham, J. N. Braddock,

William Bond, Frances Bond, Elder B. Hicks, Mrs. B. Brayton, Belinda B. Farley, Mary P. Buckingham, Martha S. Russell. A house of worship was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$3,000, with a seating capacity of 300. The following named have served the Church as pastors: Revs. D. Shailer, D. N. Kinnie, L. L. Gage, Thomas Reese, J. L. Benedict, G. C. Vanasdel, William Wilkins, W. H. Cord, John Shepherd, J. C. Johnston. The Church has about 75 members.

The Catholic Congregation was organized in the year 1865. Previous to that time the number of Catholic families was comparatively small and their spiritual wants were supplied at certain times during the year by the resident priests of Naperville, Mendota and Ottawa, who held religious services either in a private house or in the hotel of the village, where the Catholics would assemble to comply with their duty and have their children baptized and the other sacraments of the Church administered.

In the year 1863 a hall was purchased for their house of worship, but as the number of Catholics began to increase rapidly, it was soon found to be incompetent to meet their requirements, and the building of a new frame structure for a church was commenced in 1866. This church was 40 x 80 feet in dimensions, with a steeple 100 feet high, containing a bell, weighing 800 pounds. This church cost about \$4,000. From this time religious services were held every two weeks, the church being in charge of Rev. D. Nieder Korn, S. J. Still the Catholic people were not permitted to enjoy the comfort of their new church very long, the building being totally destroyed by fire in May, 1868. It was on a Sunday. A funeral service had just been held, and when the people returned from the cemetery they saw at a distance how dense clouds of smoke were issuing from the roof, and in less than 15 minutes from the time that smoke was seen the whole building was enveloped in flames and totally destroyed. How the fire originated is a mystery, even to this day.

After this Rev. J. Dale, a Belgian by birth, visited the Catholics of Somonauk and held services for them. He resided at Leland and remained nine months. The congregation lost no time to replace the old building by even a finer and costlier edifice, built of brick, 40 x 80 feet in dimensions.

Just at the time when the walls and roof of the

new church were finished, the Rt. Rev. J. Duggan, Bishop of Chicago, gave the congregation a new pastor of its own, in the very young priest, Rev. C. J. Huth, who had just been ordained two weeks previous. He was the first resident priest of Somonauk. He took charge Feb. 14, 1869.

He succeeded in completing a very fine church and purchasing a parochial residence. The congregation grew larger from year to year under his administration and numbers now 1,000 souls. Father Huth attended, besides Somonauk, the churches of Leland and Bristol, and visited occasionally the Catholics of Shabbona Grove.

He purchased for the church three beautiful altars with statues, one grand pulpit, costing \$325; one beautiful and large pipe organ, costing \$1,100; a bell and tower, costing \$850.

Father Huth was pastor of Somonauk 15 years and three months, and left the place May 1, 1884, having built up one of the finest parishes in this part of the country. He joined in marriage 200 couples, baptized about 800 infants, and buried 200 dead.

Father Huth's successor, the present incumbent, Rev. L. A. R. Erhard, is a gentleman of recognized ability, filled with zeal for the Church. He has improved the church property and succeeded in winning the good will of his people and of the public.

SOCIETIES.

South Somonauk Lodge, No. 181, I. O. O. F., was organized July 25, 1855, with T. R. Mack, W. B. Hough, Isaac Hatch, Edward Thomas and John M. Goodell as charter members. The early records and charter of this lodge were destroyed. In 1875 it began working as a German lodge, continuing as such till the present time. It has a membership of 20. The officers in the spring of 1885 were Jacob Spach, N. G.; Ernest Steuping, V. G.; A. Rumble, Sec.; A. Meyers, Treas.; John Betz, Deputy and Representative to Grand Lodge.

Somonauk Encampment, No. 62, I. O. O. F., was chartered Oct. 9, 1866, with George Shafman, Robert Fish, Moses West, Fred. Schwanz, S. J. Girodat, A. J. Wright and Geo. W. Wolverson as charter members. The Encampment is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of 44. Its present officers are E. Suppes, C. P.; E. Graf, H. P. J. F. Poplin, S. W.; S. E. Beelman, J. W.; G. W.

Beelman, G.; Henry Banzet, S.; G. W. Beelman, Deputy and Representative to Grand Encampment.

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 634, I. O. O. F., was organized Oct. 10, 1877, with the following officers: S. E. Beelman, N. G.; J. J. Murphy, V. G.; A. E. Ames, Sec.; C. Rohrer, Treas. There has been an enrollment of 55, with the present membership of 48. The present officers are J. F. Poplin, N. G.; A. Wingart, V. G.; G. W. Beelman, Sec.; John Lawman, P. S.; C. Suppes, Treas.

Home Lodge, No. 134, Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 27, 1884, by G. W. Beelman, with 27 charter members.

The sisters in the Order have taken hold with a will, and Home Lodge has been prosperous from the start. It now has a membership of 41, with the following named officers: G. W. Beelman, N. G.; Miss Amelia Suppes, V. G.; Miss Carrie M. Beelman, Sec.; John Lawman, P. S.; Mrs. Bertha Faltz, Treas.

Somonauk Lodge, No. 646, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge in October, 1870. Previous to receiving the charter the lodge worked under dispensation from March, 1870. Death has taken two members—R. H. Thomas, N. Mollier. The lodge has had a prosperous existence, having enrolled 82 members, with a present membership of 49. The P. M.'s of the lodge are Wm. M. Potter, Geo. S. Robbins, J. S. Poplin, H. W. Burchim. The present officers are P. H. Evans, W. M.; S. Townsend, S. W.; H. F. Hess, J. W.; C. Banzet Sec.; D. E. Wright, Treas.

Somonauk Lodge, No. 33, A. O. U. W., was organized December 14, 1876. Its first officers and members were Mr. Griffith, P. M. W.; F. J. Girodat, M. W.; I. Mooring, Foreman; T. Boos, Recorder; T. G. Hanson, Fin.; P. H. Thomas, Receiver. The lodge has a present membership of 32. It has lost one by death—P. H. Thomas. Its present officers are James Connelly, M. W.; G. W. Newton, Foreman; Joe. Hollweck, Overseer; S. Townsend, Recorder; F. J. Girodat, Financier and Receiver; S. Townsend, Representative to Grand Lodge.

The Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters, a benevolent society, has also been inaugurated May 26th, 1884. The court was organized by the High Chief Ranger as St. John the Baptist Court, No. 17.

SYCAMORE TOWNSHIP.

THIS is an excellent township, being well supplied with timber and prairie, and watered by the Kishwaukee River. The Sycamore Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern is the only railroad within its borders. The country is quite flat—even along the river banks there are no steep bluffs. The soil is a rich black loam, and highly productive. Lands here are valued from \$50 to \$75 per acre, according to improvement.

Lysander Darling, and Dr. Norbo, a Norwegian, for whom Norwegian Grove is named, were doubtless the first settlers here, although Mr. Chartes, a Frenchman, came about the same time. This was in the spring or summer of 1835. Peter Lamois also settled here the same year, and it is claimed for him that he broke the first ground and raised the first crop. These pioneers were followed by Elihu Wright, J. C. Kellogg, E. F. White and Zachariah Wood, who came in 1836.

During this year the New York Company, composed of Christian Sharer, Evans Wharry, Clark Wright and Mark Daniels, under the firm name of C. Sharer & Co., located a large tract of land with the intention of locating a town. They laid out a village plat north of the creek, dammed the Kishwaukee River, built a mill and made other preparations for effecting a large settlement. Eli G. Jewell opened a small store, and George Wilson began to do a little blacksmith work. Mr. Crawford, some time in 1837, opened a cabinet shop a little north of Jewell's store, and for a time engaged in the manufacture of tables and chairs, supplying the greater number of the early settlers with these useful articles.

When the New York Company began operations times were flush, and everybody had money, such as it was. But the hard times of 1837 set in, so well remembered by old settlers, and, notwithstanding they had expended a large sum of money, the company abandoned its claim, and one more embryo village was numbered with the past.

The first settlers of the township were from the East, mostly from the Green Mountain State, and, like all New Englanders, the first thing to be thought of, after becoming settled, was to look after the educational interests of the coming generation. Therefore, early in 1837, the few neighbors then here met

together and erected a log school-house about four miles north of the present city of Sycamore, and in the summer of that year Mary Wood taught a term of school. She was followed by J. C. Kellogg, who taught the winter term. To Miss Wood belongs the honor of being the first teacher in the township of Sycamore.

The County Superintendent, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1884, gives the following information in relation to the schools of the township: There were ten school districts, three graded and nine ungraded schools. The school property was valued at \$29,384. In the ten districts were five brick and seven frame school houses. Of persons under 21 years of age there were 1,843, of whom 1,213 were of school age, 971 being enrolled. The average wages paid teachers was \$37.37 per month, the highest being \$140, and the lowest \$25. The tax levy was \$11,275.

It has been said that the first thing thought of by pioneers from the East was the educational interests of their children. This should be amended by saying, after the moral welfare of the community had been attended to. After becoming settled Mr. White and Mr. Daniels at once began to look for some one to hold religious services. Levi Lee, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was induced to make an appointment, and in May, 1836, preached the first sermon in the township. A class was soon afterwards organized.

Caroline, daughter of Edward F. and Mary White, was born Aug. 1, 1836. She is said to have been the first white birth in the township, though some assert a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Wright, prior to this time. The child was born in a wagon. Another early birth was that of Emily Jane Kellogg, who was born Jan. 28, 1837.

The first male child born was James W., son of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Walrod, in 1838.

The first marriage now remembered was that of Daniel W. Lamb and Julia Maxfield, March 16, 1838. Eli G. Jewell, J. P., performed the ceremony.

The second marriage was that of Erastus Barnes and Elizabeth Barnes, Sept. 30, 1838, by Eli G. Jewell, J. P.

The third was Decatur Eastbrooks and Mary Wood, Jan. 3, 1839.

The first 4th-of-July celebration in the county, as

well as the township, was at the house of Ephraim Hall, in 1837. Jesse C. Kellogg read the Declaration of Independence and Levi Lee delivered the oration.

Death came among the little band of pioneers, and on the 29th of May, 1837, Lorinda (Wood) French breathed her last. She was buried near the family residence, but her body has since been removed to the Sycamore Cemetery.

The pioneers of this township experienced much difficulty in having their grain ground. The first mill-remembered by Thomas H. Wood was in the fall of 1837. His father, Zachariah Wood, and a few others, clubbed together and hired a man named Graves to take some wheat to Joliet to be ground. After performing his duty, Mr. Graves provided himself with a liquid stronger than water and returned to the settlement without wagon or flour, but gloriously drunk. Several men started to Joliet to see what had become of the team. It was found some miles away in a slough, where it had been left by the "inebriated" man.

From the abstract of assessments in the office of the County Clerk, the following facts are gleaned: In 1884 there were in this township 21,130 acres of improved land, valued at \$338,595, an average of \$16.02 an acre. With the exception of Somonauk, the average value was above that of any other township. The town lots were valued at \$366,861; personal property, \$347,109. A total amount of \$1,052,565, which was reduced by the State Board of Equalization to \$919,285. Among the items of personal property assessed that year were the following: Horses, 1,037; cattle, 2,702; mules and asses, 2; sheep, 969; hogs, 2,028; steam engines, 12; safes, 30; billiard tables, 10; carriages and wagons, 616; watches and clocks, 822; sewing and knitting machines, 478; pianos, 86; melodeons and organs, 127. De Kalb Township alone exceeded Sycamore in the number of horses. In carriages and wagons, watches and clocks, sewing and knitting machines, and in pianos, Sycamore leads every other township in the county.

On the organization of the township James Harrington was elected to serve as a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was succeeded in 1856 by E. L. Mayo, who served one year, when D. B. James was elected. He was succeeded by James

Harrington in 1859, who served three years. Roswell Dow was first elected in 1862, and was twice re-elected. Samuel Alden was his successor in 1865. He served two years, when Henry Wood was elected, and served one year. N. L. Cottrell was the member for 1868, Henry Wood in 1869, and John G. Smith in 1870-1; E. B. Shurtleff, 1872-3; Nathan Lattin, 1874-7; Marshall Stark, 1878-80; William W. Marsh, assistant, 1881; Henry C. Whitmore, 1882-4; Byron F. Wyman, assistant, 1883-4.



VICTOR TOWNSHIP.

VICTOR township lies upon the south line of the county, being bounded on the south by La Salle County, on the east by Somonauk Township, on the north by Clinton, and on the west by Paw Paw. The land is exclusively prairie, rich and productive.

Among the first settlers were Jeremiah Mulford, W. H. Keene, Aruna Beckwith, James Green, Newton Stearns, Peleg Sweet, Jerome Baxter, George N. Stratton, Simon Suydam, H. C. Beard and W. R. Prescott. In 1847 and 1848 some of the land of this township was taken up, and during the next five years all was entered. In 1851, on the completion of the C. B. & Q. R. R. south of the township, a large number of people came in, and soon all of the rich prairie was filled with a thrifty and industrious people. Many Germans and Irish were among the number, and also quite a colony of Norwegians.

Victor is exclusively an agricultural township, having no village within its borders. Its people trade in the village of Leland, upon the south, and Somonauk, upon the southeast. Van Buren and Victor Center postoffices were established in an early day.

The first school-house is said to have been built

in 1850, by Newton Stearns, on section 8. In 1855 the school section was sold. From the report of the County Superintendent of Schools for the year ending June 30, 1884, are gleaned the following interesting facts: There were 380 persons under 21 years of age, of whom 275 were over six years of age. Each of the districts had a frame school-house, the total value of which was \$3,750. School had been held in each district, with a total enrollment of 240. Seven male and eight female teachers had been employed, the highest monthly wages paid any being \$50, and the lowest \$23. The tax levy was \$2,055.

Boies says: "This township gave 103 soldiers to the War of the Rebellion, and taxed itself \$10,858 for war purposes. Those who lost their lives in the service were Ferdinand Vanderveer, who died at Louisville, Ky., March 30, 1865; E. T. Pierce, at Alexandria, Va., April 23, 1861; C. T. Bond, at Pittsburg, Pa., March 17, 1865; C. R. Suydam, at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 26, 1862."

Victor township was organized in 1853. Previously it had been, with Clinton and part of Afton, in one civil township.

In 1884 the assessor reported 20,913 acres of improved land, valued at \$295,594; personal property, \$55,128; total, \$350,722. The State Board of Equalization reduced the total amount to \$309,319. Among the items of personal property listed were the following: Horses, 678; cattle, 2,151; mules and asses, 21; sheep, 186; hogs, 2,864; carriages and wagons, 158; watches and clocks, 119; sewing and knitting machines, 40; melodeons and organs, 28.

SUPERVISORS.

The following named have served the township as members of the Board of Supervisors:

Benjamin Darland.....1854	William B. Prescott.....1867-69
Samuel Lord.....1855-57	John C. Beveridge.....1870
George N. Stratton.....1858	William R. Prescott.....1871
H. C. Beard.....1859-61	Hiram Loucks.....1872-81
J. S. Vanderveer.....1862-64	Thomas J. Warren.....1881-82
H. C. Beard.....1865-66	Silas D. Wesson.....1883-84





City of Sycamore.

THIS is one of the most attractive cities in Northern Illinois. With its wide streets, handsome residences and churches, the architectural beauty of which is indeed commendable, it makes a place in which one might well desire to live and enjoy the comforts of a home. Surrounded by an excellent agricultural country, within a short distance of the great metropolis of the West, and having a thrifty and enterprising population, what more could there be desired?

Almost a half century has passed away since Captain Eli Barnes erected the first house upon the site of the present city. The historian cannot describe this building as of the usual pattern—"an unpretentious log-cabin"—for it was not, but a large two-story frame building, still in a good state of preservation, and which has been used from the beginning to the present time for hotel purposes. It stands upon the southeast corner of the Court-House square, and is truly an old landmark, worthy of veneration. It was thought by the people then living in the county a great waste of money for the Captain to erect such a large building; but it was well for the future of Sycamore that it was done, for it doubtless was the means of obtaining and retaining the county seat.

Previous to the erection of this building by Capt. Barnes, an attempt had been made by a company from New York to locate a village north of the present site. This was in 1836, when wild-cat money was in abundance and when towns were springing up like mushrooms all over the West. When the bubble burst, when it was found that it required a pocket full of such money as was then in existence to buy a meal of victuals, the New York company notwithstanding it had expended a large sum of money

in improvements, abandoned its claim, and old Sycamore was no more.

Although Capt. Barnes erected the first house on the present site of the city, there was yet another here at the time of its erection. A small frame house had been moved from the Hamlin farm and was occupied by Dr. Basset, the first physician in the place. This house stood until 1855 where D. B. James subsequently built a handsome residence, and was then burned down, on suspicion that it had been used for the sale of liquors.

The village slowly improved for some years. "In 1840," says Boies, in his History of De Kalb County, "the dreary little village consisted of a dozen houses, scattered over considerable land, but without fences, and with but one well."

As times became better, and the county-seat contests were in a measure settled in favor of Sycamore, the growth of the village was more marked. In 1848 the population was 262; in 1849 it was 320; in 1850 it had further increased to 390; and in 1851 it had 435. In 1855 there were in the place six dry-goods stores, two hardware stores, two cabinet-ware rooms, one drug store, four grocery and provision stores, two saloons, three taverns, one banking and exchange office, two wagon shops, one livery stable, two harness shops, two tin shops, one jewelry store, three shoe shops, four blacksmith shops, one shingle manufactory, one tailor shop, one meat market, one cooper shop, seven lawyers, four physicians, ten carpenters, four painters, three circulating libraries, three churches, and one steam saw-mill.

From 1855 to the present time, the growth of Sycamore has been a steady one. There is nothing

of the mushroom about the place. In population and in wealth its growth has been slow but sure.

The original plat of Sycamore comprised 24 whole and six half blocks. The village was surveyed and platted by Capt. Eli Barnes, County Surveyor, in May, 1839, and immediately placed upon record. To the original plat many additions have since been made, the village of Sycamore assuming city proportions. There is one thing the present generation have cause to be thankful for, and to which just praise should be awarded the projectors of the town, and that is, the wide streets. Few cities can boast of such wide and beautiful streets, now adorned with beautiful shade trees, which add a charm to this lovely place.

INCORPORATION.

In 1853, Sycamore was incorporated under the general act as a village. In 1859 a special charter was secured from the Legislature, the act being approved Feb. 21, 1859. The provisions of the special charter was thought to be more acceptable than those of the general act, and better adapted to the welfare and growth of the village.

The first election held under the special charter was held March 14, 1859, and all other elections were ordered held on the second Monday in March of each year. At the first election the following named were elected members of the Board of Trustees: Edward L. Mayo, H. F. Page, George Weeden, W. H. Stebbins, C. B. Beckwith, Tyler K. Waite was elected Justice of the Peace; Daniel Pierce, Assessor; H. A. Joslyn, Constable.

The first meeting of the Board was held March 19. E. L. Mayo was elected President of the Board and David Farnsworth, Clerk pro tem. This was all the business transacted. On the 4th of April Mr. Farnsworth was elected Clerk for the year.

For ten years the village government, under its special charter, existed, when it was thought advisable, by the people, to organize under a civil government. A special charter was secured, approved by the Governor March 4, 1869. The city was divided in four wards, and under the charter its first election was held March 15, 1869, at which time the following officers were elected: Reuben Ellwood, Mayor; Tyler K. Waite, Justice of the Peace; Aldermen—1st Ward, C. T. Stuart, C. O. Boynton; 2d Ward, R. L. Divine, J. W. Hunter; 3d Ward, Charles Brown,

J. H. Rogers; 4th Ward, Alonzo Ellwood, G. S. Robinson. These were all representative men in the fullest sense.

The first meeting of the Council was held the evening of election. W. R. Thomas was elected Clerk; G. S. Robinson, City Attorney; Samuel B. Middleton, Marshal. At its second meeting, after the appointment of committees, R. J. Holcomb was appointed Constable and Collector; S. B. Middleton, Fire Warden, R. L. Divine, Treasurer. This completed the organization of the new city government. At the first election there were 385 votes cast.

The affairs of the city have generally been managed in a satisfactory way, and few cities, for the money expended, can exhibit a better record.

The following is a complete list of city officers from its organization:

MAYORS.

Elected	Elected
Reuben Ellwood.....1869	John B. Harkness.....1873
Moses Dean.....1870	Richard L. Divine.....1875
Richard A. Smith.....1871	Nathan Lattin.....1877
Richard A. Smith.....1872	Nathan Lattin.....1879
John B. Harkness.....1872	Charles T. Stuart.....1881
elected to fill vacancy.....1872	Chauncy Ellwood.....1883

CITY CLERKS.

W. R. Thomas.....1869	Charles Cornelius.....1875
W. R. Thomas.....1870	Volaski Hix, to fill vacancy.....1875
Cassius M. Conrad.....1870	Preston K. Jones.....1876
elected to fill vacancy.....1870	H. T. Lawrence.....1877
John S. Harroun.....1872	Benjamin Nilson.....1878
John S. Harroun.....1873	Benjamin Nilson.....1881
Edward Crist.....1874	Benjamin Nilson.....1883

CITY TREASURERS.

Richard L. Divine.....1869	Charles T. Stuart.....1875
John L. Pratt.....1870	A. C. Colton.....1876
A. C. Colton.....1871	Warren F. Peters.....1877
A. C. Colton.....1872	George B. Morris.....1879
A. C. Colton.....1873	Charles F. Hyde.....1881
A. C. Colton.....1874	Warren F. Peters.....1883

CITY ATTORNEYS.

George S. Robinson.....1869	Charles Kellum.....1875
George S. Robinson.....1870	Charles Kellum.....1876
John L. Pratt.....1871	Harvey A. Jones.....1877
Oliver J. Bailey.....1872	William C. Kellum.....1879
A. S. Babcock.....1873	Frank E. Stevens.....1881
John L. Pratt.....1874	George W. Dunton.....1883

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Z. B. Mayo.....1870	Frank W. Smith.....1879
Z. B. Mayo.....1874	Aaron C. Allen.....1882
Z. B. Mayo.....1878	William Tasker.....1883

ALDERMEN—FIRST WARD.

Charles T. Stuart.....1869	E. B. Shurtleff.....1877
Charles O. Boynton.....1869	Walter W. Wharry.....1877
N. S. Dorwin.....1870	Alonzo Ellwood.....1878
Oliver J. Bailey.....1871	Charles E. Knight.....1879
A. C. Colton.....1872	Abram Ellwood.....1880
Frank Smith.....1873	Charles F. Knight.....1881
Alonzo Ellwood.....1873	A. J. Driver.....1882
Milo Dayton.....1874	Alonzo Ellwood.....1883
John S. Brown.....1875	A. J. Driver.....1884
Milo Dayton.....1876	

ALDERMEN—SECOND WARD.

Elected		Elected	
Richard L. Divine.....	1869	Norman C. Warren.....	1875
J. W. Hunter.....	1869	William C. Black.....	1876
Norman C. Warren.....	1870	John Shuld.....	1877
Jesse Alden.....	1870	James S. Waterman.....	1878
Horatio H. Marshall.....	1871	George K. Hibbard.....	1879
Jesse Alden.....	1872	John B. Whalen.....	1879
George W. Nesbitt.....	1872	George Knipp.....	1881
John Syme.....	1873	John B. Whalen.....	1882
A. W. Sawyer.....	1873	John M. Byers.....	1883
John Syme.....	1874	John B. Whalen.....	1884

ALDERMEN—THIRD WARD.

J. H. Rogers.....	1869	George M. Sivwright.....	1877
Charles Brown.....	1869	Daniel Dustin.....	1877
George P. Wild.....	1870	W. W. Marsh.....	1878
Nathan Lattin.....	1870	Henry C. Whitmore.....	1879
Seymour Hix.....	1871	Harmon Paine.....	1880
Daniel Dustin.....	1872	Theron Stark.....	1881
W. W. Marsh.....	1873	Michael Burke.....	1882
James C. Fulkerson.....	1873	John Shuld.....	1883
W. W. Marsh.....	1874	William R. Eiff.....	1883
J. C. Fulkerson.....	1875	Harmon Paine.....	1884
Moses Dean.....	1876		

ALDERMEN—FOURTH WARD.

Alonzo Ellwood.....	1869	A. E. Hix.....	1879
George G. Robinson.....	1869	William Graham.....	1880
Alonzo Ellwood.....	1870	Chris. Ohlmacher.....	1881
John B. Harkness.....	1871	William Graham.....	1882
Frank W. Smith.....	1872	John Black.....	1883
William Graham.....	1878	Charles E. Hyde.....	1883
A. E. Hix.....	1878	A. Stroberg.....	1884

SUPERVISORS.

The following named have served the village and city as members of the Board of Supervisors:

E. L. Mayo.....	1859	L. Lowell.....	1866
C. M. Brown.....	1860	C. O. Boynton.....	1867-68
A. Ellwood.....	1861	Reuben Ellwood.....	1869
C. O. Boynton.....	1862	Moses Dean.....	1870
A. Ellwood.....	1863	Richard A. Smith.....	1871-72
C. Kellum.....	1864-65		

The city marshal in 1884 was N. R. Harrington. Saloon licenses were fixed in that year at \$600, and druggists' permits at \$25 per year.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The first merchants in Sycamore were John C. and Charles Waterman, who commenced business in 1839. Their stock was small, but suitable to the wants of the infant settlement. As the county increased in population and in wealth, other merchants began business, the Watermans increased their stock, and in due time almost every class of trade was represented.

POSTOFFICE.

This office was established in 1837, with Mark Daniels as postmaster. For that year the income of the office was \$16.88. Mr. Daniels was succeeded by John R. Hamlin in 1841. The receipts of the office now amounted to \$59. Jesse C. Kellogg, well-known to all the old settlers, came next. He served four years and was succeeded by Z. B. Mayo, the lawyer.

J. C. Waterman was next in order. Then came William P. Dutton, who gave way to Mr. Moore. Chauncey Ellwood, J. W. Burst, D. B. James and H. L. Boies, each had it one term. In 1878 C. F. Martin was appointed, and was re-appointed in 1882. He makes a very popular and efficient postmaster. His assistant, Mr. Joslyn, is also quite popular. The duties of the office could not be better attended to than by Mr. Martin and Mr. Joslyn. A money order department was established in July, 1865.

HOTELS.

The first house erected in Sycamore, as stated, was for hotel purposes, and yet stands on the southeast corner of the public square, and is yet in a good state of preservation, and still used as a hotel. That house has sheltered some of the greatest men of the State, among whom may be mentioned Gov. Ford, T. Lyle Dickey, Judge Caton, as well as a host of others. If the scenes that have transpired therein, and the stories that have been told, could be written up, what a volume it would make!

The Ward House is now the most pretentious house in the place. It is a large, three-story brick, with accommodations for 75 guests. H. A. Ward is the present proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school of which there is any record was taught in the old court-house, in 1840, by Dr. Bell. In the winter of 1841-2, also in the winter of 1842-3, Edward L. Mayo, Esq., taught the school in the court-house. Mr. Mayo was afterwards a prominent lawyer at the De Kalb County Bar, also County Judge. In the winter of 1843-4, Sheldon Crossett taught in the court-house, and also in the summer of 1844. In the winter of 1844-5, William J. Hunt taught the school in the court-house. In the summer of 1845, Miss Charlotte Gates taught a school in a building which stood near the present residence of Col. A. W. Lloyd, on Main Street.

In the winter of 1845-6, a Miss Reed taught school in the court-house. In the following summer Miss Elizabeth Richards, (now Mrs. Henry Wood) taught school in a little house on the north road, about a mile from the court-house, near the residence of John Carnes.

In the winter of 1846-7, Charles Robinson taught the school in Deacon Harry Martin's house on the south side of West State Street. In the summer of

1847, there was probably no school. In the winter of 1847-8, Mr. Roswell Dow taught the school in Deacon Martin's house. Joseph Sixbury and Sparrock Wellington were two of the directors; the name of the third does not now appear. Mr. Dow asked \$15 per month to teach the school. The directors, thinking this too much, offered him \$12, assuring him that he would not have over 30 pupils. Mr. Dow agreed to teach the school for \$12 per month, *provided*, that he should have pay in proportion for all over 30. School opened. The number of scholars steadily increased until the roll showed 64 names.

It is not known whether or not there was any school in the summer of 1848.

In the winter of 1848-9 there was no public school, but Roswell Dow had a select school in the court-house, and in the summer of 1849, Miss Elizabeth Richards had a school there, whether public or private is a matter of uncertainty.

In the fall of 1849 and winter of 1849 and 1850, Mr. Dow taught a select school in a building known as the Sons of Temperance Hall, which stood where the jail now stands.

In the summer of 1850, Miss Theresa E. Richards (now Mrs. R. Dow) taught the school in the Universalist church, where Arthur Stark's residence now is. In the winter of 1850-1, J. A. Simmons taught the school in a house standing on the northeast corner of Main and Ottawa streets. In the summer of 1851 there was no public school as far as is now known. Mr. Dow's school continued.

In the winter of 1881-2, Ezra W. Robinson taught the school in the south end of Simon Snyder's blacksmith shop, situated where Wilkins' Block now stands.

In March, 1853, William S. Harrington taught the public school in an old drug store which had been occupied by the firm of Halsey & Ambrose. The building may have been the old court-house. After a few weeks the school became so large that it was removed to "Dow's Academy." In May following the directors hired Miss Amelia Hudson, sister of Rev. C. F. Hudson, to assist Mr. Harrington. A recitation-room was fitted up in the basement of the Academy. Thus, the graded school of Sycamore took another step forward. The school closed Oct. 14, 1853.

In the winter of 1853-4, also in the summer of

1854, Miss Hannah Dean taught the school in the building now occupied by Ruel Davis as a dwelling-house. It is also quite probable that there was another district school in the village.

In 1853 steps were taken for the erection of a school-house—the first in the village. A lot was purchased on the northeast corner of California and Exchange Streets, and in 1854 a house was completed. Miss Hannah Dean was the first principal in the new house.

The population of the village increasing, it was found necessary in 1859 to erect another building, which was accordingly done, at a cost of \$6,000. This building was of brick and consisted of four rooms.

In the early part of January, 1863, the school-house was burned. The directors at once rented George's Block for school purposes, and after an interruption of a few days, the schools opened and continued through the school year.

The building was erected during the following summer and fall, at a cost of \$15,500. It was constructed of wood. It has eight large school-rooms, the requisite cloak-rooms, recitation-rooms, apparatus-room, Superintendent's office—used also by the School Board for holding meetings—a large assembly hall, and is a handsome edifice. The schools were opened late in the fall of 1863. The number of pupils steadily increased from year to year. In 1876 the Board rented the basement of the Methodist church, and used it as a primary school-room. In 1877, a two-room, wooden building in the west part of the city was erected, at a cost of about \$2,000, Messrs. Dunning & Cogle, contractors. The building and lot cost \$2,500; it stands on the west side of Cross Street, and is known as the "West School."

In the summer of 1880 the Board of Education purchased a lot on the south side of East Elm street, and proceeded to erect thereon a two-room school-house. It was completed at a cost of \$4,500, Willard & McAlpine, contractors. This school is known as the "East School."

During the past three years, the old furniture, which was put in when the main building was furnished in 1863, has been removed, and replaced by that which is new and elegant; so that at the present time the furniture in all the school buildings is substantially new and in excellent condition.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 1, 1872, the control of the schools was taken from the board of directors and lodged in a board of education, consisting of six members, who hold office for three years each.

The following named were the first elected: P. M. Alden, George K. Hebbard, R. L. Divine, Calvin Shurtleff, Charles Brown and Henry R. Jones.

The schools of Sycamore have been thoroughly graded, and since 1875 classes have been graduated each year. Since that time graduates have been sent out from the high school, many of whom are now occupying prominent positions before the public. Since August, 1877, Prof. A. J. Blanchard has occupied the office of Superintendent of Schools of the city, and to him much of the credit is due for their efficiency. The following named comprise the list of teachers for 1884-5: Superintendent, Prof. A. J. Blanchard; high school, Agnes I. Love; 8th grade, Claire L. Lattin; 7th grade, Mary H. Alden; 6th grade, Mary A. Shurtleff; 5th grade, Mary F. Gilson; 4th grade, Lizzie A. Langhorn; 3d grade, Jennie B. Anderson; 2d grade, Amy H. Luther; 1st and 2d grade, Estella L. Tiff. In the East Ward School are, 3d grade, Ida L. Bannister; 1st and 2d grades, Florence Harkness. West Ward School, 3d grade, Elizabeth J. Walker; 1st and 2d grades, Anna Maxfield.

The Sycamore Select School was first opened by Roswell Dow, in September, 1848, in the old court-house. The following year it was held in Temperance Hall. In 1850 Mr. Dow erected a brick building for his school, the first school building erected in Sycamore. It was on the corner of Main and Ottawa Streets. Roswell Dow was principal of the school, with Rev. C. C. Hudson, Pastor of the Congregational Church, and Miss Theresa E. Richards, who afterward became the wife of the principal. This school, while called by Mr. Dow a "select school," was usually called "Dow's Academy." Philosophy, algebra, geometry, chemistry, astronomy, Latin and Greek were taught in this school. The school was discontinued in 1853, partly on account of the ill health of the principal and on account of the establishment of the public-school system.

RELIGIOUS.

There is no city of its size in the State of Illinois that can boast of more and better church edifices

than Sycamore. This may be regarded as an evidence that the moral and religious welfare of the people are well attended to. The Lord's house should at least equal that of His people.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in June, 1836, by Revs. Mr. Royal and Samuel Pillsbury. The first services, however, were held in May, 1836, at the house of Mark Daniels, by Levi Lee. These were the first religious services in the township. The class organized was also the first in all this region of country. The following named composed the class: Edward F. White, leader; Mary White, Mark Daniels, Mrs. Daniels, Peter Walrod and Mary Walrod. In September, 1836, the first quarterly meeting was held, Rev. S. R. Beggs supplying the place of the presiding elder. At the annual conference held in the fall of 1836, Sycamore was made to form a part of the St. Charles Circuit, which embraced all the country between the Fox and Rock Rivers from Somonauk to Rockford. Rev. Wm. Gaddis was assigned to this circuit. The class in Sycamore, increasing in numbers and strength, determined to erect a house of worship; accordingly a plain frame edifice was built in 1874 and dedicated to the service of Almighty God. It was 37 x 45 feet. Becoming too small, in 1865 a larger and better building was erected at a cost of \$13,000, which is an honor to the Church and to the city. Rev. R. M. Hatfield preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. W. D. Atchison is the pastor. The Church is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 200. In 1874 a parsonage was built, at a cost of \$3,100. Dr. Nitterauer is Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The First Congregational Church.—On the 11th of April, 1840, this Church was organized in the old court-house. The council called to assist in the organization consisted of Rev. James Mackie, Rev. Ebenezer Brown and Rev. N. Clark, with one delegate from the Church at Byron. Twelve persons entered into the organization. The congregation met for worship in the old court-house and in the private dwellings of some of its members until the erection of its first church edifice. Rev. William Mackie preached occasionally during 1840. In July, 1841, a Presbyterian minister from New York, Rev. David I. Perry, began labor here and continued with the Church until August, 1843. There were sixteen added to the Church during his ministry. In the fall of

1843 Rev. E. E. Wells took the care of the Church, remaining three years. During his ministry 45 were added to the Church. In the spring of 1846 the first move was made towards the erection of a house of worship. Captain Eli Barnes donated the site on the east side of the square. On account of prevailing sickness in the community, but little was done till the following year, when the contract was let to frame and enclose the building. Rev. Oliver W. Norton was now pastor of the Church. He remained one year, but on account of sickness of the mechanics and a lack of funds he did not see the house finished. In September, 1848, Rev. C. F. Hudson became pastor, and nine were added to the Church, during his ministry of five years. Rev. D. Gore followed him in 1853 and served until 1860. The additions in this time were 112. Rev. E. J. Allen then served three years, and 19 were added. Rev. J. T. Cook served two years with 37 additions. Rev. William Windsor served six years, with 44 additions. Rev. O. W. Fay served three years, with 83 additions. Rev. William Gallagher followed for one year, and was succeeded by Rev. T. G. Grassie, and he by Dr. Burton. Rev. F. J. Brobst is the present pastor. Early in 1884 the erection of a new and handsome church edifice was commenced on Somonauk Street, which when completed will cost about \$20,000. The officers of the Church in January, 1885, were: Rev. Flavius J. Brobst, pastor; Harry Martin, J. H. Rogers, Samuel Alden, deacons; Daniel Dustin, clerk and treasurer; David A. Syme, superintendent of Sabbath-school; Elthom Rogers, assistant superintendent. The present membership is 178.

Universalist Church.—Services were held as early as 1845, by those holding views of the Universalist Church, in the old court-house. The first to preach that faith here was probably Rev. Roundsville. The first who engaged his services for any stated time was Rev. Van Olstine. He was engaged for one-fourth his time for one year. Rev. J. M. Day was also one of the first to preach this faith. In 1853 Rev. D. J. Carney located here and organized the society. Among those composing the organization, were the following named, with their families: Phineas Joslyn, John Waterman, George Weeden, Curtis Smith, Hosea Willard, H. A. Joslyn, H. H. Gandy, L. F. Dow, Kimball Dow and George G. Spring. The society soon undertook the erection of a church building, which was completed in 1854, at a cost of

\$1,600. At the time of building the following named were the trustees: Curtis Smith, George G. Spring, George Weeden, N. H. Peck and Sylvanus Holcomb. In 1856 a Church organization was formed. The church building not being such as was demanded by the age, it was disposed of for a dwelling, and in 1875 a handsome brick structure was erected, on State Street, at a cost of \$13,500. The Church and society is now in a flourishing condition, being out of debt and with a surplus in the treasury. Among those who have labored for the society have been Revs. D. J. Carney, R. S. Sanborn, A. J. Fishback, B. N. Wiles, S. F. Gibbs, N. S. Sage, H. V. Chase and W. S. Ralph. There are about 100 members of the Church and society.

Episcopal Church.—In the summer of 1855 Rev. Julius Waterbury visited Sycamore and held a week-day service in the Congregational Church. The prospect for an organization seemed good and, Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, being notified, he resolved on a visit to the place. In August of the same year, he came and also held service in the Congregational church. In September Rev. Julius Waterbury was sent to effect an organization, which was accomplished, and Isaac Johnson, of Cortland, was-elected senior warden and Mr. Glass, of Genoa, junior warden. The vestrymen elected were Dr. Page, J. R. Hamlin, Ben Page, Joseph Morse, J. C. Waterman and J. S. Waterman. Steps were at once taken to raise funds for building a church, and nearly \$1,000 was raised in a few hours. J. S. Waterman donated a lot on which to build. The ladies of the parish organized a social for active work. In August, 1856, the corner-stone of the building was laid, and in 1857 the building was completed, and July 1 consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois. Its cost was something over \$2,000. Rev. Julius Waterbury was called to the rectorship in September, 1857, and served until January, 1858, when he resigned. In March, 1858, Rev. Warren Roberts was chosen rector. During this year the parish became self-sustaining. The congregations had increased in number, a flourishing Sunday-school was in existence and a Bible class was formed and taught by the rector. In 1859 the communicants had increased from 7 to 30. In February, 1863, Mr. Roberts resigned, and during the summer following Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Chicago, occasionally officiated. Early in the fall of 1864, Rev.

Mr. Foster was called to the rectorship. On account of ill health, he resigned Easter, 1865. In June, of this year, the Bishop sent Rev. Mr. Hendley to minister to the parish. In August following, he was called to the rectorship, but only served until March, 1866, when he resigned. Rev. D. Cushman was at once called to fill the vacancy, accepted, and entered upon his duties as rector the first Sunday in May. During this year the church building was improved and enlarged and a new pipe organ purchased. On Easter Monday, in 1869, Dr. Cushman resigned, and only occasional services were held until October, when Rev. Mr. Hume accepted a call. He served but six months. In April, 1871, Rev. M. F. Sounson visited the parish, and in June became rector. Some funds were raised for building a rectory and J. S. Waterman donated a lot for the purpose. When built it was pronounced by the Bishop the most finished in his diocese. In 1872 the rector lost his wife and four children by death. In 1873 Mr. Sounson resigned, and June 7, 1874, Rev. W. E. Toll entered upon his duties as rector, having been called to the parish. He served for seven years, during which time the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$17,000, and consecrated by Bishop W. E. McClain in 1879. During the rectorship 52 persons were confirmed and 133 baptized. In October, 1881, Rev. William Elmer was called to the rectorship, since which time many improvements have been made in the interior of the church. On the death of J. S. Waterman it was found that sufficient property had been left by him on the death of his wife to partially endow the parish forever. The Church is in a most prosperous condition, with a membership of 70 communicants and an organization of 250.

Baptist Church.—A Baptist Church was organized in the township of Franklin in 1852, with the following named constituent members: A. L. Warner, Deacon; Andrew Chapman, Clerk; Adam Miller, Jane Miller, Martin Barringer, Mary A. Barringer, Caroline Mason, A. L. Warner, Andrew Chapman, John Bean, Jane Bean, Susan Reddell, Hiram Hudson. Rev. Adam Miller was ordained pastor. In 1856 the Church was transferred to Sycamore. Rev. A. C. Kingsley was the first pastor. Until the completion of their house of worship in 1858-9, services were held in the school and court-house. Among those who have served the Church as regular pastor or sup-

ply were, Revs. J. Moxom, W. W. Webb, G. D. Summers, John Young, M. E. Arkills, L. L. Gage, Alvah Sabin, S. Cornelius, R. A. Shattuck, G. H. Brown, A. C. Keene, F. M. Williams. There are now 105 enrolled in list of members.

The Evangelical Lutheran Salem Church, of Sycamore, was organized in 1870 and a house of worship erected in 1872, on Charles Street. In 1873 a parsonage was erected on Somonauk Street. The pastors have been Rev. A. Hult, who was instrumental in the organization of the Church, Revs. N. Nordgren and S. G. Larson, the latter the present pastor. There are now 323 communicants.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Masons.—The first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Sycamore was Blue Lodge No. 134, which received its charter Oct. 4, 1853. Its first officers were, Robert Dott, W. M.; H. H. Rowe, S. W.; D. B. James, J. W. This lodge now has 112 members. Its present officers are, W. B. Spain, W. M.; J. E. Parker, S. W.; H. T. Lawrence, J. W. The Masonic Order here is divided into three bodies: First, Blue Lodge, three degrees; second, the Chapter, four degrees; third, the Commandery, two orders. In the order of St. John is Knights Templars.

The Commandery was chartered Oct. 24, 1865, and its present membership is 123. Its officers are: A. W. Sawyer, Em. Com.; E. C. Lott, Gen.; G. B. Wiseman, Cap. Gen.; Daniel Dustin, Prelate; M. S. Timmerman, S. W.; W. B. Spain, J. W.; Charles T. Stuart, Treas.; George B. Morris, Rec. Past Commanders: A. W. Sawyer, Dan'l Dustin, Frank Smith, S. O. Vaughn, G. B. Wiseman.

Odd Fellows.—The Lodge of I. O. O. F. was first organized in 1852. In 1861 so many of its members enlisted and entered the army it was obliged to surrender its charter. It was re-organized in 1872 and now has 150 members. Since 1852 it has initiated 307 into its Lodge. The Sycamore Lodge has furnished one Grand Master of the State, in the person of Mr. Alonzo Ellwood, who has also been Grand Representative all but two years when the Lodge has been running. The present officers are, A. C. Sivwright, N. G.; Philip Webber, V. G.; A. J. Thompson, R. S.; E. M. Phelps, P. S.; John Tucker, Treasurer. Its regular meetings are on Tuesday nights.

Ellwood Encampment has 52 members, and meets

on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

The Circle, an order distinct from the I. O. O. F., yet composed of its members, has a membership of 44 and meets on the second and fourth Fridays of the month.

Potter Post, No. 12, G. A. R., was chartered July 14, 1874, and the Post mustered Aug. 4, of the same year. The following named comprised the first officers: J. W. Burst, Com.; H. W. Atwood, S. V. C.; G. M. Bell, J. V. C.; Jefferson Stark, O. D. The Post was mustered and officers installed by Gen. H. Hilliard, Department Commander. The Post, in the 11 years of its existence, has had its seasons of prosperity and adversity. When organized, it was regarded as a semi-political organization, and many old soldiers therefore held aloof. For some years it hovered between life and death, but through the untiring zeal of Capt. J. W. Burst, it was kept alive, and to-day it is one of the strongest posts in the State, with an active membership of 86. During its existence it has mustered 152 persons. In 1881 one of its members, Capt. Burst, was elected Department Commander of the State, and in 1882 he was Inspector General of the United States. The present officers are, A. J. Blanchard, Com.; R. C. Brown, S. V. C.; W. F. Peters, J. V. C.; Daniel Dustin, Adj.; W. U. E. Sivwright, Q.; Dr. O. M. Bryan, Surg. The past commanders are J. W. Burst, R. A. Smith, W. H. Allen, William Graham, A. J. Driver and A. J. Blanchard. The Post was named in honor of Dr. Horace S. Potter, surgeon of the 105th regiment, killed near New Hope Church, Ga.

Insurance Lodge, No. 43, I. O. M. A., was organized May 26, 1879, with 27 charter members. The present membership of the Lodge is 24. The following are the present officers: C. H. Hoyt, Pres.; J. N. Brunson, V. P.; Walter Waterman, Treas.; H. T. Lawrence, Sec. Those who have held the position of President are, G. B. Wise, F. W. Lott, H. T. Lawrence, L. M. Currier, A. L. Draper and C. H. Hoyt.

Sycamore Camp, No. 47, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized Aug. 6, 1884, with 25 charter members. The present officers of the Camp are, Charles C. Brown, Consul; S. H. Townsend, Adviser; C. G. Meeker, Banker; Charles C. Pond, Clerk. The Camp meets the second and fourth Monday evenings each month, in G. A. R. Hall. The present membership is 28.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It was not until 1876 that Sycamore had a regularly organized fire department. The City Council, February 17, 1876, passed an ordinance providing for the organization of the department, which was to consist of one superintendent, one fire marshal, and two volunteer companies, each to be composed of twenty-two "able-bodied and respectable residents" of the city. Bonds to the amount of \$12,400 were at once issued, the proceeds of which were applied to aid the department. Ground was procured, a well sunk, mains were laid, and other necessary arrangements were made. A. W. Sawyer was the first fire marshal.

The City Council has always been liberal in its appropriations in aid of the department, and the department has sought to be worthy of the confidence placed in it. The fire companies have always been composed of good men, many of them in active business. At the present time there are three companies, with the following named captains: No. 1, John Schnit; No. 2, Theodore Weitzel; No. 3, Charles Anderson. N. R. Harrington is superintendent and P. K. Jones marshal. There is now three-fourths of a mile of main, with ten hydrants, and the department has three hose carriages, 1,500 feet of hose, and all other necessary appliances for extinguishing fires.

Since its organization in 1876 there have been several fires, and a number of alarms responded to by the department. Among the fires have been the following: Levi Hodges' dwelling, partly destroyed; Freidman's clothing store, inside and rear end of building and stock totally destroyed; S. P. Partridge's dwelling, with loss of \$3,000; Spain's tailor-shop, partly destroyed, with loss of stock; Hansgrohn's dwelling, with small loss; Shrader's planing-mill, total loss; Ellwood's warehouse, with loss on building of \$4,000 and grain \$5,000. Had it not been for the efficiency of the department many of these fires would have extended, with large loss to the property owners.

BANKING.

The first banking business was inaugurated by James S. Waterman in 1852. For some years he ran the business in connection with his mercantile trade, but in 1857 he turned his attention exclusively to banking, continuing the same until 1864. About this time steps were taken to open a national bank, but were soon abandoned.

Edwin T. Hunt and John R. Hamlin commenced the banking business about 1860 under the firm name of Hunt & Hamlin. Early in 1861 Mr. Hamlin retired and James H. Beveridge became a partner, and the business was continued under the firm name of E. T. Hunt & Co. After operating about two years the firm organized under the general banking law as a bank of issue. James H. Beveridge was President; Wm. J. Hunt, Vice-President; Edwin T. Hunt, Cashier. The bank suspended business in 1866.

Early in 1867 Daniel Pierce, Moses Dean and R. L. Divine formed a company under the firm name of Pierce, Dean & Co., bought the building and fixtures used by the Bank of Sycamore, and commenced the banking business, with Emmett Clements as cashier. At the expiration of four years Mr. Divine withdrew, and the business was continued by Pierce & Dean until March, 1883, when Mr. Dean withdrew, the business being transferred to Daniel Pierce & Co. The bank has always been regarded as a substantial one, each of the partners being wealthy, and personally responsible for all of the liabilities of the concern.

On withdrawing from the firm of Pierce, Dean & Co., R. L. Divine immediately formed a partnership with C. O. Boynton, and under the firm name of Divine & Boynton opened another banking house, erecting the building now used by the Sycamore National Bank for that purpose. Mr. Boynton some time afterwards withdrawing, the business was continued by R. L. Divine & Co. till his death in 1883.

The Sycamore National Bank was organized in 1871, its charter bearing date November 11 of that year. The capital stock was \$50,000. J. S. Waterman was elected President, H. H. Mason Vice-President and P. M. Alden Cashier. The first Directors were J. S. Waterman, H. H. Mason, C. W. Marsh, C. H. Cowper and P. M. Alden. Mr. Waterman continued to act as President until his death in July, 1883, when E. F. Dutton was elected, and continues to serve as such. Mr. Alden has been the only cashier. Its present directors are E. F. Dutton, P. M. Alden, I. N. Perry, J. P. Van Voorhis and Albert Sawyer. The business was conducted in the Waterman Block until January 1, 1884, when the bank was removed to its present location, the building formerly used by R. L. Divine & Co. The bank has had a

very successful career, and, in addition to being a safe depository, has been profitable to its stockholders. At present there is \$33,000 surplus and undivided profits.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Marsh Binder Manufacturing Company.—Sycamore has long been noted for its manufactories, and among those none have a wider reputation than that of the Marsh Binder Manufacturing Company, originally the Marsh Harvester Manufacturing Company. Aug. 17, 1858, while residing as farmers in Shabbona Township, C. W. and W. W. Marsh obtained a patent for an entirely new method of harvesting by machinery. Their first machine was substantially the same as all harvesters made to this day. From the time the Marsh Brothers built their first machine in 1858 to 1871, no other harvester was put upon the market, but thousands of their machines were manufactured and sold by them and their associates, beginning in a small way in a little shop on their farm, then founding the Plano shops and thereafter the extensive shops in Sycamore, which latter were established in 1869. It can be said without fear of contradiction that C. W. and W. W. Marsh were the inventors of harvesters. After the success of the harvesters had been secured, inventors began to turn their attention to the manufacture of self-binders.

In the year 1870 Charles Whitney and his brother, John H., built two original and complete machines for cutting and automatically binding grain with wire at the Sycamore Marsh Harvester Company's works. These worked very well and were being perfected from year to year, but the lingering sickness and death finally of John H. Whitney interrupted and for a time put a stop to further progress in this direction. Meanwhile Charles Whitney had conceived a plan for a very simple platform binder, and in February, 1878, he made arrangements with C. W. and W. W. Marsh for building and perfecting the same. Their first machine was used in the harvest following. In 1879 considerable further advance had been made and several machines were put out with general satisfaction. In 1880 about 40 of them were introduced, but all these were wire binders, and meantime it had been demonstrated that twine was better material and cheaper than wire for the purpose; hence it became necessary to throw aside the

wire-binding machines which had taken several years of hard study and work, besides a large outlay of money to develop and perfect. The new circumstances were met promptly and vigorously and operations upon a new twine binder were immediately begun. It was completed and tested, and from it 10 more made in time for the harvest of 1881. From the first acre cut, the success of the machine was assured. It gave such extraordinary promise that when its proprietors proposed to organize a company for its manufacture, \$300,000 of capital stock was subscribed in a few days. The new company, entitled the Marsh Binder Manufacturing Company, bought the works of the Sycamore Marsh Harvester Manufacturing Company, and immediately began to manufacture the new binder in quantity for the general trade.

The R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company was organized in 1876, with the Hon. Reuben Ellwood at its head and general manager. The capital stock of the company was \$25,000, and the business of that year was confined to the manufacture of the Ellwood Riding Cultivator, of which 600 were made. At the close of the year 1881, owing to the rapidly increasing demand for the goods made by this company, the capital stock was again increased to \$111,000.

The buildings are large and handsomely arranged to expedite the work, erected with the recent additions, at an expense of \$40,000, and with facilities of turning out 50 complete cultivators every day, in addition to the other goods.

The sales of the riding cultivators, sulky plows, harrows and dumping rakes have largely increased, and these, together with the line of hardware goods, such as barn-door hinges, track stay rollers, barrel cases, churns, horse-powers, etc., etc., have established a reputation for the firm that is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of their goods.

The Sycamore Preserve Works is one of the beneficent industrial establishments of the city, giving employment during the active season of work to a large force of men, women and children. It has been in active operation since 1881, and the results have been gratifying to those financially interested and to the people of the place generally. The number of cases of goods put up in 1884 were as follows: 10,000 of corn, 7,000 of tomatoes, 1,500 of pumpkins, 800 of squash, 1,000 of peas, 1,000 of beans, and 300 of apples; making in all something over 500,000

cans. The establishment is under the active management of A. F. Mason, a man of large experience and thoroughly competent in every respect. The original stockholders were R. Ellwood, J. H. Rogers, D. A. Syme and William Byers. Mr. Mason has now an interest in the works, also George and William Rogers. The company is a strong one financially.

The Sycamore Soap Factory is also one of the leading industries of the place. The present proprietor is E. B. Shurtleff. A superior quality of laundry soap is manufactured.

The Helmet Paint Manufactory is doing an excellent business. It has been in operation some years.

The Tuerk Hydraulic Power Co. commenced business in this city in 1883, removing here from Chicago. A joint-stock company was formed, with a capital stock of \$60,000. The company manufacture the Tuerk Water Motor, one of the most useful inventions of the day. W. W. Marsh is superintendent of the works.

Flax Mills—Loomis & Luther are proprietors of the flax mills. But little flax now being raised in this vicinity, the mill is not run on full time. Reuben Ellwood was the pioneer in this branch of business. Dr. Bryan and Chauncey Ellwood were also interested in the work for a time after the close of the war.

The Sycamore Roller Flour Mills do a fine business. The mill was erected in 1854, by A. S. Cox and Mr. Powers, and known as the Citizens' Mill. It contained two run of buhrs. In the spring of 1859 Powers sold his interest to Cox, who subsequently sold to John Black and Charles T. Pierce a one-third interest each. In 1863 Ralph Wyman bought out the interest of Mr. Pierce, and in the same year William C. Black bought out Cox. The mill, in the meantime, had been improved and one run of buhrs added. John C. S. and William C. Black were each interested in the mill during the succeeding 20 years. In 1882 John Black bought the interest of William C. Black and also that of the Wyman heirs, and is now the sole proprietor of the mill. In 1883 he commenced his improvement, enlarging it to a dimension of 48 x 52 feet, with engine-room attached. The mill now has four run of buhrs, nine sets of rollers, and all modern machinery for making first-class flour. The capacity is 100 barrels per day. Mr. Black has also a roller for making buckwheat flour equal to the New York make.



City of De Kalb

THE enterprising city of De Kalb furnishes an excellent field for the pen of the historian. From a mere hamlet early in the "fifties," it has grown to a bustling, thriving city of about 3,000 inhabitants, and is known far and wide as the "Barb City," a name given it from the fact that it is the great depot for the manufacture of barb wire, which is the leading industry of the place.

In 1836, Russell Huntley made claim to a large tract of land in this vicinity, including a part of the site of the city. The selection was made with a view of locating here a town, which he had ardent hopes would occupy a leading position among the many which were springing up in the West. He erected upon his claim a large log house, which was used for many years and was known as Huntley's tavern. Here the weary traveler found rest and Huntley dreamed of the future that was in store for him.

The tavern was all alone in its glory for many years. It was not until 1849 that any further steps were taken to locate here a village. At that time John M. Goodell and Dr. Ruby started a small store on the north side of what is now Main Street, near First Street. Their stock was of a miscellaneous character, including "wet groceries," for which there seemed to be a demand, as a preventive to chills and snake bites. In 1850 Ruby sold his interest to his partner, and having erected a house upon the opposite side of the street he opened another store for the

sale of groceries and drugs. In 1853 he purchased the stock of Mr. Goodell and ran both stores.

The next addition to the prospective village was the erection of a shop and its occupation by P. W. T. Vaughan, the "village blacksmith." This was in 1850, and the shop was located on the site of the Glidden House, northeast corner of Main and Second Streets.

In 1852 Cartwright & Hayden opened a stock of general merchandise; and, now having three stores, a tavern and a blacksmith shop, the village of Buena Vista, as it was then called, began to put on airs. A village was platted about this time, but never put upon record. When the survey was made by the railroad company in 1857, Dr. Ruby took the census of the village and found 29 persons, old and young.

Before the location here of any mercantile interests, a postoffice had been established, with Russell Huntley as Postmaster. The office was supposed to be at his tavern, but the old settlers say it was kept either in his hat or pocket handkerchief, and was what might be termed a traveling office, which was very convenient to those receiving mail at Buena Vista. Russell Huntley continued to act as postmaster for some years, when Jackson Hiland received the appointment and the office was removed to Ruby & Hiland's store, where it remained some years. Mr. Hiland having disposed of his interest in the store, retired from business, leaving the office in charge of Dr. Ruby, whom he had made deputy. The doctor

being a strong Free-soil man, it was displeasing to the Democrats who were then in power; therefore Mr. Hiland was removed and the commission given to J. W. Smull. This was about 1858. On the advent of the Republican party, Hiram Ellwood was appointed, and held the office some years. His successor was Matilda Sickles, the widow of a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. Mrs. Sickles served until 1873, when Lucien H. Post was appointed. Mr. Post served until 1883, when he resigned and A. S. Jackson was appointed.

In 1850 a small house was erected on what is now block 4, of the city in which Jonathan Stone taught a term of school in the winter of 1850-1, at a salary of \$16 per month, teaching alternately five and six days per week. This was the beginning of the educational history of De Kalb. The salary of the teacher was raised by subscription.

When the village of De Kalb was platted steps were at once taken for the erection of a better school building. A small tax was levied and the house now used by the Congregationalists as a church edifice was erected. There was not money enough raised to complete the building, so a couple of dances were held in the house to secure the remainder of the sum required. Thus it was dedicated to the cause of education. Timothy J. Lyon was the first teacher in this house. The village increasing largely in numbers, this building soon became too small to accommodate the attendance; so in 1856 it was sold to George Wood and others for the use of the Congregational society, and a third school building was erected near the present Catholic church. It was a two-story frame structure, 24 x 42 feet in size. By the end of four years this also became too small to accommodate the number desiring admission into the school, and it was therefore sold, T. C. Needham becoming the owner and using it as a dwelling-house.

In 1860 the present fine brick school building was erected on the corner of Third and Prospect Streets. In the fall of that year it was occupied, the schools then being under the supervision of Prof. Crandall. For a quarter of a century this building has been used for educational purposes, and many of the most intelligent young men and women in De Kalb received therein their first lessons of instruction and graduated thereat. Not alone are they confined to De Kalb, but in a number of the Western States

and Territories have there gone forth from De Kalb public schools those exerting wonderful influence in society.

In 1884 another building was erected on the north side of the railroad on Fifth Street. It is a frame structure and used by the primary and intermediate departments.

The following named have been principal of the public schools from 1862 to the present time: M. Andrews, 1862; J. S. Mabie, 1863; E. L. Wells, 1864; T. W. Dodge, Arthur Wells, 1865; C. H. Crandall, 1866-9; Ella S. Dunbar, 1870-4; S. G. Haley, 1875; T. S. Demson, 1876-7; S. L. Graham, 1878-80; J. L. Curts, 1881 to the present time.

PLATTING THE VILLAGE.

In November, 1853, Daniel W. Lamb, County Surveyor, at the instance of John M. and Caroline F. Goodell, Russell, Lewis and Diantha Huntley, platted a portion of sections 22 and 23 of the township of De Kalb for a village, to which was given the name of De Kalb. Since that date various additions have been made.

To secure the location of the railroad, Mr. Huntley donated the right of way to the company and also land for the depot. He also assigned an interest in the town site, to Robinson, Van Nortwick and Holland, who were largely interested in the railroad.

On the completion of the railroad, the village rapidly increased in population, and continued to increase until the hard times of 1857-8, which put a stop to the improvement of so many towns throughout the land. The war following also retarded its growth.

INCORPORATION.

In 1856 the village was incorporated under the general act, and in 1861 by a special charter, which made the President of the Board of Trustees a member of the Board of Supervisors. This position was filled by W. H. Allen, in 1861-2; Silas Tappan, in 1863; Leonard Morse, in 1864; S. O. Vaughan, in 1865; E. B. Gilbert, in 1866; W. H. Allen, in 1867-8; William H. Miller, in 1869; L. M. McEwen, in 1870; W. H. Record, in 1871; J. S. Russell, in 1872; Horace Hunt, in 1873; L. M. McEwen, in 1874-5-6.

On the 20th day of February, 1877, an election

was held to ascertain the wishes of the legal voters in reference to incorporation as a city. A majority of the votes being in favor of such organization the first election for city officers was held on the third Tuesday in April. All officers are elected for a term of two years, except the Police Magistrate, who is elected for four years. In the list of officers appended, one-half the Aldermen were elected for one year in order that an equal number should be elected annually thereafter. The following comprises the list:

1877—Harvey E. Allen, Mayor; Benjamin Muzzy, Police Magistrate; S. O. Vaughan, City Clerk; H. W. Whittemore, City Attorney; J. D. Lott, City Treasurer; Aldermen—1st ward, Hiram Eddy, David Barr; 2d ward, P. G. Young, C. Carter; 3d ward, J. A. White, J. B. Aumer.

1878—Aldermen: 1st ward, E. B. Hulet; 2d ward, Levi Wheeler; 3d ward, Martin Dodge.

1879—A. S. Jackson, Mayor; T. A. Luney, Treasurer; L. M. McEwen, Attorney; S. O. Vaughan, Clerk. Aldermen—1st ward, E. L. Mayo; 2d ward, C. Carter; 3d ward, J. M. Jenkins.

1880—Aldermen: 1st ward, S. A. Tyler; 2d ward, D. D. Brown; 3d ward, M. Dodge.

1881—J. F. Glidden, Mayor; L. M. McEwen, Attorney; J. D. Lott, Treasurer; S. O. Vaughan, Clerk; N. W. Thompson, Police Magistrate. Aldermen—1st ward, E. B. Baldwin; 2d ward, C. Carter; 3d ward, J. Cheasebro.

1882—Aldermen, 1st ward, S. P. Bradshaw; 2d ward, D. D. Brown; 3d ward, George Wood.

1883—D. D. Brown, Mayor; L. M. McEwen, Attorney; T. A. Luney, Treasurer; S. O. Vaughan, Clerk. Aldermen—1st ward, E. B. Baldwin; 2d ward, C. Carter; 3d ward, S. M. Stevens.

1884—Aldermen—1st ward, E. L. Mosher; 2d ward, C. A. Read; 3d ward, Horace Hunt.

The affairs of the city have generally been prudently and economically managed, comparatively little complaint being made. The average appropriation for the expenses of the city is between \$11,000 and \$12,000 annually. For 1884-5 it was \$11,060.

FIRST AND PRESENT THINGS.

The first hotel, as already stated, was the one run for so many years by Russell Huntley and which formed the nucleus of the present village. It was on the State roads which ran from St. Charles to Dixon,

east and west, and from Ottawa to Belvidere, north and south. There was considerable travel and Huntley's tavern became well-known. The house was built of logs, covered with shakes, and was an unpretentious structure. A part of the old Huntley tavern now forms a part of the Eagle Hotel on the corner of Second and Main Streets. The Eagle has continued uninterruptedly for a third of a century, and is now run by Hiram Jones.

The Central House, now Barb City House, on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, was the second hotel in the village. It is now run by Mr. Rector. When first erected it was a small building, and was subsequently enlarged to its present size.

In addition to the Eagle and Central, the city has now one other hotel, the Glidden House.

The Glidden is the most pretentious house in the city, and is an object of pride among its citizens. It was erected in 1876 by J. F. Glidden.

Peter Johnson, a tinner, commenced business here in 1852. He was the pioneer in this line of trade. The business is now represented by J. M. Rodman & Bro., John Dunn, William Clifford, Eber Lake.

John Smith and Peter Wagner commenced the furniture business in 1855. They were both workmen at the cabinet trade. Mr. Wagner still continues the business and is the only representative in that line.

Dr. Ruby started the first grocery store in 1853. Many changes have since been made, the trade early in 1885 being represented by Olson & Wilder, Horan & Henaughan, Calvin Shurtleff, Reed & De Long, Roberts & Tyler, John H. Lewis, John Cheasebro, Frank Flush.

BANKS.

In 1858 John R. Hamlin and E. T. Hunt commenced the banking business in this place, being the pioneers in this line of business. Some time afterward Mr. Hamlin disposed of his interest to Dr. Rufus Hopkins, the firm assuming the name of Hopkins, Hunt & Co. By a subsequent change E. P. Young became a partner, Mr. Hunt retiring. The firm name was R. Hopkins & Co. This partnership continued until the death of Dr. Hopkins, in 1874. Lott & Baird then commenced a general banking business and continued the same until January, 1881, when Mr. Baird retired. Mr. Luney then became a partner and the firm name of J. D. Lott & Co. was adopted. The partnership continued until May,

1882, when it was dissolved and the De Kalb National Bank was founded with a paid up capital of \$50,000. H. P. Taylor was chosen president; T. A. Luney, cashier. The firm of Lott & Baird erected the present bank building in 1876. The De Kalb National Bank is ranked among the sound institutions of the county. The officers for 1885 are J. D. Lott, Pres.; T. A. Luney, cashier. The directors were J. D. Lott, P. G. Young, Jacob Haish, Martin Dodge and J. F. Glidden.

WATER WORKS.

In 1874 the city commenced the erection of water works, expending in the beginning about \$20,000. Additions were made from time to time, new wells sunk, and other improvements entered into, until the expenditure has reached the sum of \$45,000. Three wells have been sunk, to the depth of 2,400, 1,000 and 827 feet respectively. The two latter only are now used. A 40-horse power steam engine is used for pumping the water. The city has now three miles of main, extending through all the business portions of the city and reaching many private residences. There are 18 double hydrants. About 100 subscribers are now served with water, private families paying an annual tax of \$6, while livery stables are required to pay \$30. The Glidden House pays \$50 per year.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first steps taken toward the organization of a fire department was in 1870, when a hook and ladder company was organized. In 1874 a hose company was organized, and in 1884 the second company was formed. The department has now two hose carts, with 1,000 feet of hose, and is well supplied with appliances for the extinguishment of fire. W. H. Miller is the present fire marshal; James Hulser, captain of the hook and ladder company; J. R. Waldron, captain of the hose company.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services within the present limits of the city of De Kalb were probably held at the house of Dr. Ruby, in 1850. On the completion of the school-house soon afterward, services were held therein, and a Sabbath-school was established, conducted by J. Willard Glidden and Dr. Ruby, with Miss Earl as one of the teachers. There are now eight Church organizations in the city.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first meetings of those holding the views of the Methodist Episcopal Church were held in the house of Dr. Basil Ruby in the year 1850. The preacher was from Sycamore and came here on the invitation of Dr. Ruby. About 1852 a class was organized in the log house of Rev. Brown. Dr. Basil Ruby and wife and George Harrison and wife were among the number. The minister led the class. Meetings were held once in two weeks for a time. In 1855 a small frame building was erected, but the class increased in numbers and in 1856 that church was sold to the Adventists and a larger house was built, which was in use until 1879, when the present house was built. It is a fine brick structure, costing \$10,000. There is now a membership of 230. The trustees are: Andrew Bradt, Abner Wood, Morris Willey, Daniel B. Lattin, Calvin Shurtleff, William Barr, C. H. Salisbury, E. O. Wood, Thomas Dodge. Stewards—C. Shurtleff, S. W. Patten, C. H. Salisbury, M. D. Shipman, J. O. Olsen, J. E. Atwood, M. Hoyt. Class-leaders—J. L. Curts, C. Shurtleff, Thomas Piper.

The Congregational Church was organized Dec. 2, 1854, by Rev. H. N. Norton, with Michael Flynn, Hannah Flynn, Joseph Hiland, Hannah Hiland, Sarah Hopkins, Almira Simonds, George Flynn and Olivia Flynn comprising its original membership. The first officers were, Lucius Wood, Deacon and Clerk; Sidney H. Wright, Deacon. The present church edifice was purchased from the school district in 1856. Among those who have served the Church either as pastor or supply have been Revs. R. C. Bristol, F. L. Fuller, J. D. Parker, S. P. Putnam, Mr. Buss, L. P. Atwood, John Bennett, John Bradshaw, A. P. Peake, S. I. McKee, F. D. Rood and J. P. Hutchinson. The latter began his pastorate Oct. 19, 1884. The Church has now a membership of 72, and is looking forward to the time when it shall occupy a new house of worship, better adapted to their wants and to the flourishing city in which it is located.

The Baptist Church was probably organized in 1854. Unfortunately, the early records are lost, and the first members have either died or removed from the place; therefore it is difficult to obtain facts. Elders King, Estey and Moxom were among the earliest to minister to the spiritual welfare of the Church, though the first named never served as a regular pastor. In

1864 Rev. B. S. Williams was with the Church. He was succeeded by Revs. John Couch, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Fish, James M. Berry, L. H. Holt, F. W. Foster and H. A. Delano. A house of worship was erected by the Church within four or five years after the platting of the village, which continued to be used till the fall of 1884. As this work goes to press a new and handsomer church edifice is being erected. Present membership, 78.

The Adventist Church was organized in 1857 at the Methodist Church building, by Rev. McCulloch. The membership at first was small. Among the first members were George Houghton and wife and John Bennett. In 1861 they erected the present church building.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1859. The first meetings were held in the old school-house in 1858. Rev. E. Carlson was the first preacher and organized the Church. The congregation met for worship in the old school-house and elsewhere until 1861, when a frame church was built, at a cost of \$1,600. Some years later, a parsonage was built on the lot adjoining the church. There are now about 340 communicants. The deacons are F. C. Colson, E. Anderson, Peter Lindberg, J. A. Backstrom, A. Anderson and F. Bergquist. The present pastor is Rev. C. J. Malmberg.

The Episcopal Church was organized in 1875. Meetings of this denomination were held at intervals from an early day, but no organization was effected until the date mentioned, when Rev. W. E. Toll, of Sycamore, organized a mission society. Among the members joining at that time were Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Conant, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnson, Dr. P. I. Cromwell, Mrs. J. E. Atwood, Mrs. Helen Winship, Mrs. M. A. Davy and Mrs. Rufus Chandler. This society was organized and met for worship for a time in the Congregational chapel; then erected their present church building on Second Street. The society is small but flourishing and out of debt. Rev. J. H. Edwards is the present pastor; Alfred Johnson, warden; Dr. P. I. Cromwell, secretary and treasurer.

The Swedish Evangelical Mission Church was organized in 1883, and a frame building was erected the same year as a house of worship. Rev. Christenson was the first preacher. Rev. Gustavson is the present pastor. Charles Aspengren is the only deacon.

SOCIETIES.

DeKalb Lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation July 13, 1854, with T. C. Wetmore, W. M.; E. B. Gilbert, S. W.; J. H. Burghardt, J. W. A charter was granted October 3, 1854. The officers under dispensation were continued under charter. T. C. Wetmore was the first Master, and W. F. Pierce fills that position at present. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 86, meeting the first and third Monday of each month. J. Dunn is the present Secretary.

A dispensation was granted for the organization of a Chapter of R. A. M. October 24, 1858, with S. O. Vaughan, H. P.; F. J. Helmer, King; J. R. Hamlin, Scribe. A charter was granted by the G. R. A. Chapter October 3, 1859. The Chapter has flourished from the beginning, and now has a membership of 79. It was honored by the selection of one of its members—S. O. Vaughan—in 1880 for the position of Grand High Priest of the Grand R. A. C. of Illinois. E. C. Lott is the present High Priest. The regular meetings are on the first and third Fridays of each month. J. Dunn is the present Secretary.

DeKalb Lodge, No. 155, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1853. Among the charter members were Clark L. Barber, Smith Baldwin, Rufus Hopkins, Gideon Wolcot. The present officers are Peter Larson, N. G.; Alonzo Cheney, V. G.; Eugene Knappenberger, Sec.; N. Goodsell, Treas. There are 54 members in good standing. The lodge meets every Monday evening in their lodge-room in Haish's block.

Merritt Simonds Post, G. A. R., was organized in 1883 with 22 charter members. There are now 31 members, with G. H. Gurler, Com; D. W. Tyrrell S. V. C.; M. V. Wilder, J. V. C.; B. Snow, Adj. The Post meets once in two weeks.

CEMETERIES.

The "city of the dead," where the loved ones are laid away to rest, has always been a place of interest to the fair sex. Women were first at the tomb of the crucified Savior, and her tears have hallowed the ground wherever mankind have been interred. Death comes to all, and provisions should be made for the disposal of the remains of those whose spirits have been called away to other worlds. The ladies of De Kalb realized this fact, and on the 9th day of September, 1854, met and organized the De Kalb Cen-

ter Sewing Society, having for its object the procuring of means for the purchase and care of grounds for burial purposes. At their first meeting they elected Mrs. S. G. Nichols, President; Mrs. Susan Flynn, Secretary; Mrs. O. C. Flynn, Treasurer; Mrs. Cynthia Hiatt and Miss Harriet Earl, Directors. About four and a half acres of ground were purchased in the southeast part of the city, and provisions made for its care. The first interment therein were the remains of Mrs. Norris Sweet. After the lapse of ten years it became evident that more ground must be secured, and being unable to obtain any land adjoining, another location was determined on. In 1865, having accumulated money enough for the purpose, five acres of land were purchased north of the city and platted for a second cemetery. With the exception of a short period of time, but long enough to run the society into debt, the ladies have had entire charge of the two cemeteries. Their management has been excellent, having, in January, 1885, as accumulations from the sale of lots and from mites contributed from time to time, a surplus of over \$600, which has been loaned on interest. In 1881 the society organized, under the State laws, as the De Kalb Cemetery Association. Its present officers are Mrs. Charles G. Bodman, President; Mrs. Burt, Vice-President; Mrs. R. H. Roberts, Secretary; Mrs. H. H. Wagner, Treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Glidden, Mrs. D. D. Brown, Mrs. M. A. Randall, Directors. For some years after the organization of the society it met once in two weeks, engaged in sewing and preparing articles for sale, and held, now and then, a fair for their disposal. Of late they meet for a sociable, having a picnic dinner, each member paying a fee of ten cents. Like the one who wept at the feet of Jesus, and anointed him with costly ointment, it will be written of these ladies of De Kalb: "They have done what they could."

MANUFACTORIES.

J. L. Ellwood & Co.—The citizens of De Kalb have a just pride in their manufactories, the largest of which is that of *J. L. Ellwood & Co.*, for the manufacture of the Glidden Barb Wire. At the present everything seems perfect about the works, but in the beginning the process of manufacture was crude in the extreme. The barbs were cut by hand, and first a pair of flyers, and afterwards the parts of an old coffee mill were extemporized as a machine for coil-

ing them about the wire. When a piece 20 or 30 feet long had been barbed, a smooth wire was placed beside it and one pair of ends fastened to a tree, and the others attached to the axle of a grindstone, which by turning with a crank gave it the twist. About this time, *Mr. I. L. Ellwood* became associated with *Mr. Glidden* and began the manufacture and introduction of the fence. The "factory" was moved from the farm over to the village, and here the improvement was made of using horse-power for doing the twisting, the barbs being slipped on to one end of the wire and then placed the proper distance apart by hand. By this method 100 pounds per day was a good average to the workman.

The first year the sales of barb wire were meager and confined to the vicinity of De Kalb, where the proprietors would go out themselves and put up fence, guaranteeing satisfaction or no pay.

In 1875 the company built the first part of the old brick shop, put in a small steam engine, which was made to do the twisting, and *Mr. Glidden* and *P. W. C. Vaughan* obtained a patent for some devices for barbing and spooling, that were used for some time and proved an efficient aid to the workmen.

In 1876 the *Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company*, of Worcester, Mass., noticing an increasing demand for a size of wire not heretofore called for to any great extent, began to investigate the cause of it, and subsequently purchased *Mr. Glidden's* half interest in the patents and business, and formed the present co-partnership with *Mr. Ellwood*. The business rapidly increased and soon the old shop became too small, so in 1881 new buildings were erected. The main building is now 600 feet long by 60 feet in width, and two stories high. This building is occupied by 202 automatic machines for making their "Glidden" barb wire. These machines manufacture finished fencing at the rate of a car-load an hour, which is at the rate of a mile a minute of complete fencing. This would aggregate in one year 3,130 cars of 20,000 pounds each, or 62,600,000 pounds of fencing, which would extend in a straight line 187,800 miles, or enough to encircle the earth seven and one half times. The number of men employed by this firm varies from 200 to 400, according to their necessities and the season.

Jacob Haish.—The celebrated "S" barb wire is manufactured by *Jacob Haish*, the inventor and

patentee. Early in 1874 Mr. Haish began the manufacture in a small way, and has increased his works from time to time until he has one of the largest manufactories in the country, with a capacity of 50 tons or more per day. In 1881 a building 300 feet in length and 100 feet in width was erected, to which additions have since been made. One hundred men are now employed. There are 75 machines in the building.

The Superior Barbed-Wire Company was organized in 1880. President, Reuben Ellwood; Directors, Reuben Ellwood, J. B. Lott, I. L. Ellwood, J. F. Glidden, and Hiram Ellwood. The latter was elected secretary and general manager. The company purchased of I. L. Ellwood the building they now occupy. It is a brick building 48 x 144 feet, two stories in height, with 35 machines, having a capacity of 20 tons of wire per day. Eighty men are employed.

Cigars.—There are three cigar manufactories—those of P. S. Trumbauer, Frederick Bohe and J. Crawford.

Gloves.—John Davy and I. Robinson are manufacturers of gloves.

Bradt & Shipman are wholesale dealers in gloves. The business was established by Mr. Bradt in 1857.

The Samson Novelty Works, owned by Bradt & Shipman is located in the east part of the city. Here is manufactured the Samson barn-door hanger and the Samson wire-stretcher. They also do a general repairing business. Their foundry and machine shop

is supplied with the latest improved machinery, and they employ none but skilled mechanics. They employ about 15 hands.

The De Kalb Creamery was established in 1882 by Gurler Brothers—Henry B. and George H. Gurler. They erected a frame building 32 x 70, two stories in height, with boiler room 16 x 24 and an ice-house 20 x 40. The building was furnished with all the machinery in use at that time. This building was burned Sept. 25, 1884. The present building was erected and ready for work the 26th of October following. The main building is the same size as the one burned, while the ice-room and boiler-house are larger. In 1883 they sent out teams to gather cream, and the products of the factory for that year were \$52,422. In 1884 the cream gathered was taken to their other creameries, and thus the total receipts were not so great, but amounted to \$49,358. They have all machinery, including five centrifugal cream separators. The Gurler Brothers rented the South Grove Creamery in 1884; the products there amounted to \$7,178. In 1884 they bought the Malta Creamery. The products there, in 1884, amounted to \$13,367.

SUPERVISORS.

The following named have served the village and city as members of the Board of Supervisors:

W. H. Allen.....	1861 62	Harvey Thompson.....	1868
Silas Tappan.....	1863	William A. Miller.....	1869
L. Morse.....	1864	L. M. McEwen.....	1870
S. O. Vaughan.....	1865	William H. Record.....	1871
E. B. Gilbert.....	1866	J. S. Russell.....	1872
William C. Tappan.....	1867		



City of Sandwich.

IN October, 1853, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company completed its road through this place. At that time Almon Gage, Jacob M. Hall, Joseph Weeks, Wm. Davis, Harvey Joles and the Grover estate were the owners of all the land upon which the city is now located. The railroad company did not design to locate a station at this point, having decided upon one at what is now the village of Somonauk and another at what is now the village of Plano. The citizens of Newark, a village lying a few miles south, were interested in having one here, and, together with the citizens living in this vicinity, appealed to the railroad company to establish it. After a few months' delay the company consented to establish a flag station, stopping the trains only when signaled. The business here increasing rapidly, it yielded to the inevitable, and in the fall of 1854 erected the necessary buildings for the transactions of its business, and the future of the village which was rapidly springing up was secured.

The original survey of the village was made in the winter of 1853-4, but for some cause, doubtless for the reason the railroad company had not consented to establish a regular station, it was not acknowledged until Dec. 5, 1854, and filed Jan. 1, 1855. Almon Gage was the owner of the original plat, other portions being additions.

When the survey was made, with the design of platting, a name had not been decided upon for the prospective village. It was proposed by some to call it Almon, in honor of Almon Gage, but that gentleman would not consent. The deed given by Jacob M. Hall to the trustees of the Baptist Church described the lots as being in block 3 of the village

of Almon, and was so entered upon record. A post-office having been established here under the name of Sandwich, it was finally determined to give that name to the village, and Sandwich it was called. The railroad company, however, was probably not consulted with reference to the name and called the station Newark Station, the village of Newark, as already stated, being instrumental in securing its location. By this name was it known until 1856, when the railroad company again yielded to the wishes of the people and adopted the name of Sandwich.

During the years from 1854 to 1857 there was a regular and constant increase in the number of inhabitants and in the business of the village. In the second issue of the *People's Press*, under date of Sept. 17, 1857, a correspondent thus speaks of the place as it then existed:

"Sandwich is a stirring business village. Its settlement and growth were greatly retarded at first by designing men, who slandered and misrepresented it to the railroad company, so that the cars did not stop here for several months after they began to run on the track. Nor was it without much delay and great difficulty that the company was prevailed upon to construct a switch and erect buildings, although they obtained land for such purpose at the time of surveying the road. The cars began to run by Sandwich about the last of October, 1853, but did not stop here till the spring of 1854, and then the number of cars that could be obtained for freight was quite too small, the stopping irregular, and the hindrances and annoyances so very great and prolonged as to throw back the settlement and improvements of the village at least one year.

"Besides the railroad buildings, Sandwich has three churches—Baptist, Methodist and Congrega-

tional. The Presbyterians worship in a large school-room, but are preparing to build a church. Each of these denominations have a Sunday-school. The German Baptists have one service in the Baptist house every alternate Sabbath. The Seceders occupy the Methodist church the same proportion of time.

"A large and commodious two-story building erected for an academy, and occupied as such for two years, is now used for a district school, and during a term of 17 weeks, just ended, 153 scholars attended, under two teachers; besides which there is a small private school.

"The people of Sandwich and vicinity must be a reading people, if we judge of them by the amount of reading matter received at the postoffice. The following facts were taken by the writer of this article from the official documents of the office for the quarter ending June 30, 1857. More than 4,500 newspapers, 195 pamphlets and other periodicals were received. The postage on letters received amounted to \$110.67; postage on letters sent, \$130. The deputy postmaster assured the writer it was not quite an average quarter.

"The following items will give some idea of the business done in the village, and of the progress made in improving it. There is one steam grist and flouring mill, one iron foundry, machine shop and planing mill, two lumber yards, one of which received from April 1, to September 3, 1857, the following: 570,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 shingles, 112,000 lath, 1,600 posts. The other yard received about 300,000 of all kinds, from July 10 to Sept. 3, 1857. There are 11 stores, all doing a good and some a heavy business, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, one livery stable, one bakery, one hotel, one jeweler, two cabinet and furniture shops, two shoe shops, two merchant tailors, 20 or 30 carpenters and joiners, most of whom have convenient work shops, 16 or more masons, and four painters. There are several buildings for storage, one of which is large, and provided with apparatus propelled by steam for elevating grain, and about 20 others in course of erection."

The village continued to increase in a substantial way. In the year 1857, and for the three following years, a census was taken.

In 1857 there were 107 families, with 165 males

and 126 females over 21, and 124 males and 137 females under 21, a total of 552.

In 1858 there were 145 families, with 213 males and 159 females over 21, and 182 males and 178 females under 21, a total of 732.

In 1859 there were 179 families, with 262 males and 193 females over 21, and 237 males and 205 females under 21, a total of 897.

In 1860 there were 203 families, with 282 males and 265 females over 21, and 226 males and 242 females under 21, a total of 1,015.

POSTOFFICE.

Some years prior to the advent of the railroad steps were taken to secure the location here of a postoffice. A petition was circulated, largely signed, and forwarded to Hon. John Wentworth to present to the Postoffice Department. In order to secure the active co-operation of Mr. Wentworth, it was proposed to give the office the name of Sandwich, in honor of his native town in New Hampshire. The Department acceded to the request, and established the office, with Dr. Merriam as postmaster. While he remained in the country he managed the office. Dr. Renton, his successor in medical practice, was the next postmaster. He remained here but a short time. When he left the Department ordered C. B. Rhodes, of Buck Branch postoffice, to take charge of the property of the office. When the railroad was completed, and the Carrs had begun business here, Dr. Griswold was appointed postmaster. The office was kept for a time in the store of J. H. & L. H. Carr. Dr. Griswold did not long retain the office, and was succeeded by Robert Patten. The office was removed to Patten & Culver's store, where it remained for some years. George Hollenbach was Mr. Patten's successor, and was, in turn, succeeded by F. W. Partridge. On the first call for 300,000 men to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, Mr. Partridge sent in his resignation, and raised a company, of which he was made captain, and which became a part of the 13th Infantry. Jonathan Able was his successor, and served until Grant's first term, when Frank A. Munson received the appointment, and served twelve years. He was succeeded by G. H. Robertson, the present postmaster. The office is of the third class, the postmaster receiving a salary of \$1,700 per year. The receipts of the office amount to \$450 per month.

INCORPORATION.

On the 18th of February, 1860, an election was held for the purpose of voting on the question of incorporation. There were cast at that election for incorporation 83 votes; against incorporation, 63 votes. A majority being in favor of incorporation, an election was held March 5 for town officers. The following were elected: Augustus Adams, Almaron Gage, George W. Culver, W. Walker, Wm. G. Morris, Trustees; S. B. Stinson, Clerk, W. W. Sedgwick, J. P.; H. F. Winchester, Assessor; James B. Burt, Police Constable.

The Board met and elected Augustus Adams President. From that time until its incorporation as a city, annual elections were held. The following named comprise a complete list of trustees:

1861—W. G. Morris, J. H. Carr, Almaron Gage, James Woodward, G. W. Culver.

1862—G. W. Culver, W. G. Morris, Almaron Gage, Washington Walker, H. A. Adams.

1873—W. L. Simmons, P. Stone, J. H. Culver, O. O. Wormwood, H. I. Winchester.

1864—A. Adams, W. L. Simmons, O. S. Hendee, Almaron Gage, P. Stone.*

1865—J. H. Carr, W. L. Simmons, H. A. Adams, James Woodward, E. A. Kennedy.

1866—G. W. Culver, Amos Shepard, J. P. Adams, M. Carpenter, R. B. Jackson.

1867—Henry F. Winchester, Valentine Vermilye, James Lewis, L. S. Humiston, J. H. Culver.

1868—M. W. Sedgwick, Elijah Banta, Gus Brecher, J. H. Culver, F. S. Mosher.

1869—W. W. Sedgwick, George Kleinsmid, J. H. Culver, F. S. Mosher, H. A. Adams.

1870—L. R. Hills, Augustus Hammond, John Woodward, Francis M. Fox, S. P. Bushnell.

1871—J. P. Adams, W. G. Morris, George Kleinsmid, John Woodward, A. A. Marcy.

1872—J. P. Adams, W. G. Morris, A. A. Marcy, Geo. Kleinsmid, G. R. Wallace.

A petition was presented to the Board of Trustees on the 7th day of October, 1872, praying the Board to submit to a vote of the people whether the town should be incorporated as a city under the general act of the Legislature. Acting upon the petition, the Board submitted the question to a vote on Tuesday, November 19, 1872; they also submitted to a

vote the question of minority representation in the Council. At the election there were 287 votes cast on incorporation, of which 177 were for and 110 against. For minority representation, 1; against, 285.

The first election for city officers was held in December, 1872, and the first meeting of the council was held Jan. 2, 1873. The first officers were as follows: W. W. Sedgwick, Mayor; H. A. Adams, A. A. Marcy, Henry C. and M. R. Jones, John Woodward, O. S. Hendee.

The Mayors and Aldermen are each elected to serve two years. The following is the list:

1873—Mayor, W. W. Sedgwick; Aldermen—1st ward, H. C. Jones, A. A. Marcy; 2d ward, J. C. Taylor, O. S. Hendee; 3d ward, M. R. Jones, R. M. Brigham.

1874—Aldermen—1st ward, H. C. Jones; 2d ward, J. C. Taylor; 3d ward, Paul W. Wallace.

1875—Mayor, R. M. Brigham; Aldermen—1st ward, Enos Doan; 2d ward, H. Packer; 3d ward, M. V. Eames, George Kleinsmid.

1876—Aldermen—1st ward, James H. Culver; 2d ward, John Woodward; 3d ward, H. F. Winchester, John Armstrong, to fill vacancy.

1877—Mayor, J. M. Hummel; Aldermen—1st ward, E. Doan; 2d ward, R. D. Crofoot; 3d ward, F. A. Howe.

1878—Aldermen—1st ward, Thomas Wright; 2d ward, Samuel Mitten; 3d ward, A. B. Palmer.

1879—Mayor, J. M. Hummel; Aldermen—1st ward, D. K. Crofoot; 2d ward, M. V. Eames; 3d ward, J. Ives.

1880—Aldermen—1st ward, Thomas Wright; 2d ward, H. A. Adams; 3d ward, P. W. Wallace.

1881—Mayor, F. S. Mosher; Aldermen—1st ward, E. I. Barker; 2d ward, Amos Shepard; 3d ward, F. Timberlake.

1882—Aldermen—1st ward, Thomas Wright; 2d ward, I. A. Adams; 3d ward, A. B. Palmer; L. D. Woodruff, to fill vacancy.

1883—Mayor, W. L. Simmons; Aldermen—1st ward, A. L. Gilchrist; 2d ward, J. Ledoyt; 3d ward, L. D. Woodruff.

1884—The following is a list of all the officers: Mayor—W. L. Simmons; Aldermen—1st ward, A. L. Gilchrist, H. N. Woodward; 2d ward, J. Ledoyt,

* Resigned, and G. D. Cochran elected to fill vacancy.

George Kleinsmid; 3d ward, L. D. Woodruff. C. A. Reed resigned and M. Dickinson elected to fill vacancy; City Clerk, S. P. Sedgwick; City Att'y, W. W. Sedgwick; City Treas., W. C. Phelps; City Marshal, J. N. Shafter; City Supt. of Streets, W. Leacock; Police Magistrate, W. R. Low; Board of Health, N. E. Ballou, Theron Potter, Jacob Burkhart, Jr.

The issue presented to the voters has usually been that of licensing saloons for the sale of alcoholic liquors. The license party has generally been successful, and there have usually been from two to four licensed saloons in the place. For a number of years the license fee has been \$500 per year.

In 1878 the city erected a fine building on Railroad Street, to be used for city offices and as an opera house. On the evening of Jan. 2, 1879, the hall was duly dedicated.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The pioneer merchants of Sandwich are J. H. & L. H. Carr, who commenced business here in the fall of 1853, purchasing from A. Gage an old building used by him as a granary and fitting it up for the purpose. As stated, the railroad company refused to locate a station here, so the Carrs were compelled to haul their first stock from Somonauk. The stock was of a miscellaneous kind, suitable to the wants of a farming community.

In the summer of 1854 A. R. Patten commenced the erection of a store building, in which Patten & Culver opened a stock of general merchandise.

James Clark, on the completion of his building, opened a stock of general merchandise.

Other dealers came in from time to time, and various changes were made. In the spring of 1885 there were six firms engaged in the trade of general merchandise—C. Corlinsky, Goodman & Weir, Pratt Bros., Crofoot & Manchester, J. N. Culver, E. I. Barker.

The first grocery store was established in the winter of 1853-4 by James Kennard. His stock consisted of "eatables and drinkables," the latter, it is said, being the greater part of the stock. Perley Stone came soon after. In connection with Benjamin Latham he continued in the business for some time. Burt & Treat commenced in the spring of 1857. There are now six firms engaged in this line of trade—S. Abbey, Van Fleet & Smith, E. Thompson, N. Maginnis, E. F. West, R. G. Kirtland.

George W. Culver and Robert Patten were the first lumber dealers. They commenced business in the summer of 1854. Within the next three years H. F. Winchester, White & Potter, and M. B. Castle engaged in the same line, though not all at one time. In the spring of 1857 Alexander White sold out to Hoagland & Shepard. The present dealers are E. Doan, Castle & Mosher.

The pioneer tailor was George P. Hay. He came from Bristol in the fall of 1854. In the summer of 1855 he erected a building and opened a regular clothing store. Frederick Tummell was the next tailor and dealer in ready-made clothing. He opened his shop in 1856. D. B. Stewart commenced in the summer, and John W. Dobbins in the fall, of 1857. In the spring of 1885 the following named firms were in the business: M. Nathan, H. Fox & Co., James Warner, C. Blomquist, M. Dickinson.

S. J. Smith, in the summer of 1855, erected a building, and in November following opened the first drug and bookstore. J. H. Miller & Co., A. H. Ramey, T. Potter monopolized the trade in the spring of 1885. Mr. Ramey was also a news dealer. E. Ledoyt was also in the latter business.

Alanson Fairbanks, in the fall of 1854, sold his farm in Little Rock and established the first livery stable in Sandwich. I. M. Arnold, Ed. Bark, S. Dickson were in the business in the spring of 1885.

David Nixon opened the first furniture store in the spring of 1856. He soon after received into partnership Jacob Burkhart, and the firm continued until the fall of 1856, when they sold to John W. Dobbins, who, in the spring of 1857, sold to Burkhart & Collett. The former, in connection with his son, yet engages in the trade. In the spring of 1857 Winans & Stratton commenced in the same line of trade. In the spring of 1885, in addition to Burkhart & Son, the trade was represented by C. F. Walters.

E. S. Johnson was the first jeweler, beginning business here in the spring of 1857. In 1885 there were in the trade, in addition to Mr. Johnson, B. Wilsey, Charles Tiede.

In the fall of 1855 Henry Roberts opened the first permanent meat-market. There are three shops at present—P. W. Wallace, Stockholm & Jones, Aug. West.

Buob & Streich, in the spring of 1857, opened the

first bakery. D. Hughes and Ed. Young are now engaged in the business.

In the spring of 1856 Richard Bassett established the first tinshop. G. L. Ismon & Co. next opened a shop in connection with their hardware store, with J. M. Sanders as foreman. R. S. Laird was the third tinsmith.

G. L. Ismon & Co. opened the first store for the exclusive sale of hardware in the spring of 1856. George Kleinsmid and Winchell & Abbott are the only dealers at present.

The first permanent daguerrean artist in Sandwich was M. F. Howard, in 1856. Miss A. B. Bassett was the second, in 1857. The daguerrean picture is now a thing of the past. C. E. Orr and A. Satterlee are photographers, doing business here at present.

J. H. & L. H. Carr bought and shipped the first grain from this station in the fall of 1853. Robert Patten and George W. Culver were also engaged for a time in the business. In the spring of 1855 S. Fuller located here and engaged in the same line. Follansbee & Wormwood were next, and in the fall of 1855 commenced the erection of a warehouse and elevator, which they completed in the spring of 1856. M. F. Howard commenced in the winter of 1856-7, and W. L. Simmons in the summer of 1857. The latter is still in the trade, and is the sole representative.

Shortly after J. H. & L. H. Carr started in business, James Clark commenced the erection of a low, rambling building, one part of which he used for a store and the other for hotel purposes, it being the first hotel in the place. He ran it for a time and was succeeded by Mr. Van Olinda. It usually went by the name of the Donegana House, after the latter became the proprietor, and very soon ceased to exist.

In the fall of 1855 William H. Eddy erected the Sandwich House, and on New Year's eve of that year it was formally opened by Moses Cook, lessee. Mr. Cook continued to run the house until October, 1857, when Jonathan Able took charge of it. Various changes have been made, but in 1866 Joseph Dyas purchased the house, and has since continued its management. The house has a good reputation, well deserved.

The Park House, by F. M. Bell, and the City Hotel, by Mrs. Josephine Wilsey, also afford entertainment to many guests.

Early in 1856 a company was organized for the erection of a steam grist-mill. Almaron Gage donated the ground and work was soon commenced. In the fall of the year the mill was complete, and set in motion by Mr. Bennett, who secured the position of miller, receiving a share of the proceeds for his labor. It was furnished with three run of buhrs. Mackie & Bell are the present proprietors. The mill is a stone structure, four-stories in height and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. Patent rollers have been introduced within the past two years, and the mill is now said to be one of the best in the State.

Myrlin Carpenter is the pioneer blacksmith, commencing in the spring of 1854. He soon associated with himself, Chester Wilcox, the firm of Carpenter & Wilcox continuing in existence some years. The representatives of this trade are now John White and Erwin Bros. The wagon and carriage manufacturers also do general blacksmithing.

Lansing & Williams were the first wagon-makers to locate here permanently. They were here within two years after the village was laid out. G. Walter and Kehl Bros. are now engaged in the trade, the former doing quite an extensive business, employing in busy seasons about 30 hands. The latter does a good business also.

Jacob Hoff was the first to engage in the trade of shoemaking, commencing business in January, 1856. Mr. Hainas came next in the spring of 1856, and in the spring of 1857 G. Brecher opened a shop. The present representatives of this trade are Haupt Bros. and Mr. Olsen.

Thomas & Emmons established the first coal yard in January, 1856. In the spring following H. F. Winchester commenced the business. Cole & Treat opened a yard soon after. Geo. Whitcomb, Castle & Mosher, Thos. Hickey and E. Doan are the present dealers.

Daniel Bishop was the first drayman. He commenced in the spring of 1856.

Among the first carpenters were A. L. Ismon, John Boyd, James Byers, John W. Dobbin, John Bentz, Robert Dixon, Thomas Orr, James Orr, Samuel Orr, Andrew Cole, Joseph Cole, Henry Stone, John H. Jones, S. L. Allen, Henry W. Amerman, Riley Handy, Jerome Handy, Benjamin Mills, Frederick Carr, Charles Welch, Jacob Blitz. The

carpenters who are likewise contractors at present are E. Doan, William Beattys, F. E. Griffith.

The pioneer masons were John R. Brown, Alpheus Rood, Stephen Westover, Marcus Doolittle, Charles Tracy, Elijah Lester, Lorin Tracy, James Gifford, Geo. Mitten, Cornelius Scouton, A. Munson. F. Webber is the only contractor at present.

Hiram Severy, Walter Scott, Chas. Kinney, John Sibley, Daniel Boyd and William S. Platt were among the first painters. Vermilye & Clark, Mr. Champlin, Norman Butterfield, John Hough, Frank Finch now represent the trade.

Mrs. Jacob Hoff opened the first millinery shop in the spring of 1856. Shortly after, Miss Jane Hicks opened a shop. Mrs. Gillett, Mrs. J. F. Douglas, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Fonda, each have shops in the spring of 1885.

The first representative of the legal profession was S. B. Stinson, who opened an office in the summer of 1856. Mr. Stinson continues to reside here and is in active practice. W. W. Sedgwick, J. I. Montgomery and C. G. Faxon are also attorneys in active practice.

The first representative of the medical profession here was Dr. Griswold, who was here in 1854. Dr. S. C. Gillett came soon after, and continued until the spring of 1857, when he removed to Aurora. In the summer of 1855 Dr. Charles Winslow was associated with Dr. Gillett, and continued with him until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Sugar Grove. Dr. E. H. Lowe was next in the fall of 1855. In the spring of 1856, Dr. N. E. Ballou commenced practicing here. In the summer following, Dr. A. L. Merriam, who previously had practiced in the neighborhood, returned and opened an office in the village. Dr. John Lowe came in the fall of 1857. V. Vermilye, N. E. Ballou, C. S. Dickson, J. C. David, F. P. Stiles, Thos. Armstrong, C. L. Misick, are the physicians here at present.

The dental profession is well represented by Dr. V. R. David and Dr. Pomeroy. Dr. A. Hale was the first dentist. He is now in Minnesota.

As the town increased in population, other branches of business were opened, and in addition to what has already been given as being in business here in the spring of 1885, there were the following lines represented by those named in connection:

W. G. Adams, elevator and warehouse supplies,

doing a very extensive business, many articles in his line being the product of the Sandwich Manufacturing Co.

Hall & Gilchrist, marble works. A very large business is done by this firm.

J. M. Hummel, and Henning & Ross, agricultural implements.

A. W. Orr, Pearl Street Green-house.

M. M. Jones, representative of the Board of Trade, Chicago.

E. Latham, boots and shoes.

William Hueske and Thos. A. Dean, harness-makers.

C. Munch, tobacco store.

E. B. Marrs, restaurant.

H. C. Graves & Sons, nursery stock.

Frank Robinson, Will Dean, Ball & Co., barbers.

H. A. Prentice, billiard hall.

Sedgwick, Wallace & Dean, skating rink.

G. H. Robertson, M. B. Castle & Son, Barnes & Douglas, printers.

BANKS.

M. B. Castle commenced the first banking business in Sandwich in 1856. His exchange business that year was small indeed. About 1859 Amos Shepard was admitted to a partnership in the business, and under the firm name of Castle & Shepard the business was conducted for three years. Mr. Castle then continued the business alone until 1866, when he formed a partnership with Capt. F. S. Mosher. The bank has always been known as the Sandwich Bank, having its president and cashier. In 1863 J. B. Castle was assistant cashier. At present M. B. Castle is President and F. S. Mosher, Cashier. In the 29 years in which the Sandwich Bank has been in existence it can boast that its doors have never been closed and the check of a depositor never refused. It must be remembered that the bank has passed through the hard times of '57, the war period and the hard times of 1873, and therefore its record is one of which any man might be proud. Mr. Castle is now one of the oldest bankers of the State in point of continuous service.

Culver Bros. have also been engaged in the banking business some years.

EDUCATIONAL.

The old red school-house is well remembered by the older citizens of Sandwich. It stood upon North

Main Street, between the present stores of Van Fleet & Smith and J. M. Hummel. It was erected before the village was surveyed or even contemplated, and used until 1856, when it was sold at auction and bought by Mr. Saunders.

In the winter of 1854-5 a company was organized for the purpose of erecting a building and maintaining a high school to be known as the Sandwich Academy.

The school was opened in the spring of 1855 by Prof. J. L. Hendrick, who continued it as a high school until the spring of 1856, when the directors of the public schools of this district purchased the building of the share-holders and continued Prof. Hendrick as teacher until the spring of 1857. In the fall of 1857 the directors graded them and placed Prof. H. F. Needham in charge as principal, with Miss H. D. Beardsley and Miss P. Morey as assistants. During that fall Prof. Hendrick and Miss A. M. Carpenter each taught a select school.

The present system of grading, which consists of eight grades below the high school, was adopted in 1877. The schools are now in fine condition, under the superintendency of Prof. C. I. Gruely, assisted by James P. Houston, Fannie Schuebly, Ethel Gregory, Annie Cox, Mary McKindley, Anna Brown, Anna Paine, Dottie Winnie, Frances J. Stinson and Loe Hall. The school property is valued at \$10,000. The principals since 1857 have been as follows: J. L. Hendrick, H. F. Needham, Delos Williams, Mr. Johnson, L. V. Wilmot, A. J. Sawyer, Harry Moore, A. E. Bourne, C. I. Gruely.

RELIGIOUS.

There are now nine religious denominations represented in Sandwich—the Baptists, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, German Baptists, Lutheran Reformed, Latter-Day Saints and Catholics.

Methodist Episcopal.—As already stated, in 1836, Rev. William Royal organized a Methodist Episcopal class at the house of Simon Price, composed of some half dozen sisters. This class met in private houses until the winter of 1837-8, when it assembled in the log school-house on section 22. At this house and at the Eddy school-house a little further north, it continued to meet until 1846, when the old red school-house. in the present limits of Sandwich, was erected. On meeting at this house the class was re-

inforced by a number living in the neighborhood. J. M. Hall was class-leader at this time. When the future of Sandwich was secured, steps were taken to build a church edifice. Almon Gage donated a lot for the purpose, and a neat frame church was erected, and some time in 1856 duly set apart to the service of Almighty God. J. M. Hall donated a lot for the parsonage, which was erected the year previous. The Church has had a prosperous career, though at times dark clouds hovered over it and the faith of some weakened. To-day it has a membership of 200, with about 50 probationers, the result of a revival in the winter of 1884-5.

Baptist Church.—On the 26th day of November, 1842, a few members of the Baptist Church convened at the house of George Shannon, on the Somonauk, to take into consideration the organization of a Church. The following named covenanted together for the maintenance of the worship and ordinances of the gospel, with a view of being recognized as a regular Baptist Church: Almus Pratt, George Shannon, Alonzo Tolman, Joseph Oakley and Mary Buckingham, the two last relating their experience and receiving baptism. The next meeting was held Dec. 17, when David and Betsey Matlock united. On the 21st of May, 1843, it was voted to call a council to fellowship them as a Baptist Church. On the 3d of June the council was held and the Church was recognized as the Upper Somonauk Baptist Church. In December following the name was changed to Somonauk and Little Rock Baptist Church. Elder Norman Warriner was called to minister to the Church in June, 1843, and served it till 1846, when he was succeeded by Rev. Stephen G. Hunt, who remained four years. In 1851 a protracted meeting was held by Rev. John Higby, and 18 were baptized. This was the first protracted meeting held by the Church. Mr. Higby remained with the Church about one year, when Rev. John Young was called. He was followed by Rev. Bela Hicks, Rev. Higby again and Rev. Nelson Alvord, all short pastorates.

In 1852 it was decided to build a house of worship, if sufficient encouragement was given, and to locate near Deacon Pratt's. But little was done until the railroad was built and a station had been determined on at what is now Sandwich. Two lots were obtained from Jacob M. Hall, the original deed of which

specifies lots 1 and 2, in block 3, of the village of Almon, the name Sandwich not having been adopted at the time, March 1, 1854. A neat frame edifice was completed in December of the same year, at a cost of \$2,100, and on the 23d day of January, 1855, it was dedicated, Rev. William Haigh preaching the sermon. An addition was made to this house in 1874 at a cost of \$600. With other improvements, the property is now worth \$3,500.

In 1857, the Pastor, Rev. Willfam M. Bassett, was assisted by Rev. C. E. Tinker, of Annawan, in a most extensive revival. Fifty were baptized and became members of the Baptist Church. In 1859, Rev. Robert A. Clapp became pastor. He was followed after two years by Rev. E. L. Hunt, who served three years. Part of the time he was Chaplain in the army, and the pulpit was supplied by Rev. George A. Bishop. The Church grew steadily, 27 being added by baptism in one year, under Rev. Hunt. After a short pastorate by Rev. C. E. Bailey, Rev. D. B. Gunn became Pastor, in 1865, and the following year 30 were baptized. He was succeeded by Rev. Warren Mason, who remained two years, and was followed, in 1870, by Rev. W. H. Card. During his second year 32 were baptized. He remained four years. The succeeding pastors have been Rev. A. L. Farr, six years; Rev. W. A. Bronson, one year; Rev. N. A. Reed, two years. The present pastor, Rev. E. W. Hicks, was called in April, 1883, and began April 15.

The Church has had 18 pastors. The following have been licensed to preach by the Church: Cyrus F. Tolman, Gilbert E. Pratt, Henry R. Hicks, Edward Sedgwick. Also Rev. W. H. Eddy, ordained. There have been, altogether, about 625 additions to the Church; 286 by baptism. The present membership is 176. The officers of the Church in the spring of 1885 were Rev. E. W. Hicks, Pastor; Julius Ives and R. B. Jackson, Deacons; Luther Kent, Frank Kent, O. S. Hendee, Seneca Culver, Dr. C. L. Misick, Trustees; R. B. Jackson, Clerk.

The First Presbyterian Church of Sandwich was organized at the house of Charles Merritt, at Freeland Corners, Dec. 15, 1851, with eight members. Milo Tuttle was the first elder. In December, 1853, the eldership was composed of Milo Tuttle, William T. Morey, Henry S. Langdon. H. T. Merritt was clerk of the sessions. The first regular minister was

Rev. A. Johnson, who began his labors in the fall of 1854, and occasionally preached until June, 1856. On the 26th day of May, 1856, a meeting of the Church was held at Freeland's Corners and a vote was taken on removal to Sandwich. Eleven voted to remove and two against. It was also voted that the Church be known as the First Presbyterian Church of Somonauk, which name was subsequently changed to First Presbyterian Church of Sandwich. At one of its first meetings in Sandwich, a committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Church of South Somonauk, to secure the services of a regular pastor. Rev. L. P. Crawford was called and began his labors July 1, 1856. On the breaking out of the war, he enlisted and served for a time, but subsequently returned and served until the spring of 1865. In April of that year Rev. G. H. Robertson began his labors for the Church, continuing until the spring of 1867, when he resigned to accept the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield. Rev. I. D. Henning was the next pastor. He served but about six months, when Rev. R. M. Overstreet accepted a call in the spring of 1868, serving one year. In the fall of 1869, Rev. E. L. Hurd came and served three years. In January, 1873, Rev. G. W. Crofts entered upon his labors for the Church. He was succeeded Feb. 1, 1875, by Rev. G. B. Black. In the fall of 1878, Rev. D. W. Fahs began his labors as supply, and in June, 1880, was called to the pastorate. He still remains with the Church.

On its removal to this place services were held in the old Academy. In the summer of 1857, steps were taken to erect a house of worship, and in the spring of 1858 a church edifice was completed and occupied. In 1866 an addition was built, and subsequently a fine organ costing \$1,300 was put in. There has been a total membership of 297, with a present membership of 125.

The Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church of Sandwich was originally organized at Little Rock, Kendall County, April 17, 1853. In addition to the articles of covenant usually adopted by such bodies, the Church adopted resolutions by which they refused to fellowship individuals or Churches that were guilty of holding their fellow men in bondage; and also one requiring total abstinence from intoxicating liquors as a beverage as a means of admission into the Church.

Soon after its organization the Church engaged the services of Rev. H. G. Warner, who preached for it one year. Eighteen persons were added under his ministration. From July, 1854, till the spring of 1855, Rev. I. Mattison supplied the Church. For the next year no religious services were held. The village of Sandwich having come into existence, and several of its members having moved thereto, at a meeting May 10, 1856, it was unanimously resolved that the "location of the Church be removed to Sandwich, De Kalb Co., and the name changed to the Congregational Church of Sandwich." Two weeks later the first meeting was held in Sandwich at the residence of Deacon Hubbard. Subsequently and until the 14th of June, 1857, services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church. On the day mentioned, a small chapel having been completed the first services were held therein.

In July, 1857, Rev. James Kilbourn commenced his labors with the Church. He served six years, during which time 84 persons were received into the Church. In August, 1863, Rev. C. A. Harvey entered upon his duties as supply, and on the 4th of January, 1865, was called to the pastorate. Until now the Church had worshiped in the chapel, which had become too small for the congregations. It was then sold to the Lutherans, and the present neat and commodious building (exclusive of the lecture-room and transepts) was erected. It was dedicated January 26, 1865. During Mr. Harvey's pastorate, which terminated April 1, 1866, there were 39 additions. Soon after the Church invited Rev. John W. Cass to labor with them. The invitation being accepted, Mr. Cass began his ministry September 1, 1866, the pulpit being supplied in the meantime by Rev. N. C. Clark. During that and the following year a parsonage was built, costing, with lots, \$2,000. Mr. Cass served two and a half years, receiving into the Church 121 persons. On account of failing health he resigned, and June 1, 1869, Rev. C. A. Towle became the pastor, continuing as such until July 1, 1873. In that time 73 were added to the Church. In November, 1873, Rev. John L. Granger became acting pastor, and remained three years, with 43 additions. On the resignation of Mr. Granger Rev. G. W. Crofts was called to the pastorate. He served until March 1, 1885, during which time there were 114 added to the Church. The present membership is 208.

German Baptist Church, composed of citizens speaking the German language, was organized Aug. 16, 1855.

SOCIETIES.

Sandwich is well represented by secret and benevolent societies.

Meteor Lodge, No. 283, A. F. & A. M., held its first meeting May 14, 1858. The petitioners for dispensation were N. E. Ballou, A. C. Frick, James Clark, Thos. R. Treat, John H. Lowe, Silas H. Townsend and A. J. Thomas. The lodge has had an unusually successful career, with a membership in 1885 of 94, with the following named officers: L. D. Woodruff, W. M.; C. H. Pratt, S. W.; T. R. Polglase, J. W.; M. Carpenter, Treas.; Fred. S. Douglas, Sec.

Sandwich Chapter, No. 107, R. A. M., was granted dispensation December 21, 1866. A charter was granted October 4, 1867. Its first officers were Geo. W. Culver, H. P.; Jos. H. Furman, K.; B. C. Whitcomb, S. Its present officers are Ed. S. Johnson, H. P.; Van R. David, K.; Gustave Walters, S.; George H. Whitcomb, Sec.; M. Carpenter, Treas. Present membership, 137.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 67, A. O. U. W., was organized March 23, 1877. Its first officers were C. D. Reed, P. M. W.; F. E. Griffith, M. W.; Jacob Burkhardt, jr., Foreman; John A. Armstrong, Recorder. Few lodges in the State have had a more prosperous existence. It now numbers 80 members, and has lost by death five—Henry M. Rogers, December 7, 1881; H. F. Floodgood, April 4, 1882; A. H. Hills, July 1, 1883; L. M. Shrewsbury, December 6, 1883; A. Brandenburger, December 28, 1883. The officers in March, 1885, were F. A. Howe, M. W.; R. F. White, F.; E. L. Ingersoll, Recorder. Those who have represented this lodge in the Grand Lodge are F. E. Griffith, T. W. Orr, Geo. Kleinsmid and M. Dickinson.

Sandwich Legion, No. 40, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., was organized August 13, 1884, by Alex. McLean, Grand Commander of the State of Illinois. The Legion meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month. The present membership is 32. M. Dickinson is the representative to the Grand Legion. The officers in the spring of 1885 were as follows: W. J. M. Fish, S. C.; Geo. Greenfield, V. C.; Thos. McNeice, L. C.; Robert White, Rec.

Sandwich Lodge, No. 39, I. O. M. A., was organ-

ized April 16, 1879, by M. L. Ross, D. G. P. of the State of Illinois. The first officers were Thos. Wright, W. P. P.; A. P. Crapser, W. P.; J. M. Steele, W. V. P.; F. D. Bailey, R. S.; P. M. Wallace, Treas.; J. W. Allison, F. S.

The lodge has been unusually successful, having enrolled 81 members, and having a present membership of 60. The present officers are W. J. M. Fish W. P.; E. A. Beardsley, W. V. P.; W. H. Van Fleet, R. S.; J. M. Gates, F. S.; G. J. Fish, Treas.

Grand Prairie Encampment, No. 138, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Onarga, Iroquois Co., Ill., June 28, 1872, and by order of the Most Worthy Grand Patriarch, Amos Kemp, was removed to Sandwich, Ill., March 7, 1885, and has now a membership of 40. The charter members numbered about 30. The order is progressing rapidly. Its officers in the spring of 1885 were E. E. Stebbins, C. P.; Chas. H. Pratt, H. P.; J. A. Durbin, S. W.

MANUFACTORIES

Sandwich Manufacturing Co.—Sandwich is noted for its manufactories. The Sandwich Manufacturing Co. is the oldest as well as the most extensive. In 1856 Augustus Adams, then living at Elgin, started a branch of his manufactory at this place. It was but a small affair, but like the acorn it has developed quite extensively. In 1857 his advertisement read that A. Adams & Co. had a foundry and machine shop in which they were prepared to do casting of every description. But little was said about the manufactures that have given the firm its wide reputation. Still the idea was kept in view to develop a practical, portable corn-sheller. The first engine blew up and was replaced by a larger and better one. In 1857 Mr. Adams moved his family here, and urged the work as fast as his means would admit. By 1861 the reputation of the Sandwich Adams Corn-Sheller had so extended that calls for it came from all over the Northwest, and to supply the demand, gave employment to about 100 men. It might be well to say that in that year a company for the 10th Regiment Ill. Vol. Inf. was raised here and about 70 of the company went from these shops. Just at the opening of the trade, in the face of a greatly increased demand, the shops were burned down, but with the characteristic energy of the proprietors, then A. Adams & Sons, they were rebuilt, larger and better than before, and by working extra

men and time the trade was supplied. By this time it had been demonstrated that the Sandwich corn-sheller was a necessity and a staple, and in 1867, capital at home was readily found to combine with the firm of A. Adams & Sons to increase the manufacture, and the Sandwich Manufacturing Co. was organized.

They soon found that there must be more shop room, men and machinery to supply the growing demand, and so they commenced to build, and from this commencement has grown the spacious and complete set of shops. These buildings, with the necessary yards adjoining, now cover about two blocks of ground, with railroad tracks running to every point, so that all material is unloaded from the cars just where it is needed, and all shipments are made direct from the store-rooms. The shops are furnished throughout with the latest improved machinery, much of which was designed and made at home for the specialties of their manufacture. The paid up capital of the company is \$250,000.

The Sandwich Enterprise Co. is the outgrowth of a business established by Kennedy Bros., and was incorporated under the general laws of the State, Nov. 5, 1868. The following named were the incorporators: W. W. Sedgwick, M. B. Castle, Wm. Davis, O. S. Hendee, B. F. Latham, E. A. Kennedy, R. E. Howe. The capital stock was originally \$50,000, but was subsequently increased to \$100,000. The buildings and grounds of the company cover more than two blocks and a half of ground, having a frontage on Main Street of 200 feet and on Eddy of 140 feet, with a large warehouse. The manufactures of the company are windmills, force pumps, cultivators and feed-grinders. The following named are the officers and directors in the spring of 1885: I. L. Rogers, President; J. H. Culver, Vice-President; Wm. Radley, Secretary and Treasurer; T. R. Polglase, Superintendent; I. L. Rogers, J. H. Culver, O. C. Ainsworth, E. Doan, Wm. Davis, G. R. Wallace, H. Latham, directors. In ordinarily good times about 140 hands are employed.

The Tile Works of Dieterich & Ebinger is one of the institutions of Sandwich, though situated about one mile west of the city. L. Dieterich had been manufacturing brick some 12 years or more, and in company with Mr. Ebinger commenced in 1882 the manufacture of tiling. The main building of the

factory is 36 x 93 feet, three stories high, with two wings, one 36 feet square and the other 24 x 69 feet. A large and increasing business is being done.

Among the other manufactories in Sandwich are the wagon and carriage shops of G. Walter and Kehl Bros., the pump factory of D. J. Cook, and the cigar manufactory of Thos. Emerson.

WATER WORKS.

On the 28th day of July, 1883, it was voted to appropriate \$1,300 for a system of water works. The contracts were let and work commenced September 28, and on the 12th of January, 1884, everything was complete, a satisfactory test made, and the job accepted by the city. The stand-pipe rests upon a substantial foundation, in the construction of which 42 cords of stone were used, and laid with great care, Milwaukee cement being used. The base of the wall is 25½ feet in diameter, and the top 15 feet. The stand-pipe is 12 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, made of the best shell iron, with a tensile strength of 45,000. The pump is situated in the basement of the engine-house, and draws the water from the well and forces it into the stand-pipe, or through the water mains direct, at the will of the engineer. It has a steam cylinder 18½ inches in diameter, and the water plungers are 9½ inches in diameter. The length of the stroke is 10 inches, and it makes from 100 to 150 strokes per minute without the least jar or noise. Its pumping capacity is 850 gallons a minute, but it has made 1,000 a minute. The engine-house is a substantial building of stone and brick, 14 x 28 feet, with a basement 9 feet deep, and 14 x 14 feet. The well is 29½ feet deep, 14 feet in diameter. Its tested inflow is 300 gallons per minute. There are now three miles of main, with 32 hydrants.

FIRE COMPANY.

Sandwich Fire Co., No. 1, was organized Jan. 22, 1884. Samuel Mitten was appointed fire marshal by the City Council. William Hickok was elected first, and W. A. Williams second, assistant to the fire marshal. John Eberly was made foreman, with Joseph Francis first, and John Van Winkle second, assistant. At that time there were two hose carts, with 900 feet of hose, and one hook and ladder truck, with the necessary apparatus. New officers were elected in the spring of 1885. Samuel Mitten was re-appointed chief, with William Hickok first and John Eberly second assistant. W. A. Williams was

made foreman, with Joseph Francis first, and John Van Winkle second, assistant. Charles Johnson is secretary and Frank Moore treasurer. New hose carts have been provided and 500 feet of hose added. The company is composed of 30 men, having five officers, 17 men on hose and 8 on hook and ladder truck.

Hose Co. No. 2 is composed of youths of 18 and under. While not subject to the city, yet in case of fires it acts under direction of the fire marshal. It was organized Sept. 2, 1884, with Norman Mattison, foreman, A. Shepard, Jr., first assistant and Daniel Dickinson, second assistant. The company was organized at the request of the fire marshal. It has a hose cart, with 350 feet of hose. The company is composed of 17 men.

IN THE WAR.

The war record of Sandwich, and in fact the township of Somonauk, is one in which the citizens take a just pride. On the 14th day of April, 1861, Fort Sumter fell, and on the 15th the President issued his proclamation for 75,000 men. On Thursday evening following, a meeting was held for the purpose of giving expression to the views of the people upon the troubles. While the meeting was in progress, L. H. Carr, who had been a soldier in the Mexican War, walked in with a paper in his hand, which proved to be an agreement by which those who signed offered their services to the Government. Mr. Carr had placed his name at the head of the list. He was quickly followed by others, and before Saturday night a company of 112 men was raised and accepted by the Governor. On Sunday, the ladies of the village met for the purpose of preparing uniforms for the company. On Monday the company was on its way to Cairo. Thus within one week the little village of Sandwich raised, uniformed and sent on its way to the front one of the first companies raised in the State. All honor to the brave men who, at their country's call, offered their lives for its sake. All honor, too, to the noble women, who, without a murmur, though doubtless with breaking hearts, bid the loved ones go, and with willing hands prepared them for the field. This company was assigned to the 10th Reg. Ill. Vol. Infantry, and did valiant service during the war. Mr. Carr was chosen Captain, and at Island No. 10 met his death from the bullet of a rebel sharp-shooter.

F. W. Partridge soon after raised another company and was chosen Captain. This company was made a part of the 13th Infantry. Captain Partridge was twice wounded, rose to the command of the regiment, and was brevetted Brigadier-General. William Patten also raised a company which became a part of the 156th Infantry. But these were not all. In other regiments were to be found the men of Sandwiche and Somonauk Townships, who were numbered among the bravest of the brave. From the township

311 men went to the war. To meet necessary war expenses the township voted \$27,843.

SUPERVISORS.

The following named have served the village and city as members of the Board of Supervisors: W. Walker, 1860; George Culver, 1861; W. Walker, 1862; Perley Stone, 1863; W. L. Simmons, 1864; J. H. Carr, 1865; George W. Culver, 1866; James H. Culver, 1867; W. W. Sedgwick, 1868-70; J. P. Adams, 1871-2.



Railroads.

THE County of De Kalb is well supplied with railroads, but unfortunately has none running from north to south, though at present writing, in the spring of 1885, one is being surveyed which strikes the county on the southwest corner, and leaves it in the northeast, passing through the cities of De Kalb and Sycamore. The new road, while ostensibly being built by the Illinois Coal Company, is supposed to be backed by the Northwestern Railroad Company.

The citizens of De Kalb County were much interested in railroad building even at an early day, and realized the necessity of using them for the development of the county. The Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company was chartered in 1836 and authorized to build a railroad from Galena to Chicago. In 1838 a small amount of grading had been done on the prairie west of Chicago, and active operations were suspended. In the latter part of 1845 the subject was again agitated in regard to the road, and a new company organized which purchased the charter

with the design of completing the work. A meeting was called at Rockford Jan. 7, 1846, to be composed of delegates from each of the counties along the line of the proposed road. De Kalb was represented in the convention by James S. Waterman. The road was subsequently built, but north of this county.

In 1852 the Chicago, St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railroad was projected, to run through St. Charles, Sycamore, South Grove and Oregon to the Mississippi River at Savannah. James S. Waterman and Mr. Fordham, of Sycamore, first proposed the matter, and began correspondence with E. S. Litchfield, of the Michigan Southern Railroad, in relation to the matter. The latter favored the project, and a meeting was held at Sycamore in which \$20,000 was subscribed in the stock of the new company. The proposal to build this road alarmed the managers of the Chicago & Galena Union road, and they were anxious to prevent its construction. They procured a charter authorizing the construction of the "Dixon Air Line" road, commencing at a point about six miles east of St. Charles and running direct west to Dixon, through the county of De Kalb. This was to

be a branch of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad. The village of Sycamore was to have been made a point on the proposed line, but for some cause the survey of a line four miles south was adopted. The road was built and in successful operation through the entire county in 1853. Entering the county on the east on section 25, township 40 north, range 5 east, it passes through the townships of Cortland, De Kalb and Malta. Three large towns have sprung up along its line in this county, each bearing the name of its respective township in which it is located—Cortland, De Kalb and Malta. Some years after the road was completed it passed into the hands of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, by whom it is now operated, and is known as the Council Bluffs & Omaha Line of the Northwestern Railroad.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company also completed its line through Somonauk Township, in this county, in 1853. On this line sprang up the towns of Sandwich and Somonauk.

The building of the Dixon Air Line, now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, some four miles south of Sycamore, the county seat, left that town "out in the cold." Its enterprising citizens, however, were determined not to be without railroad facilities, so a company was organized to construct a road from Sycamore to Cortland, there to connect with the Dixon Air Line. The Sycamore & Cortland Railroad was built and began operations in 1859. Among the active promoters of this enterprise were James S. Waterman, Chauncey Ellwood and Charles Kellum. The road was operated by the home company until 1883, when it was sold to the Northwestern. The township of Sycamore appropriated \$1 0,000 to aid in its construction.

The Chicago & Iowa Railroad was the next one constructed in and through the county. The company was incorporated in 1869, and work almost immediately began. Francis E. Hinckley was elected President. The road was completed through the county in 1871. It enters the county on section 15, township 39 north, range 5 east, and runs through the townships of Squaw Grove, Clinton and Shabbona. The villages of Hinckley, Waterman and Shabbona are upon this line.

All sections of the county were now represented with railroads, save the extreme northern. The

old village of Genoa, which, in early days, had been very prosperous, had almost ceased to exist, its trade being virtually ruined. A railroad was a necessity, and this it secured in 1875, when the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company constructed a branch of its road which crosses the Mississippi at Savannah, and runs west through Iowa to Omaha. This line passes through the townships of Genoa, Kingston and Franklin. The village of Genoa secured in its construction a new lease of life while the villages of Kingston, Kirkland and Fielding have sprung into being.



Educational.

DE KALB County is at present divided into 165 districts, in which are 170 school-houses, and employs 215 teachers, 62 of whom teach in the 12 graded schools. The old log school-houses of the earlier days have all given place to frame and brick buildings. Many of the buildings are new, well finished and comfortable, some are really elegant. During the past year teachers and pupils have done a great deal toward making their rooms attractive by decorating the walls with pictures, mottoes and wreaths of autumn leaves. Many dictionaries, wall-maps and some reference books have been purchased by directors, and there is, in many locations, a growing interest manifested in school matters.

Directors are more careful in the selection of teachers and more liberal in payment of salary when the teacher is found qualified. By means of the annual institute and a system of teachers' meetings, together with a general dissemination of professional books and periodicals, the qualifications of the teacher have been raised to a much higher degree.

During the past much time has been squandered in irregular, aimless work. To obviate this, a plan of work was arranged by the County Superintendent, printed in "The School-Room Guide," and distributed to every district in the county, during the summer of 1884. The result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Fully 80 per cent of the schools followed the plan laid out during the past winter, and 90 per cent. took the first "general examination." Among the results attained are the following: In-

creased regularity of attendance; increased interest in the work by both parents and pupils; following the suggestions of the "School-Room Guide," numbers and language are taught to the children from their entrance to school, and writing is taught in all grades. The plan of work provides for the examination of one grade in each school, each year, by the Superintendent in person. This part of the work will be taken up next year.

Among the obstacles to the school work are, irregularity of attendance, frequent change of teachers, lack of proper books, and inefficient supervision. This latter is a serious drawback. The county employs a Superintendent the majority of his time; but, after examining 300 to 400 candidates for teachers' certificates, examining the books and accounts of 18 township treasurers, making the necessary reports to the State Superintendent and other officers, arranging for and holding the annual institute and numerous teachers' meetings, apportioning and distributing the public money, keeping the records of the office and answering the hundreds of letters received from teachers and school officers, but little time is left for the not less important work of visiting the 215 school-rooms in the county. A number of counties have met this requirement by allowing the Superintendent an assistant in his office. De Kalb County will probably not be long behind in this matter.

Altogether the outlook for the future is bright. The spirit of the "New Education" is abroad in the land, and its effects are beginning to be seen in beautiful school-rooms, good books and rational methods in instruction and government.

Early Postoffices.

IN the fall of 1884, Hon. John Wentworth was invited to deliver an address at the Farmers' Picnic at Sycamore. He could not attend. The following letter he wrote to Mr. Hix, editor of the *City Weekly*:

I was prevented by unforeseen circumstances from attending the Farmers' Picnic in your county. As a sort of text to speak from and to converse upon in private conversation, I collected the following list of the early postmasters in De Kalb County, with their compensation. With every one of these gentle-

men I was personally acquainted and at most of their houses I have visited. Probably not a half dozen of them are now living:

JNO. WENTWORTH.

	1837.		
Sycamore	Mark Daniels	\$16	88
Somonauk	Reuben Root	15	34
Paw Paw Grove	Asahel Baldwin	2	87
	1839.		
Coltonville	Rufus Colton	\$32	84
Genoa	H. N. Perkins	23	84
Paw Paw Grove	Wm. Rogers	13	84
Somonauk	John Eastabrooks	22	52
	1841.		
Genoa	H. N. Perkins	\$17	46
Hicks' Mill	Henry Hicks	7	72
Kingston	Levi Lee	4	31
Ohio Grove	Samuel Spring	2	22
Somonauk	David Merritt	28	93
Sycamore	John R. Hamlin	59	00
	1843.		
Genoa	H. N. Perkins	39	91
Hicks' Mill	D. M. Gilchrist	9	93
Somonauk	David Merritt	61	09
South Grove	James Byers	2	64
Sycamore	Jesse C. Kellogg	43	01
	1845.		
Coltonville	Calvin S. Colton	\$8	47
Genoa	H. N. Perkins	27	61
Hicks' Mill	M. M. Mack	No returns	
Kingston	Jonas Haight	4	53
Shabbona Grove	Wm. A. Langer	13	65
Sycamore	Jesse C. Kellogg	91	45
	1847.		
Genoa	H. N. Perkins	\$34	16
Hicks' Mill	Martin M. Mack	19	48
Kingston	Jonas Haight	14	56
New Lebanon	Peter S. Pratt	7	11
Ohio Grove	Homer Roberts	9	19
South Grove	James Byers	7	16
Sycamore	Zelotes B. Mayo	92	46
	1849.		
Blood's Point	S. V. W. Scott	\$10	31
Coltonville	Calvin P. Colton	7	28
De Kalb Center	Russell Huntley	1	18
Genoa	R. W. Waterman	21	03
Hicks' Mill	Morgan Losee	14	35
Kingston	George H. Hill	8	58
Lacey	R. B. Thomas	1	24
Line	Joseph Shaw	7	48
New Lebanon	John A. Oakley	12	91
Ohio Grove	Homer Roberts	14	59
Ross Grove	Wheeler Hedges	1	09

Shabbona Grove	Wm. Marks	42	75	Hicks' Mills	G. A. Gillis	42	85
Somonauk	David Merritt	70	95	Kingston	George H. Hill	17	22
South Grove	James Byers	8	63	Lacey	James Rowin	25	47
Sycamore	Z. B. Mayo	195	32	LaClare	Timothy Goble	33	35
	1851.			New Lebanon	Allen Bigelow	26	73
Blood's Point	S. V. W. Scott	\$17	85	Ney	L. P. Kellogg	13	76
Buck's Branch	C. B. Rhodes	12	33	North Kingston	Chas. W. Branch	14	14
De Kalb Center	Russell Huntley	27	81	North Pierce, discontinued Jan. 3, 1855			66
Dorset	Wm. Robinson	11	64	Ohio Grove	Homer Roberts	15	38
Genoa	Norman Durham	115	29	Perceville	Moses Hill	10	64
Hicks' Mills	S. P. Harrington	34	07	Ross Grove	Charles Davis	21	67
Kingston	Geo. H. Hill	16	88	"	H. H. Clark	7	90
La Clare	Dan'l Robinson	19	06	Sandwich	Robert Patton	104	06
Line	Joseph Shaw	8	69	Shabbona Grove	Geo. W. Kittell	45	71
Lost Grove	Chauncey Luce	20	17	"	Wm. Marsh, jr.	42	51
New Lebanon	Allen Bigelow	17	61	"	Samuel Curtis	22	17
Ney	C. Goddsill	No	returns	Somonauk Depot	Alex. R. Patton	69	25
Ohio Grove	Homer Roberts	17	09	South Grove	Henry Safford	23	40
Ross Grove	Moses Bartlett	25	09	Squaw Grove	Wm. C. Tappan	23	52
Shabbona	Wm. Marks	61	71	Sycamore	W. P. Dutton	391	14
Somonauk	David Merritt	81	45	Van Buren	Jeremiah Mulford	17	84
Sycamore	J. C. Waterman	250	61	Williamsburg	John F. Snow	4	27
Williamsburg	John F. Snow	3	57				
	1853.						
Blood's Point	R. W. Humphrey	\$11	56				
Busk's Branch	C. B. Rhodes	21	07				
De Kalb Center	Russell Huntley	25	10				
Dorset	Wm. Robinson	8	63				
Genoa	John H. Ball	48	27				
Hicks' Mills	S. P. Harrington	18	62				
Kingston	Geo. H. Hill	13	01				
Line	S. Baker	8	59				
Lost Grove	Chauncey Luce	15	53				
New Lebanon	Allen Bigelow	15	15				
Ney	L. P. Kellogg	3	09				
North Kingston	Chas. W. Branch	6	84				
Ohio Grove	Homer Roberts	9	99				
Ross Grove	Geo. V. Miner	19	90				
Shabbona Grove	Samuel Curtis	59	13				
Somonauk	Alex. Patten	57	74				
South Grove	James Byers	12	64				
Squaw Grove	Wm. C. Tappan	2	55				
Sycamore	Wm. P. Dutton	174	31				
Van Buren	Jeremiah Mulford	14	55				
Williamsburg	John F. Snow	4	34				
	1855.						
Blood's Point	John Lee	\$15	20				
Brush Point*	Harrison Mackey	6	99				
Cortland Station	Chauncey Luce	37	16				
De Kalb Center	Smith D. Baldwin	32	12				
"	Elijah Gifford	104	23				
Dorset	Wm. Robertson	5	68				
"	Alex. McNish	5	63				
East Paw Paw	A. B. Breese	59	62				
Genoa	Wm. A. Allen	73	04				

*Changed July 1, 1854, to Somonauk Depot.

To the foregoing the editor of the *City Weekly* appended the following:

"It will be observed that in giving the list of early postmasters in this county with whom he was acquainted, he expresses the thought that probably not half a dozen of them are now living. Well, we have taken some pains to inquire, and are able to say that from *fifteen* to *twenty* still survive. We personally know that the following are alive: H. N. Perkins, Peter S. Pratt, Geo. H. Hill, S. P. Harrington, Richard W. Humphrey, Leander P. Kellogg, W. P. Dutton, Moses Hill, John Lee, Wm. A. Allen, James Rowen and Henry Safford. We will add one more name to Mr. Wentworth's list, which he doubtless overlooked—that of Dr. I. W. Garvin, of this city, who at quite an early day was postmaster at New Lebanon. Those whom we do not know among the survivors, but are informed that they still live, are Geo. W. Kittell, Moses Bartlett, N. Durham and Russell Huntley. Still others of them may be alive, and, presumably, are, but they are very few. The names and location of the list of offices are familiar, with the exception of Line and Williamsburg.

"A reference to the compensation received by the several postmasters named would indicate that some of them served out of a pure love of country, the same as the soldier who fought to save the Union. There was James Byers, of South Grove, who, owning more land than he could look over from any given point, consented, in consideration of the

magnificent sum of \$2.64, to perform the duties of postmaster for the year 1843. Peter Pratt, who lives on the interest of his money, was willing to be postmaster for \$7.11 in the year 1847. We suppose the reason that the North Pierce postoffice was discontinued in 1855 was that the postmaster wrote to Washington saying that if he couldn't get more than a 66-cent salary he would be obliged to resign; and did resign. At the same time, when you get over at Ney and down to 'Hicks' Mills, you are confronted with the startling announcement that there were absolutely no returns; but in the face of this, poor Mr. Goddsill and poor Mr. Mack worked right along, fortified, doubtless, with the hope of reward in the hereafter, if not here. They must have been good men. We suppose they all voted for 'Long John' for Congress, and that if they had not he would have removed every last one of them, even those who looked and hoped and prayed for a salary which, alas, never came."

Census Reports.

The following statement shows the population of the county, according to the United States Census Reports, from 1840 to 1880, inclusive:

1840.....	1,697
1850.....	7,540
1860.....	19,086
1870.....	23,265
1880.....	26,774

The following is the report by townships for the year 1880:

South Grove.....	774
Sycamore, exclusive of city.....	1,081
Sycamore city.....	3,030
Malta.....	1,227
Milan.....	895
Shabbona.....	1,385
Paw Paw.....	906
Franklin.....	1,283
Kingston.....	1,156
Mayfield.....	870
De Kalb, exclusive of city.....	854
De Kalb city.....	*1,592
Afton.....	850
Clinton.....	1,167

*Doubtless an error. According to the school census of that year there were 2,780 in the city.

Victor.....	837
Genoa.....	1,288
Cortland.....	1,408
Pierce.....	906
Squaw Grove.....	1,212
Somonauk, exclusive of Sandwich..	1,512
Sandwich.....	2,352

Matrimonial.

ANY years ago it was written that "it is not good for man to be alone. The truth of the proverb is acknowledged, and men have from time immemorial been seeking mates. Previous to the organization of the county licenses had to be obtained from the County Clerk of Kane County. The first license granted in this county was in October, 1837. During that and the following year there were made one fifteen couples, as follows.

Henry B. Barber and Rachel Spring, October 5, 1837, by Rufus Colton, J. P.

Zalmon Young and Sarah Brown, Oct. 5, 1837, by Geo. H. Hill, J. P.

John Luckett and Nancy Riddle, Dec. 27, 1837, by Geo. H. Hill, J. P.

William C. Parsons and Rachel Brown, Jan. 14, 1838, by Geo. H. Hill, J. P.

Daniel W. Lamb and Julia Maxfield, March 16, 1838, by Eli G. Jewell, J. P.

John K. Root and Sarah M. Bryan, June 6, 1838, by Rev. John Beaver.

William Dresser and Sarah Jenks, July 27, 1838, by Rev. S. S. Walker.

Watson Y. Pomeroy and Ann Eliza Kellogg, Aug. 1, 1838, by Levi Lee, J. P.

Jeremiah Burley and Emily Thompson, Aug. 3, 1838, by Rufus Colton, J. P.

Lyman Barber and Cornelia Spring, Sept. 2, 1838, by Eli G. Jewell, J. P.

Timothy L. Pomeroy and Alzina Hough, Sept. 12, 1838, by Rev. Burton Carpenter.

Erastus H. Barnes and Elizabeth Barnes, Sept. 30, 1838, by Rufus Colton, J. P.

Russell Huntley and Selina A. Goodell, Sept. 25, 1838, by Rufus Colton, J. P.

John Brody and Elizabeth Brody, Oct. 11, 1838, by George H. Hill, J. P.

Lemuel Lester and Betsey Townsend, Nov. 6, 1838, by Rev. Elishu Springer.

From October, 1837, to January, 1885, there have been issued 4,910 marriage licenses from the office of the County Clerk. From the records it is learned that hard times and the war have had a depressing effect upon the matrimonial market. "When Johnny came marching home" there was a perceptible increase in the number of licenses issued as compared with the previous four years.

Statistical.

FROM the books in the office of the County Clerk the following interesting items are obtained: In 1884 there were in the county 396,787 acres of improved land, valued by the local assessors in the various townships at \$5,828,466. The County Board of Equalization reduced the amount less than \$2,000, but the State Board reduced it to \$5,010,744. The local assessors rated the town lots at \$1,280,753. This was not changed by the County Board, but the State

Board reduced it to \$1,024,580. The personal property was listed at \$2,131,886 by the local assessors. The County Board reduced the amount to \$2,119,386, which amount was not changed by the State Board. The total assessed value by the local assessors, exclusive of railroad property, was \$9,240,237. The State Board reduced the amount to \$8,154,710, to which they added railroad property amounting to \$471,376, giving a total valuation of \$8,626,086. Among the items of personal property assessed were the following: Horses, 14,315; cattle, 45,324; mules and asses, 307; sheep, 7,473; hogs, 45,797; steam engines, 53; fire and burglar-proof safes, 105; billiard tables, 35; carriages and wagons, 5,424; watches and clocks, 4,325; sewing and knitting machines, 2,890; pianos, 291; melodeons and organs, 921. The value of goods and merchandise was estimated at \$210,963; materials and manufactured articles on hand, \$31,486; manufacturers' tools, \$35,516; agricultural implements, \$54,695. There were estimated this year 843 acres of wheat; 112,546 of corn; 61,976 of oats; 80,051 of meadow; 5,606 other field products; 119,116 enclosed pasture; 4,503 of orchard; 13,131 of woodland.

Reminiscences.

Reminiscences of J. C. Kellogg.

THE following reminiscences are from the pen of Hon. J. C. Kellogg, and were published in the *Republican-Sentinel* in the spring of 1855: The territory now embraced in this county prior to the spring of 1835 was in possession of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians.

In all probability few, if any, white men had ever looked upon the unsurpassing beauty of its island groves and fertile prairies, until about the time of the defeat of Gen. Stillman's army by the Indians, on

the Kishwaukee, near the northwest corner of this county, in 1832. Volunteers from the central and southern portions of this State, and others engaged in the Black Hawk War, were the first, no doubt, to portray in glowing colors "the right smart chance for making claims" in this charming region. But the "fullness of times" had not as yet arrived. True, some adventurous interloping borderer, "with desire may have desired" to extend "the area of civilization" over some of the big trees and rich acres "there lying and being" on the banks of the "roaring Kishwaukee;" but then he knew that he was sure to be driven off

by the ever watchful Indian agent, Thomas J. V. Owen, backed by two companies of United States troops from Fort Dearborn.

There were several Indian villages, under subordinate chiefs, within the limits of this county. One was near the residence of Hon. George H. Hill, in Kingston; one near John Waterman's, in Pampas [Cortland]; one near Calvin S. Colton's, in De Kalb; one near the old farm of John Eastabrooks, in Squaw Grove; and near the Grove in the township of Shabbona was the village of Shabbona, one of the head chiefs of the Pottawatomie nation. From this place, after the surrender of Gen. Hull and Fort Mackinaw, and the Chicago massacre, Shabbona and his braves, accompanied by Wabansia and his warriors, sallied forth to join the forces of Tecumseh and the Prophet, in aid of the British in the War of 1812.

Poor Shabbona, warned by the prophets of the Great Spirit of the encroachments of "Young America,"—no wonder that he should have sought to avert the calamity and crush the young giant before his sacrilegious march should triumph over his venerated dead, or before, over-awed by superior power and overcome by "fire-water," in a moment of weakness, he should give the homes and hunting grounds of his fathers to satisfy the all-grasping avarice of *Che-mo-ko-man*.

It having been noised about in the spring of 1835 that the Indians had agreed to remove west of the Mississippi the ensuing autumn, farther restraint was entirely out of the question. Although the monotonous song of the surveyor, "stake, stuck and tally," had not yet broken the solitude of nature in these regions, nevertheless the impetuous "sons of Japheth," like hounds "straining in the slips," were all a tip-toe to "dwell in the tents of Shem." Having learned that "delays are dangerous in claim-making and pre-emption fixins," in making their first *debut* in Chicago, where it is said they were severally charged one shilling for the privilege of leaning up against a sign-post over night, and two shillings for the "soft side of a white-oak puncheon," down came the settlers upon the newly acquired purchase "like a thousand of bricks," each carving out and appropriating to his own special use and benefit a most bountiful slice of very fat prairie with an abundance of good timber with which to cook it.

Soon after the Indians had done up their sugar-

making, when the groves began to grow leafy and the prairies grassy, as the sun sank low in the west, and the prairie wolves began to howl, and the sandhill cranes to scream and "poke, poke" along the ponds and sloughs for their evening meal of crawfish, a close observer might have espied afar off on an Indian trail, suspicious looking canvass, supposed to be the "sail" of a settler's wagon, evidently nearing some grove, and in a strait to get "somewhat" before nightfall. Presently, emerging from the dusky prairie, the settler's wagon, propelled by some four or five yoke of oxen, canopied by sundry bolts of sheeting; within, containing the family bedding, clothing and provisions; without, implements of cooking and husbandry, chickens in coops and pigs in pens, backed by a drove of cows, calves, colts and other young stock on foot, would loom up plainly to view, "fetching in" near some point, bay or plumb thicket.

It was no uncommon thing in those days for the careful mistress of the wagon to "pail the keows" in the morning and place the milk where, by the incessant motion of the wagon, it would "churn itself." In this way the family were provided with a constant supply of good fresh butter; and old chanticleer and his dames in the coop behind, never caught napping when hens should be awake, would keep up the laying process; so that with other supplies from the wagon, a settler's wife could usually "scare up" a pretty good meal on short notice. In this hitherto neglected spot, where "full many a flower was born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air," the weary, yet blithe and happy groups, might have been seen to alight, strike a fire, prepare, and, after craving God's blessing, eat their frugal meal; when, guarded by a watchful dog, and a still more watchful Providence, all would retire for needful repose into the inmost recesses of the wagon home. And, at early peep of dawn, one might have seen the anxious settler reconnoitering, with hurried steps, grove and prairie, when, after being "detached here"—"countermanded there"—bothered almost to death for fear that among so many good chances he should fail to secure the best—at last he would bring himself to the "sticking point," seize the ax and "blaze the line in the timber," and, anon, hitch the team to the prairie plow and "mark out the furrow on the prairie."

"In those days, there being no king in Israel, every

man did that which seemed right in his own eyes." The size of claims therefore varied from two "eighties" of prairie and one of timber, to a half section of timber and a tract of prairie two miles square. Some assumed the right to make and hold claims by proxy, being thereunto authorized by some brother, sister, uncle, aunt, cousin or friend. Meanwhile new settlers poured in apace, astonished and perplexed to find the choice timber and prairie blazed and furrowed into claims, whose ample acres the claimant, with all his children, uncles, aunts and cousins, "to the third and fourth generations" would never be able to till or occupy. The new settlers, perplexed, baffled, and becoming more and more desperate on finding "God's green earth" thus monopolized, would approach his more fortunate neighbor, with the spirit of Abraham to Lot: "Now, I have come a great way to get some of this timber and prairie, and one thing is certain; I am going to have some. There is enough for you and me, and our boys. Now don't let us quarrel; you turn to the right and I will turn to the left, or *vice versa*." Sometimes this good Scripture and consequently good common sense logic would win; but in other cases the grasping spirit of the borderer would stave off all kinds of division or compromise; and, laying his hand upon his rifle, he would bluster and threaten in "great swelling words," and drive away the "stranger from his right."

Hereupon arose innumerable disputes and wranglings concerning the size, tenure and boundaries of claims. The more reflecting among the settlers saw a dark cloud, big with the elements of strife and social disorder, gathering in the not very distant horizon, whose tornado blasts threatened soon to lay waste all that was of value in the rising community. There was no municipal law reaching these cases, and if there had been the settlers probably would have been none the better for it, for it is believed that at this time there was neither a justice nor a statute book north of the Illinois River and west of Fort Dearborn, unless we except Ottawa and Chicago.* Wrongs and outrages for which there was no known legal redress were being multiplied. Blackened eyes, bloody noses and chewed ears were living realities, while the dirk, pistol, rifle, with something like cold lead were significantly talked of as likely to bring

about some "realities" which might not be "living." What could be done to insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare and secure to each settler his rights? Evidently but one thing. Happily, some had seen something in the New Testament about those who are "without law, being a law unto themselves," and settlers found themselves in this fix exactly. It was therefore apparent both from Scripture and reason that the settlers must become a law unto themselves, and, "where there was a will there was a way." A "settlers' meeting," at a given time and place, therefore, came to be a watchword from shanty to wagon, until all were alarmed. Pursuant to this proclamation a "heap" of law and order loving citizens convened on the 5th of September, 1835, at the shanty of Harmon Miller, then standing on the east bank of the Kishwaukee River, in the town of Kingston.

Happily, the best possible spirit prevailed. The Hoosier from the Wabash, the Buckeye from Ohio, the hunter from Kentucky, the calculating Yankee, Brother Jonathan's "first born" and the "beginnings of his strength," impelled by a sense of mutual danger, here sat down in grave council to dictate laws to Kishwaukee and "the region lying round about throughout the coasts thereof." Hon. Levi Lee was chosen to preside over this august assemblage, where the three great departments of free government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—were most happily united, and Capt. Eli Barnes was appointed secretary. Gently glided the sometimes turbid waters of that ancient river, the sonorous Kishwaukee, as speech after speech setting forth the wants and the woes of the settlers, the kind of legislation demanded by the crisis, went the rounds. Even those who were not used to "talkin' much 'fore folks" evinced their cordial approbation and readiness to co-operate by doing up an amount of cheering, which no doubt really did "astonish the natives." At last, ripe for immediate action, a committee was selected to draft and present to the meeting a constitution and by-laws by which the "settlers upon the public lands" should be governed. After some little deliberation back of the shanty, around the stump of a big white oak, which served as a writing desk, said committee reported a preamble, constitution and by-laws, which for simplicity, brevity and adaptation to necessity, it would be hard for any modern legislation to beat. The self-evident

* A mistake. There were several counties north of the Illinois organized at this time.—EDITOR.

truths "proclaimed by Jefferson in the immortal Declaration," it is believed were, for the first time, reiterated on the banks of the Kishwaukee; and had there been a little more time for reflection and preparation, the top of some settler's wagon would have been converted into a star-spangled banner and thrown to the breezes of heaven from the tallest tree top in the grove. The common sense, law and logic, as well as patriotism, contained in this constitution and by-laws, were instantaneously recognized to be the very things demanded by the crisis, and were adopted with unparalleled enthusiasm, each subscribing his name thereto with his own hand, thereby pledging his "life, fortune and sacred honor" to carry out the provisions of the code. As nearly as can be recollected, its provisions were somewhat as follows: A prudential committee was to be then and there chosen whose duty it should be "to examine into, hear and finally determine all disputes and differences then existing, or which thereafter might arise between settlers in relation to their claims," and whose decisions, with certain salutary checks, were to be binding upon all parties, and to be carried out at all hazards by the three departments of government consolidated in aid of the executive, in what jurists sometimes denominate the "*posse comitatus*." Each settler was solemnly pledged to protect every other settler in the association in the peaceable enjoyment of "his or her reasonable claim as aforesaid;" and further, whoever, throughout all Kishwaukee, or the coasts thereof, should refuse to recognize the authority of the aforesaid association and render due obedience unto the laws enacted by the same from time to time, should be deemed a heathen, a publican, and an outlaw with whom they were pledged to have no communion or fellowship. Thus was a wall affording protection to honest settlers built in troublous times. Hon. Levi Lee, Hon. George H. Hill, Captain Eli Barnes, James Green and Jesse C. Kellogg were chosen to be the settlers' committee, and who, as may well be supposed, had business on hand for some time in order to restore and "insure domestic tranquillity" and "promote the general welfare." The thing worked like a charm, and the value of these associations in Northern Illinois, to the infant settlements, has never been over-estimated. Similar associations were formed and maintained in Somonauk and other portions of the county until the land came into market in 1843, when all De Kalb

County, except the north tier of townships, was sold to the highest bidder, that is, so far as *terra firma* was concerned. The moral as well as the physical power of settlers' associations was so great that if a speculator presumed to bid on a settler's claim he was certain to find himself "knocked down and dragged out;" and had the land officers showed the least sympathy or favor to the rascal, there can be no doubt but that an indignant and outraged yeomanry would have literally torn the land office to fragments in almost "less than no time."

After a period of unexampled peace and prosperity, it was found that this living in a "state of nature" was liable to evils for which the late session of the legislature at Miller's shanty had provided no adequate remedy. The case was this: A had a promissory note against B and wanted his pay. B was not exactly prepared to "fork over," and being nettled that he should be dunned, had the audacity to intimate to A that "it might trouble him to get it anyhow." Kishwaukee was then, as well as other portions of the county, attached to La Salle for civil purposes. This was a real poser. Claim jumping had been provided for, but this appeared to be a novel case. Finally the settlers concluded if they had come to share the inheritance with the "Suckers" they must do as the Suckers did, and have some one who knew something about the Justinian code, the commentaries of Blackstone and the statutes of Illinois. So, in the summer of 1835 (1836), the exigency of the case having been duly made known, the County Commissioners of La Salle laid off by proper metes and bounds Kishwaukee precinct, wherein Joseph Collier and Stephen Morey were duly elected justices of the peace, who, in due time, were inducted into office before Joseph Cloud, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court in Ottawa. Whether these worthy "squares" ever "got to see" a copy of the Illinois Statutes is much to be doubted; it may be supposed, however, with more certainty, that they were "clever men," and withal "right smart, and calculated to do 'bout what's right." The best of all is that Mr. B. on hearing the "squares" had got back from Ottawa, put over to Mr. A's in a "giffin," laid down the "spelter" and took up his note to save cost.

The Indians were still lingering among the settlers, rather loth to leave anyhow, and some, taking ad-

vantage of their "spiritual infirmities," were mean enough to filch away his pony, rifle and even the last blanket in exchange for whisky, or "good-ne-tosh." As Nebuchadnezzar, after being turned out to grass awhile, "came to himself again," so a poor Indian, after a drunken debauch, will sometimes come to himself again and decoy upon those who let the snake out to bite him. In many things shrewd and discriminating, they know when, where and how to render "tit for tat." One instance, in illustration, where they came it over "che-mo-ko-man," will be given: A half Yankeeified Frenchman, who will be called Peter [Lamois], had made a claim upon the east side of the Kishwaukee, and had engaged a half civilized Indian boy, called Shaw-na-neese, to drive his breaking team. Now, as ill luck would have it, or "somehownother," it came in their heads that for just about one barrel of good-ne-tosh, each, on his return to Walker's Grove, in Will County, might astonish the settlers with a nice Indian pony. The temptation to play upon the Anglo-Saxon was too strong. Shaw-na-neese, who had a mother and sister living in the Big Woods, near where Aurora now stands, was supposed to be well acquainted with the Indians, and could talk either Indian or English. So, off goes Peter for the whisky, never once "tinking" of the foolish settler, who, for fun, set a fire on the prairie that burnt up his own stacks. In due time the barrel of good-ne-tosh was regularly set up in the cabin of the settler, and "where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together." Shaw-na-neese talk—Indians talk—ponies plenty—good-ne-tosh plenty—so much pony, so much good-ne-tosh. Yes, humph! the "doping" begins; the che-mo-ko-man adding Kishwaukee at the bung by night to supply the deficit made at the faucet by day, until there was a moral certainty of perfecting the contract as to measurement. After the barrel was pretty much delivered of its contents and the sharpsters began to hint that it was time for them to "walk up,"—that is, if they could—to the captain's office and settle, the Indians being really drunk or appearing to be, began to grumble about Peter cheating them, selling no good good-ne-tosh. Explanation was attempted, but the thing could not be explained; expostulation was used, but in vain; "you cheat poor Indian," and they grew madder and madder. Peter and his comrade began to have

fears for their personal safety. There was no white man near, and if there had been they could not have expected that they would be sustained in such an enterprise. All on a sudden the terrific war-whoop burst from the whole group, and, drawing their long knives, they rushed upon the liquor dealers like so many fiends from the pit. Just at this moment another Indian snatched Shaw-na-neese on to a pony behind himself and galloped off at the top of his speed, for what has since been called Chartres' Grove. But, alas, and well-a-day, for unfortunate Peter, when he cried "there was none to deliver!" He had a good pair of legs, and "it came into his heart" that "jess now," if ever, was the time to use them; and bounding somewhere about a rod at a jump, he "cut for the bush," and the Indians after him, pell-mell. As good luck would have it, however, he managed to conceal himself in the thick brush and elude their grasp, until at last, giving up their chase, they returned to Peter's shanty. Here they soon made a finish of the remainder of the poor whisky, and, appropriating for their own "special use and benefit" Peter's bag of flour, frypan and new broadcloth coat, they vamoosed, cutting up those dreadful antics which savages thirsting for blood alone know how to perform. Peter's predicament was by no means enviable. He knew that he was in the wrong. He had time to think and he did "tink." He had time for thought and he "tought" if he ever lived to get out of the scrape he was "sure to quit te tam liquor business anyhow." Afar off, from the bosom of the thicket, he had beheld the plunder of his shanty, and the subsequent withdrawal of his enemies. He had no doubt but what they had gone for reinforcements and would soon return and murder him. Perhaps they were still lying in ambush "to let the life out of him." Still thinking discretion the better part of valor, he kept still till it began to grow dark, when what should he hear but the friendly voice of his old comrade, Shaw-na-neese, cautiously calling to him from the plundered shanty, and saying to him that he had just got away from the Indians, who were intending to come and kill him as soon as it was dark, and he was advised further by the red-skin not to make his whereabouts very public—was assured that he would get up the oxen, "gather up the fragments that remained," hitch on to the "truckle trackles," and

join him with all possible dispatch in the grove. Peter and his comrade were at last under cover of the night, plodding their way over old logs, sloughs and brush, to the west side of the grove, from whence, in a cold rain-storm, and Peter in his shirt sleeves, they made good their retreat towards Walker's Grove, which they had the good fortune to reach the next day, drenched with mud and water; and where Peter, starved, cold and hungry, was prepared to do up any quantity of muttering and swearing about the "tam Injins." Here, among the simple children of nature, behold the faint dawns of a more perfect day! We are not only indebted to them for the knowledge of succotash and hominy, but for what they have taught us in "getting shut" of the liquor dealer.

[After referring to the attempt to build a town by the New York Company, the desire of the people to form a county organization, and the call for an election for county officers, Mr. Kellogg continues:]

The day of election for county officers at last arrived. The settlers, "by the grace of God free and independent," from "Norcutt's to Driscoll's" and from Somonauk to the farthest verge of Franklin, were seen flocking to the house of Frederick Love, and certain big trees thereunto belonging—for it soon became apparent that all could not begin to get in at once. Let it not be understood, however, that there is any design to speak disparagingly of the old cabin of Judge Love, for it was a very respectable-looking shanty for those days, and within and without betokened more than usual thrift, means and hospitality. There were some—alas! the truth may as well be told—too many for the security of well disposed and honest settlers, who affected utter contempt for all claim associations, calling them "land monopolies," declaring that one settler had just as good right to cut down Uncle Sam's timber and fence up his prairie as another. This might have been true in the abstract, and yet the first claimant and occupant was entitled to the preference, to just so much as was needful to him and no more. All pre-emption laws are based on this principle,—“first come, first served.” It was clearly seen by the more reflecting that if the contrary doctrine should prevail, all security to property in claims would be at an end; “domestic tranquillity could not be ensured,” nor could the “general welfare be promoted.” Claim

associations must therefore be maintained and their authority respected, or society would be resolved into original chaos, each defending himself and his by his own right arm—that is, if he was able. In what way can the reasonable claim of the settler be best secured until the lands shall be surveyed and brought into market, was then the all absorbing question. Compared with this, the question whether the “hero of Tippecanoe,” or the “foxy Dutchman of Kinderhook” should come to the Presidential chair was of no consequence. As a “tariff for revenue,” or a “tariff for protection,” the settlers were in for one that should insure both. In a word, they found themselves divided into two parties, denominated “Claim Jumpers” and “Anti-Claim Jumpers.”

After the whittling, log-rolling, caucusing and liquoring had been done up, the respective parties rally their hosts at the polls and quietly await the issue. On counting the votes, it was found that the Anti-Claim Jumpers' ticket was elected by a very handsome majority. Levi Lee, Rufus Colton and Robert Sterrett were elected County Commissioners; Joseph C. Lander, Sheriff; Jesse C. Kellogg, Recorder. The County Commissioners elect at once repaired to the house of Rufus Colton, where “each administered the oath to the other,” as authorized by the act to create the county of De Kalb. The Commissioners appointed Jesse C. Kellogg Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court; Eli Barnes, County Surveyor; and Lysander Darling, County Treasurer; ordered a special term to be held in a few days at the same place to lay off the county into justices' districts and election precincts, and before the “guns of the glorious Fourth came booming over ‘the land of the free and the home of the brave,’” De Kalb was a “sis” in the sisterhood of counties in the Prairie State. Of the County Commissioners, Hon. Levi Lee, now a citizen of Walworth Co., Wis., a member of the Legislature, alone survives. [Lee has since died.] That kind-hearted, worthy old settler, Lysander Darling, County Treasurer, and, it is believed, Joseph C. Lander, the first Sheriff, have gone down to the grave. Rufus Colton, the County Commissioner in the central portion of the county, was a native of New England, and a son of a Congregational minister. Much of his early life was spent in a printing office, where he acquired that business tact and readiness of the pen for which he

was so justly celebrated. For several years he conducted a weekly journal, called the *Woodstock Observer*, in Windsor Co., Vt.; was the first Probate Justice, the first Clerk of the Circuit Court of De Kalb County; a warm-hearted friend, and, if from local cause, over an enemy, still a generous one. During the last years of his life a member of the Congregational Church at Sycamore, and sympathizing deeply in the down-trodden and oppressed, he has gone down to the grave, and his remains repose in hope in the Methodist burial ground in Sycamore. Robert Sterrett, the County Commissioner from Somonauk, was by birth a Pennsylvanian, a man of uncompromising integrity, and one always knew where to find him. He was shrewd and discriminating; in politics a Democrat; in religion, a Calvinistic Baptist; in claim matters, as true a man as ever "broke bread." He lived respected and died lamented. His remains sleep quietly in his own loved Somonauk. Of the first County Clerk and County Surveyor, nothing need be said, as they are still "living characters, known and read by all men." [Both have since passed away.]

The day for the special term of the County Commissioners' Court having at length fully come, self-made and constituted attorneys, men having business at Court, boys and lawyers, curious to "see the elephant," and "how the thing worked," were seen pouring into the village of Coltonville from all directions. This village was a common center between Levi Lee and Robert Sterrett, really in advance of most of the prospective paper towns of those days, the powerful competitor of Centerville, Brush Point and Sycamore, or Orange, as Sycamore was then called; for the "county seat" then consisted of a neat hewed-log cabin with ample "linters" and fixtures, standing on the bluff southeast of the present residence of C. S. Colton [in 1885 the residence of —], overlooking the "rapids" on the west fork of the south branch of the Kishwaukee, on or near the site of the old Indian town, and containing under one roof a dwelling-house for a large family, a store, a postoffice, a tavern, a justice, a physician and an attorney's office. In addition to the ordinary business, it so happened that on this memorable day, some two or three sharply contested lawsuits were pending before Justice Colton, and attorneys, parties, constables, jurors, witnesses, men wanting "license

to keep a quiet and orderly house," where they could get their neighbors drunk "in pursuance of law," were soon seen in patient "waiting upon court," anxious to have their business done up. The County Commissioners from the north and from the south country had arrived. The County Commissioner from the interior, as may well be supposed, had an unusual press of business. The Clerk, having the records of the former court in the top of his hat, half a quire of foolscap, sundry articles of stationery, and some of "Rogers' best cutlery" in his pockets, was already seen standing at the door—there being no room for him in the inn, when the whole multitude within and without,

"Began to feel, as well they might,
The keen demands of appetite."

It was readily perceived that if the good landlady was to get dinner for 75 or 100 "hands," that she would need what little elbow-room could well be spared in the kitchen, and how she did it must ever be to some an incomprehensible mystery, and yet she did, and "behold, it was very good." One thing is quite certain: in those palmy days the prairie grass did not grow under the feet of that landlady. Business being urgent, however, it was thought best to locate a spare table in the shade on the north end of the house, and open court out of doors. Sheriff Lander, with the assistance of the by-standers, having set the table and given it a business-like aspect, and Hon. Levi Lee having produced and laid thereon a "bound book," a cast of merchant's ledger with the accounts torn out, the best that could be produced, it was proclaimed in stentorian tones, at last, that "the County Commissioners' Court of De Kalb county was in session and ready for business." The Court having taken a recess for dinner and again resumed business, applications for merchants' and tavern licenses were presented and granted, of course on condition that the applicant file a bond, pay a certain sum into the treasury, together with the sum of one dollar for the use of the clerk, agreeable to the statute in such cases made and provided. [In dividing the county into election precincts] one would think the line here and another there; but it was universally conceded that the east line of the county began "somewhat" near the big slough bridge east of Winslow Norcutt's, or where Homer Roberts now lives; consequently, quite a portion of Kane County,

sometimes called "Upper Canada," and sometimes "Arab Settlement," were "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh."

In relation to the names of the groves, Somonauk takes its name from the creek bearing the same name, and in old times could be safely spelt any way that first came to hand. Squaw Grove has its name thus because it was much frequented by the squaws when the men were gone on their hunting excursions, and Pappoose Grove, because pappoose may be a little squaw. Ross Grove from Joseph Ross, the first settler. Johnson's, from Johnson, the first settler. Paw Paw, from Paw Paw in Michigan, or some other place. Lost Grove, because it seemed to have strayed away from all the rest of the groves, and to have got lost, and there stopped. The chain of groves southwest of Sycamore, united by isthmuses, and perhaps by a common sympathy, of course would be called Union Grove. Most of the early settlers in the grove southeast of Sycamore, having come from Ohio, what more natural than it should receive the name of Ohio Grove? The beautiful little grove, a little northeast from Sycamore, was so named because a Norwegian doctor by the name of Norbo first settled there. The grove further northeast, Chartres', because a Frenchman by that name was its first settler; and the grove northwest of Sycamore Big Grove, because, when compared with other groves, it was big. Hickory Grove, north of Genoa, is so called because hickory was so abundant there. Last of all, Driscoll's Grove took its name from the far-famed Driscolls, one of whom had settled here, from whence he was kidnapped and taken to a little grove in Ogle County by a band of lynchers, where he, with his father, after undergoing the mock forms of a trial and conviction, were shot down like dogs, and tumbled into a common grave. Humanity shudders at the thought of this bloody transaction. In truth it might be said, however, that the horse-stealing, robberies and murders of the "banditti of the prairies" had become, as it was thought, intolerable. Yet it cannot be safely argued that the end justified the means. None of the old neighbors of the Driscolls who resided at this grove, believe him to have been connected with any of these enormities, though his father and relations might have been. The old Scripture principle that "the son should not bear the iniquity of the father," it seemed, was of no avail to him. After the mas-

sacre of the Driscolls, this grove took the name of South Grove, because it lies south of the main body of timber on the Kishwaukee.



Major Evans Wharry's Reminiscence.



HE following reminiscence was given by Major Evans Wharry to V. Hix, in March, 1879, and by the latter prepared for the *City Weekly*. Leaving out the introductory clause, we copy as follows: The Major and a Mr. Sharer, both members of the New York Land Company, came here in 1836, with the view of taking up a large tract of land in the interest of the company. They landed in Chicago in May, 1836, and after remaining in that city for a couple of weeks started for Galena, by way of Rockford. Reaching this locality, they met with Dr. Madden, formerly a resident of Brush Point, Mayfield, and at that time a member of the Illinois General Assembly. The project of the formation of De Kalb County, then a part of Kane County, was being talked up, and the Doctor, being favorably impressed with the Major and the mission upon which he was bent, prevailed upon him to stop here and assist him in a scheme which he had in view, which was no less than to locate a shire town for the new county. The Major, thinking favorably of the project, consented, but did not think the selection of a site for the new county seat which the Doctor made, a good one. The site in question was what is now the Thomas Wood farm, half a mile north of the river bridge, and formerly well known as the Clark Wright place. The land there is comparatively low and level, and as the Major's eyes took in the elevated situation south of the river, and upon which the city of Sycamore now stands, he was at once of the opinion that it should have been selected. But the Doctor was allowed to have his own way, and the Major at once commenced improvements on the quarter section chosen, a portion of which the Doctor was to have for his influence in the legislation needed to locate the capital town of the county. In fact, the Doctor and Major were mutually interested, and both hoped to realize handsomely out of their venture in a pecuniary way. The Doctor, by agreement between the

two, was to have 50 of the 160 acres. He returned to Springfield to see to the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to locate the county seat, and the Major went to work in the interests of the new town, and had the same platted and placed on record at Geneva. He purchased Norwegian Grove, lying a little to the east, paying for the same the sum of \$400, and removed Dr. Norbo, a Norwegian, who gave the name to the grove, to Geneva; purchased two or three teams of oxen, erected a store on the premises now owned by Roswell Dow. He also bridged the river, constructed a dam, cut a mile race from a point near the southwest corner of Norwegian Grove, through the lowlands just north of the river bridge, traces of which remain to this day, and erected a saw-mill, and sought to make the place a prominent one for those days. At that time the old State road, running west from Geneva to the Mississippi, ran along the north side of Norwegian Grove, and this fact may have had something to do with the selection of Dr. Madden as a member of the Legislature.

While the Doctor was busy in the Legislature the Major was busy at home. Commissioners favorable had been selected by Madden and things promised a happy termination. The Doctor, however, had a deeper purpose in view than the Major had at first suspected, but which soon showed itself. Madden came back in advance of the Commissioners and insisted that he must have more than the 50 acres at first agreed upon. At this the Major was taken somewhat aback, but finally consented to increase the number of acres to 75, the amount of land the Doctor thought he ought to have. This would have been willingly acquiesced in by the Major; but just upon the eve of the selection of a site by the Commissioners the Doctor became still more greedy and demanded 100 acres. Then the Major's ire was thoroughly aroused, and in the height of his indignation he vehemently told the Doctor to go to gehenna; that he would never give him that amount of land. The two were now at sword's points, and the Doctor at once set about to secure the location of the county seat at Brush Point. Apprised of his purpose, the Major quietly but actively began to bestir himself to defeat the Doctor, and at once hired riders to traverse the county to enlist the citizens in his behalf. The Commissioners came, two of them,

and 150 men from all parts of the county met them upon their arrival. The place of meeting was at the Major's store. The day was spent in consultation. There were several parties in this part of the county who had a location for the county seat in view, among them Captain Eli Barnes, who then owned what is now the John Burke farm, on the De Kalb road. There was where the Captain wanted it located. Then there was Mr. Calvin Colton, of Coltonville, who desired its location at his place. And it was wanted by a party from Genoa.

On the next day, the interest increasing, there were 200 men assembled at the Major's headquarters. The party was mounted on horses, and finally, in company with the Commissioners, they all started out to inspect the different competing localities for the county seat. They crossed the river and halted first upon the site the Major had all the time favored and which, after his quarrel with Madden, he determined to secure, if possible, and that was where the city now stands. Here the Major pointed out in eloquent terms the natural advantages of the place, after which the party took up the line of march. It was a jolly crowd and a jolly occasion. There was running of horses, whooping and all manner of fun afloat. Reaching the Captain Barnes place they listened to a stump speech from that redoubtable individual and then struck for Coltonville. This locality was soon inspected and away they broke for Brush Point. After reaching there the Major invited the party to ride to the west for a distance of about 60 rods, which was done, and they found themselves in the middle of a large flat covered with water. This, the Major said, was the place the Doctor had selected for the county seat, for the reason that it would never lack a supply of water! Then a derisive shout went up at the expense of the Doctor and the party took up the line of march for Genoa. From Genoa they finished the circuit by bringing up at the Major's store. Here a further confab followed until finally one of the Commissioners, Mr. Walker, told the party to go home, but to return on the morrow, when the county seat would be located.

The eventful day arrived and so did the crowd. The party mounted and again visited each and every place they had gone to the day previous, with the exception of Genoa. The Commissioners said that Genoa was a nice place but too near the north line

of the county to be available. Then Commissioner Walker spoke and informed the crowd that with the concurrence of the other Commissioners (one of them was absent in St. Louis) he should designate the place selected by Major Wharry for the capital of the county. The other Commissioner, Mr. Thurston, who was in close confab with Madden at the time, refused to concur with Walker, and advised that the absent Commissioner be summoned. He was asked if he would be present providing the absent man could be got here, and replied that he would not—that he would never come there again. This exasperated the Major and his friends, and they finally made him say as to which of the different sites visited he preferred; and, being considerably frightened by the demonstration made, said that if he must, he would say that Wharry's selection seemed the most favorable. The matter was ended by Walker, who stuck a stake, painted red at the top, near where the court-house now stands, and the crowd drove it four feet into the ground. Afterwards a hickory pole about 100 feet high was raised on the spot by the Major and his friends, where it stood with colors flying from the top.

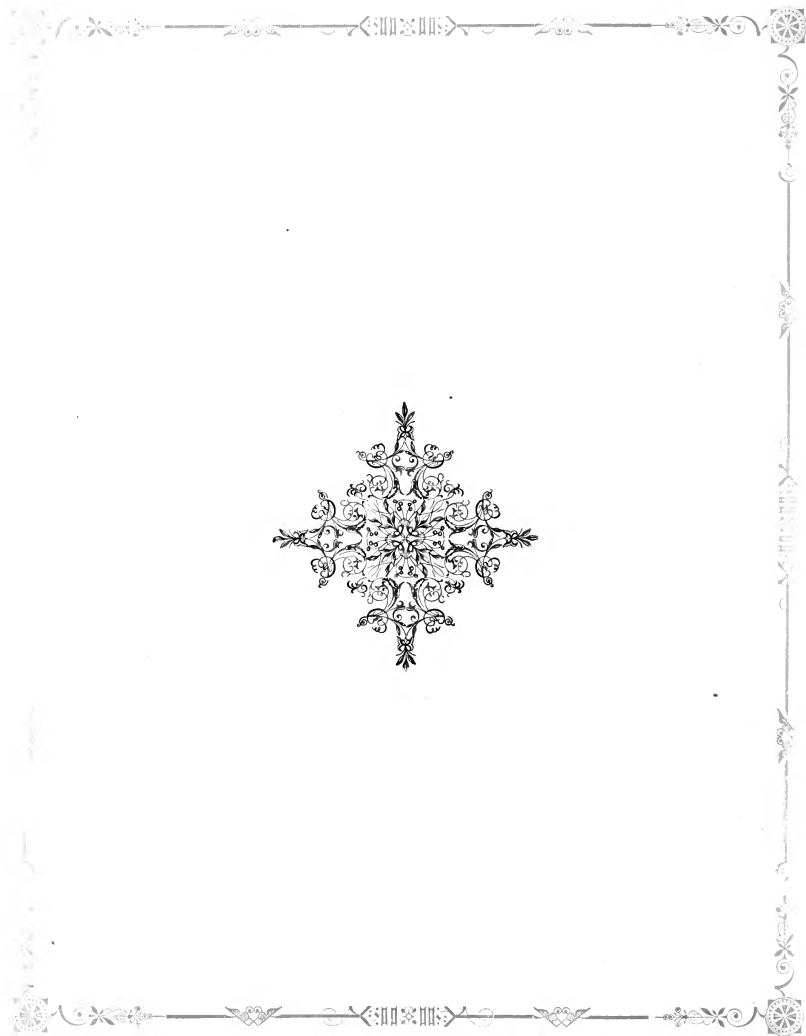
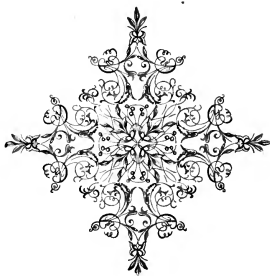
Madden continued to fight against the location with all his might, but the people of the county came forth winners. The friends of the Major here were aided by the settlers at the southern extremity of the county on condition that the former should aid them in their desire to be set off and become a part of the county adjoining them on the south, which was agreed to. The support given to the Half-Shire bill some years ago by the people here is said by the Major to have been in consequence of the agreement spoken of, but how this may be we do not pretend to know or to say.

The land tract located by Major Wharry and Mr. Sharer in the interest of the Land Co., after the agreement first entered into by Madden and the Major, embraced two square miles of land with the boundaries as follows: Commencing about one-quarter of a mile north of the Roswell Dow place, the west line was run to the south two miles, thence to the east, taking in a portion of Ohio Grove, and which also included the old Indian village, on what is now known as the Tyler farm; thence north two miles, running to the north of Norwegian Grove, and taking in the same, and thence west two miles to the place

of beginning. It will thus be seen by those familiar with the section of country embraced within the lines, that the tract included the quarter section upon which the county-seat was to be located, and which is now the Thomas Wood farm. The Major tells us that the tract was marked out with a plow, four yoke of oxen being used and four days being consumed in the undertaking.

Of course the old town north of the river was soon abandoned after the site for the county seat was finally determined upon. We have already spoken of Captain Eli Barnes. The Captain is accredited with building the first house in Sycamore, the same being the present City Hotel, then known as the Mansion House. Although the first constructed, the Barnes tavern was not the first house on the ground. A little wooden building had been moved here from the old Hamlin place, south of here, and was occupied by a Dr. Bassett, the first physician of the place. John P. and Charles Waterman were the first merchants. This was in 1839. This year the old court-house was built, which stood nearly opposite the present one, and was a very primitive affair. The next year—1840—the village consisted of about a dozen houses. Among others resident at the time, and whose names are familiar to many of our readers, were E. S. Jewell, D. Banister, Jesse C. Kellogg, Carlos Lattin, L. D. Walrod, Jos. Sixbury, F. Love, and Marshall Stark. The Mayos and other early settlers did not come until a year or two later.

By the way, we asked the Major how he got his title. We supposed he had seen actual military service; participated, perhaps, in the Black Hawk or some other memorable war, and were anxious to hear him recount his military exploits. But in this we were disappointed. He was only Major of a company organized in the earliest days here for protection against the raids of the banditti of the prairies, who infested this portion of the West. In the same way Marshall Stark got to be Colonel and Eli Barnes Captain. Many now living remember seeing Captain Barnes at the head of Fourth-of-July processions in Sycamore, dressed in uniform, with sword and pistols, and mounted on his clumsily caparisoned steed. We remember him well, and it was with a feeling of awe that we gazed upon his stern features, and heard the severe orders as they issued from his lips to those under his command. He has long since been dead.



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